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THE

HISTORY

OF

LONDON

FROM ITS

Foundation to the Preſent Time:

CONTAINING,

I. The original Conſtitution of *London:* The ancient and preſent State of its ſeveral Wards, Churches, Pariſhes, Liberties, and Diſtricts: Accounts of all the Religious Foundations in *London* and its Suburbs, before the Reformation: The Names of all the Streets, Squares, Courts, Lanes, *&c.* within the City and Suburbs: With curious Calculations touching the Number of its Inhabitants; and Parallels between *London* and many of the moſt celebrated ancient and modern Cities; whereby it will appear that the Inhabitants of *London*, at preſent, are almoſt equal in Number to thoſe of the Cities of *Paris*, *Amſterdam*, and *Rome* together, and ſuperior in Number to any one City in the World.

II. Hiſtorical and particular Accounts of the City Governments, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, and Military, in all their Branches: With the ſeveral Charters, rendered into *Engliſh*; wherein are ſet forth their many great and valuable Privileges, Immunities, and numerous Benefactions.

III. Hiſtory of the ſeveral Incorporations of Merchants and Traders; ſhewing the Inſtitutions of their reſpective Companies; with their ancient Rights, Privileges, and Coats of Arms.

IV. Deſcription of the preſent State of Learning, and of the Colleges, Schools, Inns of Court, Common-Pleas, King's-Bench, Chancery, Exchequer, High Court of Parliament, *&c.*

V. Full and particular Accounts of all the Hoſpitals, Alms-houſes, and other Charitable Foundations, within the City and the Parts adjacent.

VI. The ancient and preſent State of the Tower, and of the Curioſities therein contained; with a Deſcription of the *Britiſh Muſeum.*

INCLUDING

The ſeveral PARISHES in WESTMINSTER, MIDDLESEX, SOUTHWARK, &c. within the BILLS of MORTALITY.

By WILLIAM MAITLAND, F.R.S.

A NEW EDITION.

Continued to the Year 1772, by the Rev. JOHN ENTICK, M.A.

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In TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

By the KING's Authority.

LONDON:

Printed for J. WILKIE, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; T. LOWNDES, in *Fleet-Street*; and J. BEW, in *Paternoſter-Row.*

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BRITISH MUSEUM

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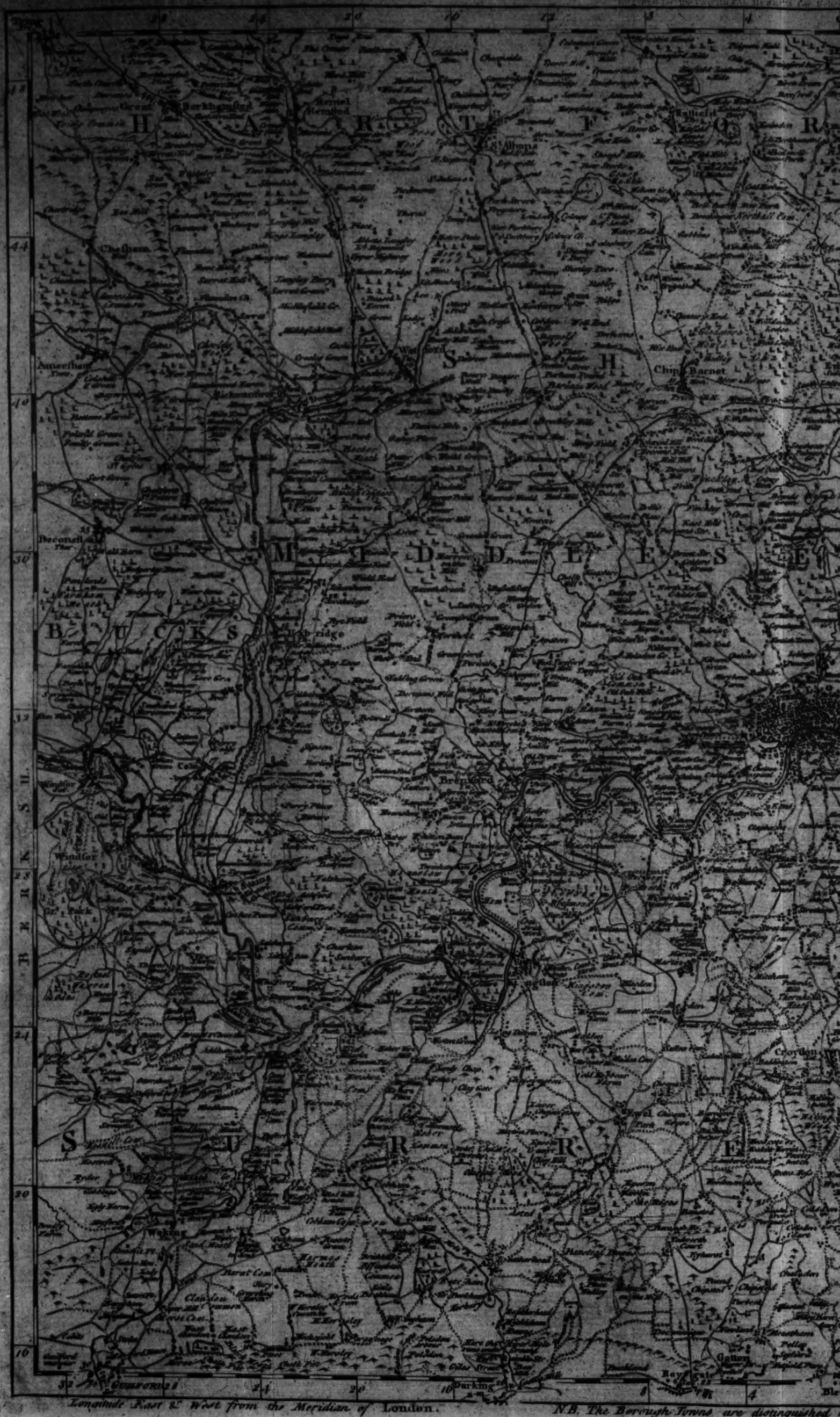

distinguished by Stars, and the Market days and their Distances from London are annexed to each Town.

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THE HISTORY OF LONDON FROM ITS Foundation to the Preſent Time.

BOOK II.

Containing the POLITICAL HISTORY *of* London, *&c. and a new and accurate* SURVEY *of the ſeveral* Wards, Liberties, Precincts, *&c. within the City and Liberties thereof.*

CHAP. I.

The Situation, Extent, Number of Houſes, and Diviſion into eight general Parts.

THE Reader in the firſt Volume of this Work is preſented with the Annals of this antient, rich and powerful City: In which he may find a complete Collection of all its Charters and Privileges, granted, from Time to Time, by the Kings and Parliaments of this Nation, and of all the material publick Tranſactions relating to and performed by the Citizens, from the Foundation of the City to the preſent Time. I ſhall now proceed to the deſcriptive Part of this great Work; and, in the Plan or Survey of this Metropolis, lay before you the advantageous Situation thereof for Health, Commerce, *&c* its Extent, Populouſneſs, Diviſion, Antiquities and preſent State.

Its Situation is pleaſant, profitable and healthful.

London, the moſt populous and opulent City and Emporium upon Earth, the Metropolis of *Great-Britain*, and the Chamber of its Monarch, is delightfully ſituate upon a gentle and beautiful Eminence, on the Northern Bank of the noble and incomparable River *Thames*; in the Latitude of fifty-one Degrees and thirty-two Minutes, and Longitude of eighteen Degrees and

thirty-ſix Minutes; at a Place where that River in the Vale is caſt into a Creſcen or Half-Moon; ſo that each Part may enjoy the Benefit thereof, and yet not be far diſtant from each other: About ſixty Miles diſtant from the Sea, and therefore not in Danger of being ſurprized by the Fleets of foreign Enemies; nor is it annoyed by the moiſt Vapours of the Sea; yet it is near enough to have Ships of the greateſt Burthen brought into its very Boſom, by the Help of the Tide, every twelve Hours. On the *North* Side it is very much ſheltered from the cold Winds by *Hampſtead*, *Highgate*, and the riſing Grounds of *Iſlington*; but lies open to the more kindly *Weſt*.

See p. 109. It was formerly thought to contribute much to the Preſervation of the healthy and good Air of the City, that nothing was burnt in it but Wood and Charcoal, even in Trades that uſed great Quantities of Firing: For this End alſo, *See p.* 130. Proviſion was formerly made againſt Stinks and annoying Smells, ariſing from killing Beaſts in the City; which was once thought to have occaſioned a grievous Plague there, in the Reign of *Edward* III, who, to prevent the like Infection, ſent his Command, about the Year 1361, to the Mayor and Sheriffs, to ſuffer no Butcher to kill his Cattle nearer the City than *Stratford*, or *Knightsbridge*. This is not obſerved now; nor indeed ſeems it neceſſary ſince the new Building of *London*; for the Streets, Lanes, *&c.* being wider, the Air is not ſo much pent up, nor conſequently ſo liable to Infection, as before; beſides, the Markets are now removed out of the Streets, made commodious, and have proper Methods taken to keep them clean: And being built on a Gravel and Loamy Soil, it not only contributes much to the Health of the Citizens, but likewiſe to the Strength of their Houſes, by ſupporting the moſt ponderous Superſtructures.

The pleaſant, profitable, and healthful *Situation* of this City, in reſpect of the River, the riſing Ground and, the Soil, (all ſo advantageous) is finely deſcribed by one of our Poets; where his Muſe is brought in thus ſpeaking upon the Sight of *London*:

Drayton's *Polyalbion*.

At thy great Builder's Wit,
Who is, but wonder may?
Nay, of his Wiſdom thus
Enſuing Times ſhall ſay;
O more than mortal Man,
That did this Town begin,
Whoſe Knowledge found the Place
So fit to ſet it in,
What God, or Heavenly Power,
Was harbour'd in thy Breaſt? *&c.*
Built on a riſing Bank,
Within a Vale to ſtand;
And, for thy healthful Soil,
Choſe Gravel mixt with Sand;
And where fair *Thames* his Courſe
Into a Creſcent caſts,
(That forced by his Tides,
As ſtill by her he haſtes,
He might his ſurging Waves
Into her Boſom ſend)
Becauſe too far in Length
His Town ſhould not extend:
And to the *North* and *South*,
Upon an equal Reach,
Two Hills their even Banks
Do ſomewhat ſeem to ſtretch,
The two extremer Winds
From hurting it to let;
And only level lies,
Upon the Riſe and Set.
Of all this goodly Iſle,
Where breathes moſt chearful Air,
And every Way thereto
The Ways moſt ſmooth and fair;
As in the fitteſt Place,
By Man that could be thought,
To which by Land or Sea
Proviſion might be brought:
And ſuch a Road for Ships
Scarce all the World commands,
As is the goodly *Thames*,
Near where *Brute*'s City ſtands.

And yet this was written at a Time when the Buildings were compoſed of a Congeſtion of miſhapen and extravagant wooden Houſes, of Streets narrow and incommodious in the very Center and buſieſt Places of Intercourſe, and when its bad and uneven Pavement made it dangerous to walk, and the Spouts and Gutters over Head made it impaſſable in a rainy Day. What would the Poet have added to the Encomium, or how would he have been able to find Words ſufficient to ſing the Praiſe of *London*, had he lived in theſe Days of its Exaltation, and continual Improvement, both as to Beauty and Extent, as well as to Trade and Navigation?

However, it muſt not be concealed what a certain Author of good Repute writes: "I will "infer, that if this goodly City juſtly chal- "lenges what is her Due, and merits all that "can be ſaid to reinforce her Praiſes, and give "her *Title*; ſhe is to be relieved from that "which renders her leſs healthy, really offends "her, and which darkens and eclipſes all her "other Attributes. And what is all this, but "that helliſh and diſmal Cloud of SEA-COALE? "which is not onely perpetually imminent over "her Head; for as the Poet,

Sir John Evelyn's *Fumifugium*.

"*Conditur in tenebris altum caligine Cœlum*;

"but ſo univerſally mixed with the otherwiſe "wholſome and excellent *Aer*, that her *Inhabi-* "*tants* breathe nothing but an impure and "thick Miſt, accompanied with a fuliginous "and filthy Vapour, which renders them ob- "noxious to a thouſand Inconveniences, cor- "rupting the *Lungs*, and diſordering the entire "Habits of their Bodies; ſo that *Catarrhs*, "*Phthiſicks*, *Coughs* and *Conſumptions* rage more "in this one City, than in the whole Earth "beſides.

"I ſhall not here much deſcant upon the Na- "ture of *Smoaks*, and other Exhalations from "Things burnt, which have obtain'd their "ſeverall *Epithets* according to the Quality of "the Matter conſumed, becauſe they are gene- "rally accounted noxious and unwholſome; and "I would not have it thought, that I do here "*Fumos vendere*, as the Word is, or blot Paper "with inſignificant Remarks: It was yet

"haply

" haply no inept Derivation of that *Critick*, who " tookour *Engliſh*, or rather *Saxon*, Appellative " from the *Greek* Word σμύχω *corrumpo* and *exuro*, " as moſt agreeable to its deſtructive Effects, " eſpecially of what we do here ſo much declaim " againſt; ſince it is certain, that of all the com- " mon and familiar Materials which emit it, the " immoderate Uſe of, and Indulgence to *Sea-* " *coale* alone in the City of *London*, expoſes it to " one of the fowleſt Inconveniencies and Re- " proches, that can poſſibly befall ſo noble, and, " otherwiſe, incomparable City: And that not " from the *culinary* Fires, which for being weak, " and leſſe often fed below, is with ſuch Eaſe " diſpell'd and ſcatterr'd above; as it is hardly " at all diſcernible; but from ſome few par- " ticular Tunnells and Iſſues, belonging only " to *Brewers*, *Diers*, *Lime-burners*, *Salt* and " *Sope-boylers*, and ſome other private Trades; " *one* of whoſe *Spiracles* alone does manifeſtly " infect the *Aer* more than all the Chimnies of " *London* put together beſides. And that this is " not the leaſt *Hyperbolie*, let the beſt Judges de- " cide it, which I take to be our Senſes. Whilſt " theſe are belching it forth their ſooty Jaws, the " City of *London* reſembles the Face rather of " *Mount Ætna*, the Court of *Vulcan*, *Stromboli*, " or the Suburbs of *Hell*, than an Aſſembly of " rational Creatures, and the Imperial Seat of " our incomparable *Monarch*. For when in all " other Places the *Aer* is moſt ſerene and pure, it " is here eclipſed with ſuch a Cloud of Sul- " phure, as the Sun itſelf, which gives Day to " all the World beſides, is hardly able to pene- " trate and impart it here; and the weary " *Traveller*, at many Miles Diſtance, ſooner " ſmells, than ſees the City, to which he re- " pairs. This is that pernicious Smoake which " ſullyes all her Glory, ſuperinducing a ſooty " Cruſt or Furr upon all that it lights, ſpoyl- " ing the Moveables, tarniſhing the Plate, Gild- " ings and Furniture, and corroding the very " Iron Bars and hardeſt Stones with thoſe " piercing and acrimonious Spirits which accom- " pany its Sulphure; and executing more in one " Year, than, expoſed to the pure *Aer* of the " Country, it could effect in ſome hundreds:"

Unwholeſomeneſs of Smoak *from* Brewers, Dyers, *&c. Chimnies.*

——— *piceaque gravatum*
Fœdat nube diem.

" It is this horrid Smoake which obſcures " our Churches, and makes our Palaces look " old, which fouls our Clothes, and corrupts " the Waters; ſo as the very Rain, and refreſh- " ing Dews which fall in the ſeveral Seaſons, " precipitate this impure Vapour, which, with " its black and tenacious Quality, ſpots and " contaminates whatſoever is expos'd to it:

——— *Calidoque involvitur undique fumo.*

" It is this which ſcatters and ſtrews about " thoſe black and ſmutty *Atomes* upon all Things " where it comes, inſinuating itſelf into our " very ſecret *Cabinets*, and moſt precious *Repo-* " *ſitories*; Finally, it is this which diffuſes and " ſpreads a Yellowneſſe upon our choyceſt " Pictures and Hangings: Which does this " Miſchief at home; is *avernus* to *Fowls*, and " kills our *Bees* and *Flowers* abroad, ſuffering " nothing in our Gardens to bud, diſplay them- " ſelves, or ripen; ſo as our *Anemonies*, and " many other choyceſt Flowers, will by no In- " duſtry be made to blow in *London*, or the " Precincts of it, unleſſe they be raiſed on " a *Hot-bed*, and govern'd with extraordinary " Artifice to accelerate their Springing; im- " parting a bitter and ungrateful Taſte to thoſe " few wretched *Fruits*, which, never arriving to " their deſired Maturity, ſeem, like the *Ap-* " *ples* of *Sodome*, to fall even to Duſt, when " they are but touched. Not therefore to be " forgotten is that, which was by many ob- " ſerv'd, that in the Year when *New caſtle* was " beſieg'd and blocked up in our late Wars, ſo " as, through the great Dearth and Scarcity " of Coales, thoſe fumous Works many of " them were either left off, or ſpent but few " Coales in Compariſon to what they now uſe; " divers Gardens and Orchards, planted even in " the very Heart of *London*, (as in particular " my Lord Marqueſſe of *Hertford's* in the *Strand*, " my Lord *Bridgewater's*, and ſome others about " *Barbican*) were obſerved to bear ſuch plentiful " and infinite Quantities of Fruits, as they ne- " ver produced the like either before or ſince, " to their great Aſtoniſhment: But it was by " the Owners rightly imputed to the Penury of " Coales, and the little Smoake which they " took Notice to infeſt them that Year: For " there is a Virtue in the *Aer* to penetrate, " alter, nouriſh, yea, and to multiply Plants " and Fruits, without which no Vegetable could " poſſibly thrive: But as the *Poet*,

Aret ager: vitio moriens ſitit aëris herba:

" So it was not ill ſaid by *Paracelſus*, That of " all Things *Aer* only could be truly affirm'd " to have *Life*, ſeeing to all Things it gave " Life: Argument ſufficient to demonſtrate, " how prejudicial it is to the Bodies of Men; " for that can never be *Aer* fit for them to " breathe in, where nor *Fruits*, nor *Flowers* do " ripen, or come to a ſeaſonable Perfection.

" *Newcaſtle-Cole*, as an expert *Phyſician* affirms Boetius a Boot. " cauſeth *Conſumptions*, *Phthiſicks*, and the Indiſ- " poſition of the *Lungs*, not only by the ſuffo- *The Perni-* " cating Aboundance of *Smoake*, but alſo by its *cious neſs of* " *Virulency*: For all *ſubterrany* Fuell hath a kind Newcaſtle " of *virulent* or *arſenical* Vapour riſing from it; *Coal.* " which, as it ſpeedily deſtroys thoſe who dig " it in the *Mines*, ſo does it by little and little " thoſe who uſe it *here* above them: Therefore " thoſe Diſeaſes (ſaith this Doctor) moſt afflict " about *London*, where the very *Iron* is ſooner " conſum'd by the Smoake thereof, than where " this Fire is not uſed.

" This *Coale*, ſays Sir *Kenelme Digby*, flies " abroad, fowling the Clothes that are expos'd " a-drying upon the Hedges; and in the Spring- " time beſoots all the Leaves, ſo as there is " nothing free from its univerſal Contamina- " tion; and it is for this, that the *Bleachers* about " *Harlem* prohibit by an expreſs Law (as I am " told) the Uſe of theſe *Coales*, for ſome Miles " about Town; and how curious the Diers and " Weavers of *Dammaſk* and other precious " Silks are at *Florence* of the leaſt Ingreſſe of " any ſmoaky Vapour, whilſt their Looms are at " work,

" work, I ſhall ſhew upon ſome other Occaſion. " But in the mean Time, being thus incorporated " with the very *Aer*, which miniſters to the " neceſſary Reſpiration of our Lungs, the *Inha-* " *bitants* of *London*, and ſuch as frequent it, find " it in all their *Expectorations*; the Spittle, and " other Excrements which proceed from them, " being for the moſt Part of a blackiſh and fu- " liginous Colour: Beſides, this acrimonious Soot " produces another ſad Effect, by rendring the " People obnoxious to Inflammations, and " comes (in Time) to exulcerate the *Lungs*; " which is a Miſchief ſo incurable, that it carries " away Multitudes by languiſhing and deep " *Conſumptions*, as the *Bills of Mortality* do " weekly inform us: And theſe are thoſe " *Endemii Morbi*, vernaculous and proper to " *London*. So corroſive is this *Smoake* about the " City, that, if one would hang up *Gammons* of " *Bacon*, *Beefe*, or other Fleſh, to fume, and pre- " pare it in the Chimnies, as the good *Houſe-Wifes* " do in the Country, where they make uſe of " ſweeter Fuell, it will ſo *mummifie*, dry up, " waſte and burn it, that it ſuddenly crumbles " away, conſumes, and comes to nothing.

" The Conſequences then of all this is, that " (as was ſaid) almoſt one Half of them who " periſh in *London*, dye of *phthiſical* and *pulmo-* " *nic* Diſtempers; that the *Inhabitants* are never " free from *Coughs* and importunate *Rheumatiſms*, " ſpitting of *impoſtumated* and corrupt Matter: " For Remedy whereof, there is none ſo infalli- " ble, as that, in Time, the Patient change his " *Aer*, and remove into the *Country:* Such as " repair to *Paris* (where it is excellent) and other " like Places, perfectly recovering of their Health; " which is a Demonſtration ſufficient to confirm " what we have aſſerted, concerning the Pernici- " ouſneſſe of that about this City, produc'd " only from this exitial and intolerable Accident.

How to be remedied. " The *Remedy* which I would propoſe, requires " only the Removal of ſuch *Trades* as are manifeſt " *Nuiſances* to the City, which I would have " placed at farther Diſtances; eſpecially, ſuch " as in their Works and Fournaces uſe great " Quantities of *Sea-coale*, the ſole and only Cauſe " of thoſe prodigious Clouds of *Smoake*, which " ſo univerſally and ſo fatally infeſt the *Aer*, " and would in no City of *Europe* be permit- " ted, where Men had either reſpect to Health " or Ornament. Such we named to be *Brewers*, " *Diers*, *Sope* and *Salt-boilers*, *Lime-burners*, and " thelike: Theſe I affirm, together with ſome few " others of the ſame *Claſſe*, removed at compe- " tent Diſtance, would produce ſo conſiderable " (though but partial) a Cure, as Men would " even be found to breath a new Life as it were, " as well as *London* appear a new City, delivered " from that which alone renders it one of the " moſt pernicious and inſupportable Abodes in " the World, as ſubjecting her Inhabitants to ſo " infamous an *Aer*, otherwiſe ſweet and very " healthful: For (as we ſaid) the *culinary* " Fires (and which *Charking* would greatly re- " form) contribute little or nothing, in Com- " pariſon to theſe foul-mouth'd Iſſues, and " Curles of *Smoake*, which (as the Poet has it) " do *Cælum ſubtexere fumo*, and draw a ſable Cur- " tain over Heaven. Let any Man obſerve it " upon a *Sunday*, or ſuch Time as theſe Spira- " cles ceaſe, that the Fires are generally extin- " guiſhed, and he ſhall ſenſibly conclude, by " the Clearneſſe of the Skie, and univerſal Sere- " nity of the *Aer* about it, that all the Chimnies " in *London* do not darken and poyſon it ſo " much, as *one* or two of thoſe Tunnels of " *Smoake*; and that becauſe the moſt imper- " ceptible Tranſpirations, which *they* ſend forth, " are ventilated, and diſperſed with the leaſt " Breath which is ſtirring: Whereas the *Columns* " Clouds of *Smoake*, which are belched forth " from the ſooty Throates of thoſe Works, are " ſo thick, and plentiful, that ruſhing out with " great Impetuoſity, they are capable even " to reſiſt the fierceſt Winds, and, being ex- " tremely ſurcharg'd with a fuliginous Body, " fall down upon the City, before they can be " diſſipated, as the more thin and weak is; ſo as " two or three of theſe *fumid Vortices* are able " to whirle it about the whole City, rendring " it in a few Moments like the Picture of " *Troy* ſacked by the *Greeks*, or the Approaches " of *Mount Hecla*.

" I propoſe therefore, that by an *Act* of this " preſent *Parliament* this infernal *Nuiſance* be " reformed; enjoyning, that all thoſe *Works* be " removed five or ſix Miles diſtant from *London* " below the River of *Thames*; I ſay, five or ſix " Miles, or at the leaſt ſo far as to ſtand behind " that *Promontory* jutting out, and ſecuring *Green-* " *wich* from the peſtilent *Aer* of *Plumſtead* " Marſhes: Becauſe, being placed at any leſſer " Interval beneath the *City*, it would not only " prodigiouſly infect that his *Majeſty's* Royal " Seat, and (as *Barclay* calls it) *pervetuſta Regum* " *Britannicorum Domus*; but during our nine " Months *Eteſians* (for ſo we may juſtly name " our tedious Weſtern Winds) utterly darken " and confound one of the moſt princely and " magnificent Proſpects that the World has to " ſhew: Whereas, being ſeated behind that " Mountain, and which ſeems to have been " thus induſtriouſly elevated, no Winds, " or other Accident whatever, can force it " through that ſolid Obſtacle: And I am per- " ſwaded, that the Heat of theſe Works, mixing " with the too cold and uliginous Vapours " which perpetually aſcend from theſe fenny " Grounds, might be a Means of rendring that " *Aer* far more healthy then now it is; becauſe " it ſeems to ſtand in need of ſome powerful " Drier; but which *London*, by reaſon of its ex- " cellent Scituation, does not at all require."

This was written and preſented by the Author to his Majeſty in 1661, the Year after his Reſtoration; and if his Plan for Rebuilding the City after the Fire had been executed, Sir *John* had provided an effectual Means to relieve the Citizens from the Nuiſance complained of, as may be ſeen on Page 449. But the Legiſlature not entering into the Merits of this Complaint, at the Rebuilding of the City; the *Brewers*, *&c.* not only have encreaſed the Quantity and Number of their Fires; but the Author of *Scelera Aquarum*, a noted Phyſician in 1701, informs us of another Evil brought by them upon this Metropolis from the contrary Elements.

"It is moſt certain, That *London* is ſituated "on a wicked Bottom of Earth, called Blue "Clay: This Bottom, in many contiguous tho' "ſeperated Beds, extends itſelf round the "Metropolis, and Lines of Communication, "ſome Miles in Circumference, and reacheth "likewiſe downwards to an enormous Depth "towards the Center. For the Boarings that "have been frequently made by the Brewer in "queſt of the impregnated Water, [called "Spring-Liquor] have been moſtly attempted "to thirty and forty Fathom Depth without "Succeſs.

"The Interſtices betwixt the *clayey Strata* "generally conſiſt of Gravel and Sand, and ſome-"whiles give leave to the Surface and Center "Springs to meet one the other in their Circula-"tion through the Bowels of the Earth.

"As all Sorts of Clay are found, by the Ex-"perience and Obſervations of Country-Farmers "and Brewers, to abound with a Juice or "Salt of an eſurine acid Nature and Quality, "which vitiates all the Fruits of the Earth, ex-"cept it be firſt ſweetened and ſheathed by "Chalk, both crude, and calcined into Lime; "ſo this blue Kind of Glebe, being more "ſcelerous and corroſive than all the other, "maleficates equally Air and Water, and ren-"ders all the ſtagnate Waters of the Neighbour-"hood eſurine to a very high Degree.

"And here it is, that the Bounty of Nature "hath made itſelf remarkable to the Eye, in "burying this Bottom of Clay near twenty "Feet in Depth under Ground, and beſides "covering it over and over with repeated "Strata of different kinds of Moulds, towards "the gravelly Surface of the Earth, leſt the "Atmoſphere ſhould be invaded, and the "ambient Air we aſpire ſhould be thereby "exaſperated, and rendered catarrhous, through "the corroſive Effluvia ſent up from below. "So that 'till about one hundred and fifty Years "ago, that an endleſs Number of Perforations "began to be made by the common Brewer "into the ſubterranean World, the City "enjoyed its native State of Health, and was "entirely free from Coughs, and Catarrhs, Pe-"riodical Fevers, vulgarly called *Agues*, and, in "a Word, from all the ſymptomatical Branches "of the *Scorbute* hitherto enumerated.

"And here it may be obſerved by the bye, "that the acrid Effluvia ſent up from the "clayey Bottom, by reaſon of their volatile "Nature, do little Harm in the Summer Sea-"ſon. But during the Rigor of Winter, whilſt "they are weighed down and reverberated "back towards the Baſis of the Atmoſphere by "the Fogs and Froſts, then I may ſay it is, and "not till then, that they begin to bite even Per-"ſons adult, but more eſpecially the unſeaſoned "Bodies of Children and Foreigners.

"In ſhort, the *Scelus Aquæ & Loci*, here inſiſted "on, ſlept for a long Succeſſion of Ages, out "of Harms Way, in the Bowels of the ſubterra-"nean World. And beſides the corroſive Wa-"ters were not employed either in Bread, or "potable Liquors, extracted forth of Malt: "And as I may add, they were only made "uſe of for clearing of the Sight, and for eat-"ing away the Kells and Cataracts off of dim "Eyes.

"But about the Acceſſion of Queen *Elizabeth* "to the Crown, (as I am well informed) Clay-"Waters began to grow into Credit with ſuch as "brewed and baked for Sale, as a moſt powerful "Menſtruum for extracting the Tincture out "of Malt: And at that Period of Time it "was, that the Waters of DATC were carted "from *Hogſdon* to the ſeveral Brew-Houſes in "the Metropolis, at eight hundred Pounds *per* "*Annum* Expence. And at the ſame Time a "World of Wells were made, and Pumps "erected in every Corner of City and Suburbs.

"In a Word, the *Scelus Aquæ & Loci* now "ſpoken of, that is to ſay, the acrid Nature "and eſurine Quality of the ſtagnate Waters "in and about this City is ſufficiently evinced "*a poſteriori* from the ill-natured Effects thereof "in all domeſtick Uſes: *Firſt*, In ditching "and chapping of the Hands and Face; *2dly*, "From coagulating of *Alcalous Fluids*, both "Soap and Barm; *3dly*, From hardening of "Peas, and reddening of Bacon, and all Fleſh-"Meats, if boiled therein; which the Lord "*Bacon* enumerates amongſt ill Signs and Dia-"gnoſticks of Inſalubrity; *4thly*, From the kill-"ing of Flowers, and deſtroying all manner "of Garden-Stuff, unleſs the acid Salt be firſt "evaporated by open Airings and Inſolation "on the Surface of the Earth, as was practiſed "by the Antients, and is likewiſe put in practice "by Gardeners to this Day.

"I had almoſt forgot to add here, that the "prodigious Bottom of Clay now ſpoken of "extends itſelf from the *Metropolis*, all along "the Banks of the River *Thames*, into the "Marſhes and Flats of *Eſſex*, which vitiates "both Air and Water in the Hundreds to a "very high Degree; whereby the Foundation "hath been laid of ſuch chronical Fevers and "ſcorbutick Agues, as inceſſantly reign in the "Diſtricts of *Dench* and *Rochefort*. In a Word, "the *Thames* is alſo vitiated by Dyers, *&c.* So "that no Water is fit for Bread, ſave the *New* "*River*."

London is not more happily ſituate in reſpect to Health and Commerce, than it is for many other great Advantages; a few of which I ſhall juſt mention. *Other Advantages.*

For the Convenience of Building, we have Plenty of divers Sorts of Materials at hand, having ſeen in ſeveral Parts of the Suburbs (where new Buildings were lately erected) Clay dug up, made into Bricks, and built into Houſes, upon the Spot from whence they were taken: With which Matter the neighbouring Fields not only plentifully abound, but likewiſe with Abundance of choice Gravel, which not only ſerves to make our beautiful Terras-Walks in Gardens, but alſo to repair the Highways; which is of infinite Advantage to the Commerce of this vaſt City. Beſides, in the Neighbourhood there's great Plenty of Chalk, which abundantly ſupplies *London* and the vicinal Parts with Mortar, Whiting, and rich Manure; but Wood and Stones being ſcarce, thoſe Defects are amply ſupplied by Water-Carriage. And for Firing, it probably ſurpaſſes all other great Cities upon Earth for Plenty; for a *For Building.* *Fire.*

private Family can, for about the Charge of ſeven Pounds, ſupply itſelf with Fuel ſufficient to keep two good Fires in Winter, and that of the Kitchen in Summer, notwithſtanding the great Duty upon Pit-Coals: Whereas the Inhabitants of moſt other great Cities abroad cannot keep ſuch Fires for quadruple the Sum; wherefore many of their Poor in a rigorous Seaſon periſh for Want of that great Neceſſary of Life. And as for Water, the ſecondary Cauſe of all Things, 'tis allowed by the beſt Judges, that it far exceeds all other Cities; for ſo it abounds with that precious Element, that there's ſcarce a Houſe, which has it not brought into it by leaden Pipes.

Water.

Other great Advantages, accruing to the Citizens in Point of Situation, are the Plenty and Variety of Mineral Waters, wherewith the Neighbourhood of the City abounds; the great Store of Fiſh continually produced by the genial River *Thames*; the prodigious Quantity of Garden-ſtuff, furniſhed by the adjacent Gardens; and vaſt Loads of Graſs, wherewith the neighbouring Fields are burdened: For this great City is incircled with an infinite Number of fine Kitchen-Gardens, delightful Plains, and beautiful Elevations, covered with a perpetual Verdure, which form an agreeable Variety of pleaſant and beauteous Objects, inriched with an incredible Number of great and ſtately Villages, adorned with the magnificent Country-Houſes of the Citizens; ſeveral of which Villages ſeparately taken (to my own Knowledge) excel the Capital Cities of three or four ſovereign Princes abroad put together, both in Number of Houſes and Inhabitants: Two of which (excluſive of many others from three to near ſix hundred Houſes) I ſhall only mention, *viz.* *Deptford* and *Greenwich*; the former containing eighteen hundred and twenty Houſes, and the latter thirteen hundred and forty-one: All Things conſidered, it may juſtly be ſaid, that this Spot ſeems, as if pointed out by the All-wiſe Author of Nature, as a Scite worthy of ſo great and incomparable a City, and its antient Name of *Auguſta*; and to take it in its preſent Extent, this antient City has ingulphed one City, one Borough, and forty-three Villages, *viz.* the City of *Weſtminſter*, the Borough of *Southwark*, and the Villages of *Mora*, *Finſbury*, *Wenlaxbarn*, *Clerkenwell*, *Iſlington*, *Hoxton*, *Shoreditch*, *Nortonfalgate*, the *Spital*, *Whitechapel*, *Mile-End New-Town*, *Mile-End Old-Town*, *Stepney*, *Poplar*, *Limehouſe*, *Ratcliff*, *Shadwell*, *Wapping*, *Stepney*, *Eaſt Smithfield*, the *Hermitage*, St. *Catharine's*, the *Minories*, St. *Clements-Danes*, the *Strand*, *Charing-croſs*, St. *James's*, *Knights-Bridge*, *Soho*, St. *Giles's in the Fields*, *Bloomſbury*, *Portpool*, *Saffron-Hill*, *Holborn*, *Vaux-Hall*, *Lambeth*, *Lambeth-Marſh*, *Kennington*, *Newington-Buts*, *Bermondſey*, the *Grange*, *Horſleydown* and *Rotherhithe*.

Mineral Waters. *Fiſh.* *Garden-Stuff.* *See p. 17.* *Preſent Extent of Buildings.*

On the twenty-ſecond of *May*, *Anno* 1732, I meaſured the Length and Breadth of this City and Suburbs in three different Parts by a Perambulator; when I found its Length from the upper End of *Knights-Bridge* in the Weſt, to *Robin-Hood-Lane*, at the lower End of *Poplar*, in the Eaſt, to be ſeven Miles, four Furlongs, and thirty-two Poles, or ſeven Miles and a Half and one hundred and ſeventy-ſix Yards; *viz.* from the Weſt End of *Knights-Bridge* to *Clarges-Street* in *Hyde-Park* Road, one Mile; to three Doors Weſt of *James-Street*, *Long-Acre*, one Mile; to the North Eaſt Corner at *Holborn-Bridge*, one Mile; to two Doors Weſt of *Leadenhall-Gate* in *Leadenhall-Street*, one Mile; to a Stile in *Stepney* Fields, South of *White-Chapel* Mount, one Mile; to the *Blue Anchor*, Eaſt of *Stepney* Church, one Mile; to two Doors Eaſt of the *Horſe* at *Poplar*, one Mile; and thence to the End of *Robin-Hood-Lane*, four Furlongs and thirty-two Poles.

An actual Survey of its Length in 1732.

And from thence coaſting as near the River *Thames* as I could Weſtward, the City and Suburbs meaſured from *Robin-Hood-Lane* to *Peterborough-Houſe*, at the South End of *Mill-Bank-Row*, above the Horſe-Ferry at *Weſtminſter*, ſix Miles, ſeven Furlongs, and twenty-four Poles, or ſix Miles and three Quarters, and three hundred and fifty-two Yards; *viz.* from *Robin-Hood-Lane*, to two Doors Eaſt of *Lime-Houſe* Corner, one Mile; to *Griffin-Street* in *Lower Shadwell*, one Mile; to two Doors Eaſt of the *Hermitage-Bridge*, one Mile; to three Doors Eaſt of St. *Laurence Pultney-Lane*, in *Canon-Street*, one Mile; to *Ram-Ally*, oppoſite *Fetter-Lane* in in *Fleet-Street*, one Mile; to three Doors North of the Admiralty-Office at *Whitehall*, one Mile; and from thence to *Peterborough-Houſe* aforeſaid, ſeven Furlongs and twenty-four Poles.

In Breadth.

And in Breadth, from the upper End of *Camberwell* Road in *Newington-Buts*, to the North End of *Jeffrey's* Alms-houſes in *Kingſland* Road, three Miles and thirty-one Poles, or three Miles and one hundred and ſeventy Yards and a Half; *viz.* from the upper End of the ſaid *Camberwell* Road, to four Doors South of the *White-Hart* Inn in the Borough of *Southwark*, one Mile; to two Doors South of *Devonſhire-Street*, without *Biſhopſgate*, one Mile; to No 5. in *Harwarr's* Alms-Houſes in *Kingſland* Road, one Mile; and from thence to the North End of the ſaid *Jeffrey's* Alms-Houſes, thirty-one Poles.

In meaſuring the Lengths and Breadths of the City and Suburbs, I took ſpecial Care to have the Wheel carried in divers Places, where I could not paſs ſtraight along, to prevent any Addition from being made either to the Length or Breadth thereof, by Northing or Southing, Eaſting or Weſting.

The Number of Houſes in this great Metropolis has been as wildly and falſely repreſented, as perhaps that of any other City whatſoever: A few Inſtances of which I ſhall, for the Information of the Reader, inſert in this Place.

Wild Repreſentations of the Number of Houſes.

Sir *William Petty*, by a Certificate ſaid to be received from the Hearth-Office, about the Year 1685, makes the Number of Houſes then within the Bill of Mortality to amount to 105,315. And the Author of *The New View of* London, publiſhed *Anno* 1708, computes them at 106,888. Both *Preſent States of* Great-Britain have, for many Years, reckoned them at 120,000. But the Author of that called *Chamberlain's*, outſtripping all the reſt, has inconſiderately run them up to 150,000. And by a Book lately publiſhed, which from its Title of *New Remarks, or a Survey of the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *by the Company of Pariſh-Clerks*,

Clerks, the Publick might reaſonably have expected an accurate Account thereof; but, inſtead of that, it contains the Reverſe; for in ſome Pariſhes about double the Number of Houſes is reckoned, and in others not a third of what they contain; and in divers none are accounted for. However, a late Plagiary and pretended Surveyor of *London* has glutted himſelf therewith, to the no ſmall Impoſition on his Reader.

But what is ſtill more ſurprizing, is, that the Account of the Number of Houſes taken by the Beadles of the ſeveral Wards of this City in the Year 1725, preparatory to a Petition to be preſented to Parliament for regulating the Elections of the City Magiſtrates, Members of Parliament, *&c.* is not a little defective in ſeveral of the great Wards: I ſhall only inſtance that of *Biſhopſgate without*, which wants two hundred and ſeventy Houſes of its genuine Number, which I diſcovered upon comparing that Account with the Pariſh-Books of St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*, which contains all Parts of the Ward without.

In Conſideration of the Premiſes, I ſhall, for the Information of the Reader, preſent him with a double Account of the Number of Houſes within the Bill of Mortality. The firſt of which, amounting to eighty-five thouſand eight hundred and five, is the Number total of the ſeveral Accounts of Houſes mentioned in the reſpective Pariſhes, *&c.* in this Book, which I carefully took myſelf from the Books of all the ſaid Pariſhes, Precincts and Liberties within the City of *London* and Bill of Mortality, except the Pariſhes of St. *Bride*, and St. *George*, *Ratcliff-highway*, which I received from the Veſtry-Clerks of thoſe Pariſhes.

And in the laſt Account, which is an actual Survey, made in the Years 1725 and 1726, are not only contained the Names and Numbers of all the Streets, Squares, Lanes, *&c.* that were in this City and Suburbs at that Time; but the Names of thoſe ſince erected are added; to which is ſubjoined the Number of Houſes therein contained; whereby the Survey is brought down to the firſt of *February*, *Anno* 1737. By which the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, Borough of *Southwark*, and Parts contiguous, are divided into eight diſtinct Parts.

Diviſion of the Bill of Mortality into eight Parts.

Firſt. The Firſt Diviſion contains all the Streets, Squares, Lanes, *&c.* within the Wall of the City, including the *Tower* and Bridge of *London*; wherein are contained the following Numbers of Houſes, Brewhouſes, Inns, Taverns, Coffee-houſes, Bakers, Butchers, Cheeſemongers, Fiſhmongers, Poulterers, Alehouſes, Herbſtalls and Brandyſhops.

Houſes.	Brew.	Inns.	Taver.	Coffee.	Bakers.	Butch.	Cheeſe.	Fiſhm.	Poult.	Aleh.	Herb.	Brand.
11795	10	49	121	124	122	324	84	54	67	669	136	307

Second. The Second Diviſion conſiſts of all the Streets, Squares, *&c.* in the City of *Weſtminſter*, South of *Whitehall* and St. *James*'s *Park*; wherein are contained the following Numbers of Houſes, Brewhouſes, *&c.*

Houſes.	Brewh.	Inns.	Taver.	Coffee.	Bakers.	Butch.	Cheeſe.	Fiſhm.	Poult.	Aleh.	Herb.	Brand.
3282	13	5	13	19	44	54	23	2	7	247	56	259

Third. The Third Diviſion is compoſed of all the Streets, *&c.* on the North of *Weſtminſter* and River of *Thames*, and Weſt of *Strand-Lane*, *Drury-Lane*, *Bow-Street*, *Peter-Street*, *Queen-Street* and *Montague-Houſe*; which contains the following Number of Houſes, Brewhouſes, *&c.*

Houſes.	Brewh.	Inns.	Taver.	Coffee.	Bakers.	Butch.	Cheeſe.	Fiſhm.	Poult.	Aleh.	Herbſt.	Brand.
14934	24	38	93	122	185	291	72	27	57	1057	268	861

Fourth. The Fourth Diviſion contains all the Streets, *&c.* on the Eaſt Sides of the above-mentioned *Strand-Lane*, *Drury-Lane*, &c. to *Fleet-Ditch*, and the Brook running from *Black-Mary's Hole*, on the Eaſt and North-eaſt, and the Fields and River *Thames* on the North and South, in which are contained the following Numbers of Houſes, *&c.*

Houſes.	Brew.	Inns.	Taver.	Coffee.	Bakers.	Butch.	Cheeſe.	Fiſhm.	Poult.	Aleh.	Herbſt.	Brand.
10353	23	24	86	132	142	244	52	32	37	668	162	742

Fifth. The Fifth Diviſion includes all the Streets, *&c.* on the Eaſt Side of *Fleet-Ditch* and Brook aforeſaid, and all the Parts without the City Wall to *Moorgate*, and the Street and Road leading thence to the Fields; wherein are contained the following Numbers of Houſes, *&c.*

Houſes.	Brewh.	Inns.	Taver.	Coffee.	Bakers.	Butch.	Cheeſe.	Fiſhm.	Poult.	Aleh.	Herbſt.	Brand.
11517	41	43	32	55	115	141	46	25	8	718	154	1007

Sixth. The Sixth Diviſion is compoſed of all the Streets, *&c.* without the City Wall, on the Eaſt of the ſaid Street and Road at *Moorgate*, to *Whitechapel* and *Bow-Road* on the South; in which are contained the following Numbers of Houſes, *&c.*

Houſes.	Brewh.	Inns.	Taver.	Coffee.	Bakers.	Butch.	Cheeſe.	Fiſhm.	Poult.	Aleh.	Herbſt.	Brand.
13189	24	18	24	33	131	125	25	11	14	738	156	1582

Seventh. The Seventh Diviſion conſiſts of all the Streets, *&c.* without the City Wall, between *Whitechapel* and *Bow-Road* aforeſaid on the North, and the River *Thames* on the South; which contains the following Numbers of Houſes, *&c.*

Houſes.	Brewh.	Inns.	Taver.	Coffee.	Bakers.	Butch.	Cheeſe.	Fiſhm.	Poult.	Aleh.	Herbſt.	Brand.
14874	22	6	43	22	136	205	35	3	15	946	123	1797

Eighth. The Eighth Diviſion contains all the Streets, *&c.* in *Southwark*, and all other Parts on that Side the River *Thames* within the Bill of Mortality; in which are contained the following Numbers of Houſes, *&c.*

Houſes.	Brewh.	Inns.	Taver.	Coffee.	Bakers.	Butch.	Cheeſe.	Fiſhm.	Poult.	Aleh.	Herbſt.	Brand.
15845	14	24	35	24	197	131	47	5	12	932	129	2105

The

The above-mentioned Survey contains not only an Account of all the Streets, Squares, Lanes, *&c.* within the Bill of Mortality, but likewiſe the Number of Houſes, Brewhouſes, Inns, Taverns, *&c.* in each of the ſaid Streets, *&c.* reſpectively: But, conſidering that the inſerting them particularly would greatly ſwell the preſent Work, I ſhall, for the Eaſe of the Reader, (notwithſtanding the incredible Pains I was at for above the Space of eleven Months in taking the ſaid Accounts) content myſelf with inſerting only the Names of the ſaid Streets, Squares, Lanes, *&c.*

But, before I proceed, I think 'twill be neceſſary to acquaint the Reader, that the great Difference in the Names and Numbers of the Streets, Squares, Lanes, *&c.* in the following Account, from thoſe publiſhed by others, is owing to the obſolete Names in theirs, and the Want of Pains in taking the ſame; whereas my Account contains the ſeveral Appellations they went by (in 1732) when I made the Survey; and the Increaſe of Number is the Effect of an unwearied Application when I took the ſame. And it is obſervable, that the Names of many of the inferior Places, *viz.* Alleys, Rents, Yards, *&c.* are in a continual Fluctuation; for many of them change their Names as often as they do their Owners, or the Signs that hang in the Streets before them; and ſometimes by the Death or Removal of the principal Inhabitants, who have, and ſtill do give Denomination to many ſuch Places of ſmall Note, during their Reſidence therein; inſomuch that, if an annual Account of the Names of ſuch Places were to be taken, there would appear a great Alteration in ſo ſhort a Time, eſpecially if we conſider that many of the ſaid ſmall Places go by divers Names at the ſame Time.

CHAP. II.

An Account of all the Alleys, Banks, Bridges, Buildings, Buries, Cloſes, Corners, Courts, Ditches, Docks, Entries, Gardens, Greens, Grounds, Mewſes, Paſſages, Rents, Roads, Rows, Squares, Streets, Yards, &c. *within the City of* London, *and Suburbs thereof, alphabetically digeſted.*

N. B. *As I have divided the City and Suburbs into the Eight Diviſions above-mentioned, I have added their proper Numbers to the ſeveral Alleys,* &c. *to ſhew the Parts of the Town wherein they lie.*

ALLEYS.

ACORN alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Adam and Eve alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Adam and Eve alley, Smithfield 5
Anchor alley, Mint ſtreet 8
Anchor alley, Thames ſtreet 1
Anchor and Hope alley, Wapping 7
Angel alley, Alderſgate ſtr. 5
Angel alley, Biſhopſgate ſtr. 6
Angel alley, Fore ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Angel alley, Golden lane 5
Angel alley, Gray's Inn lane 4
Angel alley, Hounſditch 6
Angel alley, King ſtr. St. James's ſquare 3
Angel alley, Leadenhall ſtr. 1
Angel alley, Little Moorfields 5
Angel alley, Long acre 3
Angel alley, Nightingale la. 7
Angel alley, Pepper alley, Southwark 8
Angel alley, Ratcliff Highway 7
Angel alley, Shoe lane 4
Angel alley, Stoney lane 7
Angel alley, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Angel alley, Whitechapel 7
Anne's alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Antelope alley, King ſtreet 2
Artichoke alley, Barnaby ſtr. 8
Artichoke alley, Holiwell ſtreet, Shoreditch 6
Ax alley, Leadenhall ſtreet 1
Bab's alley, Mint ſtreet, Southwark 8
Back alley, Back hill, Hatton wall 4
Back alley, Bear alley, Fleet ditch 5
Back alley, Bowling alley, Weſtminſter 2
Back alley, Church lane, Whitechapel 7
Back alley, Church lane, Tooly ſtreet 8
Back alley, Cloth fair 5
Back alley, Great Garden, St. Catharine's 7
Back alley, Green Bank, Wapping 7
Back alley, Playhouſe yard, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Back alley, Three Foxes court, Long lane 5
Bacon alley, Woolpack alley, Houndſditch 6
Badger alley, Shoreditch 6
Bag and Bottle alley, Old ſtr. 5
Bailey's alley, in the Strand 3
Baker's alley, Church lane, Whitechapel 7
Baker's alley, Farmer's ſtreet, Shadwell 7
Baker's alley, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Baker's alley, King ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Baker's alley, Monkwell ſtr. 1
Baker's alley, St. John ſtreet 5
Baker's alley, in the Strand 3
Baker's alley, Swallow ſtreet 3
Bakers arms alley, Roſemary la. 7
Ball alley, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Ball alley, Canon ſtreet 1
Ball alley, Kingſland road 6
Ball alley, Lime ſtreet 1
Ball alley, Lombard ſtreet 1
Ball alley, Long alley, Moorfields 6
Ball alley, St. Catharine's lane 7
Ball alley, Wheeler ſtreet 6
Bandy Leg alley, Fleet ditch 5
Banniſter's alley, Broad St. Giles's 3
Banniſter's alley, Nightingale lane 7
Barber's alley, Brown's lane, Spitalfields 6
Barber's Pole alley, St. Margaret's hill 8
Barking alley, Seething lane, Tower ſtreet 1
Baſket alley, Golden lane 5
Baſket alley, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Bear alley, Addle hill 1
Bear alley, Bride lane 4
Bear alley, London wall 1
Bear alley, Fleet ditch 5
Bear alley, Wormwood ſtreet 1
Beehive alley, Snow hill 5
Beggars Alms alley, Roſemary lane 6
Bell alley, Auſtin Friars 1
Bell alley, Bulge row 1
Bell alley, Canon ſtreet 1
Bell alley, Coleman ſtreet 1
Bell alley, Dean ſtreet 7
Bell alley, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
Bell alley, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Bell alley, Great Carter lane 1
Bell alley, Great Eaſtcheap 1
Bell alley, Green alley, Tooly ſtreet, Southwark 8
Bell alley, Kingſland road 6
Bell alley, King ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Bell alley, New Stairs, Wapping 7
Bell alley, Old Bedlam 6
Bell alley, Old ſtreet 5
Bell alley, Saffron hill 4
Bell alley, Thieving lane 2
Bell alley, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Bell alley, Walbrook 1
Bell alley, Wapping 7
Bell and Bear alley, Great Eaſtcheap 1
Bell's alley, St. Catherine's la. 7
Benſon's alley, Shoreditch 6
Betts's alley, Shoreditch 6
Biggs's alley, Thral ſtreet 6
Bilton's alley, Freeman's lane 8
Bird's alley, Faſhion ſtreet 6
Birdcage alley, Anchor ſtreet 6
Birdcage alley, St. Margaret's hill 8
Birdcatchers alley, Whitechapel 6
Bird in Hand alley, Cheapſide 1
Bitt alley, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Black and white alley, Old Bailey 5
Black Bell alley, Petticoat la. 6
Blackbird alley, St. John ſtr. 5
Black Boy alley, Chick lane 5
Black Boy alley, Fore ſtr. Lambeth 8
Black Boy alley, in the Minories 7
Black Boy alley, Roſemary la. 7
Black Boy alley, Thames ſtr. 1
Black Bull alley, Petticoat la. 6
Black Dog alley, Bowling alley 2
Black Dog alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Black Horſe alley, Fleet ſtreet 4
Black Jack alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Black Jack alley, Great Windmill ſtreet 3
Black Jack alley, Old ſtreet 5
Blackburn's alley, Rotherhithe Wall 8
Black's alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Black Lyon alley, Wentworth ſtreet 6
Blackmoors alley, Firthing fields 7
Blackmoors alley, Green Bank 7
Blackmoors alley, St. Martin's lane 3
Black Raven alley, Coleman ſtr. 1
Black Raven alley, Leadenhall ſtreet 1
Black Raven alley, Thames ſtr. 1
Black Spread Eagle alley, Blackman ſtreet 8
Black Spread Eagle alley, Kent ſtreet 8
Black Spread Eagle alley, Turnmill ſtreet 4
Black Swan alley, Golden lane 6
Black Swan alley, Holiwell ſtr. 5
Black Swan alley, Little Carter lane 1
Black Swan alley, London Wall 1
Black Swan alley, St. Margaret's Hill 8
Black Swan alley, Thames ſtr. 1
Blake's alley, Holiwell lane 6
Blind Beggars alley, Cow Croſs 5
Blue Anchor alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Blue Anchor alley, Brook's ſtr. 7
Blue Anchor alley, Bunhill row 5
Blue anchor alley, Cable ſtr. 7
Blue Anchor alley, Green Bank 8
Blue Anchor alley, Minories 7
Blue Anchor alley, Old ſtreet 5
Blue Anchor alley, Peſthouſe row 5
Blue Anchor alley, Petty Fra. 2
Blue Anchor alley, Roſemary lane 7
Blue Anchor alley, St. Catherine's 7
Blue Anchor alley, Tooly ſtr. 8

Blue Anchor alley, Tower Ditch 7
Blue Anchor alley, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Blue Ball alley, in the Mint 8
Blue Boar alley, Blackman ſtreet 8
Blue Boar alley, Field lane 4
Blue Boar's Head alley, White ſtr. 8
Blue Gate alley, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Blue Maid alley, St. Margaret's Hill 8
Blue Poſts alley, Blue Gate field 7
Blunderbuſs alley, St. Thomas Apoſtles 1
Boar alley, Grub ſtreet 5
Boarded alley, Baldwin's Gardens 4
Boar's Head alley, Whitechapel 6
Boar's Head alley, White ſtreet 8
Bock's alley, Wapping Wall 7
Bolt and Tun alley, Whitechapel 6
Boot alley, Abchurch lane 1
Boot alley, Grub ſtreet 5
Boot alley, Kent ſtreet 8
Boot alley, St. James's ſtreet 3
Boot alley, Upper Ground ſtreet 8
Boſs alley, St. Mary Hill 1
Boſs alley, Shad Thames 8
Boſs alley, Thames ſtreet 1
Boſtwick's alley, Whitechapel 7
Botolph's alley, Botolph lane 1
Bottle alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Bowl alley, St. Saviour's, Dock Head 8
Bowling alley, Cow Croſs 5
Bowling alley, Dean's yard, Weſtminſter 2
Bowling alley, Thames ſtreet 1
Bowling alley, Tooly ſtreet 8
Bowling alley, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Bowling alley, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Boxe's alley, Wapping Wall 7
Boy and Bell alley, Brick lane 6
Brake's alley, Nightingale lane 7
Breadſtreet alley, Breadſtreet hill 1
Breakneck alley, in the Minories 7
Brewers alley, Shoe lane 4
Bride alley, Fleet ſtreet 4
Bridewell alley, St. Margaret's hill 8
Broomſtick alley, Bunhill row 5
Broomſtick alley, Field lane 4
Broomſtick alley, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Brown Bear alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Brown's alley, King ſtreet 2
Brown's alley, Norton Falgate 6
Brown's alley, Gravel ſtreet 4
Buckridge alley, George ſtreet 6
Bruſh alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Bull alley, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Bull alley, Whitechapel 6
Bull Head alley, Rag ſtreet 5
Butchers alley, Cable ſtreet 7
Butchers alley, St. John ſtreet 5
Butlers alley, Grub ſtreet 5
Butlers alley, Little Moorfields 5
Butlers alley, Windmill row 6
Buttermilk alley, Phœnix ſtreet 6
Cabbage alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Cain and Abel's alley, Angel alley 6
Campion's alley, Market ſtreet 2
Canon alley, St. Paul's churchyard 1
Caſtle alley, Cornhill 1
Caſtle alley, Thames ſtreet 1
Catharine alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Catharine-wheel alley, George inn 6
Catharine-wheel alley, Holiwell ſtreet 6
Catharine-wheel alley, Petticoat la. 6
Catharine-wheel alley, St. James ſtr. 3
Catharine-wheel alley, Whitechap. 6
Cat alley, Long lane 5
Catlin's alley, Shoreditch 6
Chapel alley, near Oxford ſtreet 3
Chapel alley, Longacre 3
Chequer alley, in the Borough 8
Checquer alley, Old Bethlehem 6
Chequer alley, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Cherry-tree alley, Golden lane 5
Chitterling alley, Beer lane 1
Chriſtopher's alley, Lambert ſtr. 6
Chriſtopher's alley, Moorfields 6
Chriſtopher's alley, St. Martin's le Grand 1
Church alley, North, Baſinghall ſt. 1
Church alley, South, Baſinghall ſtr. 1
Church alley, Gilt-ſpur ſtreet 5
Church alley, Old Jewry 1
Church alley, St. Mary Hill 1
Church alley, Thames ſtreet 1
Church alley, Tooley ſtreet 8
Church alley, Wapping 7
Church alley, Whitechapel 6
Churchyard alley, Cartwright ſtr. 7
Churchyard alley, Fetter lane 4
Churchyard alley, Harp alley 4
Churchyard alley, Shoe lane 4
Chymiſters alley, Bedfordbury 3
Cinnamon alley, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Clark's alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 1
Clark's alley, Whitechapel 7
Coal alley, Whitechapel 6
Cock alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Cock alley, Deadman's Place 8
Cock alley, Ludgate Hill 5
Cock alley, Norton Falgate 6
Cock alley, Portpool lane 4
Cock alley, Shoreditch 6
Cock alley, Wapping 7
Cock alley, Whitechapel 7
Cocket alley, Fore ſtreet 8
Cockpit alley, Drury lane 4
Cockpit alley, Gravel lane 8
Coleman's alley, Bunhill Fields 5
Commiſtry's alley, Cock Hill 7
Compter alley, Borough 8
Conduit alley, Quakers ſtreet 6
Conſtables alley, Hoxton 6
Cooks alley, Bedfordbury 3
Cork alley, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Corkcutters alley, Longditch 2
Coopers alley, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Counſellors alley, Great Pearl ſtr. 6
Covely's alley, Grey-eagle ſtreet 6
Cox's alley, Leather lane 4
Cradle alley, Cowcroſs 5
Cradle alley, Cut-throat lane, Shadwell 7
Cradle alley, Drury lane 4
Cradle alley, Golden lane 5
Cradle alley, Gray's-inn-lane 4
Crane alley, Chancery lane 4
Crane alley, Old Change 1
Cranebourn alley, Leiceſter fields 3
Criſpin's alley, Holiwell ſtreet 6
Cropp's alley, Back ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Croſs alley, George alley, Shoe la. 4
Croſs alley, Marigold ſtreet 8
Croſs alley, One Gun alley, Wapping 7
Croſs alley, Upper Well alley, Wapping 7
Croſskeys alley, Blackman ſtreet 8
Croſskeys alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Croſskeys alley, Norton Falgate 6
Croſskeys alley, Watling ſtreet 1
Croſskeys alley, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Croſskeys alley, without Temple Bar 4
Croſs Shovel alley, Blackman ſtr. 8
Crow alley, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Crowd alley, Saliſbury court 4
Crowder's Well alley, Jewin ſtr. 5
Crown alley, Bank Side 8
Crown alley, King Tudor ſtreet 4
Crown alley, Minories 7
Crown alley, Tooly ſtreet 8
Crown alley, Upper Moorfields 6
Crown alley, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Crown alley, White ſtreet, Horſelydown 8
Cucumber alley, Ship yard, Temple-Bar 4
Cupid's alley, Golden-lane 5
Curriers alley, Shoe lane 4
Cutting alley, New North ſtreet 4
Dagger alley, St. Margaret's Hill 8
Dagger alley, Peter ſtreet, Cow croſs 5
Dagger alley, Quaker ſtreet, Spital fields 6
Dart's alley, Whitechapel 6
David and Harp alley, Whitechapel 6
Dawſon's alley, St. Martin's lane 3
Dirty alley, Faſhion ſtreet 6
Dirty alley, Ratcliff Highway 7
Dipping alley, Fair ſtreet, Horſelydown 8
Ditch alley, Green alley, Tooly ſtreet 8
Doctor Frier's alley, Little Britain 5
Dod's alley, Nightingale lane 7
Dod alley, Bowling alley, Weſtminſter 2
Dog alley, Fore ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Dog and Bear alley, Horſelydown 8
Dog and Duck alley, New Bond ſtreet 3
Dolittle's alley, Little Carter lane 1
Dolphin alley, Blackman ſtreet 8
Dolphin alley, Cock lane, Snowhill 5
Dolphin alley, Gun ſtreet, Spital fields 6
Dolphin alley, Long alley, Moorfields 6
Dolphin alley, St. Catharine's court 7
Dolphin alley, Wapping 7
Drum alley, Drury lane 4
Ducking Pond alley, Whitechapel road 6
Duke's alley, Kingſland road 6
Dumb alley, High Holborn 4
Dunning's alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Dyers alley, Bricklane, Spital fields 6
Eagle and Child alley, Shoe lane 4
Exchange alley, Cornhill 1
Exchange alley, Mint, Southwark 8
Falcon alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Falcon alley, Redcroſs ſtreet 5
Falconers alley, Cowcroſs 5
Farmers alley, Gardiners lane 8
Farr's alley, St. Giles's 3
Fann's alley, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Fann's alley, Web's ſquare 6
Farthing alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Farthing alley, Jacob ſtreet 8
Farthing alley, in the Maze 8
Feather's alley, Bedfordbury 3
Fiſhers alley, Hide ſtr. Bloomſbury 4
Fiſhers alley, Roſemary lane 7
Fiſhers alley, Water lane, Fleet ſtr. 4
Fiſhmonger's alley, St. Margaret's hill 8
Fiſhmonger's alley, Fenchurch ſtr. 1
Five Foot alley, Old Gravel lane 7
Five Inkhorn alley, Whitechapel 6
Five Pipe alley, Pickle Herring ſtr. 8
Flower de Luce alley, Black friars 1
Flower de Luce alley, Wheeler ſtr. 6
Fole alley, Swan alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Forman's alley, Old ſtreet 5
Fountain alley, Maiden lane 8
Fox and Gooſe alley, Peter's lane 5
French alley, Goſwell ſtreet 5
French alley, Quaker ſtreet 6
Friers alley, Wood ſtreet 1
Fryingpan alley, Berwick ſtreet 3
Fryingpan alley, Borough, Southw. 8
Fryingpan alley, Brown's Gardens 3
Fryingpan alley, Deadman's Place 8
Fryingpan alley, Fore ſtr. Lambeth 8
Fryingpan alley, Golden lane 5
Fryingpan alley, Great Swan alley 5
Fryingpan alley, Oxford ſtreet 3
Fryingpan alley, Petticoat lane 6
Fryingpan alley, Redcroſs ſtreet 5
Fryingpan alley, Tothill ſtreet 2
Fryingpan alley, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Fryingpan alley, Wood ſtreet 1
Garland alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
George alley, Coleman ſtreet 1
George alley, Field lane 4
George alley, St. Margaret's hill 8
George alley, Shoe lane 4
George alley, Stony ſtreet 8
George alley, Thames ſtreet 1
George alley, Turnmill ſtreet 5
George alley, York Buildings 3
George and Vulture alley, Cornhill 1
Gingerbread alley, Holiwell lane 6
Globe alley, Deadman's Place 8
Globe alley, Narrow ſtreet, Limehouſe 7
Globe alley, Quaker ſtreet 6
Globe alley, Wapping 7
Globe Stairs alley, Jamaica ſtreet 8
Goat alley, Upper Ground 8
Goat alley, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Gob's alley, Grey Eagle ſtreet 6
Golden Anchor alley, Old ſtreet 5
Golden Lyon alley, Longditch 2
Goldſmith's alley, Jewin ſtreet 5
Good Child's alley, Market ſtreet 2
Gooſe alley, Fleet Ditch 4
Grace's alley, Wellcloſe ſquare 7
Grey Pea alley, Redmaid lane 7
Graſshopper alley, Fore ſtreet 5
Great Bell alley, Coleman ſtreet 1
Great Cock alley, Fore ſtreet 5
Great Crow alley, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Great Lamb alley, Blackman ſtr. 8
Great Swordbearer's alley, Chiſwell ſtreet 5
Great Turnſtile alley, High Holborn 4
Green alley, Broad Sanctuary 2
Green alley, Coleman ſtreet 1
Green alley, St. Saviour's Dock 8
Green alley, Tooly ſtreet 8
Green Dragon alley, Limehouſe 7
Green Dragon alley, Wapping 7
Greenwich alley, Brickhill lane 1
Greyhound alley, St. Mary Ax 1
Grey Peas alley, Three Maid lane 7
Gridiron alley, Whitechapel 6
Griffin alley, Blackman ſtreet 8
Grocers alley, Poultry 1
Grocers alley, Shoreditch 6
Guildhall alley, Baſinghall ſtreet 1
Gullyhole alley, Wheeler ſtreet 6
Gum alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Gummery's alley, Dorſet ſtreet 6
Gun alley, Little Moorfields 5
Gun alley, Well ſtreet, May fair 7
Gunpowder alley, Poor Jewry la. 1
Gunpowder alley, Shoe lane 4
Halfmoon alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Halfmoon alley, Cheapſide 1
Halfmoon alley, Green Bank, Wapping 7
Halfmoon alley, Jewin ſtreet 5
Halfmoon alley, Little Bartholomew Cloſe 5
Halfmoon alley, Little Moorfields 5
Halfmoon alley, Saltpetre Bank 7
Halfmoon alley, Seven Stars alley, Golden lane 5
Halfmoon alley, Whitechapel 7
Halfpenny alley, Jacob ſtreet 8
Halfpenny alley, Sharp's alley, Cow croſs 5
Hand alley, High Holborn 4
Hand alley, Long alley, Moorfields 5
Hand alley, Petticoat lane 6
Hand and Crown alley, Cow la. 5
Hand and Pen alley, Tower hill 1
Hanging Sword alley, Water lane 4
Hangman's Gains alley, St. Catharine's 7
Hare alley, Shoreditch 6
Harp alley, Fleet Market 4
Harrow alley, Mint ſtreet 8
Harrow alley, Old Gravel lane 7
Harrow alley, Petticoat lane 6
Harrow alley, Whitechapel 7
Hatchet alley, Church lane 7
Hatchet alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Hatchet alley, Little Britain 5
Hatchet alley, Little Tower Hill 7
Hedge alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Hepworth's alley, Dancing bridge 8
Hercules Pillars alley, Fleet ſtr. 4
Holford's alley, Drury lane 4
Hoop alley, Old ſtreet 5
Hoop alley, Portpool lane 4
Horn alley, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Horn alley, Liquorpond ſtreet 4
Horſeſhoe alley, Anchor ſtreet 6
Horſeſhoe alley, Bank Side 8
Horſeſhoe alley, Maiden lane 8
Horſeſhoe alley, Moorfields 6
Horſeſhoe alley, Petticoat lane 6
Horſeſhoe alley, Petty France 2
Horſeſhoe alley, Whitechapel 7
Houſewife alley, Old Bethlehem 6
Howard's Cauſeway alley, Narrow Wall 8
Huggen alley, Wood ſtreet 1
Hutley's alley, Bank Side 8
Jack Adams's alley, Saffron hill 4
Jackſon's alley, Bow ſtreet, Covent Garden 3
Jacob's alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Jacob's Well alley, Nightingale la. 7
Jacob's Well alley, Thames ſtreet 1
Jeruſalem alley, Gracechurch ſtr. 1
John's alley, Budge row 1
Joyners Hall alley, Thames ſtr. 1
King's Head alley, Broad ſtreet, Ratcliff 7
King's Head alley, Whitechapel 7
King's Bench alley, St. Margaret's hill 8
Labour-in-vain alley, St. Margaret's hill 8
Lady alley, King ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Lamb alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Lamb alley, Goodman's Fields 7
Lamb alley, Monkwell ſtreet 1
Lamb alley, in the Old Change 1
Lamb alley, St. Giles's Broad way 4
Lamb alley, Sherbourn lane 1
Lamb alley, Whitechapel 6
Landreſs alley, Five Feet lane 8
Lane's alley, St. Giles's Broad way 3
Laſt alley, Cow Croſs 5
Laſt alley, Whitechapel 7
Leg alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Leg alley, Shoreditch 6

Leg alley, Tooly ſtreet 8
Lilley's alley, Saffron hill 4
Little Bell alley, Coleman ſtreet 1
Little Bell alley, Grub ſtreet 5
Little Boſs alley, Thames ſtreet 1
Little Cock alley, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Little Crow alley, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Little Crowder's Well alley, George Inn 5
Little Crown alley, Long alley, Moorfields 5
Little Dunning's alley, near Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Little Greenwich alley, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Little Gun alley, Orchard, Wapping 7
Little Lamb alley, Blackman ſtr. 8
Little Laſt alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Little Maypole alley, St. Margaret's Hill 8
Little Mouſe alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Little Northumberl. alley, Crutched Friars 1
Little Star alley, Mark lane 1
Little Swan alley, Coleman ſtreet 1
Little Swan alley, Mount Mill 5
Little Swan alley, St. John ſtreet 5
Little Swordbearer's alley, Chiſwell ſtreet 5
Little Three Tun alley, near Whitechapel 6
Little Turnſtile alley, High Holborn 4
Little Twyford's alley, St. Ermin's Hill 2
Long alley, Black Friars 1
Long alley, Moorfields 6
Long alley, in the Strand 3
Loom alley, Old Bethlehem 6
Lower Gun alley, Green Bank, Wapping 7
Lower Well alley, Green Bank, Wapping 7
Lucas's alley, Quaker ſtreet 6
Lyon and Lamb alley, Golden la. 5
Maidenhead alley, Wapping 7
Magpye alley, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Magpye alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Magpye alley, Fetter lane 4
Magpye alley, Gray's Inn lane 4
Magpye alley, Phœnix ſtreet 6
Maypole alley, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
Maypole alley, Holiwell ſtreet 6
Maypole alley, St. Margaret's Hill 8
Maypole alley, Wych ſtreet 4
Marigold alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Maſon's alley, Baſinghall ſtreet 1
Meetinghouſe alley, Johnſon's ſtr. 7
Meetinghouſe alley, Queen ſtreet, Rotherhithe 8
Michael's alley, Cornhill 1
Milk alley, Dean ſtreet, Soho 3
Milk alley, Long ditch, Weſtmin. 2
Milk alley, Wapping 7
Milk alley, Winchester ſtreet 1
Month's alley, St. Catharine's lane 7
Moor's alley, King ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Moor's alley, Norton falgate 6
Morgan's alley, Green walk, Southwark 8
Moſes alley, Bank Side, Southwark 8
Moſes and Aaron's alley, Whitechapel 6
Mouſe alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Muſtard alley, Caſtle lane 2
Nag's Head alley, Bridge-yard Paſſage 8
Nag's Head alley, Fenchurch ſtr. 2
Nag's Head alley, St. Margaret's Hill 8
Naked Boy alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Narrow alley, Stoney lane 8
Nevil's alley, Fetter lane 4
New alley, in Hoxton 6
New Turnſtile alley, Holborn 4
Nichols's alley, Cable ſtr. Rag fair 7
Noah's Ark alley, Narrow ſtr. Ratcliff 7
North Preſcot alley, St. John ſtr. 5
Northumberland alley, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
Off alley, York Buildings 3
Old Pav'd alley, Pallmall 3
Old Shoe alley, Hoxton 6
Oliver's alley, in the Strand 3
One Gun alley, Wapping 7
One Tun alley, Hungerford Market 3
Pain's alley, Wapping wall 7
Pannier alley, Newgate ſtreet 1
Parker's alley, near Cherry Garden ſtreet 7
Parker's alley, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Park Proſpect alley, Knightſbridge 3
Parliament Stairs alley, Weſtminſt. 2
Parrot alley, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Parrot alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Pater-noſter alley, Pater-noſter row 6
Paul's alley, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
Paul's alley, Paul's Churchyard 1
Paul's alley, Redcroſs ſtreet 5
Pav'd alley, Charles ſtr. St. James's 3
Pav'd alley, Lime ſtreet 1
Pav'd alley, London Houſe yard 1
Pav'd alley, Water lane, Black friars 1
Pav'd alley, White friars 4
Peal alley, Upper Shadwell 7
Pear Tree alley, Cinnamon ſtreet 7
Pear Tree alley, Shoreditch 6
Pear Tree alley, Wapping 7
Peas Porridge alley, Gravel lane 6
Penny Barber's alley, Stoney lane 8
Pepper alley, in the Borough 8
Petty Canon's alley, Paul's Church yard 1
Petty France alley, Old Bethlehem 6
Pewter Platter alley, Gracechurch ſtreet 1
Phœnix alley, Longacre 3
Phipps's alley, Shoreditch 6
Pin alley, near Roſemary lane 7
Pinner's alley, Shoreditch 6
Pipe alley, Broad way, Weſtminſt. 2
Pipemakers alley, Great St. Ann's lane 2
Pipemakers alley, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Plow alley, Bank ſide 8
Plow alley, Barbican 5
Plow alley, Carey ſtreet 4
Plow alley, Wapping 7
Pope's Head alley, Cornhill 1
Poppet's alley, Green bank 8
Popping's alley, Fleet ſtreet 4
Porridgepot alley, Alderſgate ſtr. 5
Porter's alley, Baſinghall ſtreet 1
Powel's alley, Chiſwell ſtreet 5
Price's alley, Brewer ſtreet 3
Price's alley, Queen ſtreet, Park 8
Prichard's alley, Fair ſtreet 8
Prieſts alley, Foſter lane 1
Prieſts alley, Tower ſtreet 1
Primroſe alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Primroſe alley, St. Mary Overy's dock 8
Pump alley, Green bank, Wapping 7
Pump alley, Kennington 8
Pump alley, Perkins's rents 2
Pump alley, Quaker ſtreet 6
Pump alley, Queen ſtreet, Park 8
Pump alley, near Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Quart Pot alley, George ſtreet 2
Queen's Arms alley, Shoe lane 4
Queen's Head alley, Hoxton 6
Queen's Head alley, Newgate ſtr. 1
Queen's Head alley, Wapping 7
Queen's Head alley, Whitechapel 7
Queenhithe alley, near Thames ſtr. 1
Rag alley, Golden lane 5
Ram alley, Cock lane 6
Ram alley, Cow croſs 5
Ram alley, Fleet ſtreet 4
Ram alley, St. John ſtreet 5
Red Bull alley, Kent ſtreet 8
Red Bull alley, Thames ſtreet 1
Red Cow alley, Old ſtreet 5
Redcroſs alley, Jewin ſtreet 5
Redcroſs alley, Redcroſs ſtreet 5
Redcroſs alley, St. Margaret's hill 8
Red Lyon alley, Cow croſs 5
Red Lyon alley, Minories 7
Red Lyon alley, St. Catharine's 7
Red Lyon alley, Peter ſtreet, St. John ſtreet 5
Red Lyon alley, St. John ſtreet 5
Red Lyon alley, Tower ditch 7
Red Lyon alley, Whitechapel 7
Red Roſe alley, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Roe Buck alley, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Ropemakers alley, Little Moorfields 5
Roſe alley, Bank ſide, Southwark 8
Roſe alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Roſe alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Roſe alley, Fleet lane 5
Roſe alley, Golden lane 5
Roſe alley, High Holborn 4
Roſe alley, Roſe ſtreet, Long acre 3
Roſe alley, Saffron hill 4
Roſe alley, Shoreditch 6
Roſe alley, Sugarbakers lane 1
Roſe alley, Tooly ſtreet 8
Roſe alley, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Roſe alley, Widegate ſtreet 6
Roſe and Crown alley, near Whitechapel 7
Roſemarybranch alley, Roſemary lane 7
Royal Oak alley, Ratcliff 7
St. Ann's alley, Noble ſtreet 1
St. Chriſtopher's alley, St. Chriſtopher's court 1
St. Dunſtan's alley, St. Dunſtan's hill 1
St. John's alley, St. Martin le Grand 1
St. Laurence's alley, Cateaton ſtr. 1
St. Peter's alley, Cornhill 1
Salter's alley, Green bank, Wapping 7
Salter's alley, Nightingale lane 7
Savery's alley, Farmer ſtreet 7
Savoy alley, Savoy 3
Scalding alley, Poultry 1
Schoolhouſe alley, Swan alley 7
Sea alley, King ſtreet, Weſtminſt. 2
Searn's alley, Rotherhithe wall 8
Serſnet's alley, Narrow ſtreet, Limehouſe 7
Seven Stars alley, Ratcliff highway 7
Seven Stars alley, Roſemary lane 7
Seven Steps alley, Rotherhithe wall 8
Seven Steps alley, Old Montague ſtreet 6
Seven Steps alley, Petticoat lane 6
Sharp's alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Sharp's alley, Cow croſs 5
Sharp's alley, Leadenhall ſtreet 1
Sharp's alley, Norton falgate 6
Shaw's alley, Kent ſtreet 8
Sheers alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Sheers alley, White ſtreet 8
Sheers alley, Wentworth ſtreet 6
Sheers alley, Wood ſtreet 1
Shepherds alley, Thames ſtreet 1
Ship alley, Narrow ſtreet, Limehouſe 7
Ship alley, Ratcliff highway 7
Shoulder of Mutton alley, Limehouſe 7
Shovel alley, Back lane, Rag fair 7
Shovel alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Shovel alley, St. Catharine's 7
Shovel alley, Wood ſtreet 1
Six Bells alley, Foſter lane 1
Shorey's alley, King ſtreet, Rotherhithe 8
Slaughterhouſe alley, Spitalfields market 6
Sleep's alley, Iſlington road, St. John ſtreet 5
Slop alley, Gray's Inn lane 4
Smallcoal alley, Brick lane 6
Smallcoal alley, Faſhion ſtreet 6
Smallcoal alley, Rupert ſtreet 3
Smallcoal alley, St. John ſtreet 5
Smiths alley, Joyners ſtreet 8
Smock alley, Hockley in the hole 5
Smock alley, Petticoat lane 6
Sopers alley, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Spectacles alley, Shoe lane 4
Spread Eagle alley, Kinſland road 6
Spread Eagle alley, Whitechapel 6
Squirrel alley, in the Minories 7
Stag's alley, Bedfordbury 3
Star alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Star alley, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
Star alley, Minories 7
Starch alley, Green bank, Southwark 8
Starch alley, Rotten row, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Staymakers alley, Booth ſtreet 6
Stevens's alley, King ſtreet 2
Still alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Still alley, Blewgate field 7
Still alley, Houndſditch 6
Still alley, Long alley, Moorfields 6
Still alley, New ſtreet, St. Thomas's 8
Still alley, Petticoat lane 6
Stockingframe alley, Shoreditch 6
Stonecutters alley, Little Queen ſtr. 4
Stonecutters alley, Pallmall 3
Sugarloaf alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Sugarloaf alley, Mark lane 1
Sugarloaf alley, Moſes and Aaron alley 6
Sugarloaf alley, Portpool lane 4
Sugarloaf alley, Wentworth ſtreet 6
Sun alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Sun alley, Cow croſs 5
Sun alley, Golden lane 5
Sun alley, Grub ſtreet 5
Sun alley, Kent ſtreet 8
Sun alley, King ſtreet, Cheapſide 1
Sun alley, St. John ſtreet 5
Sun and Trumpet alley, Whitechapel 6
Sph-dial alley, Moorfields 6
Swan alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Swan alley, Brown's lane 6
Swan alley, Coleman ſtreet 1
Swan alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Swan alley, Golden lane 5
Swan alley, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Swan alley, Minories 7
Swan alley, Puddle dock 1
Swan alley, Rotherhithe wall 8
Sweeting's alley, Cornhill 1
Tan alley, Long lane 8
Taſh alley, Shoreditch 6
Tenter alley, Little Moorfields 5
Tenter alley, Tooly ſtreet 8
Tenterground alley, Caſtle ſtreet 8
Thatch'd alley, Chick lane 5
Thatch'd Houſe alley, Strand 3
Three Anchor alley, Shoe lane 4
Three Colt alley, near Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Three Compaſſes alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Three Crane alley, Bonds ſtables 4
Three Crane alley in the Borough 8
Three Cup alley, Shoreditch 6
Three Falcon alley, St. Margaret's hill 8
Three Hats alley, Horſelydown la. 8
Three Horſeſhoe alley, Old ſtr. 5
Three Leg alley, Eaſt Harding ſtr. 4
Three Link alley, Faſhion ſtreet 6
Three Needle alley, Moorfields 6
Three Pigeon alley, Hockley in the hole 5
Three Step alley, Rotherhithe 8
Three Tun alley, Biſhopſgate ſtr. 6
Three Tun alley, Cow croſs 5
Three Tun alley, London wall 1
Three Tun alley, Petticoat lane 6
Three Tun alley, St. Margaret's hill 8
Three Tun alley, Thames ſtreet 1
Three Tun alley, White ſtreet 8
Three Twiſters alley, Bunhill row 5
Thrift's alley, Spring ſtreet 7
Thunderbolt alley, Windmill row 6
Tite's alley, Limehouſe 7
Tongue's alley, Whitechapel 7
Tripp's alley, Ratcliff 7
Troter alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Trump alley, Cheapſide 1
Tun alley, Love lane 7
Turner's alley, Little Eaſtcheap 1
Turnſtile alley, Drury lane 3
Two Leg alley, Old Bethlehem 6
Twyford's alley, Petty France 2
Unicorn alley, Fore ſtreet 5
Unicorn alley, Holiwell ſtreet 6
Unicorn alley, Kent ſtreet 8
Unicorn alley, Wheeler ſtreet 6
Upper Gun alley, Wapping 7
Upper Well alley, Wapping 7
Valiant Soldier alley, Barnaby ſtr. 8
Wall's alley, Minories 7
Walnut Tree alley, Tooly ſtreet 8
Waſhermaid's alley, Five Feet lane 8
Watercock alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Waterman's alley, New ſtreet, St. Thomas's 8
Well alley, Minories 7
Well alley, near Tooly ſtreet 8
Well alley, Ropemakers fields 7
Well and bucket alley, Old ſtreet 5
Weſt Side alley, near Tooly ſtreet 8
Wheatſheaf alley, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Wheatſheaf alley, Lambeth 8
Wheatſheaf alley, Thames ſtreet 1
Wheeler's alley, Old ſtreet 5
White's alley, Bond's ſtables 4
White's alley, Chancery lane 4
White's alley, Coleman ſtreet 1
White's alley, Little Moorfields 5
White's alley, Long ditch, Weſtminſter 2
White's alley, Middle Moorfields 6
White Bear alley, Kent ſtreet 8
White Bear alley, Whitechapel 6
White Cock alley, Thames ſtreet 1
White Hart alley, Leadenhall ſtr. 1

White Horſe alley, Chick lane 5
White Horſe alley, Cow croſs 5
White Horſe alley, Great Eaſtcheap 1
White Horſe alley, Kent ſtreet 8
White Horſe alley, Turnmill ſtr. 5
White Lyon alley, Birching lane 1
White Roſe alley, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Whiting's alley, Morgan's lane 8
Whiting's alley, near Tooly ſtreet 8
Wildgooſe alley, Thames ſtreet 1
Willow Tree alley, Wapping 7
Windmill alley, St. Margaret's hill 8
Windmill alley, Whitechapel 7
Wiſdom's alley, Millbank, Weſtminſter 2
Wiſeman's alley, Brook ſtreet 7
Wightman's alley, St. John ſtreet 6
Wood's alley, Harrow alley 7
Woolpack alley, Houndſditch 6
York alley, St. Mary Magdalen's Church yard 8

Banks, Barns, Bridges, Buildings, and Buries.

ABEL's buildings 7
Aldermanbury, Cateaton ſtr. 1
Bartlet's buildings, Holborn 4
Battle bridge, Mill lane 8
Beaufort buildings, in the Strand 3
Bedford buildings, near Gray's inn 4
Bedfordbury, Chandos ſtreet 3
Blewit's buildings, Fetter lane 4
Bloody bridge, King's road, Chelſea 3
Breme's buildings, Chancery lane 4
Broad ſtreet buildings, Moorfields 6
Broad ſtreet buildings, New Broad ſtreet 6
Brow's buildings, St. Mary Ax 1
Bucklerſbury, Cheapſide 1
Bull bridge, Horſleydown 8
Canonbury houſe, Iſlington 5
Carpenters buildings, London wall 1
Cockpit buildings, Upper Chelſea road 3
Cowper's bridge, Old Horſleydown 8
Craven buildings, Drury lane 4
Ebury farm, Lower Chelſea road 3
Featherſton's buildings, High Holborn 4
Finſbury, Moorfields 5
Foſters buildings, Halfmoon alley 6
George's buildings, near Roſemary lane 7
Grafton's buildings, Long lane 8
Green bank, Horſleydown 8
Green bank, Wapping 7
Harcourt's buildings, in the Inner Temple 4
Harecourt buildings, in the Inner Temple 4
Highbury barn 5
Jeffries buildings, Weſtminſter 2
Lamb's buildings, Inner Temple 4
London bridge 1
Lothbury, Cateaton ſtreet 1
Mill bank, Weſtminſter 2
Mitre court buildings, Inner Temple 4
Nag's head buildings, Hackney road 6
New buildings, Feather alley maze 8
New buildings, Dunnings alley 6
Old buildings, Lincolns inn 4
Rolls buildings, Fetter lane 4
Palmer's build. Canonbury houſe 5
Saltpetre bank, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Southampton buildings, Chancery lane 4
Southampton buildings, High Holborn 4
Penkethman's buildings, Golden la. 5
Price's buildings, Gravel lane 8
Stamford's buildings, Old ſtreet 5
Union bridge, Old Horſleydown 8
Upper mill bank, Horſe ferry 2
Windmill bank, Iſle of Dogs 7
Winkworth's buildings, Auſtin friars 1

Cloſes, Commons, Corners, Courts, and Croſſes.

ABEL court, Roſemary lane 7
Academy court, Chancery la. 4
Acorn court, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Adam and Eve court, Hatchet alley 7
Adam and Eve court, Tottenham-court road 3
Adam's court, Little Broad ſtreet 1
Agnes court, Little George ſtreet 6
Aiſlaby's court, George ſtreet 6
Allen's court, Oxford ſtreet 3
Amen corner, Pater-noſter row 1
Anchor court, Anchor ſtreet 6
Angel court, Angel alley 6
Angel court, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 1
Angel court, Camomile ſtreet 1
Angel court, Charing croſs 3
Angel court, Drury lane 3
Angel court, Foul lane 8
Angel court, Friday ſtreet 1
Angel court, Great Windmill ſtr. 3
Angel court, Grub ſtreet 5
Angel court, Lamb alley 6
Angel court, Leadenhall ſtreet 1
Angel court, Long ditch, Weſtminſter 2
Angel court, Nightingale lane 7
Angel court, Redcroſs ſtreet 8
Angel court, Red Lyon ſtreet 6
Angel court, near St. James's ſquare 3
Angel court, Snow hill 5
Angel court, in the Strand 4
Angel court, Stoney lane, Petticoat lane 6
Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet 1
Appleby's court, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Arnold's court, Barbican 5
Arnold's court, New lane 8
Artichoke court, Canon ſtreet 1
Artichoke court, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Artillery court, Chiſwell ſtreet 5
Aſhentree court, Shoreditch 6
Aſhentree court, White friars 4
Back court, Simmonds inn 4
Bagnio court, near Newgate ſtreet 1
Bailey's court, Bell yard, Fleet ſtr. 4
Ball court, Giltſpur ſtreet 5
Ball court, Mincing lane 1
Ball court, Old Bailey 5
Ball court, Poor Jewry lane 1
Baldwin's court, Baldwin's gardens 4
Baldwin's court, White ſtreet 8
Bambury court, Long acre 3
Bangor court, Shoe lane 4
Bangor court, White ſtreet 8
Bakers court, Halfmoon alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Baptiſt's Head court, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Barlow's court, Coal yard, High Holborn 4
Bartholomew cloſe, Little Britain 5
Bartholomew's court, Throckmorton ſtreet 1
Bartlet's court, Bartlet ſtreet 5
Bartlet's court, Holborn hill 4
Baſinghall court, Baſinghall ſtreet 1
Bateriby's court, near King ſtreet 2
Bedford court, Bedford ſtr. Strand 3
Bedford court, Eaſt ſtreet 4
Bedford court, Red Lion ſtreet, Holborn 4
Bedford court, in the Strand 3
Beadles court, Eagle ſtreet 4
Bear and Harrow court, Butcher row 4
Bethlehem court, Old Bethlehem 6
Bell court, Gray's Inn lane 4
Bell court, Great Carter lane 1
Bell court, Grub ſtreet 5
Bell court, Moorfields 6
Bell court, St. Martin le Grand 1
Bell court, Thames ſtreet 1
Beehive court, Little St. Thomas Apoſtles 1
Bennet's court, Canon row 2
Bennet's court, Drury lane 4
Bennet's court, in the Strand 3
Berry court, Liquor Pond ſtreet 4
Berry court, Love lane, Wood ſtr. 1
Biſhop's court, Ailſbury ſtreet 5
Biſhop's court, Brook's ſtreet 3
Biſhop's court, Chancery lane 4
Biſhop's court, Coleman ſtreet 1
Biſhop's court, Durham yard 3
Biſhop's court, Gray's Inn lane 4
Biſhop's court, Little Old Bailey 5
Biſhop's court, Lothbury 1
Biſhop's court, Old Soho 3
Biſhop's court, Old ſtreet 5
Black Boy court, Long acre 3
Blackburn's court, Portpool lane 4
Black Eagle court, Whitechapel 6
Black Horſe court, White ſtreet 8
Black Lyon court, Bank ſide 8
Black Lyon court, Foſter lane 1
Black and white court, Old Bailey 5
Black Raven court, Chiſwell ſtreet 5
Black Raven court, Golden lane 5
Black Raven court, Seething lane 1
Black Swan court, Canon ſtreet 1
Blackman's court, Price's alley 3
Black Swan court, Golden lane 5
Black Swan court, Tower ſtreet 1
Black Swan court, Shoreditch 6
Blake's court, Catharine ſtr. Strand 3
Blow's court, Saffron hill 4
Blue Anchor court, Coleman ſtr. 1
Blue Ball court, Artichoke lane 7
Blue Ball court, Canon ſtreet 1
Blue Ball court, Drury lane 3
Blue Boar court, Chick lane 5
Blue Boar court, Canon ſtreet 1
Blue Boar court, Friday ſtreet 1
Blue Boar court, Roſemary lane 7
Blue Boar's head court, Barbican 5
Blue Hart court, Little Bell alley 5
Boar's Head court, in the Borough 8
Boar's Head court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Boar's Head court, Grub ſtreet 5
Bodd's court, Philip lane 1
Bolt court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Bolt and Tun court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Bond's court, Walbrook 1
Boſs court, Thames ſtreet 1
Boſville court, Devonſhire ſtreet 4
Botolph's court, Durham yard 3
Bowl court, Shoreditch 6
Bowman's court, Gardiner's lane 2
Bowman's court, Saliſbury court 4
Bowyer's court, Noble ſtreet 1
Boxford's court, New ſtreet 4
Boyle's Head court, in the Strand 3
Brabant court, Philpot lane 1
Brand's court, Narrow ſtreet 7
Brewers court, Bedfordbury 3
Brewers court, St. Thomas's 8
Brick court, Brick lane 6
Brick court, Middle Temple 4
Brick court, Sheer lane 4
Brick buildings court, Snows fields 6
Bride court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Britain court, Water lane 4
Britiſh court, Tottenhamcourt road 3
Broad court, Duke's place 1
Broad court, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Broad Arrow court, Grub ſtreet 5
Broken croſs, Tothill ſtreet 2
Brook's court, Thames ſtreet 1
Brown's court, Angel alley 6
Brown's court, near Groſvenor ſq. 3
Brown's court, Holiwell court 6
Brown's court, Marlborough ſtreet 3
Brown's court, Little Old Bailey 1
Brown's court, Long alley, Moorfields 6
Brown's court, Shoe lane 4
Brown's court, Thieving lane 2
Brunſwick court, Artillery row 3
Brunſwick court, Queen ſquare 4
Buckingham court Charing croſs 3
Buckbridge court, Bembridge ſtr. 3
Buck's Head court, Great Diſtaff lane 1
Bull's court, Nightingale lane 7
Bull Head court, Cow lane 5
Bull Head court, Great Queen ſtr. 4
Bull Head court, Jewin ſtreet 5
Bull Head court, Lawrence lane 1
Bull Head court, Newgate ſtreet 1
Bull Head court, Peter ſtreet, Cow croſs 5
Bull Inn court, Strand 3
Bullocks court, Checquer alley 6
Bullocks court, Minories 7
Bunhill court, Bunhill fields 5
Burleigh court, Burleigh ſtreet 3
Bury court, St. Mary Ax 1
Butlers court, Houndſditch 6
Butterfly court, Grub ſtreet 5
Cabinet court, Duke ſtreet 6
Cable court, Cable ſtreet 7
Camomile court, Camomile ſtreet 1
Canary Court, in the Strand 3
Canterbury court, Black friars 1
Canterbury court, Phœnix ſtreet 6
Card court, Weſt Smithfield 5
Caroline court, Saffron hill 4
Carpenter's court, Aldermanbury 1
Carpenter's court, Long acre 3
Caſtle court, Birching lane 1
Caſtle court, Budge row 1
Caſtle court, Caſtle lane 8
Caſtle court, Caſtle ſtreet 3
Caſtle court, College hill 1
Caſtle court, Cornhill 1
Caſtle court, Laurence lane 1
Caſtle court, Lombard ſtreet 1
Caſtle court, St. Martin's lane 3
Caſtle court, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Catharine court, Princes ſtreet 1
Catharine court, Seething la. Tower hill 1
Catharinewheel court, Bridgwater gardens 5
Catharinewheel court, Snow hill 5
Catharinewheel court, Whitechapel 6
Cecil court, St. Martin's lane 3
Chancery Lane court, Serjeant's inn 4
Chancery Lane court, Simmond's inn 4
Change court, in the Strand 3
Chapel court, Beer ſtreet 3
Chapel court, Lincoln's inn 4
Chapel court, Audley ſtreet 3
Chapman's court, George ſtreet 2
Charing croſs 3
Charing croſs court, near Whitehall 3
Charles court, Bartholomew cloſe 5
Charles court, in the Strand 3
Checquer court, Charing croſs 3
Checquer court, Golden lane 5
Checquer court, St. Catharine's la. 7
Cherry Tree court, Alderſgate ſtr. 5
Cherry Tree court, Gardiners la. 2
Cherry Tree corner, at the Horſe ferry 8
Cherubin court, Angel alley 6
Cæſar's Head court, Crutched friars 1
Chevers's court, Limehouſe 7
Child's court, Eagle ſtreet, in the Strand 3
Child's court, in the Strand 3
Chriſtopher's court, Cartwright ſtr. 7
Church court, Church paſſage, Piccadilly 3
Church court, Clement's lane 1
Church court, Little Chapel ſtreet 2
Church court, St. Margaret's Churchyard 2
Church court, in the Strand 3
Churchyard court, Inner Temple 4
Clare court, Drury lane 4
Cleveland court, Cleveland row, St. James's 3
Cleveland court, St. James's place 3
Clement's court, Milk ſtreet 1
Clerkenwell cloſe, Clerkenwell 5
Cobb's court, Black friars 1
Cock court, Angel alley 6
Cock court, Blackboy alley, Chick lane 5
Cock court, Ludgate hill 5
Cock court, New ſtreet, Broad ſtr. 3
Cock court, Philip lane 1
Cock court, Poor Jewry lane 1
Cock court, St. Martin le Grand 1
Cock court, Snow hill 5
Cock and Bottle court, near Nightingale lane 7
Cock and Hoop court, Addle hill 1
Cock and Magpye court, Hog la. 6
Cock and Wheatſheaf court, Houndſditch 6
Cock's Head court, Golden lane 5
Cockpit court, Dean ſtreet, Soho 3
Cockpit court, Jewin ſtreet 5
Cockpit court, Shoe lane 4
Coffeehouſe court, Moorfields 5
Coffin court, St. Dunſtan's hill 1
College court, Cow croſs 5
College court, Stable yard 2
College court, Warwick lane 1
Coleman's court, Caſtle lane 8
Collier's court, Hart ſtreet, Cripplegate 1
Collins's court, Bloomſbury market 4
Collins's court, Farmer ſtreet 7
Comber's court, Blackman ſtreet 8
Comes's court, Noble ſtreet 1
Compter court, near Tooly ſtreet 8
Comptinghouſe court, Chriſt's hoſpital 1
Conduit court, Long acre 3
Conduit cloſe, Phœnix ſtreet 6
Cony court, Gray's inn 4
Connoway's court, Limehouſe 7
Cook's court, Camomile ſtreet 1
Cook's court, Searle's ſtreet 4
Copthall court, Throckmorton ſtr. 1
Coptick's court, Popping's alley 4
Corbet's court, Brown's lane 6
Corbet's court, Gracechurch ſtr. 1
Coroner's court, Croſs lane 3
Coventry court, Coventry ſtreet 3
Cow croſs, near Weſt Smithfield 5

Cowper's

Cowper's court, East Smithfield 7
Cowper's court, Portpool lane 4
Cox's court, Aldersgate street 5
Crab court, New Gravel lane 7
Crab court, Ratcliff highway 7
Crab court, Woolpack alley 6
Cradle court, Aldersgate street 5
Cradle court, Fore street 5
Cradle court, Golden lane 5
Cradle court, Redcross street 5
Cradle court, St. Mary Ax 1
Craig's court, Charing cross 3
Crane court, Fleet street 4
Crane court, Lambert hill 1
Crane court, Old 'Change 1
Creechurch court, Creechurch la. 1
Craven court, Craven street 3
Crooked Billet court, Long alley 6
Cross court, Carnaby street 3
Cross court, London wall 1
Crosby's court, Charterhouse str. 5
Cross'd Daggers court, Grub str. 5
Cross Harper's court, Whitecross street 5
Cross'd Keys court, Chick lane 5
Cross'd Keys court, Little Britain 5
Cross'd Keys court, Watling street 1
Cross'd Keys court, Whitechapel 6
Cross'd Keys court, Whitecross str. 5
Crowfoot's court, Rosemary lane 7
Crown court, Aldersgate street 5
Crown court, Bank side 8
Crown court, Broad street 1
Crown court, Butcherhall lane 1
Crown court, Butcher row 4
Crown court, St. Catharine's lane 7
Crown court, Chancery lane 4
Crown court, Cheapside 1
Crown court, Chick lane 5
Crown court, Cock lane 6
Crown court, Cow lane 5
Crown court, Crown alley 6
Crown court, Dancing Bridge la. 8
Crown court, Dean street 3
Crown court, Dorset gardens 4
Crown court, Duke street 2
Crown court, East Smithfield 7
Crown court, French alley 5
Crown court, Gerrard street 3
Crown court, Golden lane 5
Crown court, Grub street 5
Crown court, Horsleydown 8
Crown court, King John's court 6
Crown court, King street 7
Crown court, Knaves acre 3
Crown court, Little Moorfields 5
Crown court, Little Pearl street 6
Crown court, Little Russel street 3
Crown court, Long acre 3
Crown court, Long walk 5
Crown court, Newgate street 1
Crown court, Newington butts 8
Crown court, Old Change 1
Crown court, Petticoat lane 6
Crown court, Portpool lane 4
Crown court, Princes street, Soho 3
Crown court, Seething lane 1
Crown court, Sun Tavern fields 7
Crown court, St. Giles's broad way 3
Crown court, Thieving lane 2
Crown court, Threadneedle street 1
Crown court, Trinity lane 1
Crown court, Turnagain lane 5
Crown court, Warwick lane 1
Crown court, White's alley 1
Crown court, Whitecross street 5
Crown court, White friars 4
Crown court, White's yard 7
Crown and Sceptre court, St. James's street 3
Crown and Sheers court, Rosemary lane 7
Culver court, Fenchurch street 1
Curll's court, in the Strand 3
Currier's court, London wall 1
Cushion court, Little Broad street 1
Customhouse court, Beer lane 1
Darby court, Canon row 2
David and Harp court, Grub str. 5
Day's court, Gutter lane 1
Dean's court, Bedfordbury 3
Dean's court, Dean's street 4
Dean's court, Dean's street, Soho 3
Dean's court, Great Carter lane 1
Dean's court, Little Old Bailey 5
Dean's court, New Round court, Strand 3
Dean's court, St. Martin le Grand 1
Defoe's court, New Broad street 3
Denman's court, East Smithfield 7
Denmark court, in the Strand 3
Devereux court, Basinghall street 1
Devereux court, in the Strand 4
Devonshire court, Pickax street 5
Diamond court, Tite's alley 7
Dick's court, Crown alley 6
Dickens's court, Quaker street 6
Dizzell's court, Beach lane 5
Dogwell court, White friars 4
Dolbin's court, Black Eagle street 6
Dolbin's court, Monkwell street 1
Dolphin court, Gun street 6
Dolphin court, High Holborn 4
Dolphin court, Little Distaff lane 1
Dolphin court, Ludgate hill 5
Dolphin court, Noble street 1
Dolphin court, St. Catharine's la. 7
Dolphin court, Tower street 1
Dorset court, Canon row 2
Dorset court, Dorset gardens 4
Dorset court, Gunpowder alley 4
Double Hand court, Thames str. 1
Dove court, Addle hill 1
Dove court, Gutter lane 1
Dove court, Leather lane 4
Dove court, Old Fish street 1
Dove court, Old Jewry 1
Dove court, St. Swithin's lane 1
Draper's court, Princes str. Lothb. 1
Drew's court, Peter street, Westminster 2
Duck's court, Curfitor street 4
Dudley's court, Hog lane 3
Dufficur's court, Little Broad street 1
Duffin's court, King street 2
Duke's court, Crown alley 6
Duke's court, Little Almonry 2
Duke's court, St. Martin's lane 3
Dun Cow court, Little Cock lane 6
Dunstan's court, Little Old Bailey 5
Dunster's court, Mincing lane 1
Durham court, Trinity lane 1
Dyer's court, Aldermanbury 1
Dyer's court, Holborn 4
Dyer's court, Holborn hill 4
Eagle court, in the Strand 3
Earle's court, Drury lane 3
Earle's court, Little Newport str. 3
Eden court, New street 4
Edmund's court, Princes str. Soho 3
Edward's court, Oxendon street 3
Elephant court, Whitechapel 7
Elliot's court, Little Old Bailey 5
Elm court, Elm street 4
Elme court, Middle Temple 4
Ely court, Holborn 4
Essex court, Middle Temple 4
Essex court, Whitechapel 6
Essex court, White friars 4
Eunuch court, near Goodman's yard 7
Evans's court, Basinghall street 1
Exeter Change court, Exeter str. 3
Falcon court, Codpiece row 5
Falcon court, Fleet street 4
Falcon court, Lothbury 1
Falcon court, St. Margaret's hill 8
Falcon court, Shoe lane 4
Falcon court, White street 8
Falconbridge court, Hog lane 3
Fan court, St. Michael's lane 1
Farmer's court, Ivy street 3
Faustin's court, Vinegar yard 3
Feathers court, Drury lane 3
Feathers court, Fox court, Gray's inn lane 4
Feathers court, High Holborn 4
Feathers court, Milk street 1
Featherston's court, Featherston's street 5
Fell court, Fell street, Wood str. 1
Fen court, Fenchurch street 1
Fenwick's court, High Holborn 4
Field's court, Islington 5
Fig Tree court, Barbican 5
Fig Tree court, Inner Temple 4
Fireball court, Houndsditch 6
Fisher's court, Eagle street 4
Fishmarket court, Bloomsbury 4
Fitche's court, Noble street 1
Five Inkhorn court, Petticoat lane 6
Fore court, Bridewell 4
Fore court, Clement's Inn 4
Fleece court, Rose and Crown court, Moorfields 6
Fleet street court, Fleet street 4
Fletcher's court, Bembridge street 3
Fletcher's court, Mainhard street 3
Flower de luce court, Black friars 1
Flower de luce court, Cow cross 5
Flower de luce court, Fleet street 4
Flower de luce court, Houndsditch 6
Flower de luce court, Parish Garden lane 8
Flower de luce court, St. Michael's lane 1
Flower de luce court, Tooly street 8
Flying Horse court, Fleet street 4
Flying Horse court, Grub street 5
Flying Horse court, Maiden lane, Wood street 1
Fogwell court, Charterhouse lane 5
Founders court, Fore street 5
Founders court, Lothbury 1
Fountain court, Aldermanbury 1
Fountain court, Cheapside 1
Fountain court, in the Minories 7
Fountain court, St. Martin's lane 3
Fountain court, Chandos street 3
Fountain court, Shoe lane 4
Fountain court, in the Strand 3
Four Dove court, St. Martin le Grand 1
Fox court, Gray's inn lane 4
Fox court, St. James's street 3
Fox court, Snow hill 5
Fox and Crown court, Barbican 5
Fox and Knot court, Cow lane 5
Francis's court, Bartlet street 5
Franshaw's court, Leadenhall str. 1
Freestone court, Beach lane 5
French court, Artillery lane 6
French court, Cock lane 6
French court, Harrow alley 6
French court, Little Broad street 1
French Ordinary court, Crutched friars 1
Friars court, Three Maid lane 7
Frogget's court, Thieving lane 2
Fry's court, Tower hill 1
Fuller's court, East Smithfield 7
Furnival's Inn court, Holborn 4
Garden court, Baldwin's gardens 4
Garden court, Clement's inn 4
Garden court, Clifford's inn 4
Garden court, Furnival's inn 4
Garden court, Lincoln's inn 4
Garden court, Middle Temple 4
Garden court, Petticoat lane 6
Garden court, Serjeant's inn 4
Garden court, Sion college 1
Garden court, Staples inn 4
Garden court, Star street 7
Garden court, Thavie's inn 4
Gardiner's court, Gardiner's lane 2
Garland court, Stepney 7
Garland court, Trinity lane 1
Garter court, Barbican 5
George court, Bennet's hill 1
George court, East Smithfield 7
George court, George street 6
George court, George street 18
George court, Gravel lane 16
George court, Little St. Thomas Apostles 1
George court, Princes street 3
George court, St. John's lane 5
George court, Seacoal lane 5
Gibson's court, Maryhon street 3
Gibson's court, Narrow wall 8
Gilham's court, Rotherhithe wall 8
Gingerbread court, Lamb alley 6
Gingerbread court, Old Change 1
Glassenbury court, Rose street 13
Globe court, Seven Stars alley 7
Globe court, Sheer lane 4
Glocester court, Beer lane 1
Glocester court, Black friars 1
Glocester court, Whitecross street 5
Godfrey's court, Milk street 1
Golden Ball court, Wild street 4
Golden Cross court, Gateaton str. 1
Golden Key court, Basinghall postern 5
Golden Leg court, Cheapside 1
Golden Lyon court, Aldersgate str. 5
Goldsmith's court, Goldsmith's alley 5
Goldsmiths court, New street 4
Golston's court, Drury lane 4
Goodwin's court, Oxford street 3
Goodwin's court, St. Martin's la. 3
Gould's court, Woodrose lane 1
Grange court, Carey street 4
Gravel court, Old Gravel lane 7
Gray's court, Duke street, Piccadilly 3
Gray's court, Fenchurch street 1
Great Black Horse court, Aldersgate street 5
Great Montague court, Little Brit. 5
Great St. Helen's court, Bishopsg. str. 1
Greaves's court, George yard, Whitechapel 6
Green Arbour court, French alley 5
Green Arbour court, Little Moorfields 5
Green Arbour court, Little Old Bailey 5
Green Dragon court, Cow lane 6
Green Dragon court, Foul lane 8
Green Dragon court, Old 'Change 1
Green court, Marshall street 8
Green court, Little Minories 7
Greenwood's court, Nightingale la. 7
Greg's court, Goodman's yard 7
Gregory's court, High Holborn 4
Greyhound court, Aldersgate str. 5
Greyhound court, Chick lane 5
Greyhound court, Lamb street 6
Greyhound court, Milford lane 4
Greyhound court, Moor str. Soho 3
Greyhound court, St. Catharine's lane 7
Gresham College court, Bishopsgate street 1
Gresham college Garden court 1
Gridiron court, High Holborn 4
Guy of Warwick's court, Duke str. 3
Guy of Warwick's court, Upper Ground 8
Hacket's court, Coleman street 1
Hains's court, Swallow street 3
Hairbrain'd court, Anchor alley 7
Halfmoon court, Aldersgate str. 5
Halfmoon court, Bow lane 1
Halfmoon court, Ludgate hill 5
Halfmoon court, Hermitage 7
Halfmoon and Seven Stars court, Old street 3
Halfmoon court, Portpool lane 4
Halfmoon court, Wiltshire lane 7
Half pav'd court, Dorset street 4
Hall's court, Compton street 3
Hall's court, Deadman's place 8
Hammond's court, Hay market 3
Halsey's court, Blackman street 8
Hand court, Petticoat lane 6
Hand court, Thames street 1
Hand and Crown court, Chiswell street 6
Hand and Crown court, Gravel la. 6
Hand and Crown court, Orchard 7
Hand and Hollybush court, St. Clement's 4
Hand and Pen court, Barbican 6
Hand and Pen court, Leadenhall street 1
Hanging Sword court, Fleet str. 4
Hanover court, Grub street 6
Hanover court, Houndsditch 6
Hanover court, in the Minories 7
Hare court, Aldersgate street 5
Hare court, Hare street 6
Hare court, Inner Temple 4
Hare court, Little Knightriders str. 1
Harrison's court, Brook street 7
Harris's court, Ratcliff highway 7
Harrold's court, Coal yard 4
Harrow corner, Deadman's place 8
Harrow court, Bennet's hill 1
Harrow court, Fleet lane 5
Harrow court, Long alley 6
Hart court, Little Knightriders str. 1
Hartshorn court, Golden lane 5
Hartshorn court, Moor lane 5
Harvey's court, in the Strand 3
Haslewood's court, Blue Anchor al. 6
Hasting's court, Upper Shadwell 7
Hatton court, Saffron hill 4
Hatton court, Threadneedle street 1
Hay court, near Newport market 3
Heathcock court, in the Strand 3
Hedden's court, Swallow street 3
Hedger's court, St Thomas's 8
Helmet court, in the Butcher row 7
Helmet court, Fore street 5
Helmet court, London wall 1
Helmet court, in the Minories 7
Helmet court, in the Strand 3
Helmet court, in Thames street 1
Helmet court, Wormwood street 1
Hemlock court, Carey street 4
Hen court, Golden lane 5
Hen and Chickens court, Fleet str. 4
Herald's Office court, Bennet's hill 1
Hermitage court, Three Maid la. 7
Hertford's court, Fenchurch str. 1
Hickman's court, Mill street 8
Hide's court, Noble street 1
Hilliard's court, Old Gravel lane 7
Hind court, Drury lane 4

Hind court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Hobbin's court, Long lane, Southwark 8
Hockenhuil's court, Black Eagle ſtreet 6
Holborn court, Barnard's inn 4
Holborn court, Furnival's inn 4
Holborn court, Gray's inn 4
Holborn court, Staple's inn 4
Holborn court, Thavie's inn 4
Holand's court, Back alley, Wapping 7
Holiwell court, Holiwell lane, Shoreditch 6
Holiday's court, Blue Anchor alley 7
Holiday's court, Narrow wall 8
Honeyſuckle court, Grub ſtreet 5
Horn court, Baſing lane 1
Horn court, Beer lane, Tower ſtr. 1
Horn Tavern court, St. Margaret's lane 2
Horſeſhoe court, Clement's lane 4
Horſeſhoe court, Cock lane 5
Horſeſhoe court, Faſhion ſtreet 6
Horſeſhoe court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Horſeſhoe court, Giltſpur ſtreet 5
Horſeſhoe court, Seething lane 1
Hucker's court, St. Nicholas lane 1
Hudſon's court, Tower hill 1
Huet's court, in the Strand 3
Hugh's court, Water lane 1
Hunt's court, Caſtle ſtreet 3
Hunt's court, Hunt's ſtreet 6
Hunt's court, St. Martin's lane 3
Hydon ſquare court, Hydon ſquare 7
Jackſon's court, Black friars 1
Jacob's court, Cow croſs 5
Jacob's court, Peter ſtreet 5
James court, James ſtreet 5
James court, James ſtreet 4
Jenkins's court, Ropemakers field 7
Jeruſalem court, St. John ſtreet 5
Jeruſalem court, Shad Thames 8
Jews-harp court, Angel alley 6
Ingram's court, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
Inner court, Barnard's inn 4
Inner court, Bridewell 4
John's court, Cable ſtreet 7
John's court, Eaſt Smithfield 7
John's court, John's ſtreet 3
John's court, Hannoway ſtreet 3
Johnſon's court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Jolley's court, Durham yard, Strand 3
Jones's court, Nightingale lane 7
Joyner's court, Jacob ſtreet 8
Iriſh court, Whitechapel 7
Julian's court, Angel alley 6
Kemp's court, Berwick ſtreet 3
Kennington common 8
Key court, Little St. Thomas Apoſtles 1
Kill court, St. John ſtreet 5
Killegrew court, Scotland yard 3
King's court, Nightingale lane 7
King's Arms court, Baſinghall ſtr. 1
King's Arms court, Bank ſide 8
King's Arms court, King John's co. 8
King's Arms court, Ludgate hill 5
King David's court, Whitechapel 6
King's Head court, Barnaby ſtreet 8
King's Head court, Beach lane 5
King's Head court, Borough 8
King's Head court, Cock lane 6
King's Head court, Drury lane 4
King's Head court, Fetter lane 4
King's Head court, Golden lane 5
King's Head court, Gravel lane 6
King's Head court, Gravel lane 8
King's Head court, Gutter lane 1
King's Head court, Hand alley 6
King's Head court, Holborn 4
King's Head court, King ſtreet 8
King's Head court, Little Carter la. 1
King's Head court, New Fiſh ſtr. 1
King's Head court, Petticoat lane 6
King's Head court, St. Clements 4
King's Head court, St. Martin le Grand 1
King's Head court, Shoe lane 4
King's Head court, Shoreditch 6
King's Head court, Southampton buildings 4
King's Head court, Stanhope ſtr. 4
King's Head court, in the Strand 3
King's Head court, Vine ſtreet 3
King's Head court, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
King's Head court, Wood ſtreet 2
King John's court, Holiwell lane 6
King's Square court, Dean ſtreet 3
Kinhavey's court, St. Martin's la. 3
Kirby's court, Foul lane 8
Knight's court, behind St. Clements 4
Knowles's court, Little Carter la. 1
Labour in Vain court, Old Fiſhſtreet hill 1
Lad's court, Gardiners lane 8
Lamb court, Abchurch lane 1
Lamb court, Clerkenwell 5
Lamb court, Lamb alley 6
Lamb's court, Red Lyon court 6
Lamb's Chapel court, Monkwell ſtreet 1
Lancaſter court, New Bond ſtreet 3
Lancaſter court, in the Strand 3
Lane's court, Cold Bath ſquare 5
Lee's court, Hockley in the hole 5
Leg court, Peter ſtreet 2
Leigh's court, St. Catharine's lane 7
Leopard's court, Baldwin's gardens 4
Limehouſe corner, Limehouſe 7
Lime court, Narrow wall 8
Little Bartholomew cloſe 5
Lion's Inn court, Holiwell ſtreet 4
Linton's court, near New Gravel lane 7
Little court, St. Mary Overie's Churchyard 8
Little Black horſe court, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Little Bennet's court, Marigold court 3
Little court, Duke's place 1
Little Dean's court, St. Martin le grand 1
Little Duke's court, or place, Leadenhall ſtreet 1
Little Flower de luce court, Cow croſs 5
Little Gloceſter court, Chequer alley 5
Little King's Head court, near Shoe lane 4
Little Minories court, Little Minories 7
Little Montague court, Little Britain 5
Little New court, Lamb alley 6
Little Rider's court, Little Newport ſtreet 3
Little Rutland court, Addle hill 1
Little St. Helen's court, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 1
Lloyd's court, Hog lane 3
Lodier's court, Saltpetre bank 7
London court, London ſtreet 8
Long court, near Whitechapel 6
Longcellar court, Lower Eaſt Smithfield 7
Long's court, Leiceſter fields 3
Looker's court, King ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Love court, George alley, Shoe la. 4
Love court, Gravel lane 6
Love court, Love lane Mutton la. 5
Love court, Old Horſleydown 8
Lovet's court, Pater-noſter row 1
Lumber court, Weſt ſtreet, Soho 3
Lumley's court, in the Strand 3
Lunn's court, White's yard 7
Maggot's court, Piccadilly 3
Magnus's court, Butcher row 7
Magpye court, Fleet lane 5
Maidenhead court, Alderſgate ſtr. 5
Maidenhead court, Cartwright ſtr. 7
Maidenhead court, Chiſwell ſtreet 5
Maidenhead court, Church lane 7
Maidenhead court, Great Eaſtcheap 1
Maidenhead court, Grub ſtreet 5
Maidenhead court, London wall 1
Maidenhead court, Moor lane 5
Maidenhead court, St. Catharine's 7
Maidenhead court, St. Ermin's hill 2
Maidenhead court, Saltpetre bank 7
Maidenhead court, Wheeler ſtreet 6
Maidenhead court, Wood ſtreet 1
Maid court, Maiden lane, Bow la. 1
Mainhard's court, Anchor and Hope alley 7
Mallaga court, Nightingale lane 7
Mallet's court, Blackboy alley 5
Mallet's court, Buckridge ſtreet 3
Maltmill court, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Manchеſter court, Canon row 2
Marigold court, in the Strand 3
Marlborough court, Berwick ſtr. 3
Marlborough court, Petticoat la. 6
Marſham court, Hog lane 3
Martin's court, Chick lane 5
Martlet's court, Bow ſtreet 3
Maſon's court, Brick lane 6
Maſon's court, Newington green 6
Maul's court, Fore ſtreet 5
Maxin's court, Moorfields 6
Maze court, Tooly ſtreet 8
Mead's court, Bond ſtreet 3
Meard's court, Wardour ſtreet 3
Meetinghouſe court, Black friars 1
Mercers court, Bartholomew lane 1
Mercers court, St. Mary hill 1
Mercers court, Tower ſtreet 1
Mermaid court, Charing croſs 3
Mermaid court, Pater-noſter row 1
Mermaid court, St. Margaret's hill 8
Metcalf's court, Jacob's ſtreet 8
Middle court, Barnard's inn, Holborn 4
Middle court, Clement's inn 4
Middleſex court, Drury lane 3
Middleſex court, Little Bartholomew cloſe 5
Miller's court, Aldermanbury 1
Mitchel's court, Milk ſtreet 1
Mitre court, Aldgate ſtreet 1
Mitre court, Cheapſide 1
Mitre court, Cornhill 1
Mitre court, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
Mitre court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Mitre court, Milk ſtreet 1
Mitre court, St. Paul's Church yard 1
Mitre court, St. John ſtreet 5
Montague cloſe, in Southwark 8
Montague court, in Biſhopſgate ſtr. 6
Montague court, Montague ſtreet 6
Montague court, Petticoat lane 6
Monmouth court, Hedge lane 3
Monmouth court, High Holborn 4
Monmouth court, Monmouth ſtr. 3
Moor court, Fore ſtreet 5
Morriſon's court, New lane 8
Moſley's court, Philpot lane 1
Mountford's court, Fenchurch ſtr. 1
Mudd's court, Broad ſtreet, Ratcliff 7
Mulberry court, Bermondſey 8
Mulberry court, White's alley 1
Mulberry court, White's alley 6
Mumford's court, Milk ſtreet 1
Muſcovy court, Tower hill 1
Mutton court, Maiden lane, Wood ſtreet 1
Nag's Head court, Bartholomew la. 1
Nag's Head court, Golden lane 5
Nag's Head court, Gracechurch ſtr. 1
Nag's Head court, Great Tower hill 1
Nag's Head court, Snow hill 5
Nag's Head court, Three Colt ſtr. 7
Nag's Head court, Wentworth ſtr. 6
Naked Boy court, Ludgate hill 5
Naked Boy court, in the Strand 4
Nelſon's court, Drury lane 3
Nelſon's court, Roſemary lane 7
Nettleton's court, Alderſgate ſtr. 5
Nevis court, near the Upper Ground 8
Newcaſtle court, Butcher row 4
New Black Raven court, near Chiſwell ſtreet 5
New Boſvile court, Carey ſtreet 4
New court, Angel alley 6
New court, Bow lane 1
New court, Bowling alley 5
New court, Brown ſtreet 5
New court, Canon row 2
New court, Carey ſtreet 4
New court, George yard 6
New court, Gravel lane 6
New court, Gravel lane 8
New court, Hand alley 6
New court, Harrow alley 6
New court, High Holborn 4
New court, Hog lane 6
New court, Kent ſtreet 8
New court, Knightſbridge 3
New court, Lamb alley 6
New court, Little Broad ſtreet 1
New court, Little Newport ſtreet 3
New court, Middle Temple 4
New court, Moor lane 5
New court, Narrow ſtr. Ratcliff 7
New court, Newington Butts 8
New court, New ſtreet 4
New court, St. Catharine's court 7
New court, St. Margaret's hill 8
New court, St. Swithin's lane 1
New court, Throckmorton ſtreet 1
New court, White Horſe yard 1
New court, Wentworth ſtreet 6
New Inn court, Wych ſtreet 4
Newman's court, Cornhill 1
New Round court, in the Strand 3
Newton's court, Vine ſtreet 3
Nichol's court, Roſemary lane 7
Nichol's court, Sharp's alley 5
Northumberland court, Strand 3
Norwich court, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Nottingham court, Caſtle ſtreet 3
Nuns court, Coleman ſtreet 1
Nuns court, New Gravel lane 7
Oakey's court, Hare ſtreet 6
Ogden's court, Wych ſtreet 4
Old Boſvile court, Clement's lane 4
Old Comber's court, Blackman ſtr. 8
Old Round court, in the Strand 3
Olive court, Gravel lane 6
Olive court, St. Catharine's lane 7
Oram's court, Water lane, Tower ſtreet 1
Orange court, Caſtle ſtreet 3
Orange court, King ſtreet, Soho 3
Orange court, Wapping 7
Overman's court, Pepper alley 8
Oxford court, Salters Hall court 1
Painter's court, Berry ſtreet 3
Pallmall court, Pallmall 3
Palſgrave's Head court, Strand 4
Paradiſe court, Mary Clark's yard 8
Park Proſpect court, Manchеſter ſtreet 2
Parſon's court, Bride lane 4
Patrick's court, Houndſditch 6
Pav'd court, Bell Inn yard 8
Pav'd court, Five Feet lane 8
Pav'd court, Fullwood's rents 4
Pav'd court, George yard 6
Pav'd court, Green bank 8
Paviours court, Grub ſtreet 5
Paul's court, Huggen lane 1
Paul's court, Wood ſtreet 1
Paul's College court, Paul's Churchyard 1
Peacock court, Fleet market 5
Peacock court, Giltſpur ſtreet 5
Peacock court, Whitechapel 7
Pearl court, White friars 4
Pear Tree court, Hockley in the Hole 5
Peaſcod court, St. John ſtreet 5
Peel court, Glaſshouſe yard 5
Pelican court, Little Britain 5
Peterborough court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Peter's court, Ironmonger row 5
Peter's court, Roſemary lane 7
Peter's court, St. Martin's lane 3
Peter and Keys court, Peter lane 5
Petty's court, Hannoway ſtreet 3
Pheaſant court, Cow lane 5
Pheaſant Cock court, Angel alley 6
Phœnix court, Newgate ſtreet 1
Phœnix court, Old 'Change 1
Philip's court, Grub ſtreet 5
Pig court, St. Catharine's lane 7
Pigeons court, Old Bailey 5
Pindar's court, Gray's Inn lane 4
Pine Apple court, Woolpack alley 6
Pinners court, Broad ſtreet 1
Pitcher's court, White's alley 1
Plow court, Gray's inn lane 4
Plow court, Lombard ſtreet 1
Plumb Tree court, Plumb Tree ſtreet 3
Plumb Tree court, Shoe lane 4
Plimpton's court, Fore ſtreet 5
Poland court, Poland ſtreet 3
Pope's Head court, Bell yard 4
Popping's court, Popping's alley 4
Poſt Office court, Lombard ſtreet 1
Poulton's court, near Broad ſtreet 3
Powder'd Beef court 2
Powel's court, Queen ſtreet 8
Preſcot court, St. John ſtreet 5
Price's court, Gravel lane 8
Prince's court, Duke ſtreet 3
Prince's court, Drury lane 4
Prince's court, Hedge lane 3
Prince's court, Long ditch 2
Prince's court, Lothbury 1
Prince's court, Newport market 3
Prince's court, Wentworth ſtreet 6
Pump court, Bridgwater gardens 5
Pump court, Charing croſs 3
Pump court, Crutched friars 1
Pump court, Glaſshouſe yard 5
Pump court, Holand ſtreet 3
Pump court, Inner Temple 4
Pump court, Noble ſtreet 5
Pump court, Roſe and Crown court 6
Pump court, Portpool lane 4
Pump court, Three Foxes court 5
Pump court, White Hart yard 3

Pump court, White's alley 1
Punch court, Thral ſtreet 6
Purſe court, Old 'Change 1
Quality court, Chancery lane 4
Queen's court, St. Catharine's la. 7
Queen's Arms court, Upper ground 8
Queen's Head court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Queen's Head court, Gray's Inn lane 4
Queen's Head court, High Holborn 4
Queen's Head court, King ſtreet, Covent garden 3
Queen's Head court, Pye corner 5
Queen's Head court, Turnagain la. 5
Queen's Head court, Great Windmill ſtreet 3
Racket court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Ragdale court, Millman ſtreet 4
Ragged Staff court, Drury lane 3
Ram's Head court, Moor lane 5
Ratcliff croſs, Ratcliff 7
Red Bell court, Fore ſtreet 5
Red Bull court, Red Bull alley 1
Red Cow court, Church lane 7
Red Cow court, Rotherhithe wall 8
Red Croſs court, Cow lane 5
Red Croſs court, in the Minories 7
Red Croſs court, in the Old Bailey 5
Red Croſs court, Redcroſs ſtreet 5
Red Gate court, in the Minories 7
Red Hart court, Fore ſtreet 5
Red Lion court, Addle hill 1
Red Lion court, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Red Lion court, Bennet's hill 1
Red Lion court, Bennet's ſtreet 8
Red Lion court, Brick lane 6
Red Lion court, Caſtle yard 4
Red Lion court, Charterhouſe la. 5
Red Lion court, Cock lane 5
Red Lion court, Drury lane 3
Red Lion court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Red Lion court, Grub ſtreet 5
Red Lion court, Holiwell lane 6
Red Lion court, Kingſland road 6
Red Lion court, London wall 1
Red Lion court, Red Lion alley 7
Red Lion court, Red Lion ſtreet 6
Red Lion court, Long alley 6
Red Lion court, St. Catharine's la. 7
Red Lion court, Silver ſtreet 1
Red Lion court, Watling ſtreet 1
Red Lion court, Wheeler ſtreet 6
Red Lion court, White Hart yard 3
Red Lion court, Windmill hill 6
Red Lion back court, Charterhouſe lane 5
Red Croſs court, Tower ſtreet 1
Rendeer court, in the Strand 3
Richard's court, Lime ſtreet 1
Rich Ball court, Red Lion ſtreet 4
Richington's court, Coleman ſtr. 1
Rider's court, Little Newport ſtr. 3
Riſing Sun court, St. John ſtreet 5
Robin Hood's court, Bell alley 5
Robin Hood's court, Bow lane 1
Robin Hood's court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Robin Hood's court, in the Strand 3
Robin Hood's court, Thames ſtr. 1
Robin Hood's court, Todly ſtreet 8
Rolls court, Chancery lane 4
Roſe court, Aldermanbury 1
Roſe court, Goddard's rents 6
Roſe court, Rocheſter ſtreet 3
Roſe court, Thieving lane 2
Roſe court, Tower ſtreet 1
Roſe court, Wheeler ſtreet 6
Roſe and Ball court, Addle hill 1
Roſe and Crown court, Church la. 7
Roſe and Crown court, Faſhion ſtr. 6
Roſe and Crown court, Foſter la. 1
Roſe and Crown court, Holiwell ſtreet 6
Roſe and Crown court, Houndſditch 6
Roſe and Crown court, Moorfields 6
Roſe and Crown court, Roſemary lane 7
Roſe and Crown court, St. Catharine's 7
Roſe and Crown court, Shoe lane 4
Roſe and Crown court, Sutton ſtr. 5
Roſe and Rainbow court, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Round court, Black friars 1
Round court, Black Lion yard 6
Round court, Blue Boar's Head court 5
Round court, Butlers alley 5
Round court, Moſes and Aaron all. 6
Round court, Old Bedlam 6
Round court, Onſlow ſtreet 4
Round court, St. Martin le Grand 1
Round court, Sharp's alley, Cow croſs 5
Round Hoop court, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Roſewell court, Great White Lion ſtreet 3
Royal Oak court, Kent ſtreet 8
Royal Oak court, Peak ſtreet 3
Ruſſel court, Blue Anchor alley 7
Ruſſel court, Cleveland row 3
Ruſſel court, Drury lane 3
Ruſſel court, Ratcliff Highway 7
Rutland court, Charterhouſe ſqu. 5
Rutland court, Thames ſtreet 1
Rycant's court, Morgan's lane 8
Sadler's court, Milford lane, Strand 4
Sadlers Hall court, Cheapſide 1
St. Andrew's court, Holborn hill 4
St. Ann's court, Dean ſtreet 3
St. Catharine's court, St. Catharine's 7
St. Chriſtopher's court, Threadneedle ſtreet 1
St. Dunſtan's court, Fleet ſtreet 4
St. George's court, Newington cauſeway 8
St. Giles's court, St. Giles's Broad ſtreet 3
St. John's court, Cow lane 5
St. John's court, Little Hart ſtreet 3
St. John's court, Stepney 7
St. Martin's court, St. Martin's la. 3
St. Paul's Bakehouſe court, Goodman's ſtreet 1
Saliſbury court, Dorſet ſtreet 4
Saliſbury court, Saliſbury ſtreet 8
Salters court, Piccadilly 3
Salters Hall court, St. Swithin's l. 1
Salutation court, St. Giles's Broad way 3
Sandy's court, Houndſditch 6
Savage's court, Widegate ſtreet 6
Saw court, Fore ſtreet 5
Sawyers court, Houndſditch 6
Scollop court, Creed lane 1
Scroop's court, Holborn hill 4
Serjeants Inn court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Seven Stars court, Moor lane 5
Seymour's court, Little Chandos ſtreet 3
Shaw's court, St. Margaret's hill 8
Sheldon's court, Bedfordbury 3
Shepherd's court, Hockley in the Hole 5
Ship court, in the Old Bailey 5
Shooter's court, Baſinghall ſtreet 1
Shorter's court, Throckmorton ſtr. 1
Shrewſbury court, Stoney lane 6
Shrewſbury's court, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Silver court, Oxford ſtreet 3
Sion College court, London 1
Sion court, Philip lane 1
Six Bells court, Six Bells alley 1
Six Gardens court, Paul's alley 5
Slaughter's court, Blue Anchor all. 7
Slipper court, Hand alley 6
Smith's court, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Smith's court, Brackley ſtreet 5
Smith's court, Holborn 4
Snade's court, Brick ſtreet 3
Snarder's court, Moorfields 6
Southampton court, Southampton buildings 4
Southampton court, Southampton row 4
South Sea court, Lombard ſtreet 8
Spark's court, Duke's place 1
Spread Eagle court, Gray's Inn lane 4
Spread Eagle court, Hand alley 6
Spread Eagle court, Threadneedle ſtreet 1
Stanbury's court, Piccadilly 3
Star court, Bread ſtreet 1
Star court, Bread ſtreet hill 1
Star court, Butcher row 4
Star court, Caſtle ſtreet 3
Star court, Chancery lane 4
Star court, Cheapſide 1
Star court, Croſs lane, Parker's la. 4
Star court, Grub ſtreet 5
Star court, Little Britain 5
Star court, London wall 1
Star court, Old Fiſh ſtreet 1
Stationers court, Ave-mary lane 1
Steel's court, Bread ſtreet 1
Stevens's court, New Palace yard 2
Stichbone's court, High Holborn 4
Stockwell common 8
Stone court, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Stone court, Lower Eaſt Smithfield 7
Stonecutters court, Gutter lane 1
Stonecutters court, Pallmall 3
Strawberry court, Tower Royal 1
Streud's court, St. James's 3
Stroud's court, Leather lane 4
Sugarloaf court, Angel alley 6
Sugarloaf court, Catharine-wheel alley 6
Sugarloaf court, Dorſet ſtreet 4
Sugarloaf court, Goodman's yard 7
Sugarloaf court, Garlick hill 1
Sugarloaf court, Halfmoon alley 6
Sugarloaf court, Holiwell ſtreet 6
Sugarloaf court, Lamb alley 6
Sugarloaf court, Leadenhall ſtreet 1
Sugarloaf court, Little Diſtaff la. 1
Sugarloaf court, Little Elbow la. 1
Sugarloaf court, Moor lane 5
Sugarloaf court, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Sun court, Cock lane 5
Sun court, Cornhill 1
Sun court, Deadman's place 8
Sun court, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Sun court, King ſtreet, Covent garden 3
Sun court, Petticoat lane 6
Sun court, Saffron hill 4
Sun court, Sutton ſtreet 5
Sun court, Threadneedle ſtreet 1
Sutton's court, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 1
Sutton's court, Biſhopſg. ſtreet without 6
Sutton's court, Lincoln's Inn fields 4
Swale court, Playhouſe yard 5
Swan court, Bartholomew lane 1
Swan court, Butcher row 4
Swan court, Grub ſtreet 4
Swan court, King ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Swan court, Manſel ſtreet 7
Swan court, Narrow wall 8
Swan court, Petticoat lane 6
Sweed's court, Great Trinity lane 1
Sweedland court, Biſhopſgate ſtr. 6
Sweedland court, Little Tower hill 7
Sweet Apple court, Biſhopſgate ſtr. 6
Sweet Apple court, Dunning's all. 6
Sword and Buckler court, Ludgate hill 5
Talbot court, Gracechurch ſtreet 1
Talbot court, Little Eaſtcheap 1
Tanfield court, Inner Temple 1
Taſh court, Taſh ſtreet 4
Taviſtock court, Taviſtock ſtreet 3
Taylor's court, Bow lane 1
Tennis court, Church entry 1
Tennis court, Middle row, Holborn 4
Territ's court, Duck lane 5
Territ's court, Iſlington 5
Thacket's court, Biſhopſgate ſtr. 6
Thackham's court, Vine ſtreet 3
Thatch'd Houſe court, St. James's ſtreet 3
The Great Almonry, Weſtminſt. 2
Theobald's court, in the Strand 3
Theobald's court, Theobald's row 4
The Fore court, Doctors Commons 1
The Inner court, Doctors Com. 1
Three Bowl court, Houndſditch 6
Three CCC court, Garlick hill 1
Three Colt court, Three Colt ſtr. 7
Three Crown court, Borough 8
Three Crown court, Caſtle ſtreet 6
Three Crown court, Foſter lane 1
Three Crown court, Minories 7
Three Crown court, Poor Jewry lane 1
Three Crown court, Wheeler ſtr. 6
Three Crown court, White's alley 5
Three Daggers court, Fore ſtreet 5
Three Daggers court, Old 'Change 1
Three Diamonds court, Hoſier la. 5
Three Falcons court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Three Foxes court, Clement's la. 1
Three Foxes court, Long acre 3
Three Foxes court, Long lane 5
Three Herrings court, St. Thomas's 8
Three Herrings court, Long acre 3
Three Herrings court, Redcroſs ſtr. 5
Three Horſeſhoes court, Chick la. 5
Three Horſeſhoes court, Giltſpur ſtreet 5
Three Horſeſhoes court, Long la. 5
Three Kings court, Clement's la. 1
Three Kings court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Three Kings court, Lombard ſtr. 1
Three Kings court, Minories 7
Three Kings court, Chandos ſtr. 3
Three Kings court, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Three Legs court, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Three Mariners court, Fore ſtreet 8
Three Moulds court, Cherry Tree alley 5
Three Pigeons court, Barbican 5
Three Pigeons court, Jewin ſtreet 5
Three Stills court, Biſhopſgate ſtr. 6
Three Tuns court, Crooked lane 1
Three Tuns court, Halfmoon all. 6
Three Tuns court, Hart ſtreet 1
Three Tuns court, Ivy lane 1
Three Tuns court, Moorfields 6
Three Tuns court, Nightingale la. 7
Three Tuns court, Redcroſs ſtr. 5
Three Tuns court, St. Margaret's hill 8
Three Tuns court, St. Michael's la. 1
Three Tuns court, Threadneedle ſtr. 1
Tichburn's court, Vineyard 8
Tidewaiters court, Little Minories 7
Tobacco Roll court, Gracechurch ſtreet 1
Tobacco Roll court, Long alley 6
Tothill court, Tothill ſtreet 2
Tower Royal court, Tower Royal 1
Trinity court, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Trinity court, Little Trinity lane 1
Tryon's court, Red Lion ſtreet 6
Tuttle court, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Twelve Bells court, Bow lane 1
Tyger court, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Union court, Broad ſtreet 1
Union court, Scroop's court 4
Uſher's court, Seething lane 1
Vaux Hall court, Little Chapel ſtr. 2
Villars court, St. James's court 3
Vincent's court, Silver ſtreet 1
Vine court, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Vine court, Brook's ſtreet 7
Vine court, Chequer alley 6
Vine court, Golden lane 5
Vine court, Gravel lane 6
Vine court, Harp alley 4
Vine court, Lamb ſtreet 6
Vine court, Moor lane 5
Vine court, Narrow ſtreet, Limehouſe 7
Vine court, Shoemakers row, Aldgate 1
Vine court, Three Crane lane 1
Vine court, Vine ſtreet, Minories 7
Vine court, Vine yard, Horſleydown lane 8
Virginia court, Artichoke lane 7
Virginia court, Butcher row 7
Wake's court, Five Feet lane 8
Walingford court, Throgmorton ſtr. 3
Walker's court, Berwick ſtreet 3
Walnut Tree court, Whitechapel 7
Ward's court, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Warden's court, Clerkenwell cloſe 5
Wardrobe court, Great Carter lane 1
Warwick court, High Holborn 4
Warwick court, Warwick lane 1
Warwick court, Warwick ſtreet 3
Webb's court, Red Lion alley 7
Well court, Queen ſtreet 1
Well court, Shoe lane 4
Well and Bucket court, Old ſtreet 5
Weſtminſter Hall court, Dunning's alley 6
Weſtmorland court, Bartholomew cloſe 5
Weſtmorland court, Noble ſtreet 1
Whalebone court, Little Old Bailey 5
Whalebone court, Lothbury 1
Wharton's court, Churchyard all. 7
Wharton's court, Lambert hill 1
Wharton's court, Holborn 4
Whiſtler's court, Salters Hall court 1
White court, Peter lane 5
White Bear court, Addle hill 1
Whitcomb's court, Hedge lane 3
Whitehall court, Weſtminſter 2
White Hart court, Barnaby ſtreet 8
White Hart court, Biſhopſgate ſtr. 6
White Hart court, Cat alley 5
White Hart court, Caſtle ſtreet 3
White Hart court, Old ſtreet 5
White Hart court, Whitechapel 7
White Hind court, Biſhopſgate ſtr. 6
White Hind court, Coleman ſtr. 1
White Horn court, near new Gravel lane 7
White Horſe court, Addle hill 1
White Horſe court, Kent ſtreet 8
White Horſe court, King ſtreet 2

White

White Lion court, Barbican 5
White Lion court, Barnaby ſtreet 8
White Lion court, Charterhouſe la. 5
White Lion court, Cornhill 1
White Lion court, Fleet ſtreet 4
White Lion court, London wall 1
White Lion court, New ſtreet 8
White Lion court, Newtoner's la. 4
White Lion court, in the Savoy 3
White Lion court, Throckmorton ſtreet 1
White Lion court, Tower ſtreet 1
White Lion court, White Lion all. 1
White Roſe court, Coleman ſtreet 1
White Swan court, Newgate ſtreet 1
Wickham's court, Wild ſtreet 4
Wigan's court, Church lane, Limehouſe 7
Wild court, Wild ſtreet 4
Williams's court, New Gravel la. 7
Willow Tree court, Charterhouſe la. 5
Wilſon's court, Roſemary lane 7
Wincheſter court, Monkwell ſtr. 1
Windillow's court, Black friars 1
Windmill court, Pie corner 5
Windmill court, Snow hill 5
Windſor court, Drury lane 3
Windſor court, Monkwell ſtreet 1
Windſor court, in the Strand 3
Wine Office court, Fleet ſtreet 4
Wingfield's court, Three Colts ſtr. 7
Wiſe's court, Wheeler ſtreet 6
Wiſeman's court, Gardiners lane 2
Wood's court, Oxford ſtreet 3
Woodſtock court, Charing croſs 3
Worley's court, Red Gate court 7
Wreſtley's court, London wall 1
Wych's court, Wych ſtreet 4
Wynam's court, Great Ruſſel ſtr. 3
Yeats's court, Clement's lane 4
Yeats's court, Redcroſs ſtreet 8
Young's court, Baſinghall ſtreet 1
Young's court, Nightingale lane 7
Yorkſhire court, Whitechapel 6

Ditches, Docks, Entries, Fairs, Fields, Frieries, Gardens, Greens, Grounds, Hills, Holes, and Iſlands.

ADDLE Hill, Thames ſtreet 1
Agnes the Clear fields 6
Artillery ground, Weſtminſter 2
Artichoke hill, Ratcliff highway 7
Back hill, Leather lane 4
Baldwin's gardens, Leather lane 4
Bains's hill, Upper Shadwell 7
Bear garden, Bank ſide 8
Bednal green 6
Bennet's hill, Thames ſtreet 1
Black fields, Horſleydown 8
Black friars, Ludgate 1
Black Mary's hole 5
Blewgate field, Ratcliff highway 7
Bloſſom's Inn entry 1
Boarded entry, Surrey ſtreet 4
Boarded entry, London wall 1
Booker's gardens, Leadenhall ſtr. 1
Bread ſtreet hill, Thames ſtreet 1
Brewers green, Tothill ſide 2
Bowling green field, Blue Maid's al. 8
Bridgewater gardens, Bridgewater ſquare 5
Brown's gardens, Hog lane 3
Brown's gardens, Monmouth ſtreet 3
Brown's gardens, St. Giles's in the fields 3
Cauſabon's grounds, Maiden la. 8
Chelſea Water-works fields 3
Church entry, Auſtin friars 1
Church entry, Black friars 1
Church hill, Black friars 1
Clerkenwell green, Clerkenwell 5
Cloth fair, Weſt Smithfield 5
Cock hill, Ratcliff 7
College hill, Thames ſtreet 1
Corn hill, Gracechurch ſtreet 1
Cotes's garden, Shoreditch 6
Cox's Quay entry, Thames ſtreet 1
Crutched friars 1
Dark entry, Shoemaker row, Aldgate 1
Dirty hill, near Little Gray's Inn lane 4
Ditch ſide, Collingwood ſtreet 8
Ditch ſide, Cuckolds point 8
Dorſet garden, Saliſbury court 4
Dowgate hill, Thames ſtreet 1
Drying grounds, New Bond ſtreet 3
Farthing fields, New Gravel lane 7
Farthing fields, Old Gravel lane 7
Fleet ditch 4
Friery, in Pallmall 3
Gardiners ground, Collingwood ſtr. 8
Garlick hill, Thames ſtreet 1
German's fields, Bennet ſtreet 8
Glaſshouſe fields, Cock hill 7
Grey friars, Newgate ſtreet 1
Great garden, St. Catharine's la. 7
Great Tower hill 1
Hackney fields 6
Haggerſton, Shoreditch fields 6
Herbert's grounds, Bandy-leg walk 8
Holborn hill, Holborn 4
Hop garden, St. Martin's lane 3
Hoxton fields, Hoxton 6
Hoxton gardens, Hoxton 6
Hummerton fields, Hackney 6
Hurſt's gardens, St. George's fields 8
Iſlington fields 5
Kingſland common, Kingſland 5
Lambeth fields, Lambeth 8
Lambeth green, Lambeth 8
Lambert hill, Thames ſtreet 1
Laurence Pulteney hill 1
Limekiln hill, Limehouſe 7
Liſsham green, near Paddington 3
Little iſland, New Gravel lane 7
Little Moorfields, Fore ſtreet 5
Little New ſtreet hill, near Shoe la. 4
Little Tower hill, Minories 7
London field, Hackney 6
Long ditch, Weſtminſter 2
Lower ſtreet, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Ludgate hill, Fleet bridge 5
May fair, near Hide park 3
Middle Moorfields 6
Mile end green, in Bow road 7
Moorfields quarters 6
Marybon fields, St. Mary la bon 3
Nan's hole, Angel ſtreet 1
New Fiſh ſtreet hill 1
Newington green, part thereof 5
New Rag fair, Eaſt Smithfield 7
New River fields, Iſlington 5
New ſtreet hill, Shoe lane 4
Old Fiſh ſtreet hill, Thames ſtreet 1
Old Packthread ground, Grange la. 8
Packthread ground, Coleman's alley 5
Packthread ground, Gravel lane 8
Peter's hill, Thames ſtreet 1
Peſthouſe fields, near Old ſtreet 5
Potters fields, Back lane 8
Privy garden, Whitehall 2
Pruſon's iſland, near New Gravel lane 7
Puddle dock, Thames ſtreet 1
Puddle dock hill, Great Carter la. 1
Rag fair, Roſemary lane 7
Ropemakers fields, Limehouſe 7
Rotherhithe fields, Rotherhithe 8
Saffron hill, Field lane 4
St. Auguſtin friars 1
St. Dunſtan's hill, Thames ſtreet 1
St. George's fields, Southwark 8
St. Mary hill, Thames ſtreet 1
St. Mary Overy's dock 8
Savage gardens, Tower hill 1
Shadwell dock, Shadwell 7
Short's gardens, Drury lane 3
Snow fields, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Snow hill, Holborn bridge 5
South Sea dock, Red houſe 8
Spaw field, near the New River head 5
Spring garden, Charing croſs 3
Stamford hill, near Stoke Newington 6
Stepney fields, Stepney 7
Stepney green, in Bow road 7
Stockwell fields 8
Stratton's grounds, Weſtminſter 2
Stroud green 5
Sun Tavern fields, Shadwell 7
Swallow's gardens, Roſemary lane 7
Tenter grounds, Curtain row 6
Tenter grounds, Gravel lane 8
Tenter grounds, Hog lane 6
Tothill fields, Weſtminſter 2
Town ditch, Chriſt's hoſpital 5
Upper Eaſt Smithfield 7
Upper Moorfields 6
Weſt's gardens, New Gravel lane 7
Whetſter ground, Mill bank 2
Whetſter's ground, Peter ſtreet 2
White Friars dock 4
White friars, Fleet ſtreet 4
White's ground, Crucifix lane 8
Williſried's fields, Shad Thames 8
Windmill hill, Hatton wall 4
Windmill hill, Moorfields 6

Lanes.

ABchurch lane, Lombard ſtr. 1
Allhallows lane, Thames ſt. 1
Artichoke lane, near the Hermitage 7
Artichoke Head lane, near the Hermitage 7
Artillery lane, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Artillery lane, Fair ſtreet 8
Ave-Mary lane, Ludgate ſtreet 1
Back lane, Hackney 6
Back lane, Bednal green 6
Back lane, Iſlington 5
Back lane, Lambeth marſh 8
Back lane, near Rag fair 7
Bagnio lane, Newgate ſtreet 1
Bartholomew la. Threadneedle ſtr. 1
Baſing lane, Bread ſtreet 1
Baynard's Caſtle la. Thames ſtr. 1
Beach lane, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Bear lane, Gravel lane 8
Bear lane, Leiceſter fields 3
Bearbinder lane, Swithin's lane 1
Beer lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Bell lane, Liſsham green 3
Bell lane, Spital fields 6
Bennets Bridge la. Upper Ground 8
Bevis lane, Duke's place 1
Billiter lane, Leadenhall ſtreet 1
Bingle's lane, Poplar 7
Birching lane, Cornhill 1
Botolph lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Bow lane, Cheapſide 1
Bow lane, New Gravel lane 7
Bow lane, Poplar 7
Bowling-green la. Bridewell walk 5
Brewers lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Brewhouſe lane, Saliſbury court 4
Brewhouſe lane, Wapping 7
Bride lane, Fleet ſtreet 4
Brick lane, Old ſtreet 5
Brick lane, Spital fields 6
Brickhill lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Broad Bridge lane, Shadwell 7
Brooks Wharf lane, High Timber ſtreet 1
Brown's lane, Spital fields 6
Bull lane, Stepney 7
Bull ſtairs lane 8
Bull wharf lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Buſh lane, Canon ſtreet 1
Butcherhall lane, Newgate ſtreet 1
Carey lane, Foſter lane 1
Caſtle lane, Caſtle ſtreet 8
Caſtle lane, Weſtminſter 2
Champion lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Chancery lane, Fleet ſtreet 4
Charterhouſe la. Charterhouſe ſq. 5
Cherry-garden lane, Rotherhithe 8
Chick lane, Weſt Smithfield 5
Church lane, Dyet ſtreet 3
Church lane, Houndſditch 6
Church lane, Iſlington 5
Church lane, Newington butts 8
Church lane, Ropewalk, Limehouſe 7
Church lane, St. Mary Overy's 8
Church lane, in the Strand 3
Church lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Church lane, Whitechapel 7
Church la. Wood ſtr. Cheapſide 1
Clements lane, Clare market 4
Clements lane, Lombard ſtreet 1
Clifford's Inn lane, Fleet ſtreet 4
Cloak lane, Dowgate hill 1
Coal-harbour lane, Camberwell 8
Cock la. Swan fields, Shoreditch 6
Cock lane, Snow hill 5
Cold-harbour lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Compter lane, St. Margaret's hill 8
Corporation lane, Bridewell walk 5
Couzens lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Cow lane, Stepney 7
Cow lane, Snow hill 5
Cow la. Trinity ſtr. Rotherhithe 8
Cut-throat la. Cock hill, Ratcliff 7
Creechurch lane, Leadenhall ſtr. 1
Creed lane, Ludgate ſtreet 1
Crooked lane, Mint ſtreet 8
Crooked lane, New Fiſh ſtreet 1
Croſs lane, Buſh lane 1
Croſs lane, Cartwright ſtreet 7
Croſs lane, Hartſhorn lane 3
Croſs lane, Marygold ſtreet 8
Croſs lane, Parker's lane, Drury lane 4
Croſs lane, St. Dunſtan's hill 1
Croſs lane, St. Mary hill 1
Croſs lane, Shad Thames 8
Crucifix lane, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Dancing Bridge lane 8
Darkhouſe lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Devils lane, Iſlington Pariſh 5
Dice Quay lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Dirty lane, Blackman ſtreet 8
Dirty lane, Brewers ſtreet 3
Dirty lane, High Holborn 4
Dirty lane, Hoxton 6
Dirty lane, Old Palace yard 2
Dirty lane, Stoney ſtreet 8
Dog lane, Five Feet lane 8
Drury la. St. Giles's in the Fields 3
Duck lane, Peter ſtreet 2
Duck lane, Weſt Smithfield 5
Dutchy lane, in the Strand 3
Duxford lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Eaſt lane, Rotherhithe wall 8
Ebbgate lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Elbow lane, New Gravel lane 7
Elder lane, Upper Mill bank 2
Emperor's Head la. Thames ſtreet 1
Fetter lane, Fleet ſtreet 4
Field lane, Holborn hill 4
Finch lane, Cornhill 1
Five Feet lane, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Five Feet lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Fleet lane, Old Bailey 5
Foſter lane, Cheapſide 1
Foul lane, in the Borough 8
Fox lane, Upper Shadwell 7
Freeman's lane, Horſleydown 8
Friars lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Frog lane, Iſlington 5
Gardiners lane, High Timber ſtr. 1
Gardiners lane, King ſtreet 2
Gardiners lane, Maiden lane 8
Gardiners lane, Neathouſe lane 2
Gardiners lane, Petty France 2
Golden lane, Old ſtreet 5
Grange lane, Bermondſey 8
Gravel lane, near the Falcon 8
Gravel lane, Houndſditch 6
Gray's Inn lane, Holborn 4
Great Carter lane, Paul's Chain 1
Great Diſtaff lane, Old 'Change 1
Great Elbow lane, College hill 1
Great St. Ann's lane, Weſtminſter 2
Great St. Thomas Apoſtles lane 1
Great Trinity lane, Bow lane 1
Green lane, Lambeth 8
Green Lettice lane, Canon ſtreet 1
Greyhound lane, Whitechapel 6
Gun lane, Three Colts ſtreet 7
Gutter lane, Cheapſide 1
Harp lane, Tower ſtreet 1
Hartſhorn lane, in the Strand 3
Hedge lane, Charing croſs 3
Hennage lane, Duke's place 1
Hog lane, Norton falgate 6
Hog lane, St. Giles's pound 3
Holiwell lane, Shoreditch 6
Honey lane, Cheapſide 1
Hornſey lane 5
Horſeferry lane, Fore ſtreet 8
Horſleydown new lane 8
Horſleydown old lane 8
Horſemongers lane, Newington 8
Hoſier lane, Weſt Smithfield 5
Huggen lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Idol lane, Tower ſtreet 1
Inner Temple lane, Fleet ſtreet 4
Ironmonger lane, Cheapſide 1
Iſland Head lane, Wapping 7
Ivy lane, Newgate ſtreet 1
Ivy Bridge lane, in the Strand 3
King's College lane, Briſtol ſtreet 1
King David's lane, Upper Shadwell 7
King David's Fort lane 7
Kennington lane, Vaux hall 8
Kennington Common lane 8
Lad lane, Wood ſtreet 1
Land of Promiſe lane, Hoxton 6
Laurence lane, Cheapſide 1
Laurence la. High ſtr. St. Giles's 3
Leather lane, Holborn 4
Lillypot lane, Noble ſtreet 1
Linton's lane, Newington butts 8
Little Almonry, Weſtminſter 2
Little Brick lane, Nichol's ſtreet 6
Little Buſh lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Little Carter lane, Old 'Change 1
Little Diſtaff lane 1
Little Drury lane, in the Strand 3
Little Elbow lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Little Gray's Inn lane 4
Little Ivy lane, Ivy lane 1
Little Nightingale la. Bur ſtreet 7

Little Minories, in the Minories 7
Little St. Ann's lane 2
Little St. Martin's lane 3
Little St. Thomas Apoſtles lane 1
Little Trinity lane, Thames ſtr. 1
Little Sheer lane, Sheer lane 4
Little Sanctuary lane 2
Lock lane, Newington butts 8
Long lane, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Long lane, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Love lane, Bank ſide, Southwark 8
Love lane, Broad ſanctuary 2
Love lane, Old Gravel lane 7
Love lane, Rotherhithe wall 8
Love lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Love lane, Wood ſtreet 1
Lower Turning lane, Shadwell 7
Lukeners lane, Drury lane 4
Maiden lane, Church ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Maiden lane, Deadman's place 8
Maiden lane, Halfmoon ſtreet 3
Maiden lane, Queen ſtreet 1
Maiden lane, Wood ſtreet 1
Marigold lane, Upper ground 8
Mark lane, Tower ſtreet 1
Market lane, Pallmall 3
Middle Shadwell lane 7
Middle Temple lane, Fleet ſtreet 4
Middle Turning lane, Shadwell 7
Milford lane, in the Strand 4
Mill lane, Tooly ſtreet 8
Millpond Bridge lane, Rotherhithe 8
Mincing lane, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
Moor lane, Fore ſtreet 5
Morgan's lane, Old Horſleydown lane 8
Mourning lane, Hackney 6
Mutton lane, Clerkenwell 5
Neathouſe lane, Upper Mill bank 2
Nickinger lane, Rotherhithe wall 8
New lane, Shad Thames 8
New Cock lane, Swan fields, Shoreditch 6
New Gravel lane, Shadwell 7
New ſtreet ſquare lane 4
Nightingale lane, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Nightingale lane, Limehouſe 7
Nightingale turning, Hermitage 7
Oat lane, Noble ſtreet 1
Old Bargehouſe ſtairs lane 8
Old Bedlam lane, Biſhopſgate ſtr. 6
Old 'Change lane, Cheapſide 1
Old Gravel lane, Ratcliff highway 7
Old Horſleydown lane 8
Old Jewry lane, in the Poultry 1
Old Market lane, Brook's ſtreet 7
Old Swan lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Oliphant's lane, Rotherhithe 8
Oxford Arms inn lane, Warwick la. 1
Pancras lane, Queen ſtreet 1
Paul's Chain lane, Paul's Church yard 1
Pariſh Garden lane, Upper Ground 8
Parker's lane, Drury lane 4
Peter lane, St. John ſtreet 5
Petticoat lane, Whitechapel 6
Philip lane, London wall 1
Philpot lane, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
Pillory lane, Butcher row 7
Poor Jewry lane, Aldgate 1
Portpool lane, Leather lane 4
Printing houſe lane, Black friars 1
Pudding lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Pie corner lane, Weſt Smithfield 5
Red Maid lane, near the Hermitage 7
Robin Hood's lane, Poplar 7
Rood lane, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
Roſe lane, Spitalfields 6
Roſe la. White Horſe ſtr. Ratcliff 7
Roſemary lane, in the Minories 7
St. Ann's lane, Alderſgate 1
St. Catharine's lane, Eaſt Smithfield 7
St. George's lane, Botolph lane 1
St. John's lane, St. John's ſtreet 5
St. Laurence Pulteney's lane 1
St. Margaret's la. Old Palace yard 2
St. Martin's lane, Canon ſtreet 1
St. Martin's lane, Charing croſs 3
St. Mary Ax lane, Leadenhall ſtr. 1
St. Michael's lane, Great Eaſtcheap 1
St. Nicholas lane, Lombard ſtreet 1
St. Sith's lane, Budge row 1
St. Swithin's lane, Canon ſtreet 1
St. Thomas's lane, Drury lane 4
Saliſbury lane, Rotherhithe wall 8
Salmon's lane, White Horſe ſtreet, Ratcliff 7
Schoolhouſe lane, Brook's ſtreet 7
Seacoal lane, Snow hill 5

Sheer lane, Temple bar 4
Seething lane, Tower ſtreet 1
Sermon lane, Little Carter lane 1
Sherburn lane, Lombard ſtreet 1
Shoe lane, Fleet ſtreet 4
Shug lane, near Piccadilly 3
Staining lane, near Wood ſtreet 1
Stew lane, High Timber ſtreet 1
Stoney lane, Old Horſleydown la. 8
Stoney lane, Petticoat lane 6
Strand lane, in the Strand 4
Suffolk lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Sugarbaker's lane, Duke's place 1
Temple lane, White friars 4
The Folly lane, Neckinger lane 8
Thieving lane, King ſtreet 2
Three Colts lane, Hare ſtreet 6
Three Cranes lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Three Oaks lane, Horſleydown 8
Tower Royal lane, Budge row 1
Townſend la. Hockley in the hole 5
Trig lane, Thames ſtreet 1
Turnagain lane, Snow hill 5
Turnwheel lane, Canon ſtreet 1
Tyburn lane, Hide park road 3
Vauxhall ſtairs lane, Vauxhall 8
Vigo lane, Swallow ſtreet 3
Wallbrook la. near the Manſion h. 1
Warwick lane, Newgate ſtreet 1
Water lane, Black friars 1
Water lane, Fleet ſtreet 4
Water lane, Mill ſtreet 8
Water lane, Tower ſtreet 1
Watermens lane, White friars 4
Weavers lane, Horſleydown 8
Weſt lane, Rotherhithe wall 8
White Hart lane, Broad way 2
White Horſe lane, Mile end 7
White Horſe lane, White Horſe ſtr. Ratcliff 7
Whitſters lane, Vine ſtreet 8
Wilderneſs lane, Saliſbury court 4
Wiltſhire lane, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Windmill lane, Whitechapel 7
Woodroſe lane, Crutched friars 1
Woolſtaple lane, New Palace yard 2
Worceſter Place lane, Thames ſtr. 1

Markets.

BEAR quay, the great Corn market 1
Billingſgate, the great Fiſh market 1
Biſhopſgate ſtr. market for Hay 6
Bloomſbury market, for Meat, &c. 4
Borough market, in Southwark, for Meat, &c. 8
Blackwell hall, the great Cloth mark. 1
Brooks market, for Meat, &c. 4
Cavendiſh market, for Meat, &c. 3
Coal market, at Billingſgate 1
Clare market, for meat, &c. 4
Covent Garden market, for Herbs and fruit 3
Fleet market, for Meat, Fruit, Herbs, &c. 5
Hay market, Pallmall, for Hay and Straw 3
Honey lane mark. for Meat, &c. 1
Hoxton market for Meat, &c. 6
Hungerford mark. for Meat, &c. 3
Knightſbridge market, for Cattle 3
Leadenhall mark. for Meat, &c. 1
Marlborough mark. for Meat, &c. 3
Mark lane market, for Corn 1
Newgate market, for Meat, &c. 1
Newport market, for Meat, &c. 3
Queenhithe, the great Meal mark. 1
Red Lion market, for Meat, &c. 5
St. James's market, for Meat, &c. 3
St. Margaret's hill market, for Hay and Straw 8
Shadwell market, for Meat, &c. 7
Smithfield market, for Cattle 5
Spitalfields market, for Meat, &c. 6
Weſtminſt. mark. for Meat, &c. 2
Whitechapel market, for Meat, by Wholeſale 7
White Horſe Inn Meal market, near Holborn bridge 5
Woods cloſe mark. for Sheep Skins 5

Marſhes, Mewſes, Mounts, Orchards, Parks, Paſſages, Places, Poſterns, and Quays.

ADAM's mewſe, Thorley ſtr. 3
Aldermanbury poſtern, London wall 1
Aſs park, Wheeler ſtr. Spitalfields 6
Bailey's place, Little Tower hill 7
Baſinghall ſtreet poſtern 5
Barlam's mewſe, New Bond ſtreet 3
Bartlet's buildings paſſage, Fetter la. 4
Bedford paſſage, Southampton ſtr. 3
Blackburn's mewſe, Groſvenor ſtr. 3
Blackwell hall paſſ. Cateaton ſtr. 1
Bridgeyard paſſage, Tooly ſtreet 8
Bridgewater paſſ. Bridgewater ſq. 5
Brook's mewſe, Brook's ſtreet 3
Bull Head paſſ. Gracechurch ſtreet 1
Byfields paſſage, Gravel lane 8
Chapel paſſage, Gray's Inn 4
Crabtree orchard, Clare market 4
Clark's orchard, Rotherhithe wall 8
Church paſſage, Cloth fair 5
Church paſſage, Dorſet ſtreet 4
Church paſſage, Piccadilly 3
Cox's quay, near Thames ſtreet 1
Cranbourn paſſage, Cranbourn all. 3
Croſsby ſquare paſſ. St. Mary Ax 1
Deadman's place, Southwark 8
Deans paſſage, Huggen lane 1
Dice quay paſſ. Thames ſtreet 1
Dunghill mewſe, near Hedge lane 3
Eaſt Smithfield double paſſ. Tower hill 7
Earl's paſſ. Earl ſtr. Seven Dials 3
Gentee's paſſage, Nibbs's pound 3
Gilbert's paſſage Clare market 4
Goat yard paſſage, Horſleydown 8
Gray's Inn paſſ. Red Lion ſtreet 4
Groſvenor's mewſe, Groſvenor ſtr. 3
Groſvenor's paſſ. Groſvenor ſtreet 3
Hare marſh, Hare ſtreet 6
Herbert's paſſ. Beaufort buildings 3
Hide park 3
Holiwell mount, Holiwell lane 6
Horſeſhoe paſſ. Blowbladder ſtreet 1
Hoſpital paſſ. Butcherhall lane 1
Hoxton ſquare paſſage, Hoxton 6
Hungerford ſtairs paſſage 3
Jeruſalem paſſ. Ailſbury ſtreet 5
King John's court paſſ. Barnaby ſtr. 8
King ſtreet paſſ. Little Tower hill 7
Lamb's conduit paſſ. Red Lion ſtr. 4
Lambeth marſh, Lambeth 8
Maidenhead paſſ. Berwick ſtreet 3
Market paſſage, Lime ſtreet 1
Market paſſage, Oxford ſtreet 3
Market paſſ. Pater-noſter row 1
Marlborough mewſe, Oxford ſtr. 3
Marybon paſſage, Oxford ſtreet 3
Military mewſe, Princes ſtr. Soho 3
Mount paſſage, Mount ſtreet 3
New Inn paſſage, Horton ſtreet 4
Olivers mount, David ſtreet 3
Ormond's mewſe, Duke ſtreet, Piccadilly 3
Park place, St. James's ſtreet 2
Playhouſe paſſage, Bridges ſtreet 3
Playhouſe paſſage, Drury lane 3
Rathbone place, Oxford ſtreet 3
Red Lion mewſe, Cavendiſh ſtreet 3
Red Lion paſſage, Fetter lane 4
Red Lion market paſſage, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Reeve's mewſe, Audley ſtreet 3
Royal mewſe, Charing croſs 3
Royal mewſe, St. James's 3
St. James's park 3
St. James's place, St. James's ſtr. 3
Ship Tavern paſſage, Gracechurch ſtreet 1
Savoy place, in the Strand 3
Skinners ſtr. paſſ. Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Smart's quay, Billingſgate 1
Sommer's quay, near Thames ſtr. 1
Spital ſquare paſſage, Lamb ſtr. 6
Storey's paſſage, Long ditch 2
The orchard, Broad ſtr. Ratcliff 7
The orchard, Limehouſe cauſeway 7
The orchard, New ſtr. Shadwell 7
The orchard, in Wapping 7
The orchard, near Wapping 7
Whetſton's park, Lincoln's Inn fi. 4
Wild's paſſage, Drury lane 4
Turnpike paſſage, King ſtreet 4
Woodſtock mewſe, Woodſtock ſtr. 3
Worceſter place, Thames ſtreet 1

Rents, Roads, Rows, Sides, and Stairs.

ALCOCK's rents, Barnaby ſtr. 8
Artillery row, Pariſh ſtreet 8
Audley's rents, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Bagnel's rents, Denmark ſtreet 7
Bagſhaw's rents, Portpool lane 4
Bakers row, Whitechapel 6
Bank ſide row, Mill bank 2
Bank ſide row, Southwark 8
Barker's rents, Paul's alley, Redcroſs ſtreet 5
Barnaby ſtreet road 8
Barrat's rents, Stepney cauſeway 7
Barrow's rents, Windmill hill 6
Barton's rents, Shoreditch 6
Baſhaw's rents, Love lane 8
Batt's rents, Whitechapel common 6
Beck's rents, Ropemakers fields 7
Bedford row, Jockey field row 4
Bell's rents, Mint ſtreet 8
Bembridge's rents, Moor lane 5
Bewley's rents, Holiwell court 6
Biggs's rents, Roſemary lane 7
Boddy's rents, Gravel lane 8
Bond's rents, Marygold ſtreet 8
Brewers rents, Whitechapel 6
Boſſvile's rents, George ſtreet 6
Bratt's rents, Ducking-pond row 6
Bray's rents, Rag fair 7
Brazile's rents, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Bridewell rents, Vine ſtreet 4
Broad ſanctuary row, Weſtminſter 2
Brockley's rents, Artillery row 5
Brook's rents, Fore ſtreet 5
Broughton's rents, Harrow alley 6
Brown's rents, Brick lane 6
Buck's rents, Roſemary lane 7
Bucklers rents, Red Cow court 8
Budge row, Wallbrook 1
Bull's rents, Freeman's lane 8
Bull's rents, Lambeth marſh 8
Bunhill row, Bunhill fields 5
Burton's rents, Holiwell ſtreet 6
Buſhie's rents, St. John's court, Cow lane 5
Butcher row, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Butcher row, Ratcliff 7
Butcher row, Temple bar 4
Byfield's rents, Petticoat lane 6
Cadd's row, Iſlington 5
Camberwell road, Newington butts 8
Canon row, Weſtminſter 2
Carter's rents, Brick lane 6
Chandler's rents, Black friars 1
Chapman's rents, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Charles's rents, St. George's fields 8
Chelſea road 3
Chelſea road, Pemblico 3
Cheſhire's rents, Fleet lane 4
Cheſhire's rents, Shipwright ſtr. 8
Chicheſter rents, Chancery lane 4
Church row, Whitechapel 6
Clark's rents, Grub ſtreet 5
Clayton's rents, King ſtreet 7
Cleveland row, St. James's 3
Club row, Cock lane 6
Cock's rents, St. Catharine's 7
Codpiece row, Hockley in the hole 5
Cold Harbour row, Hackney road 6
Collier's rents, White ſtreet 8
Collins's rents, High Holborn 4
Collins's rents, Upper Shadwell 7
Collins's rents, White ſtreet 8
Common ſtairs, Puddle dock 1
Cooper's rents, Three Colt ſtreet 6
Cowden's rents, Little Trinity lane 1
Cowley's rents, Long all. Moorfields 6
Cowper's rents, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Cox's rents, Crow alley 5
Croſs row, Iſlington 5
Crowder's rents, Narrow ſtreet, Ratcliff 7
Curtain row, Hog lane 6
Crown-office row, Inner Temple 4
Cutters rents, Gravel la. Houndſd. 6
Cutter's rents, St. Martin le Grand 1
Dart's rents, Long all. Moorfields 6
Davis's rents, Kent ſtreet 8
Dawſon's rents, Old Gravel lane 7
Deptford road, Kent ſtreet 8
Deptford road, Rotherhithe 8
Digby's rents, Minories 7
Diggs's rents, Blue Anchor alley 6
Ditch ſide row, Holiwell lane 6
Dobbins's rents, Whitechapel 6
Dock Head row 8
Dodwell's rents, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Dog row, Mile end 6
Dolittle's rents, Faſhion ſtreet 6
Drew's rents, Upper Ground 8
Drury's rents, Hermitage 7
Ducking-pond row, Whitecha. com. 6
Durham row, Stepney Ch. yard 7
Dutch Furlong row, Clerkenwell 5
Edward's rents, Iſlington 5

Elliot's rents, Stepney cauſeway 7
Eſſex ſtairs, Eſſex ſtreet 4
Evans's rents, Grub ſtreet 5
Farr's rents, Rotherhithe wall 8
Forſan's rents, Marigold lane 8
Foſter's rents, King John's court 8
Foſter's rents, Liquorpond ſtreet 4
Friers rents, Blackman ſtreet 8
Friers rents, Fiſhmongers alley 8
Fullwood's rents, High Holborn 4
Garden row, Inner Temple 4
Garden row, Lower ſtr. Iſlington 5
Garden row, Unicorn alley, Shoreditch 6
Garret's rents, Coleman's alley 5
Glazier's rents, Fore ſtr. Limehouſe 7
Goddard's rents, Hollwell ſtreet 6
Goldby's rents, Golden lane 5
Gonſon's rents, Bluegate fields 7
Good's rents, Minories 7
Goodyear's rents, Wapping 7
Goſſop's row, Green alley 8
Grange road, Bermondſey 8
Great ſtone ſtairs, Ratcliff 7
Green's rents, Bride lane 4
Greenhill's rents, Smithfield bars 5
Guttridge's rents, Whitechapel 6
Goſsling's rents, Swordbearer's all. 5
Hall's rents, Helmet court, St. Catharine's 7
Ham's rents, Ratcliff highway 7
Harris's rents, Roſemary lane 7
Helmet row, Old ſtreet 5
Hemmings's row, St. Martin's lane 3
Hermitage, Dock ſide 7
Hide park road, Piccadilly 3
Highgate road, Iſlington 5
Hind's rents, Maze pond ſtreet 8
Hobbs's rents, Marigold ſtreet 8
Hodge's rents, Nightingale lane 7
Holiwell row, Horſeſhoe alley 6
Hopkins's rents, Crown alley, Tooly ſtreet 8
Hopkins's row, near Petty France 2
Horſeferry road, Tothill fields 2
Horſleydown ſtairs, Horſleydown 8
Hubbard's rents, Houndſditch 6
Huet's rents, Grub ſtreet 5
Hummerton row, Hackney 6
Hunt's rents, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Jeruſalem row, Church ſtreet, Hackney 6
Jockey field row, near Gray's Inn 4
Ironmonger row, Old ſtreet 5
Iſlington road, Mountmill 5
Iſlington road, St. John ſtreet 5
Kenſington road, Knightſbridge 3
Kilbourn road, Paddington 3
King's road, Gray's Inn lane 4
King's rents, Shad Thames 8
King Edward's row, Coverly fields 6
King Edward's ſtairs, Wapping 7
King James's ſtairs, Wapping wall 7
Kingſland road, Shoreditch 6
King's rents, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Lambert's rents, Petticoat lane 6
Lambeth road, Kennington 8
Langley's rents, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Limehouſe road, White Horſe ſtr. 7
Little Thompſon's rents, Halfmoon alley 8
Little Stone ſtairs, Ratcliff 7
Lovel's rents, Gravel lane 6
Lowman's Pond row, Southwark 8
Marlborough row, Marlborough market 3
Martin's rents, Queen ſtreet 7
Marybon road, Oxford ſtreet 3
Maudlin's rents, Nightingale lane 7
Merchant Taylors rents, Moor lane 5
Meſſengers rents, Still alley 6
Middle Moorfields 6
Middle row, High Holborn 4
Middleſex row, St. Giles's Broad way 3
Miles's rents, Dog lane 8
Miles's rents, Powel's alley, Beech lane 5
Milford ſtairs, Milford lane 4
Millpond row, Rotherhithe 8
Morgan's rents, Green walk 8
Mould-maker row, St. Martin le Grand 1
Mullins's rents, Shoe lane 4
Nag's Head row, Hackney road 6
Neckinger road, Neckinger lane 8
Newington Cauſeway row 8
New rents, Compter lane 8
New rents, St. Martin le Grand 1

Nut-makers rents, New Gravel lane 7
Painters rents, Ratcliffcroſs 7
Panton's rents, Chiſwell ſtreet 5
Paper Buildings row, Inner Temple 4
Paradiſe row, Brook's ſtreet 3
Paradiſe row, Lambeth 8
Pariſh rents, Portpool lane 4
Parker's rents, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Parrot's rents, Chequer alley 6
Parſon's rents, Cow lane 5
Pater-noſter row, Cheapſide 1
Pater-noſter row, Spital fields 6
Pavement row, Moorfields 5
Pemberton's rents, Hand alley 6
Pemberton's rents, New ſtreet 4
Perkins's rents, Peter ſtreet 2
Peſthouſe row, near Old ſtreet 5
Philips's rents, Maze Pond ſtreet 8
Pierpoint's rents, Iſlington 5
Pierpoint's row, Iſlington 5
Plowman's rents, Cow croſs 5
Poplar road, Limehouſe 7
Poſtern row, Tower hill 1
Primroſe row, Primroſe alley 6
Quiet row, Red Lion ſtreet 6
Read's rents, Long lane 8
Rickman's rents, Narrow ſtr. Limehouſe 7
Reddiſh row, Red Maid's lane 7
Robert's rents, Brick lane 6
Rocheſter row, Tothill fields 2
Rotherhithe Grange road 8
Rotten row, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Rug row, Cloth fair 5
Royal row, Lambeth marſh 8
St. Catharine's ſtairs, St. Catharine's 7
Sampſon's rents, Green walk 8
Sandy's rents, Coverly's fields 6
Satchell's rents, Shoreditch 6
Satchell's rents, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Savage's rents, Black friars 1
Shoemaker row, Aldgate 1
Shoemaker row, Black friars 1
Shreeve's rents, Duke ſtreet, Bloomſbury 3
Simmonds's rents, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Skinners rents, Old Market lane 7
Small's rents, Petticoat lane 6
Smart's rents, Lamb alley 6
Smith's rents, Bank ſide 8
Smith's rents, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Smith's rents, Catharine-wheel alley 6
Smith's rents, Five Feet lane 8
Smith's rents, Kent ſtreet 8
Smith's rents, Petty France 2
Snart's rents, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Soaper's row, Bloomſbury 4
Snow's rents, White Lion yard 6
Southampton row, Queen ſtreet 4
Southwick's rents, Betts's ſtreet 7
Staples's rents, Love lane 8
Stanton's rents, Rotherhithe wall 8
Stebbing's rents, Portpool lane 4
Stepney rents, Shoreditch 6
Sterry's rents, Minories 7
Sommers's rents, Old Gravel lane 7
Stubbs's rents, Charterhouſe lane 5
Stubbs's rents, Saffron hill 4
Sutton's rents, Chequer alley 6
Swan's rents, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Sweeting's rents, Threadneedle ſtreet 1
Tanner's row, Montague ſtreet 6
Taxter's rents, Rotherhithe wall 8
Teems's rents, Cow croſs 5
Theobald's row, Red Lion ſtreet 4
Thomas's rents, Fore ſtreet, Limehouſe 7
Thompſon's rents, Halfmoon alley 6
Thompſon's rents, London wall 1
Thwait's rents, Newington cauſeway 8
Tooly ſtairs, Tooly ſtreet 8
Tooly Water-gate ſtairs, Tooly ſtreet 8
Tottenham court road, St. Giles's 3
Tothill ſide, Tothill fields 2
Tower ſtairs, Tower of London 7
Twig's rents, Blue Anchor alley 7
Virginia row, Shoreditch 6
Upper Moorfield row, Moorfields 6
Wade's rents, Gunpowder alley 4
Wallis's rents, Shoreditch 6
Wapping Dock ſtairs, Wapping 7
Water-gruel row, Hackney 5
Water Side row, Upper Ground ſtreet 8
Watts's rents, St. Catharine's lane 7
Watſon's rents, Angel alley 6
Weatherby's rents, Whitecroſs ſtr. 5
Wells's row, Iſlington 5
Weſton's rents, Houndſditch 6
Wharton's rents, New Gravel lane 7
White Hart row, Bakers row 6
White Hart row, Bell lane 6
White Hart row, Hackney road 6
White's rents, Fore ſtreet, Limehouſe 7
Wild's rents, Long lane, Southwark 8
Williams's rents, Mill lane 8
Windmill Hill row, Upper Moorfields 6
Wright's rents, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Wright's rents, Ratcliff highway 7
Worrell's rents, Cherry Tree alley, Golden lane 5

Squares.

BALDWIN's ſquare, Baldwin's gardens 4
Billiter ſquare, Billiter lane 1
Bloomſbury ſquare, Bloomſbury 4
Bridgewater ſquare, Barbican 5
Cavendiſh ſquare, near Oxford ſtr. 3
Charles's ſquare, Hoxton 6
Charterhouſe ſquare, near Smith field 5
Cold Bath ſquare, Cold Bath fields 5
Covent Garden ſquare 3
Cowper's ſquare, Goodman's fields 7
Cox's ſquare, Spital fields 6
Croſsby ſquare, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 1
Devonſhire ſquare, Biſhopſgate ſtr. 6
Golden ſquare 3
Gough's ſquare, near Fleet ſtreet 4
Gould's ſquare, Woodrooffe lane 1
Groſvenor ſquare 3
Gulſton's ſquare, Gulſton's ſtreet 6
Haberdaſhers ſquare, Grub ſtreet 5
Hanover ſquare 3
Hoxton ſquare, Hoxton 6
Hydon ſquare, Minories 7
Jeffrey's ſquare, St. Mary Ax 1
King's ſquare, Soho 3
Leiceſter Fields ſquare 3
Lime ſtreet ſquare, Lime ſtreet 1
Lincoln's Inn fields ſquare 4
Mint ſquare, Southwark 8
New ſtreet ſquare, near Shoe lane 4
Nixon's ſquare, near Jewin ſtreet 5
Old ſtreet ſquare, Old ſtreet 5
Panton ſquare, Oxendon ſtreet 3
Petticoat ſquare, Petticoat lane 6
Plumb Tree ſquare, Plumb Tree ſtreet 3
Prince's ſquare, Ratcliff highway 7
Queen ſquare, Little Bartholomew cloſe 5
Queen ſquare, Ormond ſtreet 4
Queen ſquare, St. James's park 2
Ratcliff ſquare, Ratcliff 7
Red Lion ſquare, Red Lion ſtreet 4
St. James's ſquare, Pallmall 3
St. John's ſquare, Clerkenwell 5
Searle's ſquare, Lincoln's Inn 4
Smith's ſquare, Weſtminſter 2
Spital ſquare, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Stepney ſquare, Stepney 7
Union ſquare, Minories 7
Warren's ſquare, Wapping 7
Webb's ſquare, Shoreditch 6
Wellcloſe ſquare, Roſemary lane 7

Streets.

ADDLE ſtreet, Wood ſtreet 1
Ailſbury ſtreet, St. John ſtr. 5
Ainger ſtreet, York ſtreet 3
Air ſtreet, Leather lane 4
Air ſtreet, Piccadilly 3
Albemarle ſtreet, Piccadilly 3
Albemarle ſtreet, St. John ſtreet 5
Aldgate High ſtreet, within 1
Aldgate ſtreet, without 6 & 7
Alderſgate ſtreet, Alderſgate 5
Allen ſtreet, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Anchor ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Angel ſtreet, St. Martin le Grand 1
Anonymous New ſtreet, Coverlead's fields 6
Archer's ſtreet, Great Windmill ſtr. 3
Arlington ſtreet, Piccadilly 3
Artillery ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Arundel ſtreet, in the Strand 4
Audley ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare 3
Auſtin's ſtreet, Shoreditch 6
Ayliff ſtreet, Goodman's fields 7
Back ſtreet, Cloth fair 5
Back ſtreet, Horſleydown 8
Back ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Back ſtreet, St. Clement's Danes 4
Bacon ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Bainham ſtreet, Southwark 8
Baldwin's ſtreet, Old ſtreet 5
Balſover ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Barbican ſtreet, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Barnaby ſtreet, Southwark 8
Bartlet's ſtreet, Red Lion ſtreet 5
Barton ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Baſinghall ſtreet, Cateaton ſtreet 2
Bateman's ſtreet, May fair 3
Bath ſtreet, Cold Bath fields 5
Beak ſtreet, Swallow ſtreet 3
Bear ſtreet, Leiceſter fields 3
Beauchamp ſtreet, Leather lane 4
Bedford ſtreet, Covent garden 3
Bedford ſtreet, Liquorpond ſtreet 4
Bedford ſtreet, Red Lion ſtreet 4
Bembridge ſtreet, St. Giles's pound 3
Benjamin ſtreet, Cow croſs 5
Benjamin ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Bennet ſtreet, Long ditch 2
Bennet ſtreet, near the Upper ground 8
Bennet ſtreet, St. James's ſtreet 3
Beatinck ſtreet, Berwick ſtreet 3
Berkley ſtreet, Hide Park road 3
Berry ſtreet, Piccadilly 3
Berwick ſtreet, Old Soho 3
Bett's ſtreet, Ratcliff highway 7
Bird's ſtreet, Brook's ſtreet 3
Bird's ſtreet, Orchard 7
Biſhopſgate ſtreet, within 1
Biſhopſgate ſtreet, without 6
Blackman ſtreet, Southwark 8
Black Eagle ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Blackmoor ſtreet, Drury lane 4
Blenheim ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Bloſſoms ſtreet, White Lion ſtreet 6
Blowbladder ſtreet, Cheapſide 1
Bluecroſs ſtreet, Hedge lane 3
Blue Gate ſtr. Ratcliff highway 7
Bond ſtreet, Piccadilly 3
Booth ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Borough ſtreet, Southwark 8
Boſtwick's ſtreet, Old Gravel lane 7
Boulton ſtreet, Hide Park road 3
Bow ſtreet, Covent garden 3
Bow ſtreet, Long ditch 2
Bow ſtreet, St. Giles's Broad ſtreet 3
Bow ſtr. Sutton ſtr. Hog lane 3
Brackley ſtreet, Litton ſtreet 5
Bread ſtreet, Cheapſide 1
Brewers ſtr. Bow ſtreet, St. Giles's 3
Brewers ſtreet, Old Soho 3
Brunt ſtreet, Shoreditch 6
Brick ſtreet, Hide Park road 3
Bridgwater ſtr. Bridgwater ſquare 5
Bridges ſtreet, Ruſſel ſtreet 3
Briſtol ſtreet, Puddle dock 1
Broad ſtreet, London wall 1
Broad ſtr. near Old Gravel lane 7
Broad ſtreet, Poland ſtreet 3
Broad ſtreet, Ratcliff 7
Brook ſtreet, Holborn 4
Brook ſtreet, New Bond ſtreet 3
Brook ſtreet, Ratcliff 7
Brown's ſtreet, near Brook ſtreet 3
Brown's ſtreet, near Bunhill fields 5
Brownlow ſtreet, Drury lane 3
Brownlow ſtreet, High Holborn 4
Brudon ſtreet, New Bond ſtreet 3
Buckingham ſtreet, in the Strand 3
Buckle ſtreet, Red Lion ſtreet 7
Buckeridge ſtreet, Dyot ſtreet 3
Bull and Mouth ſtreet, St. Martin le grand 1
Bur ſtreet, Lower Eaſt Smithfield 7
Burden's ſtreet, David's ſtreet 3
Burleigh ſtreet, in the Strand 3
Burlington ſtr. Great Swallow ſtr. 3
Bury ſtreet, Duke's place 1
Butts ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Cable ſtreet, Rag fair 7
Cambridge heath, Hackney road 6
Cambridge ſtreet, Broad ſtreet 3
Camomile ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 1
Canon ſtreet, in the Mint 8
Canon ſtreet, Ratcliff highway 7
Canon ſtreet, Wallbrook 1
Carey ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn fields 4

Carnaby ſtreet, Silver ſtreet 3
Carriers ſtreet, Buckeridge ſtreet 3
Carthuſian ſtreet, Pick Ax ſtreet 5
Cartwright ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Cartwright ſtreet, Roſemary lane 7
Caſtle ſtreet, Air ſtreet 3
Caſtle ſtreet, Bloomſbury 4
Caſtle ſtreet, Cavendiſh market 3
Caſtle ſtreet, near Long acre 3
Caſtle ſtreet, in the Park 8
Caſtle ſtreet, near the Royal Mewſe 3
Caſtle ſtreet, Saffron hill 4
Caſtle ſtreet, Shoreditch fields 6
Caſtle ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Caſtle ſtreet, Thames ſtreet 1
Cateaton ſtreet, Aldermanbury 1
Catharine ſtreet, in the Strand 3
Cavendiſh ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Cecil ſtreet, in the Strand 3
Chambers ſtreet, Goodman's fields 7
Chambers ſtreet, Upper Shadwell 7
Chandler's ſtreet, Duke ſtreet 3
Chapel ſtreet, Audley ſtreet 3
Chapel ſtreet, Red Lion ſtreet 4
Chapel ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Charles ſtreet, Bridgwater gardens 5
Charles ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare 3
Charles ſtreet, Hoxton 6
Charles ſtreet, Long acre 3
Charles ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Charles ſtreet, Ruſſel ſtreet 3
Charles ſtreet, St. James's ſquare 3
Charles ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Charterhouſe ſtreet, Long lane 5
Cheapſide ſtreet, Pater-noſter row 1
Cherry Garden ſtreet, Rotherhithe wall 8
Chigwell ſtreet, Ratcliff highway 7
Chilwell ſtreet, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Church ſtreet, Bembridge ſtreet 3
Church ſtreet, Hackney 6
Church ſtreet, Hoxton 6
Church ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Church ſtreet, Long acre 3
Church ſtreet, in Coverley's fields 6
Church ſtreet, Mill bank 2
Church ſtreet, Rotherhithe 8
Church ſtreet, Shoreditch fields 6
Church ſtreet, Soho 3
Church ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Church ſtreet, Stepney cauſeway 7
Church ſtreet, Swan fields 6
Cinnamon ſtreet, near Wapping 7
Clapton, near Hackney 6
Clarges ſtreet, Hide Park road 3
Clare ſtreet, Clare market 4
Clifford ſtreet, New Bond ſtreet 3
Clink ſtreet, near Deadman's place 8
Cockpit ſtreet, Whitehall 2
Cockſpur ſtreet, Pallmall 3
Colcheſter ſtreet, Red Lion ſtreet 7
Colcheſter ſtreet, Woodroſe row 1
Coleman ſtreet, London 1
Coleman ſtreet, New Gravel lane 7
College ſtreet, Narrow wall, Lambeth 8
College ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Collingwood ſtreet, Maze pond 8
Compton ſtreet, Mount mill 5
Compton ſtreet, Soho 3
Conduit ſtreet, New Bond ſtreet 3
Conduit ſtreet, Red Lion ſtreet 4
Cork ſtreet, Burlington gardens 3
Court ſtreet, Whitechapel road 6
Coventry ſtreet, Hay market 3
Cowley ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Craven ſtreet, in the Strand 3
Cranebourn ſtreet, Leiceſter fields 3
Criſpin ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Croſs ſtreet, Carnaby ſtreet 3
Croſs ſtreet, Hatton garden 4
Croſs ſtreet, Iſlington 5
Croſs ſtreet, King ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Croſs ſtreet, Rotherhithe 8
Crown ſtreet, Hoxton 6
Cullum ſtreet, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
Cupid's ſtreet, Coverley's field 6
Curſitor ſtreet, Chancery lane 3
Dacre's ſtreet, New Tothill ſtreet 2
Dartmouth ſtreet, Tothill ſtreet 2
David ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare 3
Deal ſtreet, Coverley's fields 6
Dean ſtreet, Fetter lane 4
Dean ſtreet, High Holborn 4
Dean ſtreet, Little Cock hill 7
Dean ſtreet, Soho 3
Delahay ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Denmark ſtr. Ratcliff highway 7
Denmark ſtreet, St. Giles's 3
Derby ſtreet, Roſemary lane 7
Devonſhire ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtr. 6
Devonſhire ſtreet, Queen ſquare 4
Doghouſe ſtreet, Old ſtreet 5
Dorliſton, near Hackney 6
Doddington ſtreet, Leather lane 4
Dorrington ſtreet, Cold Bath fields 5
Dorſet ſtreet, Fleet ſtreet 4
Dorſet ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Dover ſtreet, Piccadilly 3
Down's ſtreet, Hide Park road 3
Drake ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare 4
Duke ſtreet, Brook's ſtreet 3
Duke ſtreet, Gravel lane 8
Duke ſtreet, Great Ruſſel ſtreet 3
Duke ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare 3
Duke ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn fields 4
Duke ſtreet, in the Mint 8
Duke ſtreet, Piccadilly 3
Duke ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Duke ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Duke ſtreet, York buildings 3
Downing ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Dyot ſtr. St. Giles's Broad ſtreet 3
Eagle ſtreet, Piccadilly 3
Eagle ſtreet, Plumb Tree ſtreet 3
Eagle ſtreet, Red Lion ſtreet 4
Eaſt ſtreet, Red Lion ſtreet 4
Eaſt ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Eaſt Harding ſtreet, New ſtreet 4
Edward's ſtreet, Berwick ſtreet 3
Edward's ſtreet, Hare ſtreet 6
Elder ſtreet, White Lion ſtreet 6
Ellman's ſtreet, Long acre 3
Elm ſtreet, Gray's Inn lane 4
Eſſex ſtreet, in the Strand 4
Eſſex ſtreet, White friars 4
Ewer's ſtreet, Gravel lane 8
Exeter ſtreet, Catharine ſtreet 3
Fair ſtreet, Horſleydown 8
Farthing ſtreet, Phœnix ſtreet 6
Farmers ſtreet, Shadwell 7
Faſhion ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Featherſtone ſtreet, Bunhill fields 5
Fell ſtreet, Little Wood ſtreet 1
Fenchurch ſtreet, Gracechurch ſtr. 1
Fiſher's ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare 4
Fleet ſtreet, Fleet bridge 4
Fleet ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Flower and Dean ſtr. Spitalfields 6
Flower de luce ſtreet, Elder ſtreet 6
Fore ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Fore ſtreet, Moorgate 5
Fort ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Francis ſtreet, Golden ſquare 3
Free Schoolhouſe ſtreet, Horſleydown 8
Friday ſtreet, Cheapſide 1
Friars ſtreet, Black friars 1
Fullers ſtreet, Hare ſtreet 6
Garrat ſtreet, Shoreditch 5
Gate ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn fields 4
George ſtreet, Cambridge heath 6
George ſtreet, Foſter lane 1
George ſtreet, Hanover ſquare 3
George ſtreet, in the Mint 8
George ſtreet, near Tothill ſide 2
George ſtreet, Pallmall 3
George ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
George ſtreet, Windſor ſtreet 6
George ſtreet, York buildings 3
Gerrard ſtreet, Prince's ſtr. Soho 3
Gilbert ſtreet, Bloomſbury 3
Giltſpur ſtreet, without Newgate 5
Glaſhouſe ſtreet, Swallow ſtreet 3
Glouceſter ſtreet, Liquorpond ſtr. 4
Glouceſter ſtreet, Queen ſquare 4
Godliman ſtreet, St. Paul's Chain 1
Gold ſtreet, near New Gravel lane 7
Goldſmiths ſtreet, Wood ſtreet 1
Grafton ſtreet, Soho 3
Grange ſtreet, Chapel ſtreet 4
Gracechurch ſtreet, Cornhill 1
Gravel ſtreet, Brooks ſtreet 4
Grey Eagle ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Goſwell ſtreet, Old ſtreet 5
Great Chapel ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Great Earl ſtreet, Seven dials 3
Great Eaſtcheap, Canon ſtreet 1
Great Hart ſtreet, near Long acre 3
Great Hermitage ſtreet, Hermitage 7
Great Kirby ſtreet, Hatton garden 4
Great Knightriders ſtreet 1
Great Maddox ſtreet 3
Great Marlborough ſtreet 3
Great Montague ſtreet 6
Great Newport ſtreet 3
Great Nottingham ſtreet 3
Great Pearl ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Great Peter ſtreet 3
Great Pulteney ſtreet 3
Great Queen ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn fields 4
Great Queen ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Great Rider ſtreet, St. James's ſtr. 3
Great Ruſſel ſtreet, Bloomſbury 4
Great Ruſſel ſtr. Covent garden 3
Great St. Andrew's ſtreet, Seven dials 3
Great Swallow ſtreet, Piccadilly 3
Great Wardour ſtreet, Oxford ſtr. 3
Great White Lion ſtreet, Seven dials 3
Great Wild ſtreet 4
Great Wincheſter ſtr. Broad ſtreet 1
Great Windmill ſtr. Piccadilly 3
Great York ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Greek ſtreet, Soho 3
Green ſtreet, Leiceſter fields 3
Green ſtreet, near Groſvenor ſtr. 3
Green ſtreet, Theobald's row 4
Griffin ſtreet, Shadwell dock 7
Groſvenor ſtreet, New Bond ſtreet 3
Grove ſtreet, Hackney 6
Grub ſtreet, Fore ſtreet, Moorgate 5
Grub ſtreet, Market ſtreet 2
Gulſton ſtreet, Whitechapel 6
Gun ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Halfmoon ſtreet, Hide Park road 3
Halfmoon ſtreet, in the Strand 3
Half Nicol ſtreet, Shoreditch fields 6
Hamilton ſtreet, Hide Park road 3
Hanover ſtreet, Hanover ſquare 3
Hanover ſtreet, Long acre 3
Hanover ſtreet, Rotherhithe wall 8
Hannoway ſtreet, Tottenhamcourt road 3
Hare ſtreet, Shoreditch 6
Hart ſtreet, Bloomſbury 3
Hart ſtreet, Cripplegate 1
Hart ſtreet, Duke ſtreet 3
Hart ſtreet, Mark lane 1
Hart Row ſtreet, without Newgate 5
Hatfield ſtreet, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Hatton ſtreet, vulg. Hatton garden 4
Heddon ſtreet, Swallow ſtreet 3
Henrietta ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare 3
Henrietta ſtreet, Covent garden 3
Henry ſtreet, Old ſtreet 5
Hermitage ſtreet, Wapping 7
Hide ſtreet, Bloomſbury 7
Hide Park ſtreet, Hide Park 3
High ſtreet, Coverley's fields 6
High Holborn, Holborn 4
High ſtreet, St. Giles's 3
High Timber ſtr. Broken wharf 1
Hockley in the Hole ſtreet 5
Holand ſtreet, Black friars 1
Holand ſtr. Great Wardour ſtreet 3
Holborn ſtreet, Holborn hill 4
Holding ſtreet, Rotherhithe 8
Holiwell ſtreet, in the Strand 4
Holiwell ſtreet, Shoreditch 6
Hollis ſtreet, Clare market 4
Hollis ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Homerton ſtreet, near Hackney 6
Hopkins ſtreet, Broad ſtreet 3
Hopton ſtreet, Berwick ſtreet 3
Houghton ſtreet, Clare market 4
Houndſditch ſtr. Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Howard ſtreet, Norfolk ſtreet 4
Hoxton, Old ſtreet 6
Hungerford ſtreet, in the Strand 3
Hunt ſtreet, Spicer ſtreet 6
Huſband's ſtreet, near Berwick ſtr. 3
Jacob ſtr. Mill ſtr. Rotherhithe 8
Jamaica ſtreet, Rotherhithe 8
James ſtreet, Brooks ſtreet 3
James ſtreet, Bunhill fields 5
James ſtreet, Golden ſquare 3
James ſtreet, Hay market 3
James ſtreet, Hoxton 6
James ſtreet, Long acre 3
James ſtreet, near Jockey field row 4
James ſtreet, Petty France 2
Jermain ſtreet, near Piccadilly 3
Jeruſalem ſtreet, St. John ſtreet 5
Jewin ſtreet, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
John's ſtreet, David's ſtreet 3
John's ſtreet, Golden ſquare 3
John's ſtreet, Ratcliff highway 7
John's ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
John's ſtreet, Windmill ſtreet 3
Johnſon's ſtreet, Old Gravel lane 7
Joiners ſtreet, Tooly ſtreet 8
Ivy ſtreet, Dyot ſtreet 3
Kent ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Kennington, Newington butts 8
Kennington, Part thereof 8
Kent ſtreet, Southwark 8
King's ſtreet, Bartholomew's hoſpital 5
King's ſtreet, Cheapſide 1
King's ſtreet, Covent garden 3
King's ſtreet, High Holborn 4
King's ſtreet, Hoxton 6
King's ſtreet, Little Tower hill 7
King's ſtreet, Lowman's ſtreet 8
King's ſtreet, in the Mint 8
King's ſtr. near Groſvenor ſquare 3
King's ſtreet, near Monmouth ſtr. 3
King's ſtreet, New Gravel lane 7
King's ſtreet, Old Soho 3
King's ſtreet, Old ſtreet ſquare 5
King's ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
King's ſtreet, Prince's ſtreet, Soho 3
King's ſtreet, Ratcliff highway 7
King's ſtreet, Roſemary lane 7
King's ſtreet, Rotherhithe wall 8
King's ſtreet, St. James's ſquare 3
King's ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
King's ſtreet, Upper Moorfields 6
King's ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
King's ſtreet, Wood's cloſe 3
King Edward's ſtreet, Wapping 7
King's Gate ſtreet, High Holborn 4
Kingſland, near Kingſland road 6
King Tudor's ſtreet, Bridewell 4
Knightſbridge, Hide park 3
Knitneedle ſtreet, Buckleſbury 1
Knockfergus, Eaſt of Cable ſtr. 7
Labour in Vain ſtreet, Lower Shadwell 7
Lamb ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Lambert, ſtreet, Goodman's fields 7
Langley ſtreet, Long acre 3
Leadenhall ſtreet, Cornhill 1
Lee's ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare 4
Leiceſter ſtreet, Leiceſter fields 3
Leiceſter ſtreet, Liquorpond ſtreet 4
Leiceſter ſtreet, Warwick ſtreet 3
Lemon ſtreet, Goodman's fields 7
Leydon ſtreet, Shadwell market 7
Lime ſtreet, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
Limehouſe Fore ſtreet, Limehouſe 7
Limehouſe Hole ſtr. Limehouſe 7
Liquorpond ſtreet, Leather lane 4
Liſle ſtreet, Prince's ſtreet, Soho 3
Litchfield ſtreet, Soho 3
Little Ayliff ſtr. Goodman's fields 7
Little Bacon ſtreet, brick lane 6
Little Booth ſtr. Coverley's fields 6
Little Britain, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Little Broad ſtreet, Broad ſtreet 1
Little Brooks ſtr. Groſvenor ſquare 3
Little Bur ſtreet, Nightingale lane 7
Little Catharine ſtreet 3
Little Chapel ſtreet, Great Wardour ſtreet 3
Little Chapel ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Little Earl ſtreet, Seven Dials 3
Little Eſſex ſtreet, Eſſex ſtreet 4
Little Eaſtcheap, Gracechurch ſtr. 1
Little Friday ſtreet, Friday ſtreet 1
Little George ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Little Groſvenor ſtr. Groſvenor ſq. 3
Little Hart ſtr. near Covent garden 3
Little John ſtreet, David's ſtreet 3
Little Jermain ſtreet 3
Little King ſtr. St. James's ſtreet 3
Little Kirby ſtreet, Hatton garden 4
Little Knightrider ſtreet 1
Little Lombard ſtr. Lombard ſtr. 1
Little Maddox ſtr. New Bond ſtr. 3
Little Marlborough ſtr. Carnaby ſtr. 3
Little Maze pond ſtr. in the Maze 8
Little Minories 7
Little Montague ſtr. Spitalfields 6
Little New ſtreet, New ſtreet 4
Little Newport ſtr. Newport ſtr. 3
Little Nottingham ſtr. Dyot ſtreet 3
Little Old Bailey, Fleet lane 5
Little Ormond ſtreet, Southampton row 4
Little Ormond ſtr. Red Lion ſtr. 4
Little Pearl ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Little Peter ſtreet, Little Windmill ſtreet 3
Little Princes ſtreet, near High Holborn 4
Little Princes ſtreet, Old Soho 3
Little Queen ſtr. Dean ſtr. Soho 3
Little Queen ſtr. High Holborn 4
Little Queen ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Little Rider ſtr. St. James's ſtreet 3
Little Ruſſel ſtr. Bloomſbury 3
Little Ruſſel ſtreet, Drury lane 3
Little St. Andrew's ſtr. Seven dials 3

Little Suffolk ſtr. Hay market 3
Little Swallow ſtreet, Swallow ſtr. 3
Little Tower ſtr. Tower ſtreet 1
Little Wardour ſtr. Tweed ſtreet 3
Little Warner ſtr. Cold Bath fields 5
Little Warwick ſtr. Cockſpur ſtr. 3
Little White Lion ſtr. Seven dials 3
Little Wild ſtreet, Wild ſtreet 4
Little Wincheſter ſtr. London wall 1
Little Windmill ſtreet 3
Little Wood ſtreet, Cripplegate 1
Little York ſtreet, Cock lane, Shoreditch 6
Litton ſtreet, Golden lane 5
Lombard ſtr. Coverley's fields 6
Lombard ſtr. Gracechurch ſtreet 1
Lombard ſtreet, in the Mint 8
Lombard ſtreet, White friars 4
London ſtreet, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
London ſtr. Mill ſtr. Rotherhithe 8
London ſtreet, Ratcliff 7
London Bridge ſtreet 1
London Wall ſtreet 1
Long Acre ſtreet 3
Lothbury, behind the R. Exchange 1
Lower ſtreet, Iſlington 5
Lower ſtreet, Shadwell 7
Lowman's ſtreet, Gravel lane 8
Lucas ſtreet, Rotherhithe 8
Ludgate ſtreet, Ludgate 1
Macclesfield ſtreet, Garrard ſtreet 3
Maddox ſtreet, Swallow ſtreet 3
Maidenhead ſtreet, Dyot ſtreet 3
Mainhard ſtreet, Bembridge ſtreet 3
Manſel ſtreet, Goodman's fields 7
Margaret's ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare 3
Mare ſtreet, Hackney 7
Marigold ſtreet, Rotherhithe wall 8
Mariners ſtreet, Shadwell 7
Market ſtreet, Jermain ſtreet 3
Market ſtreet, Newport ſtreet 3
Market ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Marſh ſtreet, Ratcliff highway 7
Marſhal ſtreet, Maiden lane 8
Marſhal ſtreet, Silver ſtreet 3
Marſham ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Marybon ſtr. near Warwick ſtreet 3
May Fair ſtr. near Hide park 3
Meard's ſtr. Dean ſtreet, Soho 3
Maze ſtreet, Tooly ſtreet 8
Maze Pond ſtreet, Southwark 8
Merrick ſtreet, New Bond ſtreet 3
Middle ſtreet, Cloth fair 5
Milk ſtreet, Cheapſide 1
Mill ſtreet, Rotherhithe wall 8
Mill's ſtreet, Conduit ſtreet 3
Millman ſtreet, near Red Lion ſtr. 4
Minories (ſtreet) Whitechapel 7
Mint ſtreet, alias Cheapſide 8
Mint ſtreet, St. George's fields 8
Mitchel ſtreet, Brick lane 5
Monkwell ſtreet, Silver ſtreet 1
Monmouth ſtreet, Seven dials 3
Monmouth ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Montague ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Moor's ſtreet, Soho 3
Mount's ſtreet, David's ſtreet 3
Mountmill ſtreet 5
Narrow ſtreet, Limehouſe 7
Narrow ſtreet, Ratcliff 7
Naſſaw ſtreet, Gerrard ſtreet 3
Neptune ſtreet, Wellcloſe ſquare 7
Newgate ſtreet, Newgate 1
New ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
New ſtreet, Cloth fair 5
New ſtreet, Dyot ſtreet, St. Giles's 3
New ſtreet, Fore ſtreet, Lambeth 8
New ſtreet, Fox's lane, Shadwell 7
New ſtreet, Horſleydown 8
New ſtreet, Lower Shadwell 7
New ſtreet, Old ſtreet 5
New ſtreet, St. Martin's lane 3
New ſtreet, St. Thomas's, Southwark 8
New ſtreet, Shoe lane 4
New ſtreet, Shoemaker row 1
New ſtreet, Upper Shadwell 7
New Belton ſtreet, near Long acre 3
New Bond ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
New Broad ſtreet, London wall 6
New Broad ſtreet, Marſhal ſtreet 3
New Broad ſtreet, Moorfields 6
Newcaſtle ſtreet, Seacoal lane 5
New Fiſh ſtreet 1
New George ſtreet, near Bethnal green 6
New George ſtreet, St. John ſtreet 6
Newmarket ſtreet, Wapping 7
New Martan ſtr. near E. Smithfield 7
New Nicol ſtreet, Swan fields 6
New North ſtreet, Theobald row 4
New Paradiſe ſtreet, Rotherhithe 8
New Pye ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
New Queen ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
New Thames ſtreet, Bank ſide 8
New Tothill ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
New Turville ſtreet, Virginia row 6
New Tyler ſtreet, Carnaby ſtreet 3
Newington butts 8
Newington, Eaſt of the Ware road 6
Newton ſtreet, High Holborn 4
Nichol's ſtreet, Shoreditch 6
Noble ſtreet, Foſter lane 1
Noble ſtreet, Mountmill ſtreet 5
Norris ſtreet, in the Hay market 3
Norris ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Noel ſtreet, Burlington gardens 3
Norfolk ſtreet, in the Strand 4
North ſtreet, Poplar 7
North ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
North ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Northampton ſtr. Wood's cloſe 5
Norton ſalgate, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Nottingham ſtr. Plumb Tree ſtr. 3
Oakey ſtreet, Thomas ſtreet 6
Ocean ſtreet, Stepney 7
Old Bailey ſtreet, Ludgate hill 5
Old Belton ſtreet, Brownlow ſtreet 3
Old Fiſh ſtr. Knightrider ſtreet 1
Old George ſtreet, Wentworth ſtr. 6
Old Montague ſtr. Spitalfields 6
Old North ſtr. Red Lion ſquare 4
Old Paradiſe ſtreet, Rotherhite 8
Old Pye ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Old Soho ſtreet 3
Old ſtreet, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Onſlow ſtr. Vine ſtr. Hatton wall 4
Orange ſtreet, Caſtle ſtreet 3
Orange ſtreet, Lowman's ſtreet 8
Orange ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare 4
Orange ſtreet, Sun Tavern fields 7
Orange ſtreet, Swallow ſtreet 3
Orchard ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Orchard ſtreet, Windmill ſtreet 3
Ormond ſtreet, Red Lion ſtreet 4
Oxendon ſtreet, Coventry ſtreet 3
Oxford ſtreet, St. Giles's pound 3
Pallmall ſtreet, St. James's ſtreet 3
Panton ſtreet, Hay market 3
Park ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Park ſtr. Little Groſvenor ſtreet 3
Pariſh ſtreet, Horſleydown 8
Patience ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Paulin's ſtreet, Hanover ſtreet 3
Peak or Beak ſtreet, Swallow ſtr. 3
Pearl ſtreet, Silver ſtreet 7
Pearl ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Pear Tree ſtreet, Brick lane 5
Pedlars ſtreet, New Bond ſtreet 3
Pelham ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Pennington's ſtreet, Old Gravel la. 7
Pennyfield ſtreet, Poplar 7
Pepper ſtreet, Duke ſtreet 8
Perriwinkle ſtreet 7
Peter ſtreet, Bloomſbury 3
Peter ſtreet, Halfmoon alley 6
Peter ſtreet, in the Mint 8
Peter ſtreet, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Peter ſtr. Vere ſtr. Clare market 4
Peter ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Petty France, Weſtminſter 2
Phœnix ſtreet, Dyot ſtreet 3
Phœnix ſtreet, Hog lane 3
Phœnix ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Piccadilly ſtreet, Hay market 3
Pickax ſtreet, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Pickle Herring ſtr. near Horſleyd. 8
Pig ſtr. Threadneedle ſtreet 1
Pitfield ſtreet, Hoxton 6
Plow ſtreet, Whitechapel 7
Plumb Tree ſtreet, St. Giles's 3
Poland ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Pollin's ſtreet, Hanover ſtreet 3
Poplar ſtreet, Poplar 7
Porter's ſtr. near Newport market 3
Porters Block ſtr. Weſt Smithfield 5
Portugal ſtreet, Piccadilly 3
Portugal ſtreet, Searle's ſtreet 4
Poultry ſtreet, Cheapſide 1
Preſcot ſtreet, Goodman's fields 7
Prince's ſtreet, Barbican 5
Prince's ſtreet, Drury lane 4
Prince's ſtreet, Duke ſtreet 4
Prince's ſtreet, Hanover ſquare 3
Prince's ſtreet, Little Queen ſtreet 4
Prince's ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Prince's ſtreet, Queen ſtreet 4
Prince's ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare 4
Prince's ſtreet, Rotherhithe wall 8
Prince's ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Prince's ſtreet, Threadneedle ſtr. 1
Prince's ſtreet, Upper Moorfields 6
Prince's ſtreet, Whitecomb ſtreet 3
Pulteney ſtreet, Knaves acre 3
Quakers ſtr. Swan fields, Shored. 6
Queen ſtreet, Bloomſbury 3
Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide 1
Queen ſtreet, Great Windmill ſtr. 3
Queen ſtreet, Hog lane 6
Queen ſtreet, Hoxton 6
Queen ſtreet, Long ditch 2
Queen ſtr. near New Gravel lane 7
Queen ſtreet, in the Mint 8
Queen ſtreet, in the Park 8
Queen ſtreet, Ratcliff 7
Queen ſtreet, Roſemary lane 7
Queen ſtreet, Rotherhithe 8
Queen ſtreet, Seven dials 3
Queen ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Queen ſquare ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Rag ſtreet, Hockley in the Hole 5
Ratcliff Highway ſtreet, Shadwell 7
Ratcliff ſtreet, Ratcliff highway 7
Redcroſs ſtreet, Fore ſtreet 5
Redcroſs ſtreet, in the Park 8
Redcroſs ſtreet, Nightingale lane 7
Red Lion ſtreet, in the Borough 8
Red Lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell 5
Red Lion ſtreet, High Holborn 4
Red Lion ſtr. St. George's fields 8
Red Lion ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Red Lion ſtreet, Wapping 7
Red Lion ſtreet, Whitechapel 7
Richmond ſtreet, Old ſtreet 5
Richmond ſtr. Princes ſtreet, Soho 3
Rivers ſtreet, Savage gardens 7
Roſe ſtreet, Brick lane, Old ſtreet 5
Roſe ſtreet, Gravel lane 8
Roſe ſtreet, Hog lane 3
Roſe ſtreet, Long acre 3
Roſe ſtreet, Newgate ſtreet 1
Roſe ſtreet, Newport market 3
Roſe ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Rotherhithe wall, Rotherhithe 8
Rupert ſtreet, Coventry ſtreet 3
Rupert ſtreet, Goodman's fields 7
Sackville ſtreet, Piccadilly 3
St. Alban's ſtreet, Pallmall 3
St. Catharine's ſtr. St. Catharine's 7
St. Giles's ſtreet or Broad way 3
St. James's ſtreet, Pallmall 3
St. John's ſtreet 5
St. John's ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
St. Margaret's Hill ſtr. Southwark 8
St. Martin le Grand, Newgate ſtr. 1
St. Martin's ſtreet, Leiceſter fields 3
St. Mary le Bone 3
St. Thomas's ſtreet, Southwark 8
Saliſbury ſtreet, Rotherhithe wall 8
Saliſbury ſtreet, in the Strand 3
Sandy's ſtreet, Widegate ſtreet 6
Sarah's ſtreet, New Gravel lane 7
Satchell's ſtreet, Shoreditch fields 6
Saville ſtreet, Burlington gardens 3
Sclater's ſtreet, Brick lane 6
Searle's ſtreet, Carey ſtreet 4
Shacklewell, near Hackney 6
Shacklewell ſtr. Shoreditch fields 6
Shad Thames ſtreet, Horſleydown 8
Shandos ſtreet, Bedford ſtreet 3
Sheffield ſtreet, Clare market 4
Shepherd's ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Sherwood's ſtr. near Golden ſquare 3
Ship ſtr. near New Gravel lane 7
Shipwrights ſtreet, Rotherhithe 8
Shoreditch ſtreet, Shoreditch 6
Shorter's ſtreet, Cable ſtreet 7
Sidney's ſtreet, Leiceſter fields 3
Silver ſtreet, Bloomſbury 3
Silver ſtreet, Bridgewater ſquare 5
Silver ſtreet, near Golden ſquare 3
Silver ſtr. Green alley, Tooly ſtr. 8
Silver ſtreet, Hare ſtreet 6
Silver ſtreet, near New Gravel la. 7
Silver ſtreet, White friars 4
Silver ſtreet, Wood ſtreet 1
Skinner ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Smith's ſtreet, Marſham ſtreet 2
Smithfield Bars ſtreet 5
Snow ſtreet, Snow fields 8
Somerſet ſtreet, Whitechapel 7
South Lambeth 8
South ſtreet, Audley ſtreet 3
South ſtreet, Spitalfields market 6
Southampton ſtr. High Holborn 4
Southampton ſtreet, in the Strand 3
Southmoulton ſtreet 3
Spicer ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Spital ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Spring ſtreet, Middle Shadwell 7
Spur ſtreet, Leiceſter fields 3
Stacey's ſtreet, Monmouth ſtreet 3
Stafford ſtreet, Bond ſtreet 3
Stanhope ſtreet, Clare market 4
Stangate ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Star ſtreet, Wapping wall 7
Steedwell ſtreet, Hog lane 7
Stepney ſtreet, Stepney 7
Steward's ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Stockwell 8
Stonecutters ſtreet, Shoe lane 4
Stoney ſtr. near Deadman's place 8
Strand ſtreet, Charing croſs 4
Strand Head ſtreet, Temple bar 4
Strangeways ſtreet, Saffron hill 4
Stretton ſtreet, Hide Park road 3
Stretton ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Suffolk ſtreet, Cockſpur ſtreet 3
Suffolk ſtreet, in the Mint 8
Summer ſtreet, near Leather lane 4
Sun ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Surrey ſtreet, in the Strand 4
Sutton ſtreet, Hog lane, Soho 3
Sutton ſtreet, St. John ſtreet 5
Swan ſtr. Swan fields, Shoreditch 6
Taſh ſtreet, Gray's Inn lane 4
Tattle ſtr. Little Gray's Inn lane 4
Taviſtock ſtr. near Covent garden 3
Tenderdown ſtr. Hanover ſquare 3
Tench ſtr. Bird ſtr. Wapping 7
The Grange, in Bermondſey fields 8
Threadneedle ſtr. Biſhopſgate ſtr. 1
Three Colt ſtreet, Limehouſe 7
Three Crane ſtreet, Thames ſtreet 1
Thames ſtreet 1
Thomas's ſtreet, Coverley's fields 6
Thomas ſtreet, Shoreditch fields 6
Thorley's ſtreet 3
Thral ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Tothill ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Tower of London 1
Tower ſtreet, Tower hill 1
Tower ſtreet, Hackney 6
Tower ſtreet, Soho 3
Tooly ſtreet, Southwark 8
Thrift ſtreet, Soho 3
Throgmorton ſtreet 1
Thrum ſtreet, King ſtreet 1
Trinity ſtreet, Rotherhithe 8
Tudor ſtreet, Bridewell Precinct 4
Tufton ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Turner ſtreet, Derby ſtreet 7
Tumball or Turnmill ſtreet 5
Turville ſtreet, Shoreditch fields 6
Tweed ſtreet, Berwick ſtreet 3
Tyler's ſtreet, King ſtreet 3
Tyſen's ſtreet, Shoreditch fields 6
Union ſtreet, King ſtreet 2
Union ſtreet, New Bond ſtreet 3
Upper Ground ſtreet, Southwark 8
Upper ſtreet, Iſlington 5
Upper Shadwell ſtreet, Shadwell 7
Vauxhall, near Lambeth 8
Vere ſtreet, Beer ſtreet 3
Vere ſtreet, Clare market 4
Vere ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Villars ſtreet, in the Strand 3
Vine ſtreet, Fore ſtreet, Limehouſe 7
Vine ſtreet, Hatton wall 4
Vine ſtreet, Maiden lane 8
Vine ſtreet, Mill bank 2
Vine ſtreet, Minories 7
Vine ſtreet, Narrow wall 8
Vine ſtreet, St. Giles's ſtreet 3
Vine ſtreet, Chandos ſtreet 3
Vine ſtreet, Warwick ſtreet 3
Virginia ſtreet, Ratcliff highway 7
Walworth, near Newington butts 8
Wapping ſtreet, Hermitage 7
Wapping Dock ſtreet, Wapping 7
Warner ſtreet, Cold Bath fields 5
Warwick ſtreet, near Golden ſq. 3
Water ſtreet, Arundel ſtreet 4
Water ſtreet, Black friars 1
Water ſtreet, Bridewell Precinct 4
Watling ſtr. St. Paul's Churchyard 1
Weaver ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Weddon ſtreet, Chancery lane 4
Well ſtreet, Coverley's fields 6
Well ſtreet, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Well ſtreet, Hackney 6
Well Bank ſtr. Marybon fields 3
Wentworth ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Weſt ſtreet, Soho 3
Weſt ſtreet, Spitalfields market 6
Weſt Harding ſtreet, Fetter lane 4
Wheeler ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Whitcomb ſtreet, Hedge lane 3
White ſtreet, Blackman ſtreet 8
Whitechapel ſtr. Whitechapel 6 & 7

White-

Whitecroſs ſtreet, Cripplegate 3
Whitecroſs ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Whitehall ſtreet, Whitehall 3
White Hart ſtreet, Kent ſtreet 3
White Hart ſtreet, Warwick lane 1
White Horſe ſtr. Hide Park road 3
White Horſe ſtreet, Queen ſtreet 8
White Horſe ſtreet, Ratcliff 7
White Lion ſtr. Norton falgate 6
White Lion ſtreet, Rag fair 7
White Lion ſtr. St. George's fields 8
Widegate ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Wigmore ſtreet, Welbank ſtreet 3
Willow ſtreet, Bank ſide 8
Wimple ſtreet, Henrietta ſtreet 3
Wincheſter ſtr. St. Mary Overy's 8
Windmill ſtreet, Tottenhamcourt road 3
Wood ſtreet, Cheapſide 1
Wood ſtreet, Hare ſtreet 6
Wood ſtreet, North ſtreet 2
Wood ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Woodſtock ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
Worceſter ſtreet, Old Gravel lane 7
Worceſter ſtreet, in the Park 8
Wormwood ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtr. 1
Wych ſtreet, Drury lane 4
York ſtreet, Bridges ſtreet 3
York ſtreet, Jermain ſtreet 3
Zoar ſtreet, Gravel lane 8

Walks, Walls, Ways, and Wharfs.

Archbiſhop's wall, Lambeth 8
Ballaſt wharf, Cock hill, Ratcliff 7
Bandyleg walk, Maiden lane 8
Bell wharf, Tooly ſtreet 8
Black wall, Poplar 7
Bridewell walk, Clerkenwell 5
Broad wall, near the Upper Ground 8
Broad way, Black friars 1
Broad way, Privy Garden 2
Broad way, Tothill ſtreet 2
Broken wharf, Thames ſtreet 1
Brooks wharf, near Queenhithe 1
Brown's wharf, White friars dock 4
Bull wharf, near Brooks wharf 1
Chambers's wharf, near the Bridge yard 8
Chelſea Path way, Pemblico 3
Coal wharf, near the Strand 4
Cotton's wharf, Bridge yard paſſage 8
Daſhwood's wharf, at the Old Swan 1
Dowgate wharf, Thames ſtreet 1
Dung wharf, Mill bank 2
Dung wharf, Wapping wall 7
Eglinſgate way, Tooly ſtreet 8
Freſh wharf, Thames ſtreet 1
Grange walk, King John's court 8
Gravel walk, Blue Anchor alley 5
Green walk, Broad wall 8
Green walk, Gravel lane 8
Harrow walk, Lambeth fields 8
Hatton wall, Hatton garden 4
Holand's League walk, Green walk 8
Holford's walk, Fore ſtr. Lambeth 8
Hoſpital walk, Hoxton 6
Hunt's wharf, near Thames ſtreet 1
King's Arms walk, Narrow wall 8
King's Bench walk, Inner Temple 4
Limehouſe cauſeway 7
Little Match walk, Upper Shadwell 7
Little Rope walk, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Long walk, Chriſt's hoſpital 1
Long walk, Croſs Keys court, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Long walk, King John's court 8
Lower Holloway, Highgate road 5
Marſhalſea Gateway, St. Margaret's hill 8
Match walk, Upper Shadwell 7
Morris's wharf, near Thames ſtr. 1
Narrow wall, Lambeth 8
New Priſon walks, Clerkenwell 5
New walk, Shad Thames 8
New way, in the Maze, Tooly ſtr. 8
New way, Orchard ſtreet 2
Pageant's wharf, Rotherhithe 8
Paul's wharf, near Bennet's hill 1
Plow and Harrow walk, Nag's Head buildings 6
Riſeby's walk, Limehouſe 7
Rogue's wall, near Stepney 7
Rope walk, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Rope walk, near Whitechapel 6
Rope walk, near Nightingale lane 7
Rope walk, near Shad Thames 8
St. Botolph's wharf, near Billingſgate 1
Scot's wharf, White friars 4
Shayſbee's walk, Upper Shadwell 7
Shoulder of Mutton walk, Hackney 6
Stanton's wharf, near Stoney lane 8
Three Coney walk, Butts ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Three Crane wharf, Three Cranes 1
Ten Feet way, Nightingale lane 7
Tonſon's wharf, Puddle dock 1
Upper Holloway, Highgate road 5
Vauxhall walk, Butt ſtr. Lambeth 8
Wapping wall, Shadwell 7
Warwick's wharf, near the Strand 4
Waſh way, Kennington common 8
Waterhouſe wharf, London bridge 1
White Swan ſtairs, near Thames ſtr. 1
Wilday's wharf, Ratcliff 7
Wood wharf, Hartſhorn lane 3
Wood wharf, near Broken wharf 1
Wood wharf, Mill bank 2

Yards.

ADAM a digging yard, Peter ſtreet 2
Adam and Eve yard, Homerton 6
Adam and Eve yard, Ratcliff highway 7
Addiſon's yard, Peter ſtreet 2
Admiralty Office yard, Whitehall 3
Akerſley's yard, Great St. Ann's la. 2
Almſhouſe yard, Little Chapel ſtr. 2
Anchor yard, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Anderſon's yard, Oxford ſtreet 3
Angel and Sugarloaf yard, Minories 7
Arch yard, Harriſon's court, Brook ſtreet 7
Artichoke yard, Shoreditch 6
Ax yard, Blackman ſtreet 8
Ax yard, King ſtr. Blackman ſtr. 8
Ax yard, King ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Ax and Bottle yard, St. Margaret's hill 8
Back yard, Angel alley, Little Moorfields 5
Back yard, Bell alley, Coleman ſtr. 1
Back yard, Brick lane, Old ſtreet 5
Back yard, Bull Head court, Jewin ſtreet 5
Back yard, Great garden, St. Catharine's 7
Back yard, Little Bartholomew cloſe 5
Back yard, Marigold lane 8
Back yard, Newcaſtle ſtreet 5
Back yard, Old Gravel lane 7
Back yard, Peter la. St. John ſtr. 5
Back yard, Pelican court 5
Back yard, Redcroſs alley, Jewin ſtreet 5
Back yard, Richmond ſtreet 5
Back yard, Ropemakers fields, Limehouſe 7
Back yard, Rotherhithe wall 8
Back yard, Rupert ſtreet 7
Back yard, Stamford buildings 5
Back yard, Sun alley, Golden lane 5
Back yard, Turnmill ſtreet 5
Back yard, Wentworth ſtreet 6
Back yard, Woolpack alley, Houndſditch 6
Back yard, St. Margaret's hill 8
Back yard, St. Saviour's Dock head 8
Back yard, Saltpetre bank 7
Back yard, Shayſbee's walk 7
Back yard, Shipwright ſtreet 8
Back yard, Short ſtreet 7
Back yard, Silver ſtreet 8
Back yard, Star ſtreet 7
Back yard, Swan alley, Golden la. 5
Back yard, Three Colt ſtreet 7
Back yard, Tooly ſtreet 8
Back yard, Upper Ground ſtreet 8
Back yard, Upper Well alley, Wapping 7
Back yard, Vine yard 8
Back yard, White's yard, Roſemary lane 7
Back Cloiſter yard, Weſtminſter 2
Bag and Bottle yard, Old ſtreet 5
Bakers yard, Church lane, Whitechapel 7
Bakers yard, Milford lane 4
Baldwin's yard, Baldwin's garden 4
Baldwin's yard, Narrow alley, Stoney lane 7
Ball yard, Golden lane 5
Banniſter's yard, Water lane, Black friars 1
Barge yard, Bucklerſbury 1
Bartram's yard, Nightingale lane 7
Bateman's Bridge yard, Upper Ground 8
Bear yard, Fore ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Bear yard, Long walk, King John's court 8
Bear yard, Silver ſtreet 1
Bear yard, Vere ſtreet, Clare market 4
Bear and ragged Staff yard, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Beggars Buſh yard, Gravel lane 8
Bell yard, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Bell yard, Coleman ſtreet 1
Bell yard, Fleet ſtreet 4
Bell yard, Gracechurch ſtreet 1
Bell yard, King ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
Bell yard, Little St. Martin's lane 3
Bell yard, Long alley, Moorfields 6
Bell yard, New Fiſh ſtreet hill 1
Bell yard, Old Fiſh ſtreet hill 1
Bell yard, Roſemary lane 7
Bell yard, Stoney lane 8
Bell yard, Whitechapel 6
Bell yard, White Horſe ſtreet 7
Bell Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill 8
Bell Inn yard, in the Strand 4
Bell Savage Inn yard, Ludgate hill 5
Bellows yard, in the Minories 7
Billet yard, Billiter lane 1
Bird's yard, Chick lane 5
Black Boy yard, in the Minories 7
Black Boy yard, Saltpetre bank 7
Black Bull yard, Whitechapel 6
Black Dog yard, Shoreditch 6
Black Horſe yard, Green ſtreet, Leiceſter fields 3
Black Horſe yard, in the Curtain, Hog lane 6
Black Horſe yard, Gravel lane 6
Black Horſe yard, Gray's Inn la. 4
Black Horſe yard, Nightingale la. 7
Black Horſe yard, Pickax ſtreet 5
Black Horſe yard, Poor Jewry la. 1
Black Horſe yard, Tottenhamcourt road 3
Black Horſe yard, Town ditch, Little Britain 5
Black Horſe yard, Tower hill 1
Black Horſe yard, Whitechapel 6
Black Lion yard, Bedfordbury 3
Black Lion yard, Stoney lane 6
Black Lion yard, Whitechapel 6
Blackſmiths yard, Upper Ground 8
Black Swan yard, in the Borough 8
Black Swan yard, Newington butts 8
Black Swan yard, Ropemakers fields, Limehouſe 7
Black Swan Inn yard, Holborn 4
Blackwall yard 7
Blackwell Hall yard, Baſinghall ſtr. 1
Blake's yard, Old ſtreet 5
Blanch yard, Great Pearl ſtreet 6
Bland's yard, in the Minories 7
Bloſſom's Inn yard, Honey lane market 1
Blue yard, Gravel lane 8
Blue Anchor yard, St. Catharine's lane 7
Blue Ball yard, Fell ſtreet 1
Blue Boar yard, Field lane 4
Blue Boar yard, Great Ruſſel ſtr. 3
Blue Boar Inn yard, Whitechapel 6
Blue Boar's Head Inn yard 2
Bluegate yard, Carter's rents 6
Bluegate yard, Harrow yard, Whitechapel 7
Boar's Head yard, Petticoat lane 6
Boar's Head yard, Weſt Smithfield 5
Boar's Head Inn yard, Compter la. 8
Boatbuilders yard, Bank ſide 8
Boatbuilders yard, College ſtreet 8
Boddy's Bridge yard, Upper Ground 8
Bond's yard, White Horſe ſtreet 7
Bond Stables yard, near Fetter la. 4
Bottle yard, Bottle alley, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Bottle of Hay yard, Iſlington road 5
Bow Church yard, Cheapſide 1
Bowl yard, St. Giles's Broad way 3
Bowſon's yard, Quakers ſtreet 6
Bowyer's yard, Wapping 7
Branch's yard, Nightingale lane 7
Brazil Warehouſe yard, Trinity la. 1
Brewers yard, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Brewers yard, Cow croſs 5
Brewers yard, Gilt ſpur ſtreet 5
Brewers yard, King ſtreet 2
Brewers yard, in the Strand 3
Brewers yard, Shoe lane 4
Brewers yard, Windmill court, Pye corner 5
Brewhouſe yard, Battle bridge 8
Brewhouſe yard, Fox lane 7
Brewhouſe yard, at the Hermitage 7
Brewhouſe yard, Leather lane 4
Brewhouſe yard, Saffron hill 4
Brewhouſe yard, White's ground, Crucifix lane 8
Bridgeman's yard, Water lane, Black friars 1
Broad yard, Coleman's alley, Brown ſtreet 5
Broad yard, Crow alley, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Broad yard, Dirty lane, Blackman ſtreet 8
Broad yard, Swan alley, Golden lane 5
Broad yard, Green Dragon alley, Wapping 7
Broad yard, Holiwell court, Holiwell lane 6
Broad yard, Iſlington 5
Broad yard, Soper's alley, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Broad yard, Upper Ground ſtreet 8
Brown's yard, in the Minories 7
Brown's yard, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Brown's yard, Woodroſe lane 1
Bull yard, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Bull yard, Dunning's alley 6
Bull yard, Kingſland road, Shoreditch 6
Bull yard, Old Horſleydown lane 8
Bullock's yard, Shoreditch 6
Burial yard, Mill yard, Rag fair 7
Butler's yard, Monkwell ſtreet 1
Cabbage yard, Cock lane, Swan fields 6
Car yard, Moor lane 5
Car yard, Redcroſs ſtreet 7
Car yard, White's yard, Roſemary lane 7
Carman's yard, Pepper alley 8
Carpenters yard, Deadman's place 8
Carpenters yard, Peter ſtreet 2
Carpenters yard, Poor Jewry lane 1
Carpenters yard, Skinner ſtreet 6
Carpenters yard, Town ditch, Little Britain 5
Carpenters yard, Upper Ground ſtr. 8
Caſtle yard, Caſtle alley, Cornhill 1
Caſtle yard, Harrow corner, Deadman's place 8
Caſtle yard, Holborn 4
Caſtle yard, Houndſditch 6
Caſtle yard, Pennyfield ſtreet 7
Caſtle Inn yard, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
Catharine-wheel yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Catharine-wheel and George yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Catharine-wheel yard, Weſt Smithfield 5
Catharine-wheel Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill 8
Cat's Hole yard, Tower ditch 7
Catſlick yard, Gray's Inn lane 4
Chapman's yard, Goodman's fields 7
Charing Croſs yard, Back ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Chequer yard, Dowgate hill 1
Chequer yard, Golden lane 5
Chequer yard, Old ſtreet 5
Chequer yard, St. Martin's lane 3
Chequer yard, Whitechapel 7
Chriſtopher's Inn yard, Barnaby ſtr. 8
Chriſtopher's Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill 8
Ciſe yard, Whitechapel 6
Clerkenwell Church yard, Clerkenwell 5
Clink yard, Clink ſtreet 8
Cloth yard, Dunning's alley 6
Coach yard, High Holborn 4
Coach yard, Portpool lane 4
Coach yard, Redcroſs ſtreet 5
Coach and Horſes yard, Croſs ſtr. 4
Coach and Horſes yard, St. John ſquare 5
Coal yard, High Holborn 4
Cobb's yard, Petticoat lane 6
Cock yard, Falconer's al. Cow croſs 5

Cock yard, Jacob's ſtreet 8
Cock yard, Pariſh ſtreet 8
Cock yard, Thacket's court, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Cock and Hoop yard, Houndſditch 6
Codlin yard, Virginia ſtreet 7
College yard, Compter lane 8
College yard, near the Hermitage 7
Colour yard, Worceſter ſtreet 8
Cooper's yard, Petticoat lane 6
Corbet's yard, Back ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Cotes's yard, Skinner ſtreet 6
Couzens's yard, Blue Anchor alley 7
Cow yard, Artichoke lane 7
Cow yard, Liquorpond ſtreet 4
Craven yard, Drury lane 4
Craven Wood yard, Maypole alley, Wych ſtreet 4
Croſs Keys yard, Croſs Keys court 5
Croſs Keys Inn yard, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Crown yard, Nightingale lane 7
Curriers Arms Inn yard, Fann's alley 5
Cutting's yard, New North ſtreet 4
Denham's yard, Drury lane 3
Dentry's yard, Well ſtreet, Spitalfields 6
Devil Tavern yard, Charing croſs 3
Dodd's yard, Nightingale lane 7
Dog yard, Bear Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill 8
Dog and Porridge yard, Old ſtr. 5
Dog Tavern yard, Thames ſtreet 1
Doleman's yard, Holiwell ſtreet, Shoreditch 6
Dolphin yard, Butcher row 7
Dolphin yard, Wapping 7
Dolphin yard, Weſt Smithfield 5
Dolphin and Three Colts yard, Crutched friars 1
Dolphin Inn yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Driver's yard, Old ſtreet 5
Drum yard, Whitechapel 7
Dunhorſe yard, Coleman ſtreet 1
Durham yard, Chick lane 5
Durham yard, in the Strand 3
Dyers yard, Church lane, Whitechapel 7
Dyers yard, Old Bedlam 6
Dyers yard, Whitechapel 7
Eagle and Child yard, Broad St. Giles's 3
Eccles's yard, in the Minories 7
Emms's, now Horn's yard, Broad ſtreet, Ratcliff 7
Evans's yard, Church ſtreet, Rotherhithe 8
Falcon yard, Kent ſtreet 8
Falcon yard, Shoemaker row, Aldgate 1
Falcon Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill 8
Farriers yard, in the Minories 7
Fighting Cocks yard, Hoxton 6
Fig Tree yard, Maudlin's rents 7
Finſbury yard, Chiſwell ſtreet 5
Finſbury yard, Moorfields 5
Fiſh yard, St. Margaret's lane 2
Fleece yard, Cornhill 1
Flemiſh Church yard, Tower ditch 7
Flower de luce yard, Gray's Inn lane 4
Flower de luce yard, Pariſh Garden lane 8
Flower de luce yard, Tooly ſtreet 8
Flying Horſe yard, Bartholomew cloſe 5
Flying Horſe yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Flying Horſe yard, Dolphin alley 5
Flying Horſe yard, Halfmoon alley 6
Flying Horſe yard, Houndſditch 6
Flying Horſe yard, Mare ſtreet, Hackney 6
Fore Cloyſter yard, Weſtminſter 2
Fox yard, Duke's ſtreet, Great Ruſſel ſtreet 3
Fox and Hounds yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Freeman's yard, Cornhill 1
French yard, Artichoke lane 7
French yard, Spital ſquare 6
Fryingpan yard, Back ſtreet, Lambeth 8

No. 62.

Fumblers yard, Prieſts alley, Tower ſtreet 1
Gapp yard, Stepney cauſeway 7
Garter yard, Ratcliff highway 7
George yard, Beer lane, Tower ſtreet 1
George yard, Bow lane 1
George yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
George yard, Cable ſtreet 7
George yard, Dean ſtreet, Soho 3
George yard, Dorſet garden, Fleet ſtreet 4
George yard, Fore ſtreet, Lambeth 8
George yard, Golden lane 5
George yard, High Holborn 4
George yard, Iſlington 5
George yard, Kent ſtreet 8
George yard, King ſtreet, Weſtminſter 2
George yard, Little Britain 5
George yard, Little Tower hill 7
George yard, Lombard ſtreet 1
George yard, Long acre 3
George yard, Old ſtreet 5
George yard, Plow yard, Broad way 2
George yard, Redcroſs ſtreet 5
George yard, Saffron hill 4
George yard, Seacoal lane 5
George yard, Shoreditch 6
George yard, Snow hill 5
George yard, Thames ſtreet 1
George yard, Tower hill 7
George yard, Whitechapel 6
George Inn yard, in the Borough 8
Glaſshouſe yard, Black friars 1
Glaſshouſe yard, Goodman's fields 7
Glaſshouſe yard, Old Bedlam 6
Glaſshouſe yard, Pickax ſtreet 5
Glaſshouſe yard, Red Maid lane 7
Glaſshouſe yard, White friars 4
Glaſshouſe yard, Willow ſtreet 8
Globe yard, Blackwall 7
Globe yard, New Fiſh ſtreet hill 1
Globe yard, Old Bedlam 6
Globe yard, Schoolhouſe lane, Ratcliff 7
Globe yard, Wapping 7
Glovers yard, Beech lane 5
German's yard, Stepney rents, Shoreditch 6
Goat yard, Horſleydown 8
Goat yard, in the Maze, Tooly ſtreet 8
Goat yard, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Goat Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill 8
Goodman's yard, in the Minories 7
Gough's yard, Back ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Grange yard, Bermondſey fields 8
Great yard, Pariſh ſtreet, Horſleydown 8
Great Dean's yard, Weſtminſter 2
Great Moor yard, St. Martin's lane 3
Great Ormond yard, Ormond ſtreet 4
Green yard, Baſinghall poſtern 5
Green yard, Goſwell ſtreet 5
Green yard, Green bank, Wapping 7
Green yard, Milk yard, New Gravel lane 7
Green yard, Pepper alley 8
Green yard, Upper Ground ſtreet 8
Green yard, White's yard, Roſemary lane 7
Green Dragon yard, Whitechapel 7
Greyhound yard, Upper Ground ſtreet 8
Greyhound Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill 8
Grocers Hall yard, Grocers alley 1
Gun yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Gun yard, Houndſditch 6
Gun yard, Maiden lane 8
Gun yard, Pepper alley 8
Gun yard, Petticoat lane 6
Gun yard, Roſemary lane 7
Gun yard, Sugarloaf alley, Moor lane 5
Gun yard, Tower ditch 7
Guildhall yard, King ſtreet 1
Guy's yard, Vinegar yard, Drury lane 3
Hackney Coach yard, Hackney 6
Ham's yard, Brook ſtreet 3
Ham's yard, Great Windmill ſtr. 3

Hamilton's yard, Upper Shadwell 7
Hampſhire yard, Whitechapel 7
Hampſtead yard, Gray's Inn lane 4
Handcock's yard, Brown's lane 6
Hand in Hand yard, Old Horſleydown lane 8
Hare yard, Hoxton 6
Harp yard, Black Horſe yard, Fleet ſtreet 4
Harrow Dunghill yard, Old Horſleydown lane 8
Harwood's yard, Holiwell court 6
Hicks's yard, Angel alley, Little Moorfields 5
Hog yard, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Hog yard, Kent ſtreet 8
Hog yard, White's yard, Roſemary lane 7
Hog Iſland, Liquorpond ſtreet 4
Heron's yard, Marſham ſtreet 2
Hill's yard, Shoreditch 6
Hitchcock's yard, Newington cauſeway 8
Hole in the Wall yard, Goddard's rents 6
Holiday's yard, Creed lane 1
Honeſty's yard, St. John's court, Chick lane 5
Hoop yard, Little Swan alley 5
Hoop yard, in the Strand 3
Hoop yard, New Fiſh ſtreet hill 1
Horns yard, Cloth fair 5
Horns yard, Kent ſtreet 8
Horns yard, Peter ſtreet 2
Horns yard, Stoney lane 8
Horns yard, Whitechapel 7
Hook's Hole yard, Upper Ground ſtreet 8
Horſe and Cart yard, St. John ſtreet 5
Horſeſhoe yard, Old Gravel lane 7
Hot Water yard, Pariſh Garden lane 8
Howard's yard, Angel alley 6
Howard's yard, Back ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Howard's yard, Clerkenwell cloſe 5
Hydon yard, Minories 7
Jackſon's yard, Gravel lane 8
Jack Straw's Caſtle yard, Saltpetre bank 7
Jane Shore's yard, Shoreditch 6
Jericho yard, Jeruſalem alley 1
Jeyes's yard, Three Colts ſtreet, Limehouſe 7
John Devers's yard, Seething lane 1
Johnſon's yard, Three Needle alley, Moorfields 6
Jones's yard, Stoney lane, Petticoat lane 6
Jones's yard, Little Swan alley 1
Ireland yard, Black friars 1
Kebb's yard, in the Minories 7
Kent's yard, Angel alley 6
King's yard, Barnaby ſtreet 8
King's yard, Leather lane 4
King's Arms yard, Coleman ſtreet 1
King's Arms yard, Fore ſtreet 8
King's Arms yard, Lothbury 1
King's Arms yard, Shoreditch 6
King's Arms yard, Whitechapel 6
King's Arms Inn yard, Holborn bridge 5
King's Head yard, King's ſtreet, New Gravel lane 7
King's Head yard, Moorfields 6
King's Head yard, Tooly ſtreet 8
King's Head yard, Wiltſhire lane 7
King Henry's yard, Nightingale lane 7
Kirk's yard, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Kinnerſley's yard, Ratcliff highway 7
Kirby's yard, Curtain row, Hog lane 6
Knave of Clubs yard, Old ſtreet 5
Knolley's yard, Hog lane 6
Korby's yard, Hand alley 6
Lamb's yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Leatherdreſſer's yard, Paul's alley 5
Lemon Tree yard, Bedfordbury 3
Leſter's yard, Blue Gate fields 7
Leveridge's yard, Nightingale lane 7
Lewis yard, Green bank, Wapping 7
Lion's yard, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Little Cheapſide yard, Three cranes 1
Little Dean's yard, Weſtminſter 2

Little Howard's yard, Angel alley 6
Little Marſh yard, near Wapping 7
Little Moor yard, St. Martin's lane 3
Little Ormond yard, Ormond ſtr. 4
Little Scotland yard, Whitehall 3
Lock's yard, Blackman ſtreet 8
Lock's yard, Roſemary lane 7
Lockwood's yard, Saffron hill 4
Logſdown's yard, Middle row, Holborn 4
London Bridge yard, Tooly ſtreet 8
London Houſe yard, Alderſgate ſtreet 5
London Houſe yard, St. Paul's Churchyard 1
London Prentice yard, Minories 7
London Workhouſe yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Long's yard, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Long's yard, in the Green walk 8
Love's yard, Old Horſleydown lane 8
Lower's yard, Long walk, King John's court 8
Lucas's yard, Cock alley, Wapping 7
Lyon yard, Virginia ſtreet 7
Main's yard, Caſtle lane, Southwark 8
Man in the Moon yard, Chiſwell ſtreet 5
Marſh yard, Wapping 7
Martin's yard, New Gravel lane 7
Mary Clark's yard, Gravel lane 8
Mary Gray's yard, Harrow alley 7
Maſon's yard, Newington green 6
May's yard, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Meetinghouſe yard, Broad ſtreet 7
Meetinghouſe yard, Deadman's place 8
Meetinghouſe yard, Devonſhire ſquare 6
Meetinghouſe yard, Little St. Helen's 1
Meetinghouſe yard, Old Horſleydown lane 8
Meetinghouſe yard, Old Jewry 1
Meetinghouſe yard, St. Michael's lane 1
Meetinghouſe yard, Silver ſtreet 1
Meetinghouſe yard, Wentworth ſtreet 1
Meetinghouſe yard, Weſt lane 8
Middle Scotland yard, Whitehall 3
Milk yard, Popping's alley 4
Milk yard, New Gravel lane 7
Milk yard, Rag fair 7
Mills's yard, Rotherhithe wall 8
Mitre yard, Shoemaker row, Aldgate 1
Money Bag yard, Anchor alley 7
Monument yard, New Fiſh ſtreet hill 1
Moor's yard, Faſhion ſtreet 6
Moor's yard, Old Fiſh ſtreet 1
Morgan's yard, Green walk 8
Muſickhouſe yard, Upper Shadwell 7
My Lady's yard, Harrow alley, Whitechapel 7
Nag's Head yard, Golden lane 5
Nailer's yard, Silver ſtreet 3
Naked Boy yard, Back ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Naked Boy yard, Deadman's place 8
Nan's hole or yard, Angel ſtreet 1
Navy Office yard, Crutched friars 1
Neal's yard, Great St. Andrew ſtreet 3
Nevil's yard, Church ſtreet, Lambeth 8
New yard, Fenchurch ſtreet 1
New Inn yard, Holiwell ſtreet, Shoreditch 6
New Packthread yard, Barnaby ſtreet 8
New Palace yard, Weſtminſter 2
New Swan yard, Rag ſtreet 5
Newington Butts Church yard 8
Oakley's yark, Tower ditch 7
Oatmeal yard, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Old Hog yard, Peter lane, St. John ſtreet 5
Old Palace yard, Weſtminſter 2
Old Park yard, Queen ſtreet 8
Old Swan yard, Rag ſtreet 5
One Swan yard, Biſhopſgate ſtr. 9

Oxford Arms yard, in the Hay market 3
Page's yard, Brewhouſe lane, Wapping 7
Pain's yard, Swan alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Parker's yard, Caſtle lane 8
Parker's yard, Little Bartholomew cloſe 5
Parrot yard, Parrot alley, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Parſons yard, Fore ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Parſons yard, Shoreditch 6
Peacock yard, Iſlington 5
Peacock yard, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Peacock yard, White Horſe alley, Cow croſs 5
Pead's yard, Bank ſide, Southwark 8
Peal yard, Mint ſtreet 8
Peas yard, Nightingale lane 7
Peter's yard, Deadman's place 8
Perkins's yard, Blackman ſtreet 8
Peter's yard, in the Minories 7
Peght's yard, Caſtle lane 8
Petty Wales yard, Halfmoon alley 5
Philips's yard, Still alley, Houndſditch 6
Picture yard, Back lane, near Rag fair 7
Playhouſe yard, Black friars 1
Playhouſe yard, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Plow yard, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Plow yard, Brown's gardens, St. Giles's 3
Plow yard, Fetter lane, Holborn 4
Plow yard, Holborn 4
Plow yard, Hartſhorn lane 3
Plow yard, Harrow yard, Green bank 8
Plow yard, Seething lane 1
Plow yard, Tower ditch 7
Pope's Head yard, in the Minories 7
Porters yard, Holiwell lane, Shoreditch 6
Porters yard, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Poultry Compter yard, in the Poultry 1
Powel's yard, Upper Ground ſtreet 8
Preſton's yard, in the Minories 7
Prieſts yard, Dancing lane 8
Printinghouſe yard, Black friars 8
Printinghouſe yard, White's alley 1
Probin's yard, Blackman ſtreet 8
Providence yard, Peter ſtreet 2
Pump yard, King John's court 8
Pump yard, Newington Butts 8
Pump yard, in the Orchard, Ratcliff 7
Pump yard, in Queen ſtreet, Ratcliff 7
Pump yard, Pump alley, Chequer alley 5
Pump yard, Three Colts ſtreet 7
Pump yard, White Horſe alley, Cow croſs 5
Queen's Head yard, Gray's Inn lane 4
Queen's Head yard, White Horſe ſtreet 7
Rampant Lion yard, Nightingale lane 7
Rangers yard, York ſtreet, Jermain ſtreet 3
Red Bull yard, Ailſbury ſtreet, Clerkenwell 5
Red Bull yard, Iſlington 5
Red Horſe yard, Glaſshouſe yard 5
Red Lion yard, Church ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Red Lion yard, Houndſditch 6
Red Lion yard, Long acre 3
Red Lion yard, Long lane 5
Red Lion yard, Lower Shadwell 7
Red Lion yard, Red Lion ſtreet 5
Red Lion yard, Star ſtreet, Clerkenwell 5
Red Lion Inn yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Rider's yard, Kent ſtreet 8
Rocheſter yard, Dirty lane 8
Rocheſter yard, Stoney ſtreet 8
Roſe yard, Catharine-wheel alley 6
Roſe yard, Newington butts 8
Roſe yard, White Horſe ſtreet 7
Roſe and Crown yard, Long alley 6
Roſe and Crown yard, Rotherhithe 8
Roſewell's yard, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Royal Oak yard, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Royal Oak yard, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Royal Vine yard, St. James's park 2
St. Antolin's Church yard, Budge row 1
St. Botolph's Biſhopſgate Church yard 6
St. Bride's Church yard, St. Bride's lane 4
St. Catharine's Church yard, St. Catharine's, Tower 7
St. Clement's Church yard, in the Strand 4
St. Dionis Church yard, Lime ſtreet 8
St. Margaret's Church yard, Weſtminſter 2
St. Martin's Church yard, St. Martin's lane 3
St. Mary Abchurch yard, Abchurch lane 1
St. Mary Aldermary Church yard, Bow lane 1
St. Mary Magdalen's Church yard, Bermondſey 8
St. Mary Overy's Church yard 8
St. Paul's Church yard, Covent garden 3
St. Paul's Church yard, Ludgate ſtreet 1
St. Thomas's Church yard, Southwark 8
Sawyers yard, Tower ſtreet 1
School yard, Ailſbury ſtreet 5
Schoolhouſe yard, Roſe ſtreet 3
Scot's yard, Buſh lane 1
Scot's yard, Mill bank 2
Scot's yard, Stoney lane, Southwark 8
Scot's yard, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Scotland yard, Whitehall 3
Setters yard, Deadman's place 8
Shepherd's yard, Shoreditch 6
Ship yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Ship yard, in the Borough 8
Ship yard, Green bank, Wapping 7
Ship yard, King ſtreet, New Gravel lane 7
Ship yard, Phœnix ſtreet 6
Ship yard, Redcroſs ſtreet 5
Ship yard, without Temple bar 4
Ship Back yard, in the Minories 7
Shoemakers yard, Deadman's place 8
Shoulder of Mutton yard, Butcher row 7
Skin Market yard, Bank ſide 8
Sky yard, Swan alley 1
Smith's yard, Blue Anchor alley 7
Smith's yard, Maiden lane 8
Smith's yard, Ratcliff highway 7
Somerſet ſtable yard, in the Strand 3
Sope yard, Harrow corner 8
Sopers yard, St. Mary Ax 1
Southweſt yard, Spitalfields market 6
Sparrow's Neſt yard, Oxford ſtreet 3
Spread Eagle yard, Kingſland road 6
Spur Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill 8
Stable yard, Jockey fields, near Gray's Inn 4
Stable yard, near Smith's ſtreet 2
Stable yard, Northumberland alley 1
Stable yard, St. James's ſtreet 3
Stable yard, Warner ſtreet 5
Stanley's yard, Stoney lane 6
Star yard, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Star yard, Kingſland road 6
Starch yard, Old Gravel lane 7
Still yard, Liquorpond ſtreet 4
Still yard, Maze Pond ſtreet 8
Stockdon's yard, Vine yard, Horſleydown lane 8
Stone yard, Lower Eaſt Smithfield 7
Stonecutters yard, Blackman ſtreet 8
Stonecutters yard, Mill bank 2
Stonecutters yard, Poor Jewry la. 1
Stonecutters yard, St. Martin's la. 3
Storehouſe yard, Ratcliff 7
Storehouſe yard, New Rag fair 7
Strype's yard, Petticoat lane 6
Sugarbakers yard, Duke's place 1
Sugarhouſe yard, Butcher row 7
Sugarloaf yard, Holiwell lane 6
Sun yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Sun yard, Brown ſtreet, Bunhill fields 5
Sun yard, Ivy lane, Newgate ſtreet 1
Sun yard, Nightingale lane 7
Sun yard, Stepney rents, Shoreditch 6
Sun yard, Swan alley, Golden lane 5
Sun and Gun yard, Narrow ſtreet, Limehouſe 7
Sun and Raven yard, Five Feet lane 8
Swan yard, Blackman ſtreet 8
Swan yard, Holiwell ſtreet, Shoreditch 6
Swan Inn yard, Holborn bridge 5
Swan yard, Newgate ſtreet 1
Swan yard, Old Soho 3
Swan yard, Nightingale lane 7
Swan yard, Ratcliff croſs 7
Swan and two Necks yard 2
Swan yard, in the Strand 3
Switch yard, Upper Ground ſtreet 8
Tabernacle yard, Petticoat lane 6
Tabernacle yard, Wheeler ſtreet 6
Talbot Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill 8
Tan yard, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
Tanners yard, Five Feet lane 8
Tanners yard, Marſham ſtreet 2
Tarplet's yard, Narrow ſtreet, Limehouſe 7
The Pipe yard, Briſtol ſtreet 1
The Pond yard, Bank ſide 8
The Steel yard, Thames ſtreet 1
The Wood yard, Long acre 3
Thomſon's yard, Upper Ground 8
Three Colts yard, Three Colts ſtreet 7
Three Crown yard, St. Bride's lane 4
Three Fox yard, Narrow ſtreet, Ratcliff 7
Three Griffin yard, Aldgate ſtreet 1
Three Colt yard, Mile end 6
Three Hoop yard, Holiwell ſtreet 6
Three Ton yard, Cloth fair 5
Throwſters yard, Lamb alley 6
Tobacco Pipe yard, Old Gravel lane 7
Tobacco Roll yard, Sun yard, Nightingale lane 7
Tokenhouſe yard, Leadenhall ſtr. 1
Tokenhouſe yard, Lothbury 1
Tongues yard, Whitechapel 7
Tooly's Gate yard, Tooly ſtreet 8
Townſend's yard, Queen ſtreet, in the Park 8
Trance's yard, Kent ſtreet 8
Trinity yard, Broad ſtr. Ratcliff 7
Trumball's yard, Queen ſtreet, Windmill ſtreet 3
Trumpet yard, Whitechapel 6
Trype yard, Catharine-wheel alley 6
Trype yard, Dunning's alley 6
Trype yard, Petticoat lane 6
Tumbull's yard, White's alley, Long ditch 2
Turret yard, Little Sanctuary 2
Two Brewer yard, in the Curtain, Hog lane 6
Two Swan yard, Garland alley 6
Unicorn yard, Butcher row 7
Unicorn yard, Old Horſleydown lane 8
Vinegar yard, Barnaby ſtreet 8
Vinegar yard, Blue Anchor alley 7
Vinegar yard, Bowl alley, St. Giles's 3
Vinegar yard, Drury lane 3
Vinegar yard, George ſtreet 8
Vinegar yard, St. John's lane 5
Vinegar yard, Sun yard, Nightingale lane 7
Victualling-Office yard, Little Tower hill 7
Vine yard, Old Horſleydown lane 8
Vine yard, Pick Ax ſtreet 5
Vine yard, Redcroſs ſtreet 7
Vine yard, Tooly ſtreet 8
Waite's yard, Blackman ſtreet 8
Walnut Tree yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Warehouſe yard, London Bridge yard 8
Warehouſe yard, Mincing lane 1
Waſhers yard, White's yard, Roſemary lane 7
Watch Houſe Bridge yard, Old Horſleydown lane 8
Weavers Arms yard, Booth ſtreet 6
Webb's yard, Vine yard, Old Horſleydown lane 8
Well yard, Church-yard alley, Roſemary lane 7
Well yard, Little Britain 5
Wells's yard, Mainhard ſtreet 3
Wench's yard, in the Minories 7
Wheel yard, Stoney lane 8
Wheeler's yard, Redcroſs ſtreet 7
White Hart yard, Gracechurch ſtr. 1
White's yard, Green walk, Southwark 8
White's yard, Lamb alley 6
White's yard, Whitecroſs ſtreet 5
White Bear yard, Holiwell ſtreet 6
White Hart Inn yard, in the Borough 8
White Hart yard, Broad way 2
White Hart yard, Drury lane 3
White Hart yard, Fore ſtreet 5
White Hart yard, Iſlington 5
White Hart yard, Long acre 3
White Hart yard, Lower Eaſt Smithfield 7
White Hart yard, Newington butts 8
White Hart yard, Red Lion Back court 5
White Hind yard, Hoxton 6
White Horſe yard, Blackman ſtr. 8
White Horſe yard, Berry ſtreet 1
White Horſe yard, Coleman ſtr. 1
White Horſe yard, Drury lane 4
White Horſe yard, Duke ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn fields 4
White Horſe yard, Eaſt Smithfield 7
White Horſe yard, Fetter lane 4
White Horſe yard, Iſlington road, St. John ſtreet 5
White Horſe yard, King ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet 3
White Horſe yard, London wall 1
White Horſe yard, Love lane 7
White Horſe yard, Lower Eaſt Smithfield 7
White Horſe yard, Roſemary lane 7
White Horſe yard, Seething lane 1
White Horſe Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill 8
White Lion yard, Barnaby ſtreet 8
White Lion yard, Upper Shadwell 7
White Swan yard, Shoreditch 6
Willow Tree yard, Maudlin's rents 7
Wincheſter yard, Wincheſter ſtreet 8
Windmill yard, Coleman ſtreet 1
Wine yard, Long alley, Moorfields 6
Wood yard, Back ſtreet, Lambeth 8
Wood's yard, Norton falgate 6
Wood's yard, Redcroſs ſtreet 7
Woolham's yard, Gray's Inn lane 4
Woolpack yard, Kent ſtreet 8
Worceſter yard, Peter ſtreet 2
Worſley's yard, Field lane 4
World's End yard, Old Horſleydown lane 8
Wright's yard, New Martin ſtreet 7
York yard, Long yard, Eaſt Smithfield 7
Yorkſhire yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet 6
Yorkſhire yard, Brick lane, Spitalfields 6

The Sum Total of all the Streets, Squares, Lanes, &c. above ſpecified; together with the Numbers Total of all the Brew-houſes, Inns, Taverns, Coffee-houſes, Bakers, Butchers, Cheeſemongers, Fiſhmongers, Poulterers, Alehouſes, Herbſtalls and Brandyſhops therein contained.

Sum Total of Houſes.

Streets, &c.	Houſes.	Brewh.	Inns.	Tav.	Coffee.	Bakers.	Butch.	Cheeſe.	Fiſhm.	Poul.	Aleh.	Herbſt.	Bran.
5099	95968	171	207	447	551	1072	1515	411	159	217	5975	1214	8659

The Number of Houſes within the City of *London* and Bill of Mortality appearing in this Account to be Ninety-five thouſand Nine hundred and Sixty-eight, I am fully perſuaded, that after the ſtricteſt Inquiry, they will not be found to amount to more, notwithſtanding the numerous conjectural Accounts to the contrary.

Wine-Office Acc.

Beſides the Free Vintners of this City, which are included in the above-mentioned Number of Taverns, there were in the Year 1728 Eleven hundred and Forty-eight other Houſes within the Bill of Mortality that ſold Wine by Retail, as appear'd by the Account of Wine Licences then extant, which I receiv'd, by Order of the Honourable Board of Commiſſioners of the Wine Licences, from their Secretary Mr. *Nicol*.

After ſo poſitive a Declaration as the above-mention'd, of my having taken the Number of Houſes in each Pariſh, Precinct and Liberty (excluſive of Two) from their reſpective Books, the Reader may juſtly be ſurpriz'd, by my Survey, to find, that they are increas'd to a much greater Number than the ſaid Books contain; 'twill therefore be neceſſary to acquaint him, that many Landlords of ſmall Places, paying all Taxes for the ſame, they are in the Publick Books only reckon'd as ſo many ſingle Houſes, though each of them contains divers.

Beadles Report.

And that the Ninety-five thouſand Nine hundred and Sixty-eight Houſes aforeſaid is the full Number within the Bill of Mortality, I think is in a great meaſure corroborated by the Reports of the Beadles of the Number of Houſes taken by them in the ſeveral Wards of this City in the Year 1725, when they amounted to Nineteen thouſand One hundred and Forty-eight: But that Account not being ſo carefully taken as it ought, the Numbers defective in ſeveral of the great Wards amount to Four hundred and One Houſes. And as the Liberties of the Tower of *London*, *St. James's Duke's Place*, *St. Anne's Blackfriers*, *St. Bartholomew's the Great*, *St. Bartholomew's the Leſs*, *St. Martin's le Grand*, *Whitefriers* and *Bridewell Precinct* have no Suffrage in the City Elections, (*Blackfriers* being ſince taken into the Freedom) they are precluded the Beadles Liſts, but as they are all within the City and Liberty thereof, they muſt not be excluded this Account; therefore their ſeveral Numbers of Houſes making Sixteen hundred and Ninety-ſix, and that of the defective Number of Four hundred and One in the Wards aforeſaid, being added to the Beadles Account, the Number Total of all the Houſes within the City and Liberty of *London* will then appear to be Twenty-one thouſand Two hundred and Forty-five; (that which has increas'd the Number of Houſes within the City and Liberty of *London* in the Sum Total of the Pariſhes to Twenty-four thouſand Two hundred and Sixty, is owing to my having added *Eaſt-Smithfield* Liberty, *St. Catherine's*, &c. as having formerly belong'd to the Ward of *Portſoken*) which, by the Bill of Mortality, appears to be much above a Fifth Part of the City and Suburbs: This of itſelf is ſufficient to demonſtrate, that the Number of Houſes within the Bill of Mortality cannot be greater than as above ſpecified.

Having diſcover'd the Number of Houſes in this great City and Suburbs; I ſhall now attempt, not only to ſhew their conſtructive Value, but likewiſe the annual Amount of their Rents.

Their annual Rents.

The Number of Houſes within the Bill of Mortality, at preſent inſur'd in the Hand in Hand Fire Office, amounting to 42676, the ſame are inſured at 9,231,400 *l.* and the Number within the ſaid Diſtrict, in the *Weſtminſter* Fire Office, being 7852, they are inſur'd at 2,059,121 *l.* which makes the Number of Houſes 50528, and the Sum inſur'd thereon 11,290,521 *l.* I endeavour'd to obtain Accounts from the other Fire Offices, but not ſucceeding, I ſhall, by the Help of the above, attempt to ſhew the conſtructive Value of all the Houſes within the Bill of Mortality.

Rec. Hand Office.

Rec. Weſt. Office.

But firſt, 'twill be neceſſary to acquaint the Reader, that the ſeveral Fire Offices, to prevent their being impos'd upon, inſure (at moſt) only Three Fourths of the Value of each Houſe; which Fourth Part uninſur'd being added to the aforeſaid Sum, 'twill increaſe the ſame to 15,054,028 *l.* which is the conſtructive Value of all the ſaid Houſes. But as the Number Total of all the Houſes within the Bill of Mortality amount to Ninety-five thouſand Nine hundred and Sixty-eight; the Value of the ſaid Houſes, according to the aforeſaid Method of Calculation, muſt amount to the Sum of Twenty-eight millions, Five hundred and Ninety-two thouſand, Four hundred and Sixty-three Pounds, Sixteen Shillings and Ten Pence Half-penny.

And, in order to come at the Amount of the Rents of the ſaid Houſes, I ſhall compare a certain Number thereof in the chief Parts of the City, where the Rents are higheſt, with a like Number in the meaneſt Parts of the Suburbs, where the Rents are loweſt; which is in the Liberty of *Eaſt Smithfield*, in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Aldgate*. But that Liberty containing Fourteen hundred and Thirty Houſes, I ſhall only inſert ſuch a Part thereof, as ſhall anſwer to the Number of Houſes in the ſubjoin'd Wards: Which I ſhall deduct after this Manner:

The Number of Houſes in *Eaſt Smithfield* Liberty, as already hinted, being 1430, and the Rents thereof 6337 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann.* which, at a Medium, is Four Pounds Eight Shillings and Seven-pence Half-penny each; therefore the Rents of 1155 of the ſaid Houſes muſt amount to 5118 *l.* 1 *s.* 10½ *d.* by the Year; which being added

added to the Sum Total of the Rents of the ſaid Wards, and the Aggregate thereof divided, it will appear, that the Rent of each Houſe within the Bill of Mortality, upon a Medium, amounts to 26*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* *per Annum.*

	Houſes.	Rents. *l.* *s.* *d.*
Cheap Ward — — —	362	17286 0 00
Cornhill Ward — —	247	13912 0 00
Langbourn Ward — —	546	24081 0 00
Part of *Eaſt Smithfield Liberty* — — —	1155	5118 1 10½
Sum Total — — —	2310	60397 1 10½
Rent of each Houſe, at a Medium, *per Annum*		26 2 11

As by this Table it appears, that the Rents of the Houſes within this City and Suburbs, at a Medium, amount to the yearly Rent of 26*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* each; therefore, as the Number of Houſes within the Bill of Mortality is Ninety-five thouſand Nine hundred and Sixty-eight, the Rents of the Whole muſt be Two millions, Five hundred and Nine thouſand, One hundred and Sixty Pounds Three Shillings and Seven Pence *per Annum*. But as the Rents have of late fallen in ſeveral Parts of the ſaid Wards, I ſhall fix the Medium of the annual Rents of Houſes in this City and Suburbs at Twenty Pounds each; whereby the Sum Total will appear to be One million Nine hundred and Nineteen thouſand Three hundred and Eighty Pounds *per Annum*; which, I am of Opinion, is the loweſt they can juſtly be put at.

In 1739.

CHAP. III.

Divers Accounts of the Bills of Mortality, ſhewing the great Increaſe of the City, with the Number of its Inhabitants.

AS I flatter myſelf, that I have, in the preceding Chapter, diſcover'd the Number of Houſes in this great City and Suburbs, to the Satisfaction of the Reader; I ſhall now, by a Method entirely new, endeavour to find out the Number of their Inhabitants; both of which hitherto have been as wildly and falſely repreſented, as perhaps thoſe of any other City whatſoever, and that by Men who ought to have known better.

Fitzſteph. Deſcript. nobil. Civit. Lond.

The Firſt Mention I find of the Number of the Inhabitants of this Metropolis, is, by *William Fitz-Stephens*, a romantick Monk, who acquaints us, That the City of *London*, at a great Muſter, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, ſent into the Field, of her own Citizens, Sixty thouſand Foot and Twenty thouſand Horſe. According to this Account, there muſt then have been in this City about treble the Number of Perſons there were in it in the Year 1631, (as I ſhall hereafter make appear); whereas it may be juſtly queſtion'd, whether the Number of Men, Women and Children in *London*, at that time, amounted to Fifty thouſand.

Howell's Londinop.

A modern Author of the ſame Stamp, with equal Veracity, acquaints us, That in the Year 1636, (miſtaken for 1631) King *Charles* the Firſt commanded the Lord-Mayor to return to him the Number of Papiſts (likewiſe a Miſtake, as I ſhall preſently evince) and Strangers, then in the City and Liberty of *London*: Whereupon the Lord-Mayor took the Opportunity of numbering the People; at which Time he found the Inhabitants within the Juriſdiction, or Bars of the City, to amount to above Seven hundred thouſand Souls: To which having added thoſe in the Out-parts, according to his own ridiculous Imagination, he reckons the Whole at Fifteen hundred thouſand Souls! which is about quadruple the Number calculated by an ingenious and judicious Author, in the ſame Year 1653.

Graunt's Nat. and Polit. Obſervat.

How to find the Number of Inhabitants.

The Method I have choſen to make uſe of, in giving an Account of the preſent Number of the Inhabitants of this vaſt City, is, by the Bills of Mortality, and the Number of Inhabitants taken in the Year 1631; and by placing the former in vicenary Accounts, with their Totals and proper Mediums, intend to ſhew the gradual Increaſe of the City, ſince the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century; but more eſpecially, from the Year 1636, when the laſt of the Out-Pariſhes in the Counties of *Middleſex* and *Surrey* were taken into the ſaid Bills.

But as neither the Pariſh Clerks Account, or that publiſhed by Mr. *Graunt*, take any notice of the Firſt Bill of Mortality publiſh'd in this City, for the Year 1562, nor of thoſe for the Years 1593, and 1603, I ſhall ſupply thoſe Defects from the great and valuable Library of Sir *Hans Sloane*, Baronet.

Ex Bibl. Sir Hans Sloane.

In the Year 1562, a grievous Peſtilence raged in this City; therefore, in order to know the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the ſame, 'twas judg'd neceſſary to take an Account of the Number of Burials; which being the Firſt of the Kind that ever was taken in *London*, it commenc'd on the firſt of *January*, *Anno* 1562, and ended the laſt of *December* 1563; whereby it appears that the Number Total buried within the City and Suburbs in that Year, amounted to 23,630, whereof of the Plague 20,136.

Ibid.

By the Bill of Mortality, beginning the 21ſt of *December*, *Anno* 1592, and ending the 22d of *December* 1593, there died 25,886, whereof of the Plague 15,003.

Ibid.

And by the Bill of Mortality, which commenc'd the 17th of *December*, *Anno* 1602, and ended *December* 1603, there died 42,042, whereof of the Plague 36,269.

Before I proceed, I ſhall, by way of Introduction, inſert a ſhort Extract from the Regiſter belonging to the Company of Pariſh Clerks, which gives an Account of the Riſe, Growth and Progreſs of the Bill of Mortality, ſhewing its ſeveral Gradations before it attain'd to its preſent State.

Par. Clerk. Regiſt.

The Riſe and Progreſs of the Bills of Mortality.

"The Weekly Bills of Mortality took their "Original and Commencement the one and twen- "tieth Day of *December*, *Anno* 1592, being a Year "in Part of which was a very great Peſtilence, "which continued until the Eighteenth Day of "*December* 1595; in which Year the Plague ceaſing,

" ſing, they were diſcontinued, and laid aſide as " uſeleſs, until the One and Twentieth of *De-* " *cember*, *Anno* 1603; and although a particular " or weekly Accompt was then taken, yet the " ſame was not made publick, but a general or " whole Year's Accompt thereof given as follow- " eth.

" A brief Report of all the Chriſtenings and " Burials within the City of *London* and Liberties " thereof, for one whole Year paſt, that is to ſay, " from *Thurſday* at Noon the One and Twentieth " of *December* 1592, unto the Twentieth Day of " *December*, *Anno* 1593, have been buried in all, " Seventeen thouſand Eight hundred and Forty- " four, whereof have died of the Plague Ten " thouſand Six hundred and Sixty-two. Chri- " ſten'd this Year, Four thouſand and Twenty- " one. Pariſhes clear of the Plague, None.

" In the Year 1594, the particular or weekly " Accompt of Chriſtenings and Burials was firſt " made publick, as alſo the general or yearly " Accompt until the aforeſaid Year 1595, in " which they were diſcontinu'd as aforeſaid; but " here note, that the Bill of Mortality, now in its " Infancy, conſiſted but of One hundred and " Nine Pariſhes, which Pariſhes were then only " alphabetically ſet down, without making any " Diſtinction of any of the Out-Pariſhes from " thoſe within the Walls; whereas it now com- " prehends One hundred and Thirty-two Pa- " riſhes, and diſtinguiſhes them by the Four Di- " viſions of the Ninety-ſeven, Sixteen, Fourteen " and Five Pariſhes, as by the preſent Bills may " appear.

" The Pariſhes that were then exempted were " theſe, *viz.* in the Ninety-ſeven Pariſhes, wanted " *St. James's Duke's Place*; in the Sixteen Pariſhes, " wanted *St. Bartholomew the Great*, *Bridewell* " *Precinct*, and *Trinity in the Minories*; which " Four (I conceive) being all Precincts, came " not into the Bill. The now Fourteen and Five " were then wholly exempt.

" Now to let you know by what Degrees the " Bills came to what they now are, note, that in " the Year 1604 were added to the Hundred and " Nine Pariſhes theſe under-named; to the Thir- " teen, the Three ſaid to be wanting, making up " their Number Sixteen, and theſe Eight, name- " ly, *St. Clement's Danes*, *St. Giles's in the Fields*, " *St. James's Clerkenwell*, *St. Katharine Tower*, *St.* " *Leonard Shoreditch*, *St. Mary Whitechapel*, *St.* " *Mary Magdalen Bermondſey*, and *St. Martin's in* " *the Fields*.

" In the Year 1606 was added to theſe Eight " the Pariſh of St. *Mary Savoy*; and in the Year " 1647 to them was likewiſe added St. *Paul's* " *Covent Garden*, making up the Number of the " Ten Out-Pariſhes.

" The Bills having now gained Reputation, " the Company obtain'd a Decree or Act, under " the Seal of the High Commiſſion Court or Star " Chamber, for the keeping a Printing Preſs in " their Hall, for printing the Weekly and Gene- " ral Bills within the City of *London* and Liberties " thereof, and the Nine Out-Pariſhes, bearing " Date *Anno* 1625.

" On the Eighteenth Day of *July* following, a " Printing Preſs was ſet up, and an Order then " made, that the Two Maſters and Upper War- " den ſhould each of them have the keeping of a " Key to the Preſs-Room Door, and that from " thenceforth the weekly Reports of Chriſtenings " within the Limits aforeſaid ſhould be printed " with the Number of Burials againſt every Pa- " riſh, which till that Time was not done.

" In the Year 1626, the Pariſh or Precinct of " St. *James's Duke's Place* was added to the Nine- " ty-ſix, now Ninety-ſeven, Pariſhes within the " Walls; all which Pariſhes, ever ſince their ſe- " veral Additions, and the other ever ſince the " Year of our Lord 1604, brought to the Com- " pany of Pariſh Clerks, not only an Accompt of " all the Chriſtenings and Burials, but alſo an " Accompt of all the Diſeaſes and Caſualties, al- " though no ſuch Accompt was publiſh'd to the " World till the Year of our Lord 1629; in " which Year two Sorts of Bills were printed, one " Sort with the Diſeaſes and Caſualties on the " Backſide, and the other without. In which " Year alſo was added the City of *Weſtminſter*, " which brought in only the Number of the " Chriſtenings, Burials and Plague, without ta- " king notice of, or ſpecifying, any of the Diſ- " eaſes or Caſualties.

" And in the Year 1636, the Pariſhes of *Hack-* " *ney*, *Iſlington*, *Lambeth*, *Newington*, *Rotherhithe* " and *Stepney* were added, which likewiſe brought " in the Reports of the Chriſtenings, Burials and " Plague in Manner and Form as the City of " *Weſtminſter* before is ſaid to do, ſo that now the " Bill conſiſted (by the aforeſaid ſeveral Additi- " ons) of One hundred and Thirty Pariſhes.

" In the Year 1660, the Bills were new mo- " delled, and an Accompt of the ſeveral Diſeaſes " and Caſualties in the whole Hundred and Thir- " ty Pariſhes was brought in, and the then " Twelve Pariſhes lying in *Middleſex* and *Surrey* " were made a Diviſion in the aforeſaid Bill by " themſelves, and the Five Pariſhes within the " City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter* were made a " Diviſion by themſelves, whereas before they " were intermix'd with each other.

" In the Year 1670, the Pariſh of St. *Paul's* " *Shadwell* (heretofore Part of the Pariſh of *Step-* " *ney*, and a Chapel of Eaſe to the ſame) as alſo " in the Year 1671, the Pariſh of *Chriſt-Church* " in *Surrey*, heretofore Part of the Pariſh of St. " *Saviour's Southwark*, (both of which were made " Parochial by Act of Parliament) were added to " the Twelve Out-Pariſhes in *Middleſex* and *Sur-* " *rey*, which makes up the Number of the Pa- " riſhes One hundred and Thirty-two, as in the " preſent Bills of the Year 1681."

On the Fourteenth of *July*, *Anno* 1685, the Pariſh of St. *James's Weſtminſter* was taken into the Bill, as was alſo that of St. *Anne's Weſtminſter* on the Sixth of *April* 1686, and likewiſe that of St. *John* at *Wapping* on the Seventeenth of *April* 1694. Bill Mort.

On the Twenty-eighth of *June* 1726, St. *Mary le Strand* was brought into the Bill of Mortality, as was alſo that of St. *George Hanover Square* on the ſeventh of *October* 1729, and likewiſe that of St. *Peter ad Vincula* in the Tower of *London* on the ſixteenth of *December* following, together with the Pariſhes of *Chriſt-Church Spitalfields*, St. *George* Ibid.

Ratcliff-Highway, and St. *George the Martyr* in *Queen's Square*: But a Conteſt ariſing between the Inhabitants of the *Tower Liberty without* and thoſe *within* the *Tower*, whether the Church of St. *Peter ad Vincula* was Parochial or not, the Merits thereof were try'd in the Court of *King's-Bench* at *Weſtminſter* in the Year 1730, when it was determin'd in the Negative, which occaſion'd its being left out of the Bill of Mortality ſoon after.

Bill Mort. On the twenty-ſecond of *September*, *Anno* 1730, the Pariſh of St. *Anne's Limehouſe* was added to the aforeſaid Bill, as on the thirteenth of *April* and third of *Auguſt* in the Year 1731 were thoſe of St. *George Bloomſbury* and St. *John the Evangeliſt* at *Weſtminſter*, as were likewiſe the Pariſhes of St. *John* in *Southwark* and St. *Luke* in *Old-ſtreet* on the twenty-firſt of *Auguſt* and twenty-ſeventh of *November* 1733, and of St. *Matthew*, *Bethnal-Green*, in 1744; which makes the preſent Number of Pariſhes in the Bill of Mortality amount to one hundred and forty-ſix.

The above-mention'd Regiſter belonging to the Company of Pariſh Clerks, commencing only in the Year 1664, the firſt Part thereof being loſt, the Company are of Opinion, that the ſame was lent to Mr. *Graunt*, to enable him to write his *Natural and Political Obſervations*, but by ſome Accident never return'd. Beſides, by the unpardonable Omiſſions of the Company's Clerk, there's a Chaſm in the third Volume of their Regiſter, from the ſecond of *November*, *Anno* 1698, to the ſixteenth of *December* 1701; both of which Defects I ſupply'd from the ſaid *Graunt*'s *Natural and Political Obſervations*, and the Bills of Mortality in the Library of the above-nam'd Sir *Hans Sloane*, as I likewiſe did from the ſaid Bills ſupply the defective Accounts of Chriſtenings in the Years 1664 and 1665.

In this Place 'twill be neceſſary to acquaint the Reader, that the two weekly Bills of Mortality above-mention'd did not long ſubſiſt; for that which contained the Diſeaſes and Caſualties being laid down about the Year 1660, both Accounts were printed in one Bill. However, the ſaid Bills in Writings and Diſcourſe are ſtill made to ſubſiſt, by ignorantly reckoning the yearly Bill for one, whereas 'tis only a Recapitulation of the weekly. This Miſtake may in ſome meaſure be owing to the ſeveral Acts of Parliament relating to the City and Suburbs, wherein the Plural is erroneouſly uſed inſtead of the Singular, *viz.* Bills, in place of Bill of Mortality.

The following Accounts of the Numbers total of the Chriſtenings and Burials, as ſpecified in all the Bills of Mortality hitherto publiſhed (excluſive of thoſe above-mention'd) I have digeſted into Vicenary Accounts, with their Totals and proper Mediums: The Reader, by comparing the laſt of which, will at once perceive (allowing for the Plague) the gradual Increaſe of the Number of Inhabitants within the Bill of Mortality during the Time therein contained.

And for the Reader's greater Eaſe, 'twill be neceſſary to acquaint him, That the firſt Column of the three firſt Vicenary Accounts contains the Years; the ſecond, third and fourth, the Numbers of Burials in the Ninety-ſeven Pariſhes within the Wall of the City, the Sixteen in the Liberty without, and thoſe of the Out-Pariſhes in *Middleſex* and *Surrey*; the fifth and ſixth, the Numbers of Perſons that died of common Diſtempers, and the Plague; and the ſeventh and eighth, the Numbers total of the Chriſtenings and Burials within the then Bills of Mortality in each of the ſaid Years.

And the fourth, fifth and ſixth Vicenary Accounts contain the Years, together with the Accounts of Chriſtenings and Burials in each of the ſaid Years, as ſpecified in the preſent Bill of Mortality; but no Perſon in this City having died of the Plague ſince the Year 1679, I have in the fourth, fifth and ſixth Vicenary Accounts, left out the Column of common Diſtempers; but that of the Plague in the fifth and ſixth not being conveniently to be done, the ſame is continu'd with Cyphers.

Vicenary Accounts of the Bills of Mortality.

The Firſt Vicenary Account.

Graunt's Nat. & Polit. Obſerv.

Years.	Buried in 97 Pariſh.	Buried in 16 Pariſh.	Buried Out-Pariſh.	Died of com. Diſtem.	Died of the Plag.	Total Chriſt-ened.	Total Buried.
1604	1518	2097	708	4323	896	5458	5219
1605	2014	2974	960	5948	444	6504	6392
1606	1941	2920	935	5796	2124	6614	7920
1607	1879	2772	1019	5670	2352	6582	8022
1608	2391	3218	1149	6758	2262	6845	9020
1609	2494	3610	1441	7545	4240	6388	11785
1610	2326	3791	1369	7486	1803	6785	9289
1611	2152	3398	1166	6716	627	7014	7343
1612	2473	3843	1462	7778	64	6986	7842
1613	2406	3679	1418	7503	16	6846	7519
1614	2369	3504	1494	7367	22	7208	7389
1615	2446	3791	1613	7850	37	7682	7887
1616	2490	3876	1697	8063	9	7985	8072
1617	2397	4109	1774	8280	6	7747	8286
1618	2815	4715	2066	9596	18	7735	9614
1619	2339	3857	1804	8000	9	8127	8009
1620	2726	4819	2146	9691	21	7845	9712
1621	2438	3759	1915	8112	11	8039	8123
1622	2811	4217	2392	9420	16	7894	9436
1623	3591	4721	2783	11095	17	7945	11112
Total.	48016	73675	31311	152519	14994	144229	167990
Medi.	2400	3683	1565	7625	749	7211	8399

The Second Vicenary Account.

Graunt's Nat. & Polit. Obſerv.

Years.	Buried in 97 Pariſh.	Buried in 16 Pariſh.	Buried Out-Pariſh.	Died com. Diſtem.	Died of the Plag.	Total Chriſtened.	Total Buried.
1624	3385	5919	2895	12199	11	8299	12210
1625	5143	9819	3886	18848	35417	6983	54265
1626	2150	3285	1965	7400	134	6701	5734
1627	2325	3400	1988	7713	4	8408	7717
1628	2412	3311	2017	7740	3	8564	7743
1629	2536	3992	2243	8771	0	9901	8771
1630	2506	4201	2521	9228	1317	9315	10545
1631	2459	3697	2132	8288	274	8524	8562
1632	2704	4412	2411	9527	8	9584	9535
1633	2378	3936	2078	8392	0	9997	8392
1634	2937	4980	2982	10899	1	9855	10900
1635	2742	4966	2943	10651	0	10034	10651
1636	2825	6924	3210	12959	10400	9522	23359
1637	2288	4265	2128	8681	3082	9160	11763
1638	3584	5926	3751	13261	363	10311	13624
1639	2592	4344	2612	5548	314	10150	9862
1640	2919	5156	3246	11321	1450	10850	12771
1641	3248	5092	3427	11767	1375	10670	13142
1642	3176	5245	3578	11999	1274	10370	13273
1643	3395	5552	3269	12216	996	9410	13212
Total.	57704	98422	55282	210917	56423	186608	267832
Medi.	2885	4921	2764	10545	2821	9339	13391

The Third Vicenary Account.

Graunt's Nat. & Polit. Obſerv.

Bill Mort. in Bibl. Sir Hans Sloane.

Years	Buried in 97 Pariſh.	Buried in 16 Pariſh.	Buried Out-Pariſh.	Died of com. Diſtem.	Died of the Plag.	Total Chriſtened.	Total Buried.
1644	2593	4274	2574	9441	1492	8104	10933
1645	2524	4639	2445	9608	1871	7966	11479
1646	2746	4872	2797	10415	2365	7163	12780
1647	2672	4749	3041	10462	3597	7332	14059
1648	2480	4288	2515	9283	611	6544	9894
1649	2865	4714	2920	10499	67	5825	10566
1650	2301	4138	2310	8749	15	5612	8764
1651	2845	5002	2597	10444	23	6071	10467
1652	3293	5719	2546	12588	16	6128	12574
1653	2527	4635	2919	10081	6	6155	10087
1654	3323	6063	3845	13231	16	6620	13247
1655	2781	5148	3439	11368	9	7004	11377
1656	3327	6573	4015	13915	6	7050	13921
1657	3014	5646	3770	12430	4	6685	12434
1658	3613	6935	4445	14979	14	6170	14993
1659	3432	7006	4318	14720	36	5690	14756
1660	3098	5656	6364	15104	14	6971	15118
1661	3804	7324	8643	19791	20	8855	19771
1662	3123	6104	4689	16542	12	10019	16554
1663	3002	5668	4269	15347	9	10292	15356
Total.	59363	109093	70079	249262	10203	142256	257058
Medi.	2968	5454	3503	12463	510	7112	12956

The Fourth Vicenary Account.

Pariſh Clerks Regiſter.

Years.	Chriſt-en'd 97 Pariſh.	Buried in 97 Pariſh.	Chriſt-en'd 16 Pariſh.	Buried in 16 Pariſh.	Chriſt. in Out-Pariſh.	Buried in Out-Pariſh.	Chriſt-en'd in Weſt.	Buried in Weſt.	Died of the Plag.	Chriſt-ened Males.	Chriſt-en'd Fe-males.	Buried Males.	Buried Femal.	Total Chriſt-ened.	Total Buried.
1664	0	3448	0	7168	0	4885	0	2796	6	6041	5681	9369	8928	11722	18297
1665	0	15207	0	41351	0	28554	0	12194	68596	5114	4853	48569	48737	9967	97306
1666	1316	1977	3429	4543	2786	4465	1466	1753	1998	4678	4319	6487	6251	8997	12738
1667	440	761	4286	6428	4068	5610	2144	3043	35	5616	5322	8223	7619	10938	15842
1668	446	796	4517	6865	4272	6521	2398	3096	14	6073	5560	9111	8167	11633	17278
1669	604	1489	4665	7501	4662	7219	2404	3223	3	6506	5829	10206	9226	12335	19432
1670	788	1890	4718	7808	4092	6892	2399	3608	0	6278	5719	10614	9584	11997	20198
1671	1038	1723	4715	5938	4242	5358	2515	2710	5	6449	6061	8475	7254	12510	15729
1672	1327	2237	4655	6790	2214	6140	2367	3063	5	6443	6120	9560	8670	12563	18230
1673	1419	2307	4236	6306	3909	5707	2331	3184	5	6073	5822	9302	8202	11895	17504
1674	1560	2801	3873	7525	4091	7017	2327	3858	3	6113	5738	11005	10196	11851	21201
1675	1650	2555	3903	5986	3846	5677	2376	3026	1	6058	5717	8934	8310	11775	17244
1676	1754	2756	4239	6508	3864	6147	2542	3321	2	6552	5847	9734	8998	12399	18732
1677	1865	2817	4276	6632	4029	6153	2456	3465	2	6423	6203	9836	9231	12626	19067
1678	1948	3060	4186	6706	3952	7174	2515	3738	5	6568	6033	10681	9997	12601	20678
1679	1876	3074	4023	7481	3769	7123	2620	4052	2	6247	6041	11154	10576	12288	21730
1680	1954	3076	4040	7066	4107	7226	2646	3685	0	6548	6199	11039	10014	12747	21053
1681	2188	3669	4192	8136	4161	7940	2884	4226	0	6822	6533	12386	11585	13355	23971
1682	2091	2975	4493	7009	4365	7084	2704	3623	0	6909	6744	10617	10074	12653	20691
1683	2355	2876	4756	6838	4638	6826	2986	4047	0	7577	7158	10702	9885	14735	20587
Total.	26619	61494	77202	170585	71067	189718	44010	75711	70682	125088	117499	236004	221504	241587	457508
Medi.	1330	3074	3860	8529	3553	9485	2200	3785	3534	6264	5874	11800	11075	12079	22875

The Fifth Vicenary Account.

1684	2193	3279	4736	7737	4660	8043	3013	4143	00	7575	7127	11919	11283	14702	23202
1685	2312	3299	4878	7898	4551	7391	2989	4634	00	7484	7246	11891	11331	14730	23222
1686	2211	3163	4927	7587	4574	7482	2982	4377	00	7575	7119	11828	10781	14694	22609
1687	2104	2907	4781	6892	4821	7186	3245	4475	00	7737	7214	11174	10286	14951	21460
1688	2070	3124	4701	7383	4666	7828	3151	4586	00	7487	7101	11763	11158	14588	22921
1689	2079	3035	4705	7477	4650	8132	3337	4858	00	7604	7167	12374	11128	14771	23502
1690	2228	2907	4827	6869	4811	7244	3345	4441	00	7909	7302	11144	10317	15211	21461
1691	2179	2921	4906	7278	4913	7611	3056	4881	00	7662	7392	11491	11200	15054	22691
1692	2136	2596	4865	6671	4881	7234	3036	4373	00	7602	7316	10651	10223	14918	20874
1693	2106	2740	5050	6582	5017	7222	2986	4415	00	7676	7483	10655	10304	15159	20959
1694	1951	3134	4488	7590	4218	8035	2975	5341	00	6985	6647	12107	11993	13632	24100
1695	1970	2486	4520	5985	4468	6332	2918	4244	00	7163	6713	9639	9408	13876	19047
1696	2028	2534	4795	5810	4970	6218	3068	4076	00	7632	7229	9712	8926	14861	18638
1697	2113	2766	5021	6451	5355	7079	3340	4535	00	8062	7767	10819	10151	15829	20970
1698	2171	2666	5120	5821	5686	7362	3075	4334	00	8426	7626	10925	9258	16052	20183
1699	2702	2766	4706	6327	5360	7332	3269	4370	00	7911	7452	11020	9775	15363	20795
1700	1790	2656	4580	5812	5053	6647	3216	4328	00	7578	7061	9653	9790	14639	19443
1701	1762	2691	4783	6182	5440	7118	3631	4480	00	8102	7514	10270	10201	15616	24071
1702	1919	2512	4845	5902	5300	6921	3623	4146	00	8031	7656	9781	9700	15687	19481
1703	1773	2550	4781	6286	5392	7329	3502	4556	00	7765	7683	10354	10366	15448	20720
Total.	41797	56732	96015	134539	98786	145746	63757	89593	00	153966	145815	219170	207579	299781	430349
Medi.	2089	2836	4800	6726	4939	7287	3187	4479	00	7698	7290	10958	10378	14989	21517

The Sixth Vicenary Account.

Years.	Christ-en'd07 Parish.	Buried in 97 Parish.	Christ-en'd 16 Parish.	Buried in 16 Parish.	Christ. in Out-Parish.	Buried in Out-Parish.	Christ-en'd in West.	Buried in Westm.	Died of the Plag	Christ-ened Males.	Christ-en'd Fe-males.	Buried Males.	Buried Fe-males.	Total Christ-ened.	Total Buried.
1704	2928	2732	4868	6795	5494	8251	3605	4906	00	8153	7742	11401	11283	15895	22684
1705	1850	2696	5013	6692	5891	8057	3391	4652	00	8366	7779	11011	11086	16145	22097
1706	1790	2292	4806	6084	5444	7271	3323	4200	00	7952	7417	9988	9859	15369	19847
1707	1879	2513	5971	6741	5703	7743	3413	4603	00	8379	7687	10785	10815	16066	21600
1708	1897	2534	4890	6641	5661	7490	3414	4626	00	8239	7623	10604	10687	15862	21291
1709	1852	2539	4593	7262	5288	7493	3487	4506	00	7840	7380	10907	10893	15220	21800
1710	1815	2927	4751	7979	5134	8543	3228	5171	00	7640	7288	11972	12648	14928	24620
1711	1719	2371	4683	6355	5042	6680	3262	4427	00	7482	7224	9841	9992	14706	19833
1712	1859	2438	5045	6695	5327	7474	3429	4591	00	8029	7631	10376	10822	15660	21198
1713	1783	2481	5251	6637	5549	7359	3344	4580	00	8262	7665	10412	10645	15927	21057
1714	1810	2961	5691	8200	6123	9429	3871	5979	00	8950	8545	13139	13430	17495	26569
1715	1828	2493	5704	7259	5862	7780	3840	4700	00	8788	8446	11083	11149	17234	22232
1716	1884	2725	5742	7860	5956	8429	3839	5422	00	9076	8345	12356	12080	17421	24436
1717	2031	2592	6211	7479	6172	8370	4061	5005	00	9630	8845	11934	11512	18475	23446
1718	1899	2759	6166	8437	6333	9485	3909	5848	00	9444	8863	13339	13184	18807	26523
1719	1917	2870	6188	8999	6421	10501	3887	5977	00	9516	8897	14157	14190	18413	28347
1720	1898	2686	5931	8069	5501	9021	3749	5678	00	8877	8602	12713	12741	17479	25454
1721	1871	2588	5944	8000	6462	9564	4093	5990	00	9430	8940	13146	12996	18370	26142
1722	1802	2555	6280	8406	6352	9151	3905	5638	00	9325	9014	12956	12794	18339	25750
1733	1868	2896	6643	9378	6778	10670	3914	6253	00	9811	9392	14738	14459	19203	29197
Total.	37186	52648	109471	149968	116893	168761	72964	102746	00	173189	163325	236858	237265	336514	474123
Medi.	1859	2637	5473	7498	5844	8438	2648	5137	00	8759	8166	11842	11863	16825	23706

A Fourteen Years Account of the Bills of Mortality.

1724	1927	2618	6499	8303	6973	9328	3971	5703	00	9902	9468	13252	12700	19570	25952
1725	1822	2607	6320	8123	6890	9162	3827	5631	00	9661	9198	12847	12676	18859	25523
1726	1982	3043	6157	9536	6919	10846	3750	6222	00	9605	9203	15030	14617	18880	29647
1727	1843	2754	5933	8733	6763	11153	3713	5778	00	9241	9011	14104	14314	18252	28418
1728	1574	2793	5570	8894	6027	10462	3481	5661	00	8497	8155	13538	14272	16652	27810
1729	1703	2826	5504	9284	6405	11245	3448	6367	00	8736	8324	14898	14824	17060	29722
1730	1564	2654	5585	8056	6082	10076	3687	5975	00	8606	8512	13306	13455	17118	26761
1731	1593	2346	5809	8036	6470	9441	3958	5439	00	9177	8653	12608	12654	17830	25262
1732	1551	2224	5874	6994	6345	8742	4018	5398	00	9144	8664	11655	11703	17788	23358
1733	1480	2610	5768	8867	6355	11424	3862	6332	00	8811	8654	14372	14861	17465	29233
1734	1441	2346	4909	6929	7171	11185	4109	5602	00	8955	8675	13016	13046	17630	26062
1735	1424	2038	4779	6038	6742	10001	3937	5461	00	8658	8215	11699	11839	16873	23538
1736	1452	2398	4475	7244	6780	11834	3784	6115	00	8471	8020	13695	13886	16491	27581
1737	1430	2303	4670	7166	6735	12374	3925	5980	00	8482	8278	13690	14133	16760	27823
Total.	22786	35560	77843	115203	92657	147263	53470	81664	00	125946	121010	187710	188980	246956	376690
Medi.	1627	2540	5560	8014	6618	10510	3819	5833	00	89 6	8643	13407	13498	17639	26906

Before I proceed, I think it will not be amiſs in this Place to take notice of an Opinion lately ſtarted, That the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs are greatly decreaſed ſince the Execution of the fatal *South-Sea Scheme* in the Year 1720.

To rectify this Miſtake, I ſhall ſubjoin the Numbers total of all the Chriſtenings and Burials contain'd in the Bills of Mortality for the Term of ſeventeen Years immediately preceding that unhappy Period, as I ſhall likewiſe thoſe for the ſame Term of Years ſince that Time.

The firſt ſeventeen Years Account, from the Year 1703, to that of 1721, both excluſive.

	Chriſt.	Buried.
Numbers Total — —	208602	393034
Mediums — — —	16506	23119

The laſt ſeventeen Years Account, from the Year 1720, to that of 1738, both excluſive.

Numbers Total — —	302868	457779
Mediums — — —	17815	26928

The Reader, by comparing the Mediums of the laſt Account with thoſe of the firſt, will perceive that the Chriſtenings ſince the Year 1720 are increas'd 1309, and the Burials 3809; which ſhews, inſtead of a Decreaſe, that the Number of the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs are greatly increaſed in that ſhort Space of Time.

The Bill of Mortality of the City of *London* is certainly one of the moſt defective of its Kind, none being mention'd therein but ſuch as are buried in Parochial Cemeteries, Precincts and Liberties; by which means many Burial Grounds belonging to the Church of *England* (ſuch as St. *Paul*'s *Cathedral*, *Weſtminſter Abbey*, the *Temple Church*, St. *Peter*'s *ad Vincula*, the *Rolls* and *Lincoln*'s-*Inn Chapels*, the *Charter-Houſe*, and divers others belonging to Hoſpitals) are not only precluded the ſame, but likewiſe thoſe belonging to Diſſenters of all Denominations, together with all thoſe that are buried from within the Bill of Mortality in the ſeveral circumjacent Pariſhes; whereby the Number of Perſons that die within this City and Suburbs is greatly diminiſhed, to the no ſmall leſſening the Grandeur of *London* in the Eyes of the World, in reſpect to the Number of its Inhabitants!

Conſidering the Premiſes, and for the better enabling me to calculate the Number of the Inhabitants of this City, I found myſelf indiſpenſably obliged to have recourſe to the ſeveral Regiſters belonging to the under-mention'd Burial Grounds, where in all Places (tho' in many with great Difficulty) I ſucceeded, by getting an Account of the Number of Perſons buried in each thereof, from all Parts within the Bill of Mortality in the Year 1729, except the Preſbyterians great Burial Ground in *Bunhill-Fields*, where the Leſſee, out of a ſelfiſh View, would not diſcover the vaſt Number buried there in the ſaid Year, other than that I might ſafely inſert one for every Day of the Year. This obſtinate Refuſal put me upon inquiring

inquiring of *John Smith*, the Grave-digger, who aſſur'd me, that though he kept no Regiſter, yet in the Courſe of his long Service he had made ſuch Obſervations, that he was ſure they buried annually between ſeven and eight hundred; but leſt I ſhould exceed the Number, I have choſen only to inſert five hundred for the aforeſaid Year; which, according to the Opinions of divers of the moſt eminent Undertakers I apply'd to, is much too few.

A Collection of the Numbers of Perſons buried in and from the City and Suburbs of London *in the Year* 1729, *not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality.*

Burials not mentioned in the Bill of Mortality.

In *Aſk*'s Hoſpital Chapel, from the Reverend Mr. *Bedford*, Regiſter-Keeper, — 4
In the Baptiſts Burial Ground in *Mill-Yard*, *Goodman's-Fields*, from *Thomas Harper*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — — 28
In the Baptiſts Burial Ground in *Sheer's-alley*, *White-ſtreet*, *Southwark*, from the Reverend Mr. *Harrington*, Regiſter-Keeper, — 21
In the Baptiſts Burial Ground in *Collier*'s *Rents*, *White-ſtreet*, from *John Crouch*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — — 22
In the Baptiſts Burial Ground in *Glaſshouſe-Yard*, *Pickax-ſtreet*, from Mrs. *White*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — 25
In the Baptiſts Burial Ground in *Bandylegwalk*, *Southwark*, from *John Mortimer*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — 51
In the Baptiſts Burial Ground in *Broad-ſtreet*, *Wapping*, from *Nathan Holmes*, Ground-Keeper, — — 16
In the Baptiſts Burial Ground in *Pepper-ſtreet*, *Southwark*, from *Joſeph Coventry*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — — 47
In *Batterſea* Church and Church-yard, from *John Stevens*, Pariſh Clerk, — 18
In *Bromley*, St. *Leonard*'s, near *Bow*, from *John Oſborn*, Regiſter-Keeper, — 9
In *Camberwell*, from *Richard Hodſon*, Pariſh Clerk and Regiſter-Keeper, — 37
In the *Charter-Houſe*, from Mr. *Nichols*, Manciple, — — — 17
In *Chelſey*, from the Reverend Mr. *King*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — 34
In *Chelſea* Hoſpital, from *Charles King*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — 25
In *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, from Mr. *Yeo*, the Steward 14
In *Clapham*, from the Reverend Mr. *Goodwin*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — 10
In the *Daniſh* Chapel, *Wellcloſe-Square*, from the Rev. Mr. *Burnham*, Regiſter-Keeper, 3
In *Deptford*, from *William Gamble*, Pariſh Clerk and Regiſter-Keeper, — — 23
In the *Dutch* Chapel, St. *Auguſtin Friars*, from *Peter Field*, Regiſter-Keeper, — 4
In the *Dutch Jews* Burial Ground at *Hoxton*, from *Iſaac Brand*, Grave-digger, — 14
From all the *Eaſt-India* Company's Ships abroad, from Mr. *Spencer*, Paymaſter, 198
Executed at *Tyburn*, and not buried, from the Dying Speeches and Bill of Mortality, 24
In the *French* Chapel in *Hog-Lane*, *Soho*, 1
In *Fulham*, from *John Paril*, Pariſh Clerk and Regiſter-Keeper, — — 17
In the *German* Chapel in the *Savoy*, from the Reverend Mr. *Palm*, Regiſter-Keeper, 9
In the *German Jews* Burial Ground at *Mile-end*, from *Jacob Levi*, Grave-digger, 26
In *Greenwich*, from *Nathanael Harding*, Pariſh Clerk, — — 12
In *Guy*'s Hoſpital Burial Ground in *Southwark*, from Mr. *Farmer*, the Steward, — 90
In *Hammerſmith*, from *Edward Bland*, Chapel Clerk and Regiſter-Keeper, — 21
In *Hamſtead*, from the Reverend Mr. *Bagſhaw*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — 52
In *Highgate*, from *William Hartwell*, Chapel Clerk and Regiſter-Keeper, — 9
In *Hornſey*, from the Reverend Mr. *Sandford*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — 13
In *Jeffries*'s Hoſpital, *Kingſland-Road*, from *John Cutter*, Chapel Clerk, — 4
In the Independent Burial Ground in *Deadman's Place*, from the Reverend Mr. *Killingball*, Regiſter-Keeper, — 118
In *Kenſington*, from the Reverend Mr. *Wright*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — 35
In *Lewiſham*, from *Henry Saint*, Pariſh Clerk and Regiſter-Keeper, — — 7
In *Lincoln*'s-*Inn* Chapel, from *John Jackſon*, Chapel Clerk, — — 2
In *Lowlayton*, from *Stephen Wood*, Pariſh Clerk, 6
In *Paddington*, from the Pariſh Regiſter, 301
In the *Portugueſe Jews* Burial Ground at *Mile-end*, from Mr. *Dios*, Regiſter-Keeper, 85
In *Putney*, from *Stephen Howel*, Pariſh Clerk and Regiſter-Keeper, — — 7
In the Quakers Burial Ground of the *Bull and Mouth* Diviſion, from *Benjamin Beeling*, General Regiſter-Keeper, — — 27
In the Quakers Burial Ground of *Devonſhire-Houſe* Diviſion, from ditto, — 72
In the Quakers Burial Ground of the *Peal* Diviſion, from ditto, — — 30
In the Quakers Burial Ground of *Ratcliff* Diviſion, from ditto, — — 32
In the Quakers Burial Ground of *Southwark* Diviſion, from ditto, — — 67
In the Quakers Burial Ground of *Weſtminſter* Diviſion, from ditto, — — 18
In the *Rolls* Chapel in *Chancery-Lane*, — 2
In *Row*'s Burial Ground in *Moorfields*, regiſter'd and unregiſter'd, from *Benjamin Clitherow*, Ground-Keeper, — — 270
In St. *Mary le Bon*, from *John Weſt*, Pariſh Clerk, — — — 297
In St. *Mary Stratford*, *Bow*, from the Reverend Dr. *Warren*, Regiſter-Keeper, — 4
In St. *Pancras*, from the Reverend Mr. *Smith*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — 121
In St. *Paul's* Cathedral, none buried in three Years, on account of the exorbitant Duties; for thoſe Parts of the Church-yard where People are buried, belong to the Pariſhes of St. *Gregory* and St. *Faith*, — 00
In St. *Peter ad Vincula*, — — 14
In *Stoke-Newington*, from *John London*, Eſq; Church-warden, — — 28
In the *Swediſh* Chapel, *Trinity-Lane*, from the Reverend Dr. *Gerdes*, Regiſter-Keeper, 4
In the *Temple* Church, from *John Booth*, Chapel Clerk and Regiſter-Keeper, — 16
In *Tindale*'s Burial Ground, *Bunhill-fields*, 500

In *Tottenham*, from the Reverend Mr. *Husbands*, Regiſter-Keeper, — 9
In *Walthamſtow*, from the Reverend Dr. *Chizzel*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — 13
In *Wandſworth*, from the Reverend Mr. *Cawley*, Regiſter-Keeper, — — 12
In *Weſt-Ham*, from *Thomas Blunt*, Pariſh Clerk and Regiſter-Keeper, — — 12
In *Weſtminſter-Abbey* and Cloiſter, from *Thomas Grant*, — — — — 19
In St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, *Back-Ground*, from Mr. *Gale*, the Steward, —— 12

Number Total — 3038

Notwithſtanding this great Number of Burials not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality, I am perſuaded there die annually a conſiderable Number more, which I think is not to be queſtion'd, conſidering the great Number of above twenty-one thouſand Sailors which belong to this City; for whom (tho' generally one half of them are abroad) I have only reckon'd thoſe that died out of the ſmall Number of Seamen employ'd in foreign Parts by the *Eaſt-India* Company as aforeſaid; and beſides thoſe interr'd in the Cemeteries above-mentioned, I have for divers Years obſerved, that the Number of Perſons carried from *London* to be inhum'd in other Parts of the Country, is greater than that of thoſe brought from all other Places in the Kingdom to be buried in this City and Suburbs.

Rec. Guild. *Privy Council's Queries to the Lord-Mayor.* Ruſh Col. vol. 2. p. 1.

The Government, from divers Cauſes, being apprehenſive of an approaching Dearth, the Privy Council, on the 30th of *June*, *Anno* 1631, wrote to Sir *Robert Ducy*, Lord-Mayor of this City, and requir'd an Anſwer to the following Queries:

"1. What Number of Mouths are eſteemed to "be in the City of *London* and the Liberty?

"2. What Proportion of Corn will ſuffice to "feed that Number by the Month?

"3. What Places are provided to conſerve "that Corn?

"4. When the City intends to make their Proviſion?

"5. What Courſe the City takes to have the "Proviſion well conſerved againſt the Time of "Scarcity?

"6. What Stock of Money they provide for "that Purpoſe; and who ſhall be the Providers?"

People in each Ward numbered.

In Obedience to this Order, the Lord-Mayor, by virtue of his Precepts, obtained Certificates of the Number of People in each Ward; and, on the 6th of *December* following, returned for Anſwer, That, upon a ſtrict Inquiry, it did appear, that the Number of Men, Women, and Children, within the City and Liberties of *London*, amounted to one hundred and thirty thouſand two hundred and eighty, as appears by the Copy of his Anſwer in the Archives at *Guildhall*.

But this general Account, differing from that particular one publiſhed by Mr. *Graunt*, (which I ſuppoſe he had from the original Certificates in *Guildhall*, now loſt) the Difference of twelve more therein contained, I take to be owing to a Miſtake in adding up the ſeveral Numbers; for which Reaſon I ſhall keep to *Graunt*'s Account, as more accurately expreſſing the Number of People in each Ward.

An Account of the Numbers of Men, Women and Children, returned by Certificates from the ſeveral Wards, &c. of London, *to the Lord-Mayor, in the Year* 1631.

Wards.	Perſons.	
Alderſgate — — —	3595	Graunt. Nat. & Polit. Obſervat.
Aldgate — — —	4763	
Baſſiſhaw — — —	1006	
Billingſgate — — —	2597	
Biſhopſgate — — —	7788	
Breadſtreet — — —	2568	
Bridge within — — —	2392	
Bridge without — — —	18660	
Broadſtreet — — —	3503	
Candlewick — — —	1696	
Caſtle-Baynard — — —	4793	
Cheap — — —	2500	
Coleman-ſtreet — — —	2634	
Cordwainer — — —	2238	
Cornhill — — —	1439	
Cripplegate within — — —	4231	
Cripplegate without — — —	6445	
Dowgate — — —	3516	
Farringdon within — —	8770	
Farringdon without — —	20840	
Langbourn — — —	3168	
Limeſtreet — — —	1107	
Portſoken — — —	5703	
Queenhithe — — —	3358	
Tower — — —	4248	
Vintry — — —	2742	
Walbrook — — —	2069	
Bartholomew the Great — —	1388	
Bartholomew the Leſs — —	506	
Number Total —	130268	

Obſervations thereon.

By the preſent Method of Calculation, I am obliged to caſtrate the Wards of *Farringdon without*, *Cripplegate without*, *Bridge without*, *Portſoken*, the Pariſhes of St. *Bartholomew the Great and Leſs*, and the Ward of *Alderſgate* both *within* and *without*; becauſe no ſeparate Return was made for the laſt, whereby to diſtinguiſh the Number of the Inhabitants in the inner, from the outer Part of the Ward; for this, like all the other Out-Wards, except that of *Biſhopſgate*, has a foreign Liberty annexed to it; by which, and the Loſs of the Pariſh Regiſter of St. *Botolph*, *Alderſgate*, of that Time, I am rendered unable to diſtinguiſh between the Number of Perſons interred from the City-part of the Pariſh, (which compoſes the Out-part of the Ward) from that of the *Glaſs-houſe* Liberty in the County of *Middleſex*, where the Inhabitants were not numbered.

This Difficulty I ſhall attempt to remove, by endeavouring to diſcover the Number of Inhabitants which were then in the Ward within, and to ſeparate the ſame from the reſt of the Inhabitants of the ninety-ſeven Pariſhes: For the accompliſhing of which, I ſhall attempt to find out the Number of Houſes then within the City Wall, and alſo that of the Houſes in the Ward of *Alderſgate within*.

The Number of Houſes within the City Wall, before the late dreadful Conflagration *Anno* 1666, has by ſome been computed at fifteen thouſand, and by others at more, or leſs; but as thoſe Computations are merely conjectural, I am of Opini-

on

on, that they were not then more numerous than they are at preſent; for though the Scites of many Houſes were forced to make way for enlarging the Streets after the ſaid deſtructive Fire, yet not only divers new Streets have been ſince erected, *viz*, *King-ſtreet*, *Queen-ſtreet*, *Prince's-ſtreet*, and *Cullum-ſtreet*; but likewiſe many Courts, Alleys, Yards, *&c.* upon Places entirely void before that fatal Period; which makes me conclude, that the Houſes in the City at preſent, conſiſting of about twelve thouſand, is a Number anſwerable to that which was in it before the late diſmal Cataſtrophe.

By admitting this Number, it will, by the Bill of Mortality of the Year 1631, appear, that there died, in the ſaid twelve thouſand Houſes, two thouſand four hundred and fifty-nine Perſons of common Diſtempers; and of the Plague, ninety-ſeven; out of which I compute, that three would have died of common Diſtempers, which being added to the above Number, the Sum Total of Perſons that died, and would have died (had there been no Peſtilence at that Time) of common Diſtempers in the twelve thouſand Houſes within the City Wall in the ſaid Year, will appear to be two thouſand four hundred and ſixty-two.

But as, by my aforeſaid additional Account of Burials *Anno* 1729, there appears to have died within the City and Suburbs of *London* three thouſand and thirty-eight Perſons not taken notice of in the Pariſh Clerks Account, a Number proportionable, not inſerted in the Bill of Mortality, muſt have died in that Diſtrict in the Year 1631.

This Defect I ſhall ſupply after the ſame Manner I have done that of the ſaid Year 1729. But, as in the Year 1631 there were no Burial Grounds within this City or Suburbs belonging to Diſſenters, I ſhall only reckon a Number proportionable to that which died in the ſaid Diſtrict *Anno* 1729, and were buried in the ſeveral Extraparochial Church Cemeteries and circumjacent Pariſh Burial Places, not mentioned in the Bill of Mortality.

By an Abſtract from the above-ſpecified additional Account of Burials *Anno* 1729, it appears that there died in this City and Suburbs in the ſaid Year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighteen Perſons, that were buried in the aforeſaid Extraparochial Church Cemeteries and circumjacent Pariſh Burial Places, not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality.

And as by the ſaid Bill of Mortality there appears to have been buried in the ninety-ſeven Pariſhes within the City Wall in the Year 1631, two thouſand four hundred and ſixty-two Perſons; ſo the Number that died in the ſame Diſtrict in the ſaid Year, (and was buried in the Cemeteries and Places aforeſaid, without being taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality) according to the Proportion of the additional Number *Anno* 1729, muſt be one hundred and forty-two; which being added to the above Sum, the Number of Perſons that died in the twelve thouſand Houſes within the City Wall in the ſaid Year, 1631, will appear to be two thouſand ſix hundred and four; therefore a proportionable Number of fifty-three muſt have died in two hundred and forty-eight, which I ſuppoſe to have been the Number of Houſes then in the Ward of *Alderſgate within*, as there are therein at preſent.

The ſaid Number of fifty-three being deducted from the above-mentioned Sum Total of Perſons that died in the ninety-ſeven Pariſhes within the City Wall in the Year 1631, the remaining Number will be two thouſand five hundred and fifty-one, which is the ſtated Number of Perſons that died in all the other Wards within the City Wall; whereby the Ward of *Alderſgate within*, and its Inhabitants, are wholly excluded from having any Share in the following Calculation.

Having paved the Way for diſcovering the Number of the Inhabitants of this great City, I ſhall ſubjoin an Account of the caſtrated Wards, with the reſpective Numbers of Inhabitants they contained in the Year 1631, as already ſpecified. But no Diſtinction being made in the Return between the *Inner* and *Outer* Parts of *Biſhopſgate* Ward, I was obliged to include the whole; and by the Loſs of the firſt Part of the Pariſh Clerks Regiſter, and *Graunt*'s not diſtinguiſhing between the Pariſh of St. *Botolph* and the other Pariſhes of the ſaid Ward, I was at a loſs how to come at the Number of Perſons buried therein, till I had recourſe to the Pariſh Regiſter, from which I took the Number of Perſons interred there in the ſeveral Years of the firſt here under-ſpecified Novenary Account, as will quickly appear; and as the Pariſh of St. *Botolph* conſiſts only of the Out-part of *Biſhopſgate* Ward, it anſwers my preſent Purpoſe in all Reſpects, as if the Parts had not been confounded.

An Account of the caſtrated Wards.

Wards.	Perſons.
Aldgate — — —	4763
Baſſiſhaw — — —	1006
Billingſgate — — —	2597
Biſhopſgate — — —	7788
Breadſtreet — — —	2568
Bridge within — — —	2392
Broadſtreet — — —	3503
Candlewick — — —	1696
Caſtle-Baynard — — —	4793
Cheap — — —	2500
Coleman-ſtreet — — —	2634
Cordwainer — — —	2238
Cornhill — — —	1439
Cripplegate within — —	4231
Dowgate — — —	3516
Farringdon within — —	8770
Langbourn — — —	3168
Limeſtreet — — —	1107
Queenhithe — — —	3358
Tower — — —	4248
Vintry — — —	2742
Walbrook — — —	2069
Number Total —	73126

And for a greater Certainty in calculating the preſent Number of the Inhabitants of this great City, I ſhall form two Novenary Accounts of Burials; the firſt whereof (to prevent an Advantage by an Increaſe of the Number of Citizens, by inſerting the eight Years immediately following that of 1631) ſhall be compoſed of the Year 1631, (wherein the Number of the Inhabitants of the City

ty was taken as aforeſaid) the four Years immediately preceding the ſame, and the four ſubſequent thereto.

This Account will conſiſt of five Columns, the firſt whereof will contain the Years which form the Novenary; the ſecond, the Numbers of Perſons that were buried in the caſtrated Wards; the third, thoſe that were buried in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*; the fourth, the additional Numbers of Perſons that were buried in the Extraparochial Cemeteries and neighbouring Pariſhes, not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality; and the fifth, the Numbers Total, with their proper Medium.

The ſecond Novenary Account will likewiſe be compoſed of five Columns; the firſt whereof will compriſe the Years of the Novenary; the ſecond, the Numbers of Perſons buried according to the Bill of Mortality; the third, the Numbers of Perſons buried in the Pariſh of St. *George Hanover-Square*, not inſerted in the ſaid Bill of Mortality; the fourth, the additional Numbers of Perſons that died in the City and Suburbs, not taken notice of in the Pariſh Clerks Account; and the fifth, the Numbers Total, with their proper Medium.

Before I proceed, it will be neceſſary to premiſe a few Things for the better underſtanding the following Novenary Accounts.

As by an Abſtract from my additional Account of Burials in the Year 1729, there appears to have died in the City and Suburbs of *London* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighteen Perſons, not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality, a Number proportionable muſt have died in the above-named Wards and Pariſh in each Year of the firſt Novenary Account. Therefore, as it appears in the ſaid Novenary Account, that in the Year 1631 there were buried in the ſaid Wards and Pariſh (excluſive of the caſtrated Plague Number abovementioned) two thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-one Perſons, according to the Bill of Mortality and the Pariſh Regiſter of St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*; the additional Number of Burials, not taken notice of in the ſaid Bill of Mortality, muſt have amounted to one hundred and fifty-four; according to which, an additional Number in proportion muſt have died in each of the other Years of the ſaid Novenary Account, as will preſently appear.

In the Pariſh of St. *George Hanover-Square*, a much greater Number of Perſons is buried, than inſerted in the Bill of Mortality, for which the Pariſh Clerk can beſt aſſign a Reaſon; and conſidering that the Number concealed immediately belongs to, and ought to be inſerted in the ſaid Bill of Mortality, I ſhall therefore redreſs this unjuſtifiable Practice from the Pariſh Regiſter for the Time of the ſecond Novenary Account: But as the Number in the Bill of Mortality ſaid to be buried in this Pariſh *Anno* 1730, exceeds that of the Pariſh Regiſter by eighteen, I ſhall ſubtract the Surplus of this Year from 548, the concealed Number of the preceeding, and, by dividing the remaining Part, ſhall give to each of the ſaid Years 265 of the ſame.

As in the above-ſpecified additional Account of Burials in the Year 1729, there appears to have died in this City and Suburbs three thouſand and thirty-eight Perſons, more than taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality; an additional Number in proportion to it muſt have died in each of the other Years of the ſecond Novenary Account, as will preſently appear.

The First Novenary Account.

Years.	Buried in the Caſt. Wards.	Buried in St. Botolph's.	Buried addi. Numbers.	Numbers Total.
1627	2325	198	145	2668
1628	2412	276	155	2843
1629	2536	276	162	2974
1630	2506	238	158	2902
1631	2459	222	154	2835
1632	2704	289	173	3166
1633	2378	256	152	2786
1634	2937	319	188	3444
1635	2742	286	175	3203
General Total	—	—	—	26837
Deduct for *Alderſgate Ward within*			—	53
Remains	—	—	—	26784
Medium	—	—	—	2976

During the Time of this Novenary Account, four hundred and fifty-one Perſons died of the Plague in the Wards and Pariſh therein mention'd, three and a half of whom (as already obſerved) I compute would have died of common Diſtempers out of each hundred; which amounting to ſixteen, I have included the ſame in the general Total aforeſaid; from which having deducted fifty-three for the Excluſion of the Ward of *Alderſgate within*, 'tis thereby reduced to 26784; the Medium of which being 2976, is the Number of Perſons that died out of the 73126 Inhabitants of the twenty-two Wards above ſpecified.

The Second Novenary Account.

Years.	Buried accor. Bill Mortal.	Buried inSt. GeorgeHan.	Buried addi. Numbers.	Numbers Total.
1729	29722	265	3038	33025
1730	26761	265	2735	29761
1731	25262	172	2582	28016
1732	23358	202	2387	25947
1733	29233	265	2988	32486
1734	26062	150	2663	28875
1735	23538	232	2405	26175
1736	27581	260	2819	30660
1737	27823	271	2843	30937
General Total	—		—	265882
Medium	—	—	—	29542

As it appears that the Number of two thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-ſix Perſons, the Medium of the firſt Novenary Account, died out of ſeventy-three thouſand one hundred and twenty-ſix, the Inhabitants of the aforeſaid twenty-two Wards; ſo the Number of twenty-nine thouſand five hundred and forty-two, the Medium of the ſecond Novenary Account, muſt have died out of ſeven hundred and twenty-five thouſand nine hundred and three, which is the preſent Number of the Inhabitants of the great and opulent City of *London*.

This Number of the Inhabitants of the City and Suburbs of *London* almoſt agrees with that of the Pariſh of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, taken in the Year 1711, by Order of the Commiſſioners for building fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality; by which Account it appears, that the ſaid Pariſh contained two thouſand nine hundred and ninety-nine Houſes, which were in-

habited by twenty thouſand nine hundred and ninety-three Perſons, which is juſt ſeven to each Houſe. But as there are other Pariſhes in the Suburbs of *London*, where the like Number of Houſes contain more People than the above, I think it will not be controverted, that the ſeven hundred and twenty-five thouſand nine hundred and three Perſons aforeſaid, calculated to be the preſent Number of the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, is as near as can be reckoned, without numbering the People.

Having the Bills of Mortality now before me, I think it will not be amiſs (though foreign to the Work in hand) to undeceive the Publick in three Particulars.

1. Much the greateſt Part of Mankind are of Opinion, that there are two Females to one Male of the human Species; but that this is a palpable Error, is manifeſt from the Accounts of Chriſtenings and Burials ſpecified in the Bills of Mortality, from the Year 1657, to that of 1738: During which Time of eighty Years, there appears to have been chriſtened ſix hundred and nineteen thouſand one hundred and eighty-ſeven Males; and five hundred eighty-five thouſand three hundred and thirty-four Females; and buried nine hundred ninety-four thouſand ſix hundred and fifty-ſix Males; and Females, nine hundred ſixty-five thouſand two hundred and ninety-eight; which in the Chriſtenings amount to thirty-three thouſand eight hundred and fifty-three more Males than Females, which is Five and a Half *per Cent.* in favour of the former; and in the Burials, twenty-nine thouſand three hundred and fifty-eight, which is likewiſe Three *per Cent.* in favour of the Males. This is a double Demonſtration, that there are conſiderably more Males than Females.

Proportion of Males and Females.

This Majority in Favour of the Males is by our Naturaliſts ſaid to be deſigned by Nature for the Support of that Part of the human Species, which is more liable to be deſtroyed by War than the other. But as War is only caſual, and not perpetual, I am of Opinion, that this ſupernumerary Supply is deſigned by Nature as a conſtant Remedy againſt inceſſant Contingencies, which the Males are more obnoxious to, both by Land and Water, than the Females; therefore a continual ſupernumerary Supply is very neceſſary.

2. It is likewiſe generally believed, that not one Perſon in a thouſand lives to the Age of ſeventy or eighty.

That this is an idle Notion, I ſhall demonſtrate from the Bills of Mortality, by an Account of the Numbers of Perſons of all Ages that died within the Diſtrict of the ſaid Bill, as ſpecified in the following Decenary Account, together with their Numbers Totals and proper Mediums, with the Number that died out of each Hundred of the Ages therein mentioned.

A Decenary Account of all the Perſons that were buried in the City and Suburbs of London, *according to the Bill of Mortality, with the ſeveral Ages they died at.*

Ages. Years.	Buried 1728.	Buried 1729.	Buried 1730.	Buried 1731.	Buried 1732.	Buried 1733.	Buried 1734.	Buried 1735.	Buried 1736.	Buried 1737.	Numb. Total.	Medium.	Died in a Hund.		Died in a Thouſand.	
														ths		ths
Under Two Yrs. of Age	9851	10735	10368	9907	9502	11738	10752	9672	10580	10054	103159	10315	38	6	0	0
Between Two and Five	2407	2516	2448	2096	1517	2409	2830	1963	2706	2613	23505	2350	8	7	0	0
Five and Ten	1038	1056	1092	932	716	957	1228	755	993	1008	9775	977	3	6	0	0
Ten and Twenty	950	999	901	806	611	754	829	691	816	885	8242	824	3	8	0	0
Twenty and Thirty	2254	2371	2048	1916	1627	1857	1718	1605	2135	2241	19776	1977	7	4	0	0
Thirty and Forty	2490	2784	2471	2351	2175	2564	2212	2158	2445	2652	24302	2430	9	9	0	0
Forty and Fifty	2624	2698	2373	2261	2121	2685	2154	2138	2357	2578	23989	2398	8	9	0	0
Fifty and Sixty	2123	2338	1713	1839	1741	2196	1668	1684	2121	2270	19693	1969	7	3	0	0
Sixty and Seventy	1863	1938	1577	1500	1581	1871	1324	1339	1666	2650	16309	1630	6	1	0	0
Seventy and Eighty	1290	1375	1001	913	974	1188	793	872	1114	1164	10684	1068	3	9	0	0
Eighty and Ninety	785	769	622	628	660	804	484	565	557	576	5750	575	2	1	0	0
Ninety and a Hundred	135	143	138	108	121	198	66	84	83	127	1203	120	0	0	4	4
															In	10000
A Hund. and upwards	5	7	9	5	12	12	4	12	4	5	63	7½	0	0	2	8

The Reader may, in this Decenary Account, obſerve, that the long prevailing Notion abovementioned is entirely deſtroyed by a Demonſtration, that about Four in the Hundred live till between ſeventy and eighty Years of Age, above Two in the Hundred till between eighty and ninety, and near One in Two hundred to upwards of ninety.

3. It is alſo the common Opinion, that the Diſſenters of all Denominations, together with the *French Calviniſts*, *Lutherans*, *Greeks*, *Papiſts*, *Jews*, &c. in this City and Suburbs, are equal in Number to the Members of the eſtabliſhed Church: That this is a very great Error, I ſhall preſently make appear.

By the Medium of the ſecond Novenary Account above-ſpecified, there appears to have been buried within the City and Suburbs of *London*, and the Pariſhes circumjacent, twenty-nine thouſand five hundred and forty-two Perſons; of which, in the Year 1729, according to my additional Account of Burials, only one thouſand two hundred and thirty were interred in the ſeveral Cemeteries belonging to the Diſſenters and Foreigners; but as great Numbers of the ſaid People are buried in Parochial Burial Grounds, I ſhall endeavour to come as near the Number of the ſame as I can, by the following Method of Calculation.

As the Meeting-houſes of the ſeveral Denominations within the City and Suburbs of *London*, both *Britiſh* and Foreign, amount to one hundred and forty-ſix, I ſhall put them all upon the Foot of thoſe of the Quakers, (of whoſe Funerals we have a very exact and faithful Account) which being twelve in Number, there died out of the People belonging to the ſame, in the Year 1729, as already mentioned, two hundred and forty-ſix Perſons, which is juſt twenty and a Half out of each Congregation; which being multiplied by one hundred and forty-ſix (the Number of Meeting-houſes and foreign Chapels within the Bill of Mortality) the Sum Total will be two thouſand nine hundred and twenty.

Quak. Gen. Regiſt.

But leſt it ſhould be objected, that ſix of the Quakers Places of Worſhip are but Half-Meetings, by their being uſed only once on a *Sunday*; I ſhall therefore reduce the Number of their Congregations to Nine, which I imagine will thereby be rendered more numerous than the other Meetings at a Medium. This Opinion will be much corroborated, if we conſider the many ſmall Congregations belonging to other Diſſenters, and to divers foreign Churches.

By this Conceſſion, the Number of Perſons that will then be ſaid to die out of each of the ſaid 146 Congregations will be twenty-ſeven, which in the whole will amount to three thouſand nine hundred and forty-two. This Number being far ſhort of 14771, the Moiety of 29542, the Medium of the Burials of this City and Suburbs during the Time of the ſecond Novenary Account above ſpecified, it does thereby appear, that the Diſſenters, *&c.* above-mentioned, inſtead of being equal in Number to the Members of the Eſtabliſhed Church, are only as One to Seven and a Half of the ſame.

CHAP. IV.

Certain Parallels between London *and divers other great Cities, both antient and modern.*

AS I have in the preceding Account endeavoured to diſcover the Numbers of the Houſes and Inhabitants of this great City, I ſhall now attempt to draw divers Parallels between it and ſome of the moſt celebrated Cities, both antient and modern; and in regard to Antiquity, ſhall begin with the moſt antient.

A Parallel between London *and* Nineveh. Diod. Sic. Hiſt. Lib.

Nineveh, the celebrated Capital of the *Aſſyrian* Empire, was founded by *Ninus*, and incloſed with a mighty Wall, of four hundred and eighty Furlongs, or ſixty *Engliſh* Miles, in Circumference, of the Height of one hundred Feet, and of ſuch a prodigious Thickneſs, that three Chariots could commodiouſly drive a-breaſt on the Top thereof: And as an Embelliſhment to this magnificent Structure, it was adorned with fifteen hundred Towers, of the Altitude of two hundred Feet each; but the ſame being built in the Form of a Parallelogram, it did not incloſe ſo great a Quantity of Ground as the Wall of the City of *Babylon*, tho' of the ſame Extent.

That this City was built with hollow Squares, like that of *Babylon*, is manifeſt, by *Nebuchadnezzar*'s having taken his Plan therefrom for the rebuilding of that City: But a greater Inſtance thereof, is, the long and vigorous Defence it made againſt *Arbaces*, the *Mede*, who beſieged it cloſely for the Space of two Years; and, without a conſtant Supply of Corn and other Neceſſaries growing therein, it could not poſſibly have held out ſo long, conſidering the vaſt Number of its Inhabitants, which from Scripture appear to have been very great; for, according to the Prophet *Jonah*, it contained more than one hundred and twenty thouſand Perſons that could not diſtinguiſh between their Right and Left Hands, that is, were incapable of providing for themſelves.

Ibid.

Jonah. c. iv. ver. 11.

This vaſt indefinite Number of helpleſs Infants I ſhall compute at one hundred and thirty thouſand; and, according to the modern Method of Calculation, ſhall reckon the ſame to have been three Tenths of the Inhabitants of that great City; whereby the Number of its Citizens will appear to have amounted to four hundred and three thouſand; which is 32 2903 leſs than that of *London*.

A Parallel between London *and* Babylon.

Babylon, the renowned Metropolis of the *Chaldean* Monarchy, was founded by *Semiramis*; or, according to ſome, by *Belus*, the Father of *Ninus*, and Father-in-Law to *Semiramis*. Be that as it will, it was greatly inlarged by *Nebuchadnezzar*, who, converting the ſame into a ſquare Form, incloſed it with a ſtupendous Wall, each Side of which being one hundred and twenty Furlongs in Length, made the whole Incloſure ſixty *Engliſh* Miles in Circumference. This wonderful Wall, which was three hundred and fifty Feet in Height, and eighty-ſeven in Thickneſs, was adorned with two hundred and fifty ſtately Towers; and in each Side thereof were twenty-five Brazen Gates, equidiſtant; from which, in right Lines, ran ſo many Streets, traverſing each other, to their adverſe Gates; ſo that the whole Number of Streets were juſt fifty, of the Breadth of one hundred and fifty Feet each, which formed ſix hundred and ſeventy-ſix Squares; and within the Wall on each Side, at the Diſtance of two hundred Feet, were the exterior Rows of Houſes, fronting the Wall on all Sides; thoſe Spaces, each of two hundred Feet wide, together with the Breadth of the Streets, occupied eight thouſand ſeven hundred Feet; whereby is ſhewn, that the Space left for each Square was a Quadrate of two thouſand eight hundred and eighty-ſix Feet on all Sides; the Houſes whereof fronted the Streets, and the internal Spaces, or Squares, were employed in Agriculture, the Produce of which was a conſtant Supply to the Citizens, and of great Service to them during a Siege, eſpecially that by *Cyrus*, wherein they ſo long and gallantly withſtood the numerous and deſperate Attacks of that potent Prince.

Diod. Sic. Hiſt. Lib.

Quint. Curt. in vit. Alex.

Herod. Hiſt. lib. 1.

The Houſes, which bounded thoſe ſpacious Squares, were not, according to the *European* Manner, contiguous; but ſtood at a conſiderable Diſtance, tho' not, as by ſome imagined, for preventing the Danger of Fire, but for a free Circulation of Air in that hot Climate: And conſidering the ſtupendous and ſurprizing Publick Structures in and about this City, ſuch as its prodigious Wall; the wonderful Temple of *Belus*, the vaſt Tower of which, according to *Bochartus*, was that erected at the Confuſion of Languages, as mentioned in Scripture; the old and new Palaces; and the amazing hanging Gardens; which together took up the Space of fifteen of the aforeſaid Squares: From the Grandeur and Magnificence of theſe ſtupendous Works (which is none of my Buſineſs to deſcribe), we may reaſonably conclude, that the private Buildings were anſwerable to the Publick. Therefore I am of Opinion, that the Citizens Houſes may juſtly be ſuppoſed, at a Medium, to have been fifty Feet in Front, and the Spaces intermediate of the ſame Dimenſions.

Quint. Curt. in vit. Alex.

Phaleg. p. 1. lib. 2. c. 9.

But

But leſt I ſhould exceed in Number, I ſhall only reckon them at half the Extent, and the interjacent Spaces at the ſame Proportion; according to which, the four Fronts of each Square muſt have contained two hundred and thirty-two Houſes; which being multiplied by 676, the Number of the ſaid Squares, the Total will appear to be 156832, provided all the ſaid Squares had been built; but that they were not, is manifeſt, by a celebrated Author, who tells us, that upon *Alexander* the Great's Arrival at *Babylon*, there were only eighty Furlongs of the City built (the other Part, being imployed in Agriculture, was plowed and ſown); this I ſhall in the moſt favourable Senſe take to be meant Furlongs ſquare; and the ſame being multiplied by 80, it will appear there were only ſix thouſand four hundred ſquare Furlongs built upon; whereas the City conſiſted of fourteen thouſand four hundred; and the former being only two and a Quarter of the latter, ſhews, that the Number of Houſes thereon erected, only amounted to ſixty-nine thouſand ſeven hundred and three, each of which I ſhall reckon to have contained ſeven Perſons, (which is about the ſame Number reckoned to thoſe of *London*, tho' a maritime City) which in the whole will amount to four hundred and eighty-ſeven thouſand nine hundred and twenty-one; which is two hundred and thirty-ſeven thouſand nine hundred and eighty-two leſs than the City of *London* at preſent does contain: Whereby is ſhewn, that *Nineveh* and *Babylon*, the greateſt and moſt celebrated Cities of Antiquity, and the Capitals of two of the moſt renowned Empires, only contained one hundred ſixty-five thouſand and eighteen Inhabitants more than the the City of *London* alone.

A Parallel between London *and* Jeruſalem.

The next City I ſhall inquire into, in reſpect to its Magnitude and Number of Inhabitants, is *Jeruſalem*, once the Capital and Royal Seat of the Kings of *Judea*, whoſe King *Jehoſaphat* is ſaid to have kept one million one hundred and ſixty thouſand mighty Men of Valour, who always attended upon him in *Jeruſalem*, beſides his other Forces, which garriſoned all the other Fortreſſes of the Kingdom!

2 Chron. c. xvii. ver. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

That this is a Miſtake occaſioned by ſome illiterate Tranſcriber, I think, will not be denied by any who has the leaſt Regard for the Honour of the Sacred Scriptures, for the following Reaſons:

I. When *David*, King of *Iſrael*, numbered the People about a Century before, all the Men of the twelve Tribes, that were capable of bearing Arms, were found to amount to no more than one Million three hundred thouſand, which is only one hundred and forty thouſand more, than thoſe ſaid to be in *Jeruſalem*, the Capital City of one of the Tribes only, *about an Age after*.

2 Sam. c. xxiv. v. 9.

II. By the beſt Accounts we have of the Number of the *Roman* Forces in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, they conſiſted of twenty-three Legions, compoſed of one hundred ſixty-ſeven thouſand five hundred Men; but this Number, including the Auxiliaries, was afterwards increaſed to five hundred and eleven thouſand two hundred and thirty-two. And the greateſt Number that appears ever to have been muſtered by the mighty *Romans*, only amounted to ſeven hundred thouſand Foot, and ſeventy thouſand Horſe. Whereas, if *Jehoſaphat*'s Troops in the Country be added to thoſe in the City, I think I may venture to call them about double the Number of thoſe kept by the Maſters of the World, at the Height of their Empire; to whoſe Dominions, the ſmall Kingdom of *Judea* was but as a Hand's Breadth. And even when the *Romans* were in Poſſeſſion of the ſame, they kept not above five hundred and eleven thouſand two hundred and thirty-two, as above-mentioned.

Xiphil. Abridg. Dion. Caſſ. Dempſt. de Antiq. Rom.

Polyb. Gen. Hiſt.

III. Perhaps it may be alledged, that the aforeſaid prodigious Number of Troops conſiſted of all the defenſible Males in *Jeruſalem*: If this ſhould be granted, it would be equally amazing; for, by adding a juſt Proportion of old Men, Women and Children thereto, it would amount to more Millions than Half the People of *England*: Whereas, according to the Deſcription of the Kingdom of *Judea*, by *Hecateus*, who made ſome curious Obſervations thereon, it was to *England*, only as one to eleven. And conſidering the mountainous Nature of that Country, it cannot reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have contained one Fifth of the People that *England* does.

Joſeph. contr. Apion.

Joſephus, ſpeaking of the Siege of *Jeruſalem* by *Titus* the Son of *Veſpaſian*, tells us, that the Number of People ſhut up therein by the *Romans*, amounted to two Millions five hundred and fifty-ſix thouſand! If this Account ſhould be admitted, it muſt then be acknowledged, that this prodigious Multitude not only conſiſted of all the Inhabitants of *Jeruſalem*, but likewiſe of the collective Body of the *Jewiſh* Nation, aſſembled from all Parts of the Kingdom of *Judea* and the neighbouring Nations, who, according to their Law, were met at this time to celebrate the anniverſary Feaſt of the Paſſover.

Joſeph. de Bel. Jud.

That this Relation can be true, I think, is impoſſible; for without mentioning the Impoſſibility of laying in a Stock of Proviſions ſufficient to ſupport ſuch an immenſe Multitude during a Siege, they could not poſſibly be lodged in ſo ſmall a City, where the Houſes, according to the Oriental Manner of Conſtruction, were generally but one Story high: Therefore my Author, before the Publication of ſo monſtrous an Account, ought firſt to have conſidered, that *Jeruſalem*, according to Menſuration, as related by himſelf, was, in *Engliſh* Meaſure, only four Miles and two hundred and twenty Yards in Circumference; and that the ſame was not only ſurrounded with a treble Wall, but it likewiſe contained the Mounts *Moriah* and *Sion*; on the former was ſituate the Temple, and on the latter the Palace of *David*, which, together with divers craggy Rocks and vaſt Declivities, occupied a conſiderable Part of the incloſed Ground. And had the City been a Flat of a Mile ſquare, (which it was far ſhort of) it would only have afforded about a ſquare Yard of Ground for each Perſon of the immenſe Number aforeſaid to have ſtood upon. This of itſelf is not only ſufficient to ſhew the Abſurdity and Falſity of *Joſephus*'s Account, but likewiſe to confirm that of *Hecateus*, wherein is ſhewn, that the Number of the Inhabitants of *Jeruſalem* only amounted to one hundred and fifty thouſand; a very great Number for a Place, which by its Situation was rendered

Ibid.

dered deſtitute both of Manufactures and Commerce; for the Citizens chiefly depending upon the Altar, ſupported themſelves by entertaining thoſe that came to ſacrifice!

By what has been ſaid of the City of *Jeruſalem*, it does appear, that the Number of its Inhabitants only amounted to about one Fifth of thoſe of the City of *London*.

A Parallel between London *and* Antient Rome.

Rome, once the Miſtreſs of the Univerſe, was a very large and ſtately City, but in reſpect to its Magnitude, at the Height of its Empire, divers Authors have been egregiouſly miſled, by a palpable Miſtake committed by *Vopiſcus*, who aſſerts, that the Wall, wherewith the Emperor *Aurelian* incompaſſed *Rome*, was fifty Miles in Circumference. But that the preſent Wall is the utmoſt Boundary the City of *Rome* ever had, I imagine, will appear by its being built before the Reign of *Aurelian*; for that Prince only made an Addition thereto, by incloſing the *Campus Martius*, and *Tranſtiberine* Region or Ward: This Extenſion of the Wall was by virtue of a Law, whereby every Emperor that inlarged the Bounds of the Empire, was impowered to inlarge thoſe of the City, by extending its Wall, as was formerly done by *Auguſtus*, *Nero*, and *Trajan*. And as the City and Empire of *Rome* were at their utmoſt Extent in the Reign of *Aurelian*; I therefore conclude, that if there had been any other Suburb contiguous to the Wall, the ſaid Emperor would, in all Probability, have incloſed the ſame, as well as the above-mentioned, after whoſe Reign, both City and Empire gradually decreaſed.

Vopiſc. in vit. Aurel.

Donat. Rom. vet. ac rec.

In the Reign of *Honorius*, about an hundred and fifty Years after the Demiſe of *Aurelian*, *Alarich* the *Goth*, by a treble Siege and Reduction of *Rome*, having greatly indamaged the Walls of the City, they were ſoon after repaired by *Honorius*, as appears by ſeveral Inſcriptions and other Monuments; which manifeſtly ſhew the preſent Wall to be the ſame that ſtood in the Time of *Aurelian*, which is confirmed by moſt of our Hiſtorians and Antiquaries; and yet this antient Wall, with all its Meanders, is not thirteen Miles in Circumference; and, excluding the Sinuoſities of the ſame, the City is not above ten Miles in Circuit. Beſides, if the antient Wall of *Rome* had been fifty Miles in Extent, it muſt have extended itſelf many Miles beyond the preſent, in which Space it muſt have incloſed a great Number of Publick Edifices: But that ever the Veſtigia of any ſuch Structures were there diſcovered, is more than I can learn. Whereas, within the preſent Wall, the Sites of the *Fora Civilia* and *Fora Venalia*, *&c.* are well known, and the Remains of many of the moſt celebrated and magnificent Edifices ſtill appear.

Ibid. Nardin. Antiq. Rom.

Many Methods are uſed to make the antient City of *Rome* appear to have been of a vaſt Magnitude, but none I imagine ſo ridiculous as that of *Heliogabalus*; who commanded all the Cobwebs within the City to be gathered together, which being weighed, amounted to ten thouſand Pounds in Weight: If this ſhould be admitted to anſwer the End it was brought for, it would be no difficult Matter to prove, that antient *Rome* was above fifty Times bigger than *London*; for 'tis much to be queſtioned, whether, after the ſtricteſt Search, two hundred Weight of Cobwebs could be found in this vaſt City. But this, inſtead of ſerving what it was brought for, tends only to ſhew the Poverty and Naſtineſs of the *Romans*; which is confirmed by *Plautus*, who tells us, that the antient *Romans* were for many Ages ſo poor, that they lived upon Pap.

Lipſii Rom. illuſtr.

Plaut. in Moſt. Act. 3. Scen. 2.

Two Authors have racked their Brains for the Inlargement of Old *Rome*, but to very little Purpoſe: The former ſays, 'Tis plain that the City of *Rome* was double, one part walled, and the other not, and being full of Houſes, it incircled the former on all Sides, making the Circumference of the whole forty-two Miles; and that afterwards the Emperor *Aurelian* ſo extended the Wall, that the City was near fifty Miles in Compaſs; to which many of our Authors have implicitly aſſented, without giving themſelves the Trouble of inquiring into the Truth of this Aſſertion. However, my Author further adds, that hitherto we have ſeen a double *Rome*; but it ſeems there was a Third without Incloſure, compoſed of divers Towns, joined by the intermediate Houſes. Here he ſeems to have ſtrained his Author's Meaning, whom I take to ſignify, that *Rome*, like *London*, was ſurrounded by a Number of Villages, with ſtraggling Houſes leading thither, and not an additional Suburb, where the Buildings were contiguous. Be that as it will, according to his Method of Computation, the City of *Rome* muſt have been, at leaſt, one hundred Miles in Compaſs; yet without any other Foundation, than the Fertility of his own Invention; for the Author on whom he depends acquaints us, that in the Reign of *Veſpaſian* the Number of Streets in the City of *Rome* only amounted to two hundred and ſixty-five, which are, by *Publius Victor*, increaſed to four hundred and twenty-four; a Number very improper to compoſe a City of one hundred Miles in Circumference! whereas there's above twelve times the Number in *London*, tho' not a twentieth Part ſo big as the fictitious Magnitude of antient *Rome*.

Plin. Nat. Hiſt. lib. 3. cap. 5.

Ibid. Pub. Vict. de Region. Rom.

And the latter, with the moſt amazing Aſſurance, tells us, that including the Suburbs of antient *Rome*, it was eighteen times bigger than the Cities of *London* and *Paris* put together; and if he ſhould add the *Tractus Tiberinus*, it would then be above twenty times the Dimenſions of both. But this Author having juſt before unluckily acquainted us, that the *Tranſtiberine* Part of *Rome* was only three Miles in Circumference, which he having unhappily forgot, has occaſioned his makeing a new and abſurd Declaration, that the ſaid ſmall Tract of two Miles in Length, including the Sinuoſities of the Wall, otherwiſe, were longeſt, not a Mile and a Half, and about a Mile in Depth, but being of a triangular Form, does not contain a Quantity of Ground anſwerable to its Length and Depth: This is the Spot of Ground by our judicious Author ſaid to be above twice as big as the Cities of *London* and *Paris*.

Voſſ. vari. Obſervat.

A little further his Head ſeems to be quite turned, by aſſerting, that modern *Rome* does not contain the two hundredth Part of the antient, notwithſtanding his having admitted, that excluding the Windings of the Wall, the preſent City of *Rome* is but ten Miles in Circuit. Therefore,

Ibid.

con-

conſidering the many Inconſiſtencies and Abſurdities of thoſe Authors, I am of Opinion, that, inſtead of a further Anſwer, 'twill be ſufficient to remind them, that *Tuſculum*, *Tully*'s Country Seat, *&c.* were at the ſame Diſtance from antient *Rome*, as they are from the modern.

As Authors diſagree in reſpect to the Dimenſions of antient *Rome*, ſo do they likewiſe in regard to the Number of its Streets and Houſes, tho' not ſo widely. By *Pliny* they are reckoned at two hundred and ſixty-five; by ſome at two hundred and ninety-four; and by *Publius Victor*, already named, at four hundred and twenty-four; and the Number of Houſes at forty-one, forty, and forty-ſix thouſand, and the higheſt at forty-ſeven thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-ſeven; which conſiſted of forty-five thouſand nine hundred and forty-ſix *Inſulæ*, or ſmall Houſes, and nineteen hundred and thirty-one *Domus's*, or Palaces, (a very great Number, conſidering the numerous Edifices, magnificent publick Structures, and void Spaces between the ſeveral Houſes of the City) which we are told rather reſembled ſmall Towns than Palaces, each of which having contained a Theatre, Portico's, Seats of Juſtice, Temples, Wells and Bathing-Places. But that of *Nero* excelling all the reſt in Magnitude, its ſtately Galleries, of three Rows of Pillars each, were a Mile in Length; it contained divers Fields of Arable Land, Meadows and Vineyards, Woods ſtocked with a Variety of tame and wild Beaſts, and a great Lake, reſembling a Sea, incircled with Houſes, repreſenting a City.

Pub. Vict. de Region. Rom.

Lipſii Rom. illuſtr. Sueton. in Vit. Nero.

Beſides theſe Palaces, there were in *Rome* a great Number of ſumptuous publick Structures, *viz.* Temples for the Celebration of Religious Worſhip, Theatres, and Amphitheatres, for Stage-plays; Circo's, for the Solemnization of divers Sorts of Games; *Naumachiæ*, for the Repreſentation of naval Engagements; *Odeums*, for the Rehearſal of muſical Entertainments; *Stadia*, for the running of Men and Horſes; *Xyſti*, for Wreſtlers to exerciſe in; and *Curiæ*, both Religious and Civil, the former for regulating the Rites belonging to Divine Worſhip in, and the latter for publick Conventions, *viz. Senacula*, where the Senate aſſembled, to give Audience to Ambaſſadors; *Baſilicæ*, for Courts of Judicature, *&c.* The *Fora* were of two Sorts, *Civilia* and *Venalia*; the firſt for Courts of Juſtice, and the laſt for Publick Markets; together with a great Number of Portico's, Triumphal Arches, Coloſſus's, Columns, Obeliſks, Pyramids, Trophies, Bagnio's, Aqueducts, *Cloacæ*, Publick Gardens, Ways, Walks, Camps and Fields.

Onuph. Panvin. Topogr. Rom.

Conſidering the great Variety of theſe Publick Edifices, and that there were a Multiplicity of each, I am of Opinion, they muſt have occupied above two Thirds of the Area of the City.

As Authors have widely differed, in reſpect to the Dimenſions and Number of Streets in antient *Rome*, ſo have they no leſs (eſpecially our own) fallen into a groſs Miſtake, in regard to the Number of its Inhabitants, by not making a proper Diſtinction between the thirty-one Ruſtick Tribes, that inhabited the circumjacent Countries, and the four Urbanick Tribes that dwelt in the City; which being confounded, are all generally taken for Inhabitants of the City, which has occaſioned infinite Blunders among Hiſtorians in that reſpect; all having been unjuſtly reckoned for Inhabitants of the City, that were muſtered at the *Luſtra*, or general Reviews; which, at firſt, were all the defenſible Men of the thirty-five Tribes, that conſtituted the *Roman* State, who, as they enlarged their Dominions, admitted whole Cities, States and Nations into the Freedom of their City, whereby they were intitled to the Appellation of *Romans* (tho' at the Diſtance of many hundreds of Miles); by which moſt Authors have been led into an Opinion, that when ſo many Millions were muſtered at a *Luſtrum*, they were all Inhabitants of the City of *Rome*; which is acknowledged by one of the greateſt Magnifiers of that City; who ſays, that the *Luſtra* only ſhewed the Grandeur of the Empire, and not of the City: And ſoon after adds, That it is evident, that no Mention is made by any Hiſtorian of the Number of Inhabitants in the City of *Rome*, ſince the Account thereof taken by *Julius Cæſar*, wherein they appear to have been only one hundred and fifty thouſand, to which they were reduced by the Civil War; whereas before they amounted to three hundred and twenty thouſand. However, a modern Author will not allow, that *Rome* at any Time ever had above three hundred thouſand Inhabitants: Tho' one of our own Writers, upon the Authority of *Cheveraux*, has allowed it a Million, without conſidering any thing relating to that City, other than its imaginary Dimenſions. And if we can depend upon what is aſſerted by ſome Authors, that the City of *Athens* was as big as that of *Rome*, and *Alexandria* bigger; then we may juſtly conclude, that *Rome*, in its utmoſt Extent, did not contain near the Number of People that *London* does; which I ſhall endeavour preſently to evince.

Voſſii var. Obſervat.

Plutarch. in Vit. Jul. Cæſ.

Soulign. Compar. Lond. & Rom.

Pett. Polit. Arith.

Diod. Sic. Hiſt. Lib.

The City of *Rome*, at its utmoſt Extent, according to the largeſt Account, contained only forty-ſeven thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-ſeven Houſes; among which were nineteen hundred and thirty-one *Domus's*, or Palaces; and *Inſulæ*, or ſmall Houſes, forty-five thouſand nine hundred and thirty-one; to the firſt of which I ſhall allow one hundred Perſons each, which I imagine to be a Number ſufficient, notwithſtanding the wild and ridiculous Account publiſhed by a certain Author, of the vaſt Number of Domeſticks belonging to ſome of the *Roman* Nobility; which is abſurd to imagine, ſeeing the antient *Romans* were more parſimonious than the modern *Europeans*; however, 'tis rare to find a Perſon of Quality among us, tho' poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of thirty thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, that keeps above fifty Domeſticks; this Number of one hundred Perſons to each of the aforeſaid Palaces, makes the Number Total amount to one hundred and ninety-three thouſand one hundred. And the laſt being only one Room high, it cannot be ſuppoſed they contained many Inhabitants: However, as a Favour, I ſhall allow eight Perſons to each Houſe, which is more than thoſe of *London* contain, tho' above thrice their Altitude; the Sum Total of which making three hundred ſixty-ſeven thouſand four hundred and forty-eight, the ſame being added to that of the Palaces, 'twill, by this Method of Calculation, appear,

Lipſii Rom. illuſtr.

Franc. Bocch. Trat. di Pot. Rom.

pear, that the Inhabitants of antient *Rome* only amounted to five hundred and ſixty thouſand five hundred and forty-eight; which is one hundred ſixty-five thouſand three hundred and fifty-five leſs than the Inhabitants of *London* amount to.

But that the antient City of *Rome* could not have ſo many Inhabitants as I have granted it, I imagine, is demonſtrable from its having only had nine or ten Markets; the principal of which were, the *Boarium*, or Beef Market; the *Suarium*, for Pork; the *Piſtorium*, for Bread; the *Piſcarium*, for Fiſh; the *Olitorium*, for Herbs; and the *Cupedinarium*, for Delicacies; and three hundred and twenty-nine Ovens; than which, I am of Opinion, nothing can more effectually demonſtrate the ſmall Number of the Inhabitants of that celebrated Capital, or more potently corroborate the Opinion of a learned and ingenious Foreigner, that *Rome* never had at any Time three hundred thouſand Citizens, that inhabited the ſame.

Onuph. Panvin. Reip. Rom.

Soulign. Compa. Lond. & Rom.

By what has been ſaid, it may be obſerved, that as the City of *London* contains above treble the Number both of Markets and Ovens that antient *Rome* did; ſo may it reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have contained a proportionable Number of People. Beſides, from the unhappy Situation of *Rome*, upon ſo pitiful a River, it cannot be ſuppoſed to have had any conſiderable Commerce to invite Strangers to ſettle therein; which, of all Things, contributes the moſt towards enriching a City with Inhabitants; as in a particular manner is manifeſt in the City of *London*, which, for ought yet appears, never had its Equal for Opulency, and Number of Inhabitants, tho' not the Metropolis of an overgrown Monarchy. Whereas the antient *Romans* had little elſe to invite Strangers to their Capital, than the Grandeur of their Court, pompous Shews, and other publick Diverſions; who, after having ſatiated themſelves therewith, returned to their reſpective Countries.

A Parallel between London *and* Alexandria.

Diod. Sic. Hiſt. Lib.

Alexandria in *Egypt*, founded by *Alexander the Great*, was a very large and populous City, which, according to a celebrated Author, contained above three hundred thouſand Freemen, beſides Slaves; whereby he was induced to call it the moſt populous of all Cities: And if we allow the Slaves to have been equal in Number to the Free, (which cannot reaſonably be ſuppoſed) it will nevertheleſs appear, that the City of *London* contains one hundred and twenty-five thouſand nine hundred and three Inhabitants more than that of *Alexandria*.

A Parallel between London *and* Moſcow.

Le Brun's Travels. Olear. Ac. Moſcow.

Moſcow, the Metropolis of the *Ruſſian* Empire, by the beſt Accounts, is ten *Engliſh* Miles in Circumference, and in its greateſt Proſperity contained about forty thouſand Houſes; three thouſand whereof being of Stone, the reſt were deſpicable wooden Hovels, of one, or at moſt two Stories high. But this City being deprived of the Nobility and Perſons of Diſtinction, by the Court's Removal to St. *Petersburg*, and of its Buildings by frequent Fires, it is very much reduced, inſomuchthat its Houſes at preſent (1738) are ſaid not to amount to thirty-five thouſand.

And as *Moſcow* is a Place of little Trade, and few or no Manufactures, its mean Cottages cannot be ſuppoſed to be high rented, therefore not crowded with Lodgers; and almoſt every Family having its own Houſe, it can't be very populous; however, as a Favour, I ſhall allow ſeven Perſons to each Houſe; (which is about the ſame Number contained in thoſe of *London*) whereby the Inhabitants of that City will amount to two hundred and forty-five thouſand, which, I think, is a Number too great for a Place in its mean Condition.

A Parallel between London *and* Conſtantinople.

Grel. Voyage Conſtant. Ball. Antiquit. Conſtantinop.

Notwithſtanding the numerous Accounts publiſhed of *Conſtantinople*, the capital City of the *Turkiſh* Empire, we are ſtill in the dark in reſpect to the Number of its Houſes and Inhabitants. However, by the beſt Accounts, we are told, that it is about twelve Miles in Circumference, and four Miles and a Half in Length, one Half whereof being about the Breadth of a Mile, and the other about a Mile and a Half. But this Space, far from being filled with Streets and Houſes, the vaſt Seraglio, or Imperial Palace, with its ſpacious Gardens, occupy a Spot of four Miles in Circumference of the ſame; which, together with the great and numerous Palaces of the Nobility, their extenſive Gardens, and many void Places throughout the whole, are thought to take up one Half of the City.

And conſidering the mean wooden Buildings of the Citizens (beſides their numerous Gardens) of one, or at moſt two Stories high, they muſt require Sites double in Dimenſions to thoſe of *London*, for Conveniencies to tranſact their Affairs in. Therefore I am of Opinion, that the Number of Houſes in this City do not exceed that of *Moſcow*: But leſt it ſhould, I ſhall not only allow it to contain ſixty thouſand, (which is twenty-five thouſand more) but likewiſe ſeven Perſons to each Houſe, which is about the Number contained in thoſe of *London*. By which it will appear, that the Inhabitants of the City of *Conſtantinople* amount to four hundred and twenty thouſand, which is about ſeventeen thouſand five hundred ſhort of the Inhabitants of the City of *Paris*, (notwithſtanding my having allowed it above double the Number of Houſes); which corroborates the Sentiments of *French* Travellers, that *Conſtantinople* is not ſo populous as *Paris*. However, by this Account, and that of *Moſcow*, 'tis manifeſt, that the City of *London* contains ſixty thouſand nine hundred and three Inhabitants more than thoſe two Cities put together.

A Parallel between London *and* Cairo.

Blunt's Voyage to the Levant.

The City commonly called *Grand Cairo*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, has been more wildly and falſly repreſented in reſpect to its Dimenſions, and Number of Inhabitants, than any other City that I can learn; eſpecially in a very abſurd Account thereof ſaid to be written by Sir *Henry Blunt*, than which a viler Piece of Impoſture never appeared; for the wicked Author has not only extended the Dimenſions of this City to quadruple its Bounds, but likewiſe the Number of its Streets (beſides Lanes, *&c.*) to twenty-four thouſand, which I am of Opinion is more than ever were in twenty of the greateſt Cities that ever flouriſhed. And the Number of Moſques or Temples therein, ſaid by him to amount to thirty-five thouſand, is probably not far ſhort of the

the Number of its Houſes. This monſtrous Relation has given Occaſion to many thouſands to talk of *Cairo* in a very romantick Manner.

Sandys's Travels. By as good an Account as perhaps is extant of *Cairo*, it is ſaid to be about eleven Miles in Circumference; but the Houſes, Gardens and Orchards therein being of a great Extent, and the City, ſince it was brought under the *Turkiſh* Yoke by *Selymus*, in the Year 1517, deprived of its Court and Commerce, it cannot reaſonably be ſuppoſed to excel *Conſtantinople*, the capital City of the *Turkiſh* Empire, either in Number of Houſes or Inhabitants, conſidering the vaſt Advantages it has over *Cairo* in all reſpects. I am therefore of Opinion, that its Inhabitants cannot amount to three hundred thouſand, and that the fabulous Accounts publiſhed thereof are chiefly the Effects of Indolence in Travellers that have been there. Therefore, without doing the leaſt Injuſtice to *Cairo*, I think, I may venture to reckon the Number of the Inhabitants of the City of *London* double to that of it.

A Parallel between London *and* Pekin. *Pekin*, the capital City of the Empire of *China*, is fifty-two *Chineſe* Lys (which make about fifteen *Engliſh* Miles and a Half) in Circumference, as meaſured by Command of the Emperor in the Year 1690. The accompliſhing of this Menſuration has juſtly expoſed the Ignorance of the Popiſh Miſſionaries, who for many Years impoſed upon the *Europeans* their abſurd and ridiculous Notions of this City's being fifty or ſixty Miles in Circuit; and at the ſame Time with the greateſt Aſſurance told us, that it contained many Millions of People.

Duhald. Deſcript. China. Le Comt. Mem. Chin.

Ibid. A certain Author is at a loſs how to account for the great Number of Inhabitants of this City, other than by the great Crowds of People and numerous Carriages wherewith the Streets are continually peſtered, than which nothing can be more deceitful; which he ſoon became ſenſible of, by telling us, that it is the Cuſtom of *China* for moſt Sorts of Artificers to work in their Cuſtomers Houſes; therefore many Trades, ſuch as Taylors, Weavers, Shoemakers, and even Smiths, carry their Anvils, and other neceſſary Implements, along with them, and inceſſantly cry their ſeveral Trades about the Streets from Morning till Night.

Ibid. And there being no navigable River in the Neighbourhood of *Pekin*, Proviſions and Merchandizes of all Sorts are daily carried thither from all Parts, by vaſt Numbers of Land Carriages, ſuch as Waggons, Carts, Camels, and other Beaſts of Burden; which, together with the great Number of Perſons of Diſtinction, who never go abroad but on Horſeback or in Chairs, and the Mandarins, or Nobility, attended by their numerous Domeſticks, form a kind of Proceſſion in the Streets; and the Princes of the Blood never go out without being attended by a Troop of Horſe. Theſe Things duly conſidered, it will not ſeem ſtrange, that the Streets of *Pekin* are more crowded than thoſe of the *European* Cities; nor, by ſuch deceitful Appearances, that moſt People are led into a Belief, that the Inhabitants of great and populous Cities amount to many times the Number they really are; and even Perſons of Learning and Diſtinction frequently talk of as many Millions being in a great City, as there are hundreds of thouſands within the ſame.

This is the Caſe of the City under Conſideration, the Number of the Inhabitants of which has been as groſly exaggerated as that of antient *Rome*, which is chiefly owing to its large Dimenſions, and the Crowds of People above-mentioned.

Ibid. And tho' my Author ſuppoſes the City of *Paris* to be quadrangular, he nevertheleſs allows that of *Pekin* to be four times its Dimenſions; and tho' he admits that the Number of Lodging-Rooms in *Paris* exceed that of *Pekin*, he is yet of Opinion that *Pekin* contains two Millions of Inhabitants, and *Paris* but one. But, inſtead of *Pekin*'s having any ſuch Number, I ſhall endeavour to ſhew, that it does not contain ſo many Inhabitants as the City of *London*.

Ibid. The City of *Pekin*, before the *Tartar* Conqueſt, was an exact Square; but the Conquerors, poſſeſſing themſelves thereof, expelled the *Chineſe* Inhabitants, who, contiguous to the Wall without, erected for themſelves a new City, which, with the old, making an irregular Figure, (tho' neareſt that of a Parallelogram) renders the true Dimenſions thereof difficult to be known: This in ſome meaſure obſtructing my Deſign, I ſhall endeavour to remove the ſame, by reſtoring the City (to its no ſmall Advantage in Dimenſions) to its antient quadrangular State; whereby each Side of the united City will appear to be three *Engliſh* Miles three Quarters and two hundred and ſixty-four Yards in Length; and the whole Incloſure, as above-mentioned, fifteen Miles and about a Half, or fifteen Miles one thouſand and fifty-ſix Yards.

Having fixed the exterior Bounds of *Pekin*, I ſhall now take notice of ſome of its interior Parts, in order to diſcover the Number of its Houſes and Inhabitants.

Duhald. Deſcrip. China. Le Comt. Mem. Chin. The Imperial Palace, with its vaſt Courts and ſpacious Gardens, is near four *Engliſh* Miles in Circumference; the great Magazines of Rice occupy a very large Space; the numerous Courts of Houſes wherein Candidates for the Degrees of a Doctor are examined, the great Squares within the City Gates, that are capacious enough to have five hundred Men drawn up in Order of Battle in each of them, and the large and numerous void Spaces in the *Tartar City*, are thought to occupy a Third of the Area of the City. And if to theſe we add the vaſt Space taken up by the great and numerous Palaces of the Mandarins, and their extenſive Gardens, they will be found to take up above one Third of the City of *Pekin*.

And without mentioning the vaſt Space taken up by the Streets of *Pekin*, of one hundred and twenty Feet broad, or the great Inlargement of the City by my reducing it from the Form of a Parallelogram to that of a Square, I ſhall only take notice, that as the Houſes of *Pekin* are but one Room, or one Story high, (nor dares the greateſt Nobleman of the Empire erect one higher) the Inhabitants thereof muſt require as much Room to tranſact their Affairs in as thoſe of *London*; and as ſuch Conveniences cannot be had in Height, they muſt in Extent; therefore, as the Houſes of *Pekin* are only one Story, and thoſe of *London*, at a Medium, above three, the former muſt occupy above treble the Space taken up by the latter;

latter; which ſhews, that the whole Area of the City of *Pekin* is required to contain a Number of Houſes equal to that of *London*.

But, as it has been ſaid, that the third Part of *Pekin* is taken up by the Imperial Palaces, *&c.* above-mentioned, it cannot contain ſo many Houſes by one Third as *London*; therefore, as the Houſes of this City and Suburbs amount to ninety-five thouſand nine hundred and ſixty-nine, thoſe of *Pekin* muſt only amount to ſixty-three thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-eight. But as the Imperial Palace is ſaid to contain a Number of Houſes (for the Reſidence of the Emperor's Domeſticks and Artificers) reſembling a little Town, I ſhall allow the ſame to amount to five thouſand, which, inſtead of a little, would make a large Town; I ſhall alſo allow the Candidates Houſes for the Degree of a Doctor to have amounted to the like Number of five thouſand; which being added to thoſe of the Citizens, the Number Total of Houſes in the City of *Pekin* will appear to be ſeventy-three thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-eight; to each of which I ſhall allow ſeven Perſons (which is about the Number contained in thoſe of *London*); by which it will appear, that the Inhabitants of *Pekin* amount to five hundred and ſeventeen thouſand eight hundred and forty-ſix; which being eighty thouſand three hundred and ſixty-eight more than thoſe of the City of *Paris*, the Opinion of the *French* Travellers is thereby confirmed, that it contains more People than the Metropolis of *France*; and whereby is likewiſe ſhewn, that the Inhabitants of the City of *London* amount to two hundred and eight thouſand and fifty-ſeven more than thoſe of the City of *Pekin*.

By what has been ſaid, I think it will, to every impartial Reader, appear, that the City of *Pekin* cannot have near the Number of Houſes or Inhabitants that the City of *London* has, more eſpecially if we conſider, that *Pekin* is not near treble the Dimenſions of *London*.

A Parallel between London *and* Paris.

As it has been long diſputed, whether the City of *London*, or that of *Paris*, be the bigger, or more populous; I have, to put an End to that Controverſy, obtained the Bills of Mortality of the latter, for divers Years. But, before I enter upon the Parallel, I ſhall premiſe a few things concerning that City.

Trait. de Police.

Brice Deſcrip. Paris.

Divers Authors, that have written of *Paris*, have been ſo wildly profuſe of their extravagant Encomiums on that City, that they have bedawbed it with the moſt undeſerved Epithets, *viz.* The Epitome of the World, the Queen of Cities, *&c.* which has made them ſo far forget themſelves, as to ſtick at nothing for the Support of thoſe vain and airy Imaginations; and one of whom, (not to be out-done by his Brethren) when telling us, that the City of *Paris* conſiſts of twenty-eight thouſand Houſes, which contain eight hundred thouſand Inhabitants, he immediately adds, That there are kept in that City about one hundred thouſand Horſes, and twenty thouſand Coaches: Whereas it would be no difficult Matter to make it appear, that there are not fifteen thouſand Horſes, or two thouſand Perſons that keep Coaches in *Paris*.

De Leſl. Compa. Paris & Lond.

Philoſoph. Tranſact. No. 402.

Another Author, who in the Year 1725 wrote a Compariſon between the Cities of *Paris* and *London*, acquaints us, that upon his comparing the Plans of the ſaid Cities, he found the former to be one twentieth Part bigger than the latter. Yet, notwithſtanding the great Defects in the Plan of *London*, that Aſſertion has been refuted by the ingenious Mr. *Daval*. Therefore I ſhall only obſerve, that that Part of *Paris*, on the Weſt Side the River *Seine*, is by the vaſt Expanſion of the *Cours*, or Rampart, made to anſwer in Dimenſions to that on the Eaſt Side of the ſaid River; whereas there is incloſed within the ſaid Rampart, from the River below the City to the Royal Obſervatory, and thence to the *Cantiers de Bois*, by the River above the City, a great Number of ſpacious Fields, with the large Gardens of *Luxemburg*, together with all thoſe of the numerous Convents on that Side; which being excluded that Part properly called the City, there will be but little left on that Side to go under that Denomination, in reſpect to the caſtrated Parts.

Plan of Paris.

Ibid.

By the Plan of *Paris*, publiſhed in the Year 1717, it appears, that from the Extremity of the *Fauxbourg* St. *Honore*, to that of St. *Antoine*, that City, with its Suburbs, is two thouſand five hundred and twenty-five Toiſes in Length; eight hundred twenty-nine and a Half whereof making an *Engliſh* Mile, 'tis thereby manifeſt, that the utmoſt Extent of the City of *Paris* is only three *Engliſh* Miles, ſeventy-ſeven Yards, three Inches and a Quarter: Whereas the City of *London*, with its Suburbs, where ſhorteſt, is ſix Miles, three Quarters, two hundred and ninety-one Yards; which is three Quarters of a Mile, one hundred and thirty-five Yards, thirty-one Inches and a Half, more than double the Length of *Paris*. And *London*, were broadeſt, is three Miles, one hundred and ſeventy Yards and a Half; which is ninety-two Yards and thirty-four Inches broader than *Paris* is in Length.

And excluding all Fields, Gardens, Publick Walks, and other void Places in both Cities, I am perſuaded it will then appear, that the Streets and Houſes of *London* ſtand upon double the Quantity of Ground than thoſe of *Paris*. Nor can it well be otherwiſe, conſidering the vaſt Majority of Inhabitants in favour of *London*, and the Houſes of which being much lower, are not crowded like Hoſpitals, as thoſe of *Paris* are; therefore they require a much greater Extent, eſpecially conſidering, that their Number is about three and a half to one, according to *Brice*'s Account of *Paris*.

Brice Deſcript. Par.

Azout. Lett. to Sir W. Petty

Some Authors have objected, that the Bounds of *London* are extended far beyond what they ought to be, and wherein are included divers Villages at a conſiderable Diſtance, with no other View, as they imagine, than the aggrandizing of the City; wherefore I think myſelf obliged to acquaint all thoſe that are of that Opinion, that *Hackney* is the only Pariſh that ought not to be added, as lying at too great a Diſtance: But the other Places objected againſt, *viz.* *Stepney*, *Lambeth*, *Newington* and *Rotherhith*, being all contiguous, they as juſtly belong to the Bill of Mortality, as any Pariſh in the Centre of the City. Therefore I think it will not be amiſs to remind

thoſe

those Objectors, that the *Pariſians* are equally culpable, by inſerting in their Bill of Mortality the *Hotel des Invalids*, tho' at a conſiderable Diſtance from the City, and that too a national Hoſpital; therefore the Infirm therein, on a double Account, cannot be deemed Inhabitants of *Paris*. And as, at a Medium of ſeven Years, there die annually in that Hoſpital three hundred and forty-three Perſons; and in the Pariſh of *Hackney* only two hundred and twenty-one; I am of Opinion, there will be no Room for a Complaint on that Subject from that Quarter for the future.

And the more effectually to demonſtrate the great Diſparity between the Number of the Inhabitants of the City of *London*, and that of *Paris*, I ſhall ſubjoin a Novenary Account of the Bill of Mortality of the latter, which will contain an exact Account of all the Perſons that were baptized and died in that City, during the ſeveral Years of the ſaid Novenary Account; to which, for the Information of the Reader, I have added the Numbers of Marriages and Foundlings in each of the ſaid Years. And as the Bill of Mortality of the City of *Paris* is intirely perfect, there's no Room for the leaſt Alteration, as there was in that of *London*.

A Novenary Account of the Paris *Bill of Mortality, from the Year* 1727, *to that of* 1737.

Eſtat de Bapt. de Marri & de Mort. de Paris.

Years.	Baptiz'd.	Married.	Died.	Foundl.
1728	18189	4198	16887	2166
1729	18163	4231	19852	2336
1730	18966	4403	17452	2401
1731	18877	4169	20832	2539
1732	18605	3983	17532	2474
1733	17825	4132	17466	2414
1734	19835	4133	15122	2654
1735	18862	3876	16196	2577
1736	18877	3990	18900	2681
Totals.	168199	37015	160239	22242
Mediums.	18688	4112	17804	2471

The Number Total of all the Perſons that died in this Novenary Account, amounting to one hundred and ſixty thouſand two hundred and thirty-nine; the Medium whereof being ſeventeen thouſand eight hundred and four; therefore, as two thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-ſix (the Medium of the firſt Novenary Account of *London* above-mentioned) died out of ſeventy-three thouſand one hundred and twenty-ſix, the Number of the Inhabitants of the twenty-two Wards above-ſpecified; ſo the Number that ſeventeen thouſand eight hundred and four (the Medium of the *Paris* Novenary Account) died out of, muſt be four hundred and thirty-ſeven thouſand four hundred and ſeventy-eight, which is the preſent Number of the Inhabitants of the City of *Paris*; which is only ſeventy-four thouſand five hundred and twenty-ſeven thouſand five hundred and twenty-ſeven, more than the Half of thoſe of *London*, which is not very far ſhort of two to one in favour of the latter.

As by this Parallel is demonſtrated the vaſt Superiority of the City of *London* to that of *Paris*, in reſpect to its Dimenſions and Number of Inhabitants; ſo might it likewiſe be ſhewn, that the former much more excels the latter in point of Commerce, Opulency and Manufactures. Wherefore the Authors who have been ſo laviſh of their undeſerved Encomiums on the City of *Paris*, would do well, not only to retract what they have ſaid of her at the Expence of the Truth; but likewiſe, that all Gentlemen of the *French* Nation, that ſhall hereafter happen to write of *London*, would be pleaſed to do her Juſtice, by giving her the Pre-eminence to their Capital, in reſpect to the above Particulars.

A Parallel between London *and* Amſterdam.

Amſterdam being the next moſt conſiderable and opulent City in *Europe*, I ſhall in this Place bring it in Compariſon with the City of *London*, by inſerting a Novenary Account thereof, wherein is contained the Number of Perſons that died during the Time of the ſaid Account, which is compoſed of the ſame Years as the Accounts, of *London* and *Paris*.

A Novenary Account of the Amſterdam *Bill of Mortality, from the Year* 1727, *to* 1737.

Years.	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	Total.	Med
Died	11164	9618	8912	8383	7332	10691	7764	6533	9206	79603	8844

Gen. Regiſt. Mort. Amſterd.

By the Number Total of this Novenary Account there appears to have died in the City of *Amſterdam*, during the Time thereof, ſeventy-nine thouſand ſix hundred and three; the Medium whereof being eight thouſand eight hundred and forty-four; therefore, as two thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-ſix (the Medium of the firſt Novenary Account of *London* above-ſpecified) died out of ſeventy-three thouſand one hundred and twenty-ſix, the Number of Inhabitants of the twenty-two Wards above-mentioned; ſo the Number that eight thouſand eight hundred and forty-four (the Medium of the *Amſterdam* Novenary Account) died out of, muſt be two hundred and ſeventeen thouſand three hundred and thirteen, which is the preſent Number of the Inhabitants of the City of *Amſterdam*.

A Parallel between London *and* Modern Rome.

The next City I ſhall take into Conſideration, is Modern *Rome*, of the Inhabitants whereof Pope *Clement* the eleventh cauſed an exact Account to be taken, in the Year 1714, when M. *Carracioli* (who was imployed to take the ſame) in the Month of *July* returned the Number thereof, which amounted to one hundred and forty-three thouſand. But *Carracioli* not having diſtinguiſhed between the Inhabitants and Strangers, the Account is much exaggerated; for at that Time the City was greatly crowded with noble Travellers, ſtrolling Mendicants, Pilgrims and other Religious of both Sexes, which were ſuppoſed to amount to above twenty thouſand; I ſhall therefore (tho' *Rome* be upon the Decreaſe) reckon the preſent Number of the Inhabitants of that City, to amount to one hundred and twenty-five thouſand, as mentioned by a learned and ingenious Gentleman, in his Letter from *Rome*, *Anno* 1683, and who being ingaged in a Diſpute with Sir *William Petty*, concerning the Populouſneſs of that and other Cities, I think it is not to be doubted, that on ſuch an Occaſion he would give the full Number of its Inhabitants.

Brice. Deſcript. Paris.

Azout. Lett to Sir W. Petty.

By what has been ſaid concerning the Cities of *Paris*, *Amſterdam* and *Rome*, it does appear, that all the three only contain fifty-three thouſand eight hundred and eighty-eight Inhabitants more than the City of *London* alone.

Having compared the City of *London* with ſome of the greateſt Cities both antient and modern, I ſhall now proceed to draw a Parallel between it and divers of the principal Cities of *Europe*; the Chief of which ſeems to be that of *Naples*: But as our Travellers and Deſcribers thereof have left us in the dark, in reſpect to the Number of its Houſes and Inhabitants, I have no other Way to account for the ſame, than by common Fame; by which we are told, it contains about two hundred and fifty thouſand Inhabitants; but as this Number ſeems too great for a Place deſtitute of Commerce, Manufactures, and other Requiſites neceſſary to inrich a City with Inhabitants, I am of Opinion, that it cannot contain near that Number; eſpecially when I conſider, that the great Emporium of *Amſterdam* has not ſo great a Number by many thouſands. However, I ſhall venture to reckon them at two hundred thouſand, tho' I think it a greater Number than it contains.

Naples.

Milan. Act. Breſlaw.

By the Emperor's Command, the Number of the Inhabitants of the City of *Milan* was taken in the Year 1726; at which Time it appeared, that the Number of both Sexes in that City, above ſeven Years of Age, amounted to one hundred and three thouſand; but as the Number of Children under that Age is not mentioned, I ſhall reckon the ſame at forty-ſeven thouſand; by which the Number of the Inhabitants of that City will amount to one hundred and fifty thouſand.

Madrid *and* Liſbon.

And as for the Cities of *Madrid* and *Liſbon*, I can no other Way account for them, than by the Authority of a curious and ingenious Gentleman, that reſided in theſe Cities a conſiderable Number of Years, and who, from the beſt of Informations and Obſervations, aſſured me, that the former contains about eighty thouſand, and the latter about one hundred and ſixty thouſand.

Venice. Act. Breſl.

By the Bill of Mortality of the City *Venice*, there appears to have died in that City, in the two following Years, *viz.* in 1724, four thouſand five hundred and ninety; and in 1725, four thouſand eight hundred and ſixteen; the Medium whereof being four thouſand ſeven hundred and three, according to the Calculation of the Inhabitants of the City of *London*, it muſt have died out of one hundred and fifteen thouſand five hundred and ſixty-one, the then Number of Inhabitants of the City of *Venice*.

By what has been ſaid concerning the Cities of *Naples*, *Milan*, *Madrid*, *Liſbon* and *Venice*, the City of *London* contains twenty thouſand three hundred and forty-two Inhabitants more than the ſaid five Cities put together.

Having obtained Accounts of the Burials of divers other great Cities of *Europe*, for a Diverſity of Years; I ſhall draw a Parallel between them and the City of *London*; to which I ſhall add ſome Accounts of other Cities, where no Bills of Mortality are publiſhed.

A Septenary Account of Vienna, *the Capital City of the* German *Empire.*

Years	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	Total.	Med.
Buried	4961	5443	5524	5365	5719	6154	7450	40202	5743

Act. Breſl. Vienna.

A Septenary Account of Berlin, *the Capital City of the* Pruſſian *Dominions.*

Years	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	Total.	Med.
Buried	2618	2492	2819	2918	2792	3308	2075	19022	2717

Ibid. Berlin.

A Septenary Account of Dreſden, *the Capital City of the Electorate of* Saxony.

Years	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	Total	Med.
Buried	1733	1860	1519	1654	1761	1642	1624	11793	1684

Ibid. Dreſden.

A Sexenary Account of the City of Dantzick *in* Pruſſia.

Years	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	Total	Med.
Buried	1610	1435	1442	1495	1872	1678	9532	1588

Ibid. Dantzick.

A Sexenary Account of Breſlaw, *the Capital City of* Sileſia.

Years	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	Total	Med.
Buried	1816	1482	1791	1321	1466	1441	9317	1552

Ibid. Breſlaw.

A Quaternary Account of Copenhagen, *the Capital City of* Denmark.

Years	1721	1722	1723	1724	Tot.	Med.
Buried	2247	1999	1914	2752	8911	2202

Ibid. Copenhagen.

A Bienary Account of Koningſberg, *the Capital City of* Brandenburg Pruſſia.

Years	1720	1721	Total	Med.
Buried	1402	1770	3172	1586

Ibid. Koningsberg.

The City of Hamburg *in* Germany.

Before the late dreadful Peſtilence in the Year 1714, there annually died in the City of *Hamburg* about three thouſand Perſons; ſince which Time the Magiſtrates, out of a political View, have prohibited the Publication of all Accounts concerning the Number of Perſons that die in that City, in order to prevent the neighbouring Princes from ſhutting it up, upon a conſiderable Increaſe of their Burials, as formerly has frequently happened, under pretence of the Plague's raging therein.

Divers Accounts of Mortality of this City I ſaw before the late deſtructive Plague, the Medium of four whereof did not amount to three thouſand *per Annum*; however, the ſame being fixed at this Number, it will, by the aforeſaid Method of Calculation, appear to have died out of ſeventy-three thouſand three hundred and fifteen, the then Number of Inhabitants of the City of *Hamburg*.

Stockholm, *the Capital of* Sweden.

There being no Bill of Mortality publiſhed in the City of *Stockholm*, by the beſt Account I have been able to come at, there die annually in that Capital about fifteen hundred Perſons; which, according to the above Method of Calculation, muſt have died out of thirty-ſix thouſand

ſand eight hundred and fifty-ſeven, the preſent Number of the Inhabitants of this Capital.

By the ſeveral Accounts above-ſpecified it does appear, that the Cities of *Vienna*, *Madrid*, *Liſbon*, *Stockholm*, *Copenhagen*, *Berlin*, *Venice* and *Hamburgh* only contain two thouſand one hundred and eighty-ſeven Inhabitants more than the City of *London* alone.

To what has been ſaid concerning the aforeſaid Cities, I ſhall only add another Parallel between the City of *London* and the large Territories of the King of *Pruſſia*, by whoſe ſpecial Command there has been annually taken for many Years paſt an exact Account of all the Perſons that were born, married and died in all the ſeveral Provinces of his Dominions, and preſented yearly to that curious Prince; of which I ſhall inſert a Septenary Account, wherein will appear the reſpective yearly Numbers during that Time.

Pruſſian *Dominions.*

A Septenary Account of the Births, Marriages and Deaths in all the Pruſſian *Dominions.*

Act. Breſl.

Years.	Born.	Married.	Died.
1722	81770	20077	52233
1723	83515	21109	55830
1724	84946	21181	61182
1725	82393	19877	61586
1726	83396	20331	64745
1727	81552	20469	65236
1728	75970	22044	64936
Totals	573542	145088	425748
Mediums	81934	20726	60821

The Medium of Deaths in this Septenary Account being ſixty thouſand eight hundred and twenty-one, it muſt, according to the above Method of Calculation, have died out of one million four hundred and ninety-four thouſand four hundred and eighty-eight, which was the Number Total of all the King of *Pruſſia*'s Subjects at that Time; therefore, as the Inhabitants of the City of *London* are ſeven hundred and twenty-five thouſand nine hundred and three, they are only twenty-one thouſand three hundred and forty-one leſs in Number than one Half of the Inhabitants of all the *Pruſſian* Dominions.

CHAP. V.

An Account of divers Sorts of Proviſions wherewith the City is ſupplied.

HAVING, in the preceding Chapter, endeavoured to diſcover the Number of the Inhabitants of this great and opulent City, I ſhall now attempt to ſhew the ſeveral Species and Quantities of the principal Sorts of Proviſions wherewith the numerous Inhabitants are ſupplied in an amazing Plenty and Cheapneſs: And as Water is the firſt and chief thereof, I ſhall begin with it.

An Account of Water-works.

The City of *London* being at firſt erected on the Northern Bank of the River *Thames*, 'tis not to be doubted but her Founders and their Succeſſors did for ſome time entirely ſupply themſelves with its wholeſome Water; but the City extending itſelf towards the North and Weſt, the neighbouring Parts were ſupplied by the Waters of *Sherbourn*, *Walbrook* and the *Fleet*: But theſe Waters not being fit for all Uſes, Wells were dug, and Buckets employ'd, to ſupply the ſeveral Neighbourhoods with Spring Water. But all proving inſufficient to furniſh the Quantity required, the Citizens were in a neceſſitous Condition till the Year 1236, when the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, by a Grant from *Gilbert de Sandford*, cauſed Water to be brought from the Village of *Tyburn* in Leaden Pipes to *London*, at a vaſt Expence; and, as the City increaſed, Water was brought hither from divers other Parts, *viz.* *Red-Lion Fields* near *Holbourn*, *Iſlington*, *Canonbury*, *Highbury*, *Hackney*, *Hoxton*, &c.

See p. 83.

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit.

But the City continuing greatly to increaſe, all were not ſufficient to ſupply the Occaſions of the Citizens: The Conſideration whereof induced *Peter Maurice* (an ingenious *German*) in the Year 1582, to erect a Machine in the River *Thames*, whereby he raiſed a great Quantity of Water, which, by the Force of his Engine, he conveyed into all Parts of the City, to the great Convenience of the Citizens. But the City continuing to increaſe, this, with the former Supplies, were found inſufficient to anſwer the Demands of the Publick; wherefore *Hugh Middleton* (afterwards Sir *Hugh*) undertook to bring Water from *Ware* in *Hertfordſhire* to *London*, by a Canal upwards of thirty-eight Miles in Length, to the South End of *Iſlington*, where it is ingulph'd by fifty-eight large wooden Pipes of a ſeven Inch Bore each; every one of which conveys more Water to the City than all the Conduits ever could; which great Work is more particularly deſcribed in the firſt Book.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

See p. 267, *and* p. 51.

See p. 295.

Beſides the above-mentioned Water-works, there are brought to the City and Suburbs of *London* from other Parts the following Quantities of Water, *viz.* from *London-Bridge*, eight Main Pipes of a ſeven Inch Bore; from *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*, two Mains of ſeven Inches; from St. *Mary le Bone*, one Main of ſeven Inches; from *Hide-Park*, three Mains of ſix Inches; from *Chelſea*, five Mains, *viz.* one of ſix, three of ſeven, and one of eight Inches; from *Mercer*'s Works in St. *Martin*'s and *Hartſhorn Lanes*, three Mains of ſix and ſeven Inches; from *York-Buildings*, two Mains of ſeven Inches; from *Shadwell*, two Mains of ſix and ſeven Inches; from *Rotherhithe*, two Mains of ſix Inches; from the *Bank-end*, one Main of ſeven Inches; and from St. *Saviour*'s, one Main of ſeven Inches; together eighty-eight; which, like the Veins and Arteries in the Body natural, are branched out into a vaſt Number of ſmaller Pipes, which convey the Water through all Parts of the City and Suburbs; into the Houſes of which it is carried by ſmall leaden Pipes, to the very great Convenience of the Citizens, who (I think is not to be doubted) are better ſupplied with this precious Element than the Inhabitants of any other City.

An Account of Meal.

Having not the leaſt Proſpect of obtaining an exact Account of the Quantity of Meal, or Wheat Flour, conſumed in this City, I conſulted divers of

of the moſt eminent Bakers thereon; who being divided in Opinion, ſome declared, that, by the beſt Obſervations they had made upon the Conſumption of Bread for many Years paſt, they had Reaſon to conclude, that their Cuſtomers, at a Medium, uſed twelve Ounces of Bread daily each, which they ſaid was not only in a great Meaſure owing to the unwearied Labours of the Tea Table, but likewiſe to Children, who eat more than Adults; and alſo to labouring Men, who eat treble the Quantity of others. But others having alledged, that the Conſumption of Bread was much decreaſed by the great Uſe of Spirits, they, after ſome Deliberation, unanimouſly agreed, that, including Puddings, Pies, and other Paſtry Ware, the Quantity of Flour conſumed in this City and Suburbs would daily amount to ten Ounces *per* Head. According to this Computation, the Meal annually conſumed within the Bill of Mortality does amount to three hundred and ſixty-nine thouſand ſix hundred and thirty-five Quarters, two Buſhels, two Pecks, one Pound, and fourteen Ounces.

Rec. Chamb. Office.

Of Beaſts and Sheep.

For obtaining an Account of the Number of Cattle conſumed in this great City, upon applying to the Chamberlain's Office in *Guildhall*, I received the Accounts in the following Tables, which contain the Numbers of Beaſts, Sheep and Lambs, that were ſold in *Smithfield-Market* in the Year 1725, being an exact Copy of the Accounts of *Thomas Waters*, Clerk of the Market, as returned weekly by him to the ſaid Office, with a Specification of the Days of the Week and Month whereon ſuch Markets were held; together with the Numbers of Beaſts and Sheep brought to each of the ſaid Markets, with the ſeveral Numbers ſold, toll'd, and returned unſold. The free Part whereof, which is ſo very conſiderable, is owing to certain antient Privileges belonging to a Number of Towns, Diſtricts and Manors, whereby they are exempt from all Tolls and Duties in *Smithfield-Market*: A few whereof I ſhall inſert for the Information of the Reader, *viz.* All the Lands belonging to the Biſhop of *London* and the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s; the Towns of *Buſhey*, *Ardenham*, *Hendon* and *Finchley* in the County of *Middleſex*; *Eaſt-Haddon*, *Dadford*, *Claycotes*, *Crowton*, and the Manor of *Lenham-leſter* in *Northamptonſhire*; *Cliffton*, *Bucks*, *Spalding* and *Newark* in *Lincolnſhire*; *Stableford*, *Lowton*, *Rumford*, *Haverin-bower*, *Horn-Church* and *Eaſtbury* in *Eſſex*; *Badbury* in *Wilts*; *Potten* in *Bedfordſhire*; *Minſterworth* in *Glouceſterſhire*; *Coventry* and *Leiſter* in *Warwickſhire*; *South-Mimes*, &c.

The Clerk of the Market's Account for the Year 1725.

Bulls, Oxen, and Cows.

Market Days.	Months.	Brought to Market.	Sold.	Toll'd.	Free.	Return.
Monday	Jan. 3	713	708	531	177	5
Friday	7	712	699	555	144	13
Monday	10	707	694	557	137	13
Friday	14	704	668	608	60	36
Monday	17	755	747	618	129	8
Friday	21	462	462	401	61	00
Monday	24	716	716	644	72	00
Friday	28	563	563	488	75	00
Monday	31	787	787	708	79	00
Friday	Feb. 4	662	662	602	60	00
Monday	7	550	550	472	78	00

Bulls, Oxen, and Cows.

Market Days.	Months.	Brought to Market.	Sold.	Toll'd.	Free.	Return.
Friday	11	847	774	670	104	73
Monday	14	1003	1003	811	192	00
Friday	18	810	731	681	50	79
Monday	21	789	789	699	90	00
Friday	25	803	782	739	43	21
Monday	28	600	600	502	98	00
Friday	March 4	821	788	734	54	33
Monday	7	755	734	659	75	21
Friday	11	559	559	539	20	00
Monday	14	563	563	471	92	00
Friday	18	737	715	669	46	22
Monday	21	674	674	599	75	00
Friday	25	837	837	784	53	00
Monday	28	530	395	381	14	135
Friday	April 2	652	581	581	00	71
Monday	5	662	613	557	56	49
Friday	9	867	744	718	26	123
Monday	12	681	615	569	46	66
Friday	16	977	899	865	34	78
Monday	19	408	408	389	19	00
Friday	23	753	753	693	60	00
Monday	26	704	704	684	20	00
Friday	30	846	846	846	00	00
Monday	May 3	589	589	536	53	00
Friday	7	819	768	768	00	51
Monday	10	672	611	541	70	61
Friday	14	589	535	499	36	54
Monday	17	224	214	156	58	10
Friday	21	634	603	550	53	31
Monday	24	568	562	496	66	6
Friday	28	822	795	730	65	27
Monday	31	558	549	433	116	9
Friday	June 4	632	608	594	14	24
Monday	7	630	608	480	128	22
Friday	11	647	637	569	68	10
Monday	14	435	435	321	114	00
Friday	18	544	522	447	75	22
Monday	21	583	571	367	204	12
Friday	25	547	547	437	110	00
Monday	28	496	496	363	133	00
Friday	July 2	458	447	369	78	11
Monday	5	632	632	423	209	00
Friday	9	665	605	532	73	50
Monday	12	610	610	430	180	00
Friday	16	683	663	627	36	20
Monday	19	637	637	395	242	00
Friday	23	649	649	573	76	00
Monday	26	641	641	464	177	00
Friday	30	631	631	538	93	00
Monday	Auguſt 2	660	660	406	254	00
Friday	6	927	823	727	96	104
Monday	9	744	744	476	268	00
Friday	13	964	812	670	142	152
Monday	16	753	731	526	205	22
Friday	20	918	818	690	128	100
Monday	23	579	545	545	00	34
Friday	27	791	773	596	177	18
Monday	30	642	635	431	204	7
Friday	Sept. 3	742	715	558	157	27
Monday	6	842	829	574	255	13
Friday	10	760	735	618	117	15
Monday	13	845	845	541	304	00
Friday	17	772	748	621	127	24
Monday	20	715	699	510	189	16
Friday	24	720	704	584	120	16
Monday	27	685	685	510	175	00
Friday	Octob. 1	870	850	598	252	20
Monday	4	1014	1006	750	256	8
Friday	8	739	675	605	70	64
Monday	11	936	936	719	217	00
Friday	15	1022	986	860	126	36
Monday	18	879	820	672	148	59
Friday	22	791	747	617	130	44
Monday	25	887	887	663	224	00
Friday	29	679	654	560	94	25
Monday	Nov. 1	852	844	637	207	8
Friday	5	865	865	762	103	00
Monday	8	784	784	553	231	00
Friday	12	837	837	612	225	00
Monday	15	1007	1007	745	262	00
Friday	19	1054	985	742	243	69
Monday	22	1042	1009	747	262	33
Friday	26	683	683	573	110	00
Monday	29	722	722	576	146	00
Friday	Dec. 3	1024	1011	814	197	13
Monday	6	1050	1050	847	203	00
Friday	10	864	852	780	72	12
Monday	13	1177	1169	901	268	8
Friday	17	1367	1090	961	129	277
Monday	20	1518	1328	1177	151	190
Friday	24	163	63	63	00	100
Monday	27	402	352	297	55	50
Friday	31	450	450	373	77	00
Mar. Days	104	76531	73691	61449	12242	2840

Sheep

Sheep and Lambs.

Market Days.	Months.	Brought to Market.	Sold.	Toll'd.	Free.	Return.
Monday	Jan. 3	3490	3490	3110	380	0
Friday	7	3120	3120	2740	380	0
Monday	10	4660	4660	4340	320	0
Friday	14	3290	3290	2980	310	0
Monday	17	4790	4790	4400	390	0
Friday	21	2110	2110	1970	140	0
Monday	24	3070	3070	2560	510	0
Friday	28	2210	2210	1950	260	0
Monday	31	3660	3660	3140	520	0
Friday	Feb. 4	2570	2570	2350	220	0
Monday	7	4040	4040	3630	410	0
Friday	11	2060	2060	1900	160	0
Monday	14	4030	4030	3580	450	0
Friday	18	2260	2260	2220	40	0
Monday	21	2710	2710	2550	160	0
Friday	25	2280	2280	2090	190	0
Monday	28	4320	3840	3500	340	448
Friday	March 4	2480	2400	2990	410	80
Monday	7	3880	3880	3510	370	0
Friday	11	2440	2440	2260	240	0
Monday	14	3910	3910	3470	440	0
Friday	18	2450	2450	2350	100	0
Monday	21	3760	3760	3280	480	0
Friday	25	2960	2960	2860	100	0
Monday	28	1960	1960	1680	280	0
Friday	April 2	3540	3540	3140	400	0
Monday	5	3610	3610	3450	160	0
Friday	9	3170	3170	2920	250	0
Monday	12	3770	3770	3580	190	0
Friday	16	3770	3770	3630	140	0
Monday	19	4250	4230	4130	120	0
Friday	23	4000	4000	4000	00	0
Monday	26	5380	5380	5100	280	0
Friday	30	4230	4050	3910	140	180
Monday	May 3	6250	6090	6030	60	160
Friday	7	5460	5070	4970	100	390
Monday	10	6530	6530	6160	370	0
Friday	14	5990	5890	5730	160	100
Monday	17	5500	5500	5380	120	0
Friday	21	4220	4200	4020	200	0
Monday	24	6080	5980	5160	820	100
Friday	28	4060	4060	3740	320	0
Monday	31	6500	6500	6130	370	0
Friday	June 4	3900	3900	3680	220	0
Monday	7	6130	6130	5510	620	0
Friday	11	3770	3770	3630	140	0
Monday	14	6260	6260	5860	400	0
Friday	18	5390	5220	5110	280	140
Monday	21	7750	7750	7330	420	0
Friday	25	4590	4590	4440	150	0
Monday	28	7040	7040	6260	780	0
Friday	July 2	4100	4100	3880	220	0
Monday	5	8200	8200	7980	220	0
Friday	9	5180	5180	4970	210	0
Monday	12	7170	7170	6760	410	0
Friday	16	4370	4370	4250	120	0
Monday	19	7790	7790	7010	780	0
Friday	23	5260	5260	5020	240	0
Monday	26	8720	8720	8340	380	0
Friday	30	5410	5410	5160	250	0
Monday	Auguſt 2	8830	8830	8080	750	0
Friday	6	6080	6000	5280	720	80
Monday	9	8700	8700	7880	820	0
Friday	13	5920	5920	5500	420	0
Monday	16	9640	9500	8480	1020	140
Friday	20	7120	6740	6600	140	380
Monday	23	7210	7210	7210	00	0
Friday	27	5190	5190	4850	340	0
Monday	30	10030	9890	8940	950	140
Friday	Sept. 3	5440	5440	4900	540	0
Monday	6	8260	8260	7620	640	0
Friday	10	6820	6820	6600	220	0
Monday	13	8620	8420	7900	520	200
Friday	17	5620	5620	5120	500	0
Monday	20	9480	9480	8430	1050	0
Friday	24	6110	6110	5770	340	0
Monday	27	7910	7910	7400	510	0
Friday	Oct. 1	5690	5690	5110	580	0
Monday	4	7320	7320	6620	700	0
Friday	8	6510	6510	6110	400	0
Monday	11	1040	9900	9180	720	140
Friday	15	6440	6440	5740	700	0
Monday	18	8780	8780	8080	700	0
Friday	22	4890	4890	4690	200	0
Monday	25	9620	9620	8800	820	0
Friday	29	4580	4520	4468	52	60
Monday	Nov. 1	7990	7990	7180	810	0
Friday	5	3940	3940	3940	00	0
Monday	8	6260	6260	5940	320	0
Friday	12	3120	3120	2780	340	0
Monday	15	5660	5660	4990	670	0
Friday	19	3910	3910	3470	440	0
Monday	22	5790	5790	5510	280	0
Friday	26	4180	4180	3690	490	0

Sheep and Lambs.

Market Days.	Months.	Brought to Market.	Sold.	Toll'd.	Free.	Return.
Monday	Nov. 29	5860	5860	4900	960	0
Friday	Dec. 3	2920	2920	2780	140	0
Monday	6	6500	6500	5640	860	0
Friday	10	3620	3620	3210	410	0
Monday	13	5340	5340	4760	580	0
Friday	17	3750	3750	3630	120	0
Monday	20	4160	4160	3960	200	0
Friday	24	1840	1840	1560	280	0
Monday	27	2580	2580	2290	290	0
Friday	31	1860	1860	1690	170	0
Mar. Days	104	535620	533350	493998	39352	2270

Being informed, that a vaſt Number of Cattle were killed in *London*, that never were at *Smithfield* Market, I judged it neceſſary to inform myſelf concerning the ſame after the beſt Manner I could; to which end I applied to *Joſeph Collier*, a Saleſman, *William Collier*, a wholeſale Beef-Butcher, and *Ingles Preſcot*, a wholeſale Mutton-Butcher, all of *Whitechapel*, (and the moſt eminent of their ſeveral Profeſſions) who, from their own great Dealings, (the laſt of which, at a Medium, kills upwards of twelve thouſand Sheep yearly) and general Knowledge of Buſineſs, after conſulting their Books, unanimouſly aſſured me, that by the great Numbers of Beaſts and Sheep bought by themſelves and other wholeſale *London* Butchers, in the neighbouring Markets of *Ingerſtone*, *Witham*, *Tunbridge*, *Weſterham*, *Sevenoakes*, *Tower-Maldon*, *Southall*, *Hounſlow*, *Layton-Buzzard*, *St. Ives*, *Finchley*, and *Thame*; and at Fairs, in the Counties of *Northampton*, *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*; together with the numerous Herds bought on the Roads of Graſiers; and the great Number of Carcaſſes of Sheep, brought to Town by Country Butchers; all of which, they are of Opinion, amount to above a Third more than thoſe ſold in *Smithfield*, *Mile-end* and *Knights-bridge* Markets: However, I ſhall only inſert a Third thereof, which being added to the Clerk of the Market's Account, it will appear, that the Number Total of Beaſts killed in the City of *London* and Suburbs, in the ſaid Year, did amount to ninety-eight thouſand two hundred and forty-four; and the Sheep and Lambs killed in, and brought to the City in Carcaſſes, to ſeven hundred and eleven thouſand one hundred and twenty-three. And if the large Dimenſions of theſe Beaſts and Sheep were examined into, their Carcaſſes would be found to weigh above a Third more than thoſe of the ſame Species in moſt other Countries.

Of Calves.

The Number of Calves ſold in *Smithfield* Market is ſo very inconſiderable, as not to deſerve mentioning; for moſt of the Calves that are killed in the City and Suburbs are bought in the Country: But much the greater Part being killed without the Bill of Mortality, and ſold in the Markets of *London*, I applied to Mr. *White*, the chief Saleſman in that Way, for an Account thereof; who, from his Books, not only generouſly gave me an Account of ten thouſand nine hundred and fifty-two, ſold by himſelf in *Newgate* Market in the Year 1731, but likewiſe told me, that was about a Fifth of thoſe annually ſold in the ſaid Market; which amounting to fifty-four thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty, he

was of Opinion they were not far ſhort of thoſe ſold in *Leadenhall* Market; for which Reaſon I ſhall venture to reckon them at ſixty thouſand *per Annum*. And as he thinks there are not many ſold, in a wholeſale Way, in all the other Markets within this City and Suburbs, I ſhall only reckon them at twenty thouſand; and all thoſe killed within the Diſtrict of the Bill of Mortality, at ſixty thouſand; by which the Number of Calves, conſumed in the City and Suburbs of *London*, will amount to about one hundred and ninety-four thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty.

Of Hogs. The Number of Hogs ſold in *Smithfield* Market, being not much more conſiderable than that of the Calves, occaſioned my applying to two of the moſt eminent Saleſmen in that Way; whoſe Dealings being ſo amazingly great, I could not have given the leaſt Credit thereto, had I not had the Accounts thereof from their reſpective Books. I ſhall here ſubjoin the monthly Accounts of Sales, as tranſacted by thoſe two exceeding great Dealers in the Year 1731.

An Account of Hogs ſold by Joſeph Odell, *An.* 1731.

Months	Hogs	Months	Hogs
Januar.	7381	July	481
Febr.	4118	Auguſt	4545
March	8389	Sept.	6671
April	4267	Octob.	6641
May	3193	Nov.	7487
June	520	Decem.	6289
Number Total — 59982			

An Account of Hogs *ſold by* James Roberts, *An.* 1731.

Months	Hogs	Months	Hogs
January	6517	July	569
Febr.	4234	Auguſt	3992
March	7175	Sept.	5675
April	3011	Octob.	4562
May	3291	Nov.	6778
June	423	Decem.	5223
Number Total — 51450			

Mr. *Odell* not only generouſly granted me an Account of his own Sales, but likewiſe, to the beſt of his Knowledge, the ſeveral Numbers of Hogs ſold in the ſame Year by petty Saleſmen, *viz.* By Mr. *Crooks*, about 6500; by Mr. *Thompſon*, about 6500; by *John Odell*, about 2500; and by all other Saleſmen and Jobbers in that Way, about 20000; and about 40000, for the vaſt Quantities of Bacon, brought from all Parts of the Kingdom to the City. By which the Number Total of Swine, annually conſumed within the Bill of Mortality, amounts to one hundred and eighty-ſix thouſand nine hundred and thirty-two.

Of Pigs. And to come at the Number of Sucking Pigs conſumed in this great City, I applied to the principal Dealers in each of the Markets where they are ſold; when *William Heming*, by his own Dealings, and the beſt Information he could obtain of others, acquainted me, that the Number of Pigs ſold in *Leadenhall* Market in the Year 1732 amounted to about 16000: Sold in the ſame Year in *Newgate* Market about 11500, from *Philip Bliſs*: In *Honey-Lane* Market about 2000, from *Richard Jeyes*: In the *Borough* Market about 500, from *John Smith*: In *Clare* Market about 8500, from *James Marlow*: And in St. *James*'s Market about 8000, from *William Coomes*. Beſides, there are a ſmall Number ſold in the leſſer Markets, which, together with thoſe ſold at Inns, and ſent as Preſents to Friends, I ſhall, according to the Opinion of the aforeſaid Dealers, reckon at 5000 *per Annum*; which makes the Number of Sucking Pigs annually conſumed in this City amount to fifty-two thouſand.

Of Fiſh. By the Toll-Books of *Billingſgate* Market it does appear, that in the Year 1729 there arrived there nine hundred and ninety-one Oyſter Boats; fifty whereof, as meaſured by the City Meters, contained five thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-ſix Buſhels; therefore the whole muſt have contained one hundred and fifteen thouſand five hundred and thirty-ſix Buſhels.

Toll Book Billingſ.

Oyſters.

And in the ſame Year, from the twenty-ſixth of *May* (the Beginning of the Mackarel Seaſon) to the ſixth of *July*, the End thereof, there arrived at *Billingſgate* five hundred and eighty-nine Boats, which, at a Medium, carry about two Laſts and a Half each, each Laſt containing ten thouſand; it thereby appears, that the Number of Mackarel brought to this City in that Seaſon amounted to fourteen Millions ſeven hundred and forty thouſand.

Ibid.

Mackarel.

And in the ſame Year there arrived at the ſaid Market thirteen hundred and ninety-eight ſmall Boats, with Cod, Haddocks, Whitings, and other Sea Fiſh; beſides the great Quantity of River Fiſh ſold by the Fiſhermen above the Bridge, and the vaſt Quantities of Sea and River Fiſh brought from many Parts of the Kingdom, without mentioning the great Quantity of Salt Fiſh imported from all Parts.

Ibid.

Cods, Haddocks, &c.

Receiver's Account.

Of Butter.

The Accounts I received from the Cuſtom-houſe of the ſeveral Quantities of Butter and Cheeſe imported to this City being very defective, occaſioned my applying to *John Newman*, Receiver of all the Freights for the ſeveral Maſters of Ships concerned in that Trade; from whom I received the following Accounts, *viz.* Butter imported from *York*, *Hull*, *Scarborough* and *Stockton*, from the 25th of *March*, *Anno* 1729, to the 25th of *March*, *Anno* 1730, one hundred and fourteen thouſand nine hundred and thirty-ſeven Firkins; from *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, fifteen thouſand ſeven hundred and five Firkins; and from the County of *Suffolk*, fifty-ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and three Firkins.

And in order to obtain an Account of the Quantity of *Cambridge* Butter brought to this City by Land Carriage, I applied to Mr. *Abraham Daking*, (who undoubtedly is the greateſt Dealer in Butter and Cheeſe in this Kingdom, and probably in the Univerſe; for by his Books it appears, that he ſold in the Year 1733 forty thouſand five hundred and ſixty-ſix Firkins of Butter, and near the ſame Value in Cheeſe) who generouſly wrote to the ſeveral Perſons in the Country that forward the ſame to *London*, who, in Anſwer to his Requeſt, ſent up their ſeveral Accounts for the Year 1732; whereby it appears, that from *Chriſtmas* 1731, to *Chriſtmas* 1732, they ſent to *London* ſeventy-four thouſand nine hundred and eighteen Firkins: And, according to Mr. *Daking*'s Opinion, the Butter brought to this City by Land Carriage from all other Parts of the Kingdom muſt amount to, at leaſt, thirty thouſand Firkins; which makes the whole amount to two hundred and ninety-two thouſand two hundred and ſixty-three Firkins; which being reduced to Pounds, the ſame will appear to be ſixteen millions three hundred and ſixty-ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-eight Pounds.

Receiver's Account. *Of Cheese.*

By Mr. *Newman* the Receiver's Account of Freight, the Quantity of *Cheshire* Cheese imported to this City, from the 25th of *March* 1729, to the 25th of *March* 1730, amounts to five thousand seven hundred and sixty-six Tons: Thin Cheese from *Hull* and *Gainsborough*, fourteen hundred and seven Tons; from *Suffolk*, nine hundred and eighty-five Tons; and from *Newbury*, *Abington*, &c. by Barge, two thousand three hundred and seventy-five Tons; together, ten thousand five hundred and thirty-three Tons, or twenty-one millions and sixty-six thousand Pounds.

Of Fowls.

To pretend to give an Account of the infinite Number of Fowls consumed in this City, would be the Height of Presumption; it shall therefore suffice to acquaint the Reader, that although there were sold in *Leadenhall*, the great Fowl Market, on the two Days preceeding that of *Michaelmas* in the Year 1734, upwards of thirty-four thousand Geese; yet that vast Number was not sufficient to supply the Demands of the People.

Clerk Mark. Account.

Of Milk.

By the great Use of Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, the Consumption of Milk is greatly decreased in this City and Suburbs, insomuch that there's not near Half the Number of Cows kept in the Neighbourhood of *London* as formerly: I shall therefore only reckon a Gallon *per* Week to each House, which being ninety-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine in Number, the Quantity of Milk annually used therein will amount to four millions nine hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and eighty-eight Gallons.

Of Gardens.

As the prodigious Quantity of Garden-stuff, wherewith this vast City and Suburbs is supplied, cannot be come at; it shall suffice to acquaint the Reader, that by an Estimate made of the Gardens (some Years ago) which produce the same, they were found to contain upwards of twenty-seven thousand Acres; which, by this Time, is probably increased to thirty thousand, and upwards; especially if we take into the Computation the Number of Acres cropt with Beans, Peas, Collards, *French* Beans and Savoys by the Farmers.

Excise Provis. Book. *Beer, Ale and Small Beer.*

In the Year 1691, there were brewed by the common Brewers in the City and Suburbs of *London*, one million two hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-four Barrels of Strong Beer and Ale, and eight hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-one Barrels of Small Beer. But in the said Year the Duty upon Beer and Ale being doubled, it set a Number of private Brewers to Work, which so greatly affected the common Brewery, that in the Year 1695 the annual Quantity of Strong Beer and Ale was reduced to nine hundred and nine thousand two hundred and ninety-nine Barrels, and the Small Beer to eight hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-four Barrels.

Act Parl. 2 W. & M.

Excise Provis. Book.

And altho' the Number of Inhabitants within the Bill of Mortality since that Time is increased near one Fourth, yet the Quantity of Strong Beer and Ale brewed within this City and Suburbs in the Year 1724, was only increased to one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and ninety-four Barrels, while the Small Beer was decreased to seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-five Barrels; whereas, according to the antient State of the *London* Brewery, and the great Increase of the Inhabitants of this City, the Strong Beer and Ale brewed within the Bill of Mortality at present, by publick and private Brewers, ought to amount to one million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-eight Barrels, and the Small Beer to one million seventy-four thousand two hundred and eighty-eight Barrels. But by the great Consumption of Brandy, and other pernicious Spirits, the *London* Brewery decreases daily; wherefore such a Quantity of Beer and Ale as aforesaid is not to be expected, notwithstanding the vast Consumption of Country Beer and Ale in the City from many Parts of the Kingdom.

Custom-House Ent. Book. *Of Wine.*

In the Year 1728 there were imported into the Port of *London*, from divers Countries, the following Quantities of Wine; *viz.* From *Portugal*, eighteen thousand two hundred and eight Tons; from *Spain*, ten thousand two hundred and fifty-five; from *France*, eleven hundred and five; from *Germany* and *Holland*, four hundred and seventy-six: Together, thirty thousand and forty-four Tons.

Of Spirits.

Though Spirits cannot justly be deemed necessary Provisions, yet since they are become as it were Food and Raiment for the Profligate, I shall insert an Account of the several Quantities and Species thereof, that were imported to *London* in the Year 1733, together with those of the several Sorts that were distilled in this City and Suburbs in the Year 1727.

An Account of Spirits Foreign and Domestick.

Cust. Ent. Book. Excise Provis. Book.

Years	Arrack, Gallons.	Brandy, Gallons.	Citron Water, Gallons.	Cordial Water, Gallons.	Gene. Gall.	Hungary Water. Gallons.	Rackee, Gallons.	Rum, Gallons.	Vizney, Gallons.	Usquebaugh, Gallons.	Malt Spirits. 1727.	Cyder Spirits. 1727.	Melasses Spirits. 1727.	Number Total of Gallons.
1733	56823	1315352	328¼	316 1/24	379¾	316⅛	103½	327703	12	154½	8601293	12527	890319	1120562

This prodigious Quantity of destructive Spirits demonstrates the excessive, scandalous and wicked Practice of Dram and Punch drinking, which is generally the Bane of all those that follow the same. However, these bewitching Liquors have so far got the Ascendant over their Votaries, that they strenuously plead in their Behalf, (to indulge themselves, and allure others to the like Practice) by urging, that many Men, who have been hard Drinkers for the Space of thirty or forty Years, enjoy a good State of Health, and are as vigorous at the Age of sixty or seventy Years, as those that have lived temperate.

That this is a very deceitful Plea, is manifest; for, instead of living in that Practice for so long a Term of Years, most are cut off in the Bloom of

of Youth; therefore, to prevent People from being miſled by ſuch falſe and monſtrous Allegations, 'twill be neceſſary to acquaint them, that all ſuch who have lived in that debauched Way for many Years, are indebted to a vigorous Conſtitution, which, inſtead of bringing them to the Ages of ſixty or ſeventy Years, oppreſſed with painful and loathſome Diſeaſes, would probably, with good Management, have brought them in Health to the Age of a hundred and upwards.

Of Coals.

By the following Septenary Account it will appear, that from *Chriſtmas* to *Chriſtmas* of the ſaid Years, there were imported into the Port of *London* the ſeveral Quantities of Coals therein mentioned:

A Septenary Account.

Cuſtom-Houſe Ent. Book.

Years	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	Total	Medium
Chald.	479336	417974	536019	497167	460615	478411	453503	3323025	474717

Exciſ. Proviſ. Book.

Of Candles.

The Quantity of Candles made within the City and Suburbs of *London* in the Year 1727 amounted to eleven millions ſix hundred and forty-four thouſand eight hundred and ſixty-three Pounds. Beſides which, great Quantities of Candles are imported and brought to *London* from many Parts of the Kingdom.

Remarks.

Moſt of the above-mentioned Proviſions being of our own Product, the Citizens are therewith ſupplied in the greateſt Plenty, and at ſuch reaſonable Rates, that it is much to be queſtioned, whether any other great City abounds with ſuch an Affluence and Cheapneſs of all the Neceſſaries of Life (except Wine) as this does; but eſpecially in Fewel, whereby the meaner Sort, to their great Comfort, are enabled to keep good Fires in Winter, whilſt others of the ſame Condition, in the great Cities of neighbouring Kingdoms, are forced to ſubmit to a rigorous Seaſon, at the Expence of many of their Lives.

Upon the whole, 'tis hard to know which is the moſt to be admired at, the prodigious Number of the Inhabitants of this great City, or the vaſt Plenty and Cheapneſs of Proviſions wherewith they are ſupplied.

On what has been ſaid concerning the Proviſions wherewith this great City is ſupplied, I ſhall make an Obſervation or two for the Uſe of thoſe who are chiefly intereſted therein.

Some Years ago I was of Opinion, that the exceſſive drinking of Tea would inhance the Price of Meat; for many Gentlemen and Farmers, who uſed to feed Beaſts for the *London* Market, have converted their Meadows into Paſture Grounds for feeding Cows, to make Butter for the Uſe of the Tea-Table, *&c.* But the exceſſive drinking of ſpirituous Liquors has ſo enervated the Stomachs of the Populace, as to render them incapable of performing the Offices of Digeſtion; whereby the Appetite is ſo much depraved, that its Inclination to Food is much leſſened, and the Conſumption of Proviſions greatly diminiſhed; which has occaſioned Victuals, inſtead of riſing, to fall in Price very conſiderably, (in the Year 1737) to the no ſmall Loſs of the Landed Intereſt.

But the moſt ſurprizing of all is, that the Nobility and Gentry in this City ſeem to have conſpir'd the Deſtruction of the Landed Intereſt by the Ruin of their own Eſtates, in keeping their Servants (who are many thouſands in Number) at Board-wages, by which they ſeemingly ſave Money for the preſent; but their Domeſticks, inſtead of a plentiful Table, as formerly, are reduced to take up with what they can get, and having fallen into drinking ſpirituous Liquors, require but little Food.

This, tho' hitherto but little regarded, greatly contributes to the Reduction of the Conſumption and Price of Victuals; and if Care be not taken to redreſs theſe growing Evils, the Eſtates of this Kingdom will ſoon be reduced, both in their Rents and Value, to the great Loſs of the Proprietors.

From theſe Calculations, which have rather increaſed than fallen in the laſt fifteen Years ſince the Publication of the firſt Edition of this Work, we may juſtly collect the extraordinary Populouſneſs of this great Metropolis, and that it far excels any other capital City in the known World, either antient or modern, in its Number of Houſes and Inhabitants. In which Account it was neceſſary to write of the collective Buildings and Inhabitants of thoſe Places ingulphed by this Capital. But in the following Chapter I ſhall confine my *Survey* to that Part only, contained within the City Walls and its Liberties, and which, at preſent, is divided into twenty-ſix Wards.

CHAP. VI.

Of ALDERSGATE WARD. *The Antiquity of* Wards. *The Bounds of* Alderſgate *Ward within and without. Number of Pariſhes, and Pariſh Churches. The antient and modern State of this Ward. Halls and other publick Buildings. The State of the* Lying-in Hoſpital for married Women. *The Liberty of St.* Martin le Grand. *Its Privileges, and ſome Obſervations thereon.*

THO' I cannot aſcertain the Time when this City was at firſt divided into Wards; yet I am of Opinion, that the firſt Diviſion thereof was not on the Account of Government; but, rather, that *London*, like the other Cities and Towns of the Kingdom, was antiently held of the *Saxon* Kings and Nobility in Demeſne, and whoſe ſeveral Properties therein, being ſo many Sokes or Liberties, were under the immediate Dominion of their reſpective Lords, who were the Governors or Wardens thereof; whence, I imagine, aroſe the *Saxon* Appellation, *Ward*, which ſignifies a Quarter or Diſtrict: This Opinion is not only corroborated by the Wards of *Baynard*'s *Caſtle*, *Farringdon*, *Coleman-Street*, and *Baſinghall* or *Baſſiſhaw*'s, ſtill retaining the Names of their antient Proprietors, but

ALDERSGATE WARD

with its DIVISIONS *into*

Precincts *and* Parishes.

And the Liberty of S^t^ *Martins le Grand, according to a*

NEW SURVEY.

*The Arms of William Benn Esq^r^*

PART OF CRIPPLEGATE WARD

WITHIN AND WITHOUT

PART OF THE LIBERTY OF GLASS HOUSE YARD.

PART OF FARINGDON WARD WITHIN.

PART OF FARINGDON WARD WITHOUT.

The Parish Church of S^t^ Anne Within Alders-Gate

The North East prospect of the Church of S^t^ Botolph Without Alders-Gate built in the Year 1734.

A Scale of Feet.

100 200 300 400

B. Cole sculp.

This Plan *is most humbly inscribed to* WILLIAM BENN Esq^r^. *Alderman of* Aldersgate Ward *in* 1764.

5 JA 53

Mad Hiſt. Exch. but alſo by the other Wards of the City being alienable; which, upon Alienation, the Purchaſer or Purchaſers became the Proprietor or Proprietors thereof, with the additional Epithets of Alderman or Aldermen.

See p. 105. What the Number of Wards in this City at firſt was, does not appear upon Record; however, by the firſt Account we have thereof in the Year 1284, they appear to have been twenty-four; and in the Year 1393, the great Ward *See p.* 181. of *Faringdon* being very much increaſed both in Number of Houſes and Inhabitants, it was by Parliament divided into the inward and outward Wards, whereby the Number was increaſed to Roy. Char. Lond. twenty-five; and in the Year 1550, the Citizens having purchaſed of King *Edward* the ſixth the *See p.* 242. Borough of *Southwark*, with divers Privileges thereunto belonging, they erected the ſame into a twenty-ſixth Ward; but it ſeems, the Power granted them by Charter not proving ſufficient to ſupport their Title thereunto, by excluding the Juſtices of Peace for the County of *Surrey* from interfering in the Government thereof, it is therefore only a nominal Ward: However, it ſerves to dignify the Senior Alderman, called *The Father of the City*, who generally by his great Age is rendered unable to undergo the Fatigue of Buſineſs; therefore, as there is nothing to be done, 'tis a Poſt fit for one worn out with Age. However, I ſhall inſert it among the Names of the reſt, which at preſent are *Alderſgate*, *Aldgate*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Billingſgate*, *Biſhopſgate*, *Bread-Street*, *Bridge-ward-within*, *Bridge-ward-without*, *Broad-Street*, *Candlewick*, *Caſtle-Baynard*, *Cheap*, *Cordwainer*, *Coleman-Street*, *Cornhill*, *Cripplegate*, *Dowgate*, *Faringdon-within*, *Faringdon-without*, *Langbourne*, *Lime-Street*, *Queenhithe*, *Portſoken*, *Tower-Street*, *Wallbrook*, and *Vintry*; tho' originally they were known by other Names; as before in Book I. Ch. xii.

Theſe Wards containing the whole City and Liberty of *London*, I ſhall begin with *Alderſgate* Ward, and proceed alphabetically, deſcribing the Bounds, Contents, and the ſeveral Antiquities and Curioſities contained in each of them.

ALDERSGATE WARD.

With a PLAN *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Alderſgate *Ward.* *Alderſgate* Ward takes its Name from that North Gate of the City, and conſiſts of divers *Its Bounds.* Streets and Lanes, lying as well within the Gate and Wall, as without. And firſt, to ſpeak of that Part within the Gate. The Eaſt Part thereof joins unto the Weſt Part of *Cripplegate* Ward, in *Engain-Lane*, or *Maiden-Lane*. It begins on the North Side of that Lane, at *Staining-Lane* End, and runs up that Lane from Haberdaſhers Hall, to where St. *Mary Staining* Church ſtood; and by thence Eaſt, winding almoſt to *Wood-Street*, and Weſt through *Oat-Lane*; and then by the South Side of *Bacon-Houſe* to *Noble-Street*, and back again by *Lillypot-Lane*, (which is alſo of that Ward) to *Maiden-Lane*; ſo on that North Side, Weſt to where St. *John Zachary*'s Church ſtood, and to *Foſter-Lane*.

Now on the South Side of *Engain-Lane*, or *Maiden-Lane*, is the Weſt Side of *Gutter-Lane*, to *Carey-Lane*; and *Carey-Lane* it-ſelf (which is of this Ward) and back again into *Engain-Lane*, by the North Side of Goldſmiths Hall, to *Foſter-lane*; and this is the Eaſt Wing of this Ward. Then is *Foſter-lane*, almoſt wholly in this Ward, and begins in the South toward *Cheapſide*, on the Eaſt, by the North Side of St. *Foſter's* Church, and runs down North-Weſt by the Weſt End of *Maiden-lane*, by *Lillypot-lane* and *Oat-lane*, to *Noble-ſtreet*; and through that by *Shelly-Houſe*, (of old Time ſo called, as belonging to the *Shellies*. For Sir *Thomas Shelly*, Knt. was Owner thereof in the 1ſt of *Henry* IV. It was afterwards called *Bacon-Houſe*, becauſe the ſame was new built by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal under Queen *Elizabeth.*) Then down on that Side to where St. *Olave*'s Church ſtood in *Silver-ſtreet*, at the North-Weſt End of *Noble-ſtreet*.

In *Foſter-lane*, this Ward begins on the Weſt Side thereof, over-againſt the South-Weſt Corner of St. *Foſter's* Church, and runs down by where St. *Leonard's* Church ſtood, by *Pope-lane* End, and by St. *Anne's-lane* End; which Lane is alſo of this Ward. Here you enter the main Street called St. *Martin's*, which includes St. *Martin* on the Eaſt Side thereof, and ſo down on both Sides to *Alderſgate*; and theſe are the Bounds of this Ward within the Wall and Gate. See the Deſcription of this Gate on p. 25.

Without the Gate. From the Gate it runs North to the Church, and then Weſt up *Little Britain*, and ſo takes in Part of *Town-Ditch* and three Houſes in *Crown-Court* in *Long-Walk*; and thence it goes North, and takes in a Corner of the New Hoſpital, lately built, where formerly ſtood *Peterborough-Houſe*, and ſo comes to the Gate at *Bartholomew-Cloſe* in *Little-Britain* on the Weſt, and thence to *Great Montague-Court*, which is of this Ward, and both Sides of *Little-Britain*, and ſo it runs up the Weſt Side of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, taking in Part of *Long-lane* on both Sides of the Way, to *Carthuſian-ſtreet*, taking the South Side thereof, it ends including the firſt Great Houſe in *Charterhouſe-ſquare* to the Left. And this is the Weſtern Bounds. The Eaſtern begins one Houſe beyond the *White Horſe-Yard* in *Fan's-Alley*, and runs down *Pickax-ſtreet* on the Eaſt to *Barbican*, Part of which is in this Ward, and ſo down *Alderſgate-ſtreet* to *Jewin-ſtreet*, Part of which is in this Ward; and from thence to the Gate. And theſe are the Bounds of *Alderſgate* Ward without.

In deſcribing of this Ward, I ſhall take in the Liberty of St. *Martins-le-Grand* at the South End.

In the Freedom of the City of *London* is *Foſter-lane*, a Place well-inhabited, chiefly by Silverſmiths. The South End next unto *Cheapſide*, that is, two Houſes Northwards from St. *Vedaſt*, or *Foſter* Church, is in the Ward of *Faringdon* within; and all the reſt of the Weſt Side is in the Liberty of St. *Martin's-le-Grand*, as far as *Bell-court*: So that only Part of the Eaſt Side is in this Ward. In this Lane are theſe Places: *Adams-court*, but ſmall, ſeated over-againſt the Church. *Prieſt's-court*, or *Alley*, long and ordinary, with a Paſſage into *Gutter-lane*, through the *Half-moon* Tavern. *Roſe and Crown-court*, good, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Dark Entry*, very ordinary, gives a Paſſage into St. *Mar-*

St. *Martin's-le-Grand.* On the North Side of this Entry, was ſeated the Pariſh Church of St. *Leonard Foſter-lane*; which being conſumed in the Fire of *London*, is not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to *Chriſt-church*; and the Place where it ſtood is incloſed within a Wall, and ſerveth as a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants of the Pariſh.

Carey-lane falls into *Gutter-lane*, a Place of ſome Trade for Silverſmiths. *Bell-court*, a large open Place, with good Houſes, well inhabited, hath a Paſſage with a Free-ſtone Pavement into St. *Martin's-le-Grand*. *Three-Crown-court*, both ſmall and ordinary, near *Bell-court*. Goldſmiths Hall, ſeated at the Corner of this Lane, turning into *Maiden-lane*, the back Part being in *Gutter-lane*; a handſome new Brick Building, with an open ſquare Court within. Over-againſt this Hall is a large Houſe, now made Uſe of for refining of Silver.

Maiden-lane, formerly *Engain-lane*, a handſome well built and inhabited Street; the Eaſt End falleth into *Wood-ſtreet*, but hath no more in this Ward than to *Staining-lane*. At the North-Weſt Corner, over-againſt Goldſmiths Hall, ſtood the Pariſh Church of St. *John Zachary*, which ſince the dreadful Fire is not rebuilt; but the Pariſh united unto St. *Anne's Alderſgate*; and the Ground on which it ſtood, incloſed within a Wall, ſerving as a Burial-Place for the Pariſh.

Near this Church-yard, is a ſpacious Houſe, with a large Court-yard, handſomely paved with Free-ſtone, formerly belonging to Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, Knt. Lord-Mayor, 1666, and ſince to *Richard Levet*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Richard Levet*, Knt. Lord-Mayor in the Year 1700; in which Houſe he kept his Mayoralty. But at preſent it is rebuilt and converted into an Office for the *Union Inſurance* againſt Loſſes by Fire. On the ſame Side, but beyond *Staining-lane*, is ſeated Haberdaſhers Hall, a large Building, which is in Part of this Lane, but in *Cripplegate* Ward.

Staining-lane, the Eaſt Side, which joineth unto Haberdaſhers Hall, is in *Cripplegate* Ward. At the upper End of the Lane was the Church of St. *Mary Staining*, which Church is not rebuilt ſince the Fire of *London*; but the Pariſh united unto St. *Michael Wood-ſtreet*, and the Ground incloſed within a Wall, for the Burial of the Dead for the Pariſh.

Gutter-lane hath the Weſt Side, from the Corner of *Maiden-lane* unto *Carey-lane*, in this Ward, and the Eaſt in *Cripplegate* Ward.

Noble-ſtreet, long, and indifferently well inhabited; the End next to *Foſter-lane* being eſteemed the beſt. In this Street are theſe Places of Note; *Lillypot-lane*, but ordinary; falls into *Staining-lane*, as doth *Oat-lane* alſo, but ſmall. Betwixt theſe two Lanes is *White-horſe-court*, open, but ordinary. *Dolphin-court*, ſmall, ſeated oppoſite to *Oat-lane*. A little more Northwards, is Coachmakers-Hall, a handſome Building. *Fitche's-court*, a broad Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and good Houſes. At the Upper End is an old Timber Houſe, where formerly *Titchborn*, ſome Time Alderman and Lord-Mayor, dwelt. This Houſe ſtrangely eſcaped burning in the dreadful Fire of *London*, when all the Houſes round it were quite conſumed. *Hide's-court*, but ſmall.

Coachmakers Hall.

St. *Olave's Silver-ſtreet* Church was ſeated on the North-Weſt Corner of this Street; not rebuilt ſince its Burning in the great Fire of *London*; and the Pariſh is united to St. *Alban's Wood-ſtreet*.

St. *Anne's-lane*, a Place of ſome Trade, lieth betwixt *Foſter-lane*, and St. *Martin's-le-Grand*, near *Alderſgate*. About the Middle of this Lane on the North Side, is St. *Anne's-alley*, having a Free-ſtone Pavement, which leadeth to St. *Anne's* Church, and from thence into *Noble-ſtreet*, ſevering the Church from the Church-yard. Since the Fire of *London*, in which it was conſumed, it is rebuilt very handſome and neat, the Front facing Southward, all of rubbed Brick: To which is united the Pariſh of St. *John Zachary*, as before-mentioned.

Alderſgate-ſtreet, very ſpacious and long, and although the Buildings are old, and not uniform, yet many of them are very good, and well inhabited. This Street runs Northward unto the End of *Barbican* on the Eaſt Side, and *Long-lane* on the Weſt, where *Goſwel-ſtreet* begins. In this Street are a great many Alleys and Courts; and for the deſcribing them, we ſhall begin at *Alderſgate*. *Falcon* and *Caſtle-Inn*, very large, and of a conſiderable Reſort. In the Yard are ſeveral good Houſes for private Families: And out of this Yard, is a Paſſage into *Jewin-ſtreet*, and another into *Noble-ſtreet*. *Harrow-court*, ſmall and indifferent. Cooks Hall, ſeated over-againſt *Little-Britain*. *Greyhound-court*, mean and ordinary. *Cock-and-bottle-court*, poor and ordinary. *Ball-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *Golden-lion-court*, well built, and inhabited on the North Side, the Eaſt Side being open and airy, with Gardens. *Deputies-court*, or *Roſe-and-rainbow-court*, ordinary; but there have been, within a few Years, ſeveral new Buildings at the farther End of it. *Nettleton-court*, large, but ordinary Buildings. *Maidenhead-court*, large, but indifferently built, with a Paſſage into *Crowders-well-alley*; from whence one may go into *Jewin-ſtreet*, in *Cripplegate* Ward. *George-Inn*, formerly the *White-hart-Inn*, very large, and convenient for the Reception of Coaches, Waggons, and Travellers. *Trinity-court*, open, but indifferently built. *Weſtmoreland-alley*, or the *Paved-alley*, as paved with Free-ſtone; the Paſſage leads through *Weſtmoreland-court* into *Bartholomew-cloſe*. *Angel-alley*, large, and ſomewhat narrow towards the Upper End; where it has a Paſſage into *Horn-alley*, an open Place, very long, with low Buildings. About the Middle it has a Paſſage into *Cockpit-yard*, well built, which gives Entrance into *Jewin-ſtreet*; and that falls into *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, near St. *Giles's Cripplegate* Church; and this is a Street well built and inhabited: But of this Street there is no more in this Ward than *Cockpit-yard*, the reſt and greateſt Part being in *Cripplegate* Ward. *Cradle-court*, a handſome open Place, well built, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Black-horſe-alley*, but ſmall and ordinary. *Black-horſe-court*, alſo ſmall. *Half-moon-court*, a little open, but mean. *Half-moon-alley*, but narrow, has a Paſſage through the *Half-moon* Tavern into St. *Bartholomew's-cloſe*. *Tongue's-court*, ſmall, with old Buildings. *Lauderdale-houſe*, a large old Building, with a Free-ſtone Court before it. *Hare-court*, open for Carts;

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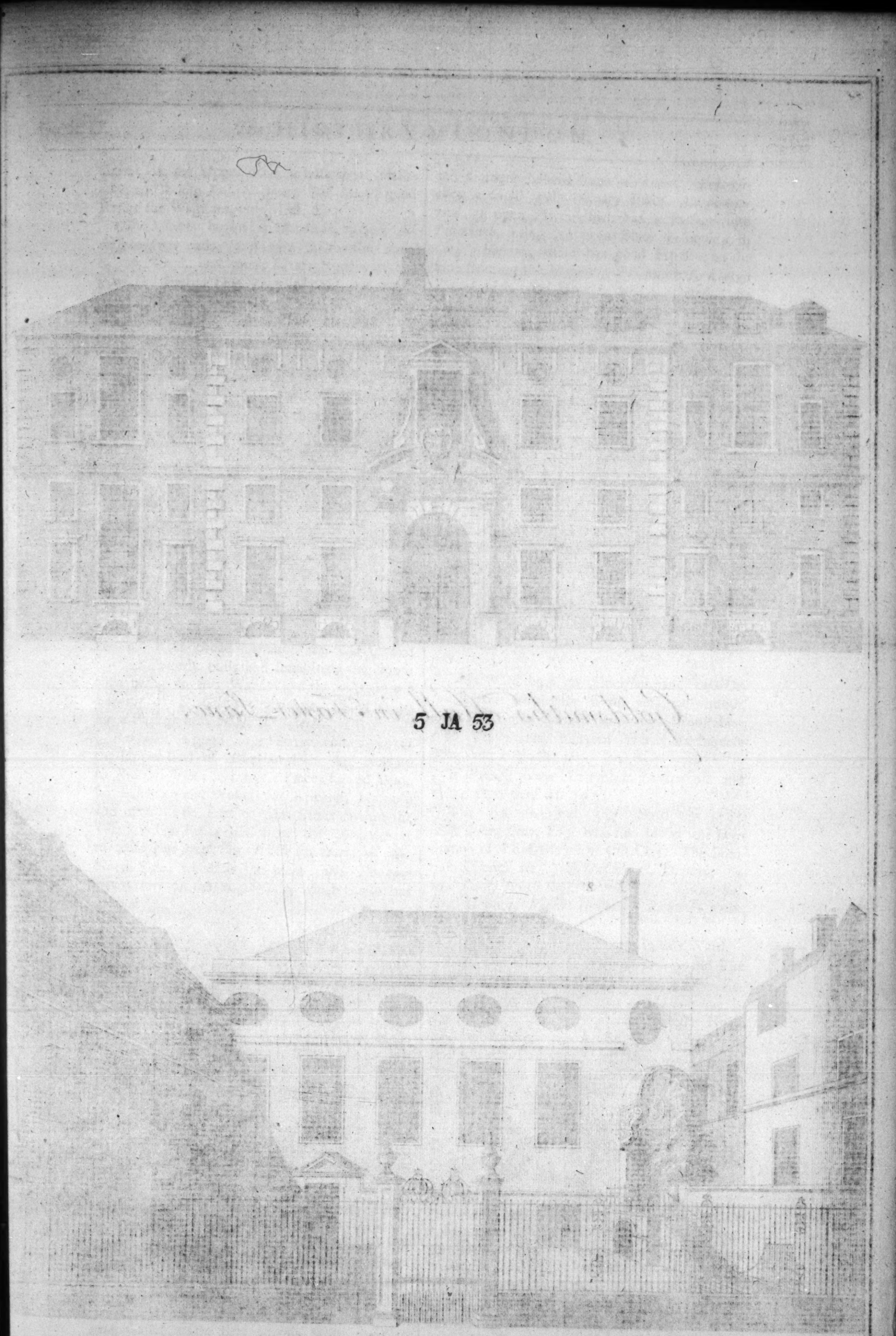

Goldsmiths Hall, in Foster Lane.

Stationers Hall, near Paternoster Row.

B. Cole fc

Carts; at the Upper End it falls into *Paul's-alley*, and ſo into *Redcroſs-ſtreet*. *Bell-Inn*, of good Reſort for Waggons with Meal, *&c.*

Goſwel-ſtreet begins at *Barbican*, where *Alderſgate-ſtreet* ends, and runs up to the *Bars*, in this Ward, and much farther Northward beyond *Old-ſtreet*. This Street is broad, but meanly built and inhabited, eſpecially beyond the *Bars*. In this Street, within the *Bars*, are theſe Courts and Places of Note: *Cock Inn* has a good Trade, and is reſorted unto by Waggons that bring Meal, and other Goods. *Devonſhire-court* contains two Courts, one within another, and both but ſmall and ordinary. *Red-lion Inn*, of good Trade, and has a large Yard for Coach-Houſes and Stabling. Through this Yard is a Paſſage into *Charter-houſe-yard*, and another into *Long-lane*. *Beggars-lane*, an open Paſſage into *Charter-houſe-yard*, and ſo to *Smithfield-bars*, and St. *John's-ſtreet*, a great Thoroughfare. *Three-Cups Inn*. *White-horſe-yard*, a large open Place for Stabling and Coach-Houſes, and has in it ſome Dwelling-Houſes. *Vine-yard*, large, but of ſmall Account, having old Houſes, and ſome Parts not built. *Fans-alley*, juſt without the *Bars*, as to the Entrance, it is broad enough for Carts, and but indifferently built and inhabited, the South Side being in this Ward, and the other in the Liberty of St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*. This Alley has a Paſſage into *Bridgewater-ſtreet*.

Barbican, a good large Street, comes out of the Upper End of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, and runs up to *Redcroſs-ſtreet*; formerly a Place of good Trade for Saleſmen and Brokers for Apparel, both old and new. The Part of this Street within the Ward is but little, *viz.* from the Corner next to *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, to *White-lion-court* on the North Side; which is but mean, and *Fox-and-crown-court* on the South Side, which is alſo but ordinary.

Long-lane, ſo called for its Length, coming out of *Alderſgate-ſtreet* againſt *Barbican*, and falls into *Weſt-ſmithfield*. A Place alſo of antient Note for the Sale of Apparel, Linen, and Upholſterers Goods, both Second-hand and New, but chiefly for Old; but this Trade has left the Place for many Years: And the Houſes at the Eaſt End are greatly decayed. This Lane has but little in this Ward, eſpecially the South Side; and the North Side takes in the *Red-lion Inn* already ſpoken of.

Little-Britain comes out of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, by St. *Botolph's Alderſgate* Church, and runs up to the Pump, and is very ruinous; there it opens into a broad Street, and turning Northward, runs up to *Duck-lane*, having another turning Paſſage to St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital*. This Part of the Street is well built, and tho' much inhabited formerly by Bookſellers, from the Pump to *Duck-lane*, who dealt chiefly in old Books, it is now much deſerted, and has little Trade.

The Pariſh Church of St. *Botolph*'s *Alderſgate*, ſeated at the End of this Street, next to *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, now repairing, was an old Building, and eſcaped the Fire of *London*, 1666.

In this Street of *Little-Britain* are theſe Courts and Places of Note. *George-yard*, ordinary. *Croſs-keys-court*, a Place with good Buildings, and Gardens behind ſome of them. *Redcroſs-alley*, a ſmall and ordinary Place. *Carpenters-yard*, an open Place, which has a Paſſage into *Towndtch*, being an open Place belonging to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, which has good Houſes on the Side fronting the *Hoſpital*. *Pelican-court*, a large Place, with good Houſes, well inhabited. At the Upper End it divides itſelf into two Courts, and both bear the ſame Name. On the Weſt Side it has a Paſſage into *Fryers-rents*, which is but ſmall and ordinary. *Fryers-rents* has a narrow Paſſage into a ſmall and ordinary Court. *Axe-yard*, or Court, long and narrow, with good Houſes at the Upper End. *Great Montague-court*, a good handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, well built and inhabited. *Little Montague-court*, but narrow, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

There are to watch at *Alderſgate*, and other Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Conſtable, the Beadle, and 44 Watchmen. And in the Liberty of St. *Martins-le-Grand*, which is in this Ward, 12. In all 56.

The Jurymen, which are returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in the *Guildhall* in the Month of *Auguſt*.

This Ward hath an Alderman and two Deputies, one within the Gate, and one without, eight Common-Councilmen, eight Conſtables, nine Scavengers, nineteen Wardmote Inqueſt-Men, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London*, 7 *l.* and in the *Exchequer*, 6 *l.* 19 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward (in 1755) is *William Benn*, Eſq; who has paſſed the high Station of Lord-Mayor of this City: The Common Council are, *John Underwood*, Deputy, *Samuel Read*, *Joſeph Roſe*, *Samuel Bates*, *Samuel Ballard*, Deputy, *Robert Henſhaw*, *Richard Reiley*, and *William Tyler*.

Remarkable Things.

The moſt remarkable Things in this Ward.

Five Pariſhes.

Firſt, the CHURCHES, which before the Fire in 1666 were five; dedicated, 1. to St. *John Zachary*, ſituate at the Corner of *Maiden-lane* in *Foſter-lane*; 2. St. *Mary Staining*, at the North End of *Staining-lane*; 3. St. *Olave Silver-ſtreet*, at the North-Eaſt Corner of *Noble-ſtreet*; 4. St. *Anne Alderſgate*, in St. *Anne's-lane*; and 5. St. *Botolph*, at the South-Eaſt Corner of *Little-Britain*, in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*; which five, at preſent, are reduced to two Churches only, *viz.* St. *Botolph's* and St. *Anne's*; of which hereafter in the Eccleſiaſtical State of this City.

Secondly, The HALLS; as,

Goldſmiths-hall.

(1.) *Goldſmiths-hall*, which is ſituate at the North-Eaſt Angle of *Foſter-lane*. It was originally built by Sir *Drew Barentin*, about the Year 1407; and, ſince the Fire in 1666, is made a ſtately Structure of Brick and Stone, conſiſting of ſeveral handſome Apartments, and a ſpacious Hall, well finiſhed, with Wainſcot, *&c.*

Cooks-hall.

(2.) *Cooks-hall*, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, facing *Little-Britain*, an ancient Building, that eſcaped the Fire of *London*.

Coachmakers-hall.

(3.) *Coachmakers*, formerly *Scriveners-hall*, in *Noble-ſtreet*.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Other *publick Buildings*; as,

Haberdaſhers *Alms-houſes.*

(1.) Ten Alms-houſes, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of *Staining-lane* near *Haberdaſhers-Hall*, for ten poor People of that Company; founded by one *Thomas Huntlow*, Haberdaſher, in 1539, and endowed with 8 *d.* a Week, to be paid weekly on every *Friday*; which was augmented by Mr. *Thomas Barns* with 10 *l. per Annum* more for ever.

London-Houſe.

(2.) *London-Houſe* on the Weſt Side of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*. It was antiently called *Dorcheſter-Houſe*, and then *Peter*'s or *Petre*'s *Houſe*, having been poſſeſſed by the Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, and afterwards by that antient and noble Family of the Lord *Petre*. After the Reſtoration, it was purchaſed for the Reſidence of the Biſhop of *London*, and ſo called *London-Houſe*. It is a very large, commodious and handſome Brick Building, with a neat Chapel annexed; but has been long deſerted by the Prelates of this See: It is let out into divers Tenements and Warehouſes.

Lying-in Hoſpital, or Shaftſbury-Houſe.

(3.) *Thanet* or *Shaftſbury-Houſe*, on the Eaſt Side of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, and ſomewhat nearer the Gate than the laſt mentioned, was originally built by the noble Family of the Earls of *Thanet*. It is now converted into an Hoſpital for Lying-in Married Women.

This was a moſt delightful fine Edifice, and was formerly the Reſidence of the Earls of *Shaftſbury*. An Edifice, ſays a judicious Author, that deſerves a much better Situation, and greater Care to preſerve it from the Injuries of Time: But the Politeneſs of the Town is ſo far removed from hence, that it is hardly poſſible this Fabric ſhould be admired as it ought, or be kept in ſuitable Repair. Already (this Author wrote in 1736) it has been converted into a *Tavern*, and made to ſerve other *mechanic* Uſes; inſomuch that the judicious Spectator at once wonders how it came to be erected there, and laments its preſent Decay. At preſent this Palace is converted into an *Hoſpital for Lying-in Women*, a Uſe of publick Benefit, of which the Reader may depend on the following Account, publiſhed by Order of the Preſident and Governors in the Year 1754.

Londoh Lying-in Hoſpital *founded.*

The City of *London Lying-in Hoſpital for Married Women*, at *Shaftsbury-Houſe* in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, was inſtituted *March* 30, 1750.

Reaſons for its Inſtitution.

The good Effects of the many noble Inſtitutions for training up Orphans, and other indigent Children, in the Knowledge and Practice of their Duty to God, and their Country; for relieving the induſtrious Poor, under the accidental Calamities of Sickneſs, Lameneſs, or Lunacy; and for reſtraining, and, if poſſible, reclaiming the Diſſolute and Debauched; together with the truly Chriſtian Spirit of Benevolence, which at this Time ſo generally prevails amongſt us, to the great Honour of this Age and Nation; were Inducements to ſeveral worthy Aldermen and Citizens of *London*, to eſtabliſh a proper Proviſion for the Wives of poor Tradeſmen or others labouring under the Terrors, Pains and Hazards of Childbirth, as the only Kind of Charity that appeared wanting in this populous and opulent City.

It cannot but greatly move our Compaſſion as Men, and deſerve our Attention as Members of the Community, to reflect how many unhappy Women, together with their tender Infants, have, for Want of the timely Aſſiſtance of a Man-midwife, in difficult and uncommon Caſes, and even after a ſafe Delivery, for Want of proper Diet, Medicines and Attendance, either periſhed, or been deprived of the Uſe of their Limbs, or otherwiſe impaired in their Conſtitutions, ſo as to become uſeleſs to their Families and burthenſome to the Publick; and how many of them are daily obliged to apply for Relief to other Hoſpitals for a Variety of Maladies ariſing from the Want of due Care and Aſſiſtance, in that perilous Time of their Lying-in, is but too well known! And therefore it is hoped, that an Inſtitution of this Nature, calculated to ſupport and provide for Married Women of good Character, in the laſt Stage of their Pregnancy, Time of Labour, and Month of Lying-in, with all ſuitable Helps and Neceſſaries, proper Diet, Advice and Medicines, will be thought a moſt neceſſary Charity, and accordingly meet with ſuitable Encouragement from every humane Perſon, eſpecially from the Ladies, who cannot but feel, and it is hoped will gladly contribute to relieve, ſuch imminent Diſtreſſes ſo peculiar to their own Sex.

Conditions.

I. Such Perſons as ſubſcribe twenty Guineas are Governors for Life, and may recommend one pregnant Woman to be upon the Books at a time.

II. Thoſe who ſubſcribe five Guineas, or three Guineas *per Annum*, are Governors ſo long as they continue their Subſcriptions, and have the Privilege to recommend, as in the firſt Article.

III. All leſſer Benefactions are thankfully received.

IV. Annual Governors may make up their Subſcriptions twenty Guineas, within one Year from their laſt Payment, and thereupon become Governors for Life.

V. All Noblemen and Ladies are at Liberty, at all Elections of Officers, to vote by Proxy ſignified in writing.

N. B. That the Publick may be ſatisfied the Women are well and properly taken Care of, Ladies, though not Subſcribers, may viſit the Wards of the Hoſpital at any time; and the giving themſelves that Trouble will be eſteemed a Favour by the Governors.

Rules of the Hoſpital.

General Court.

A General Court of the Governors is held four Times a Year, to receive the Report of the Quarterly Committees, elect a new Committee, and tranſact ſuch other Buſineſs as may then be laid before them.

Houſe Committee.

A Houſe Committee is appointed at every General Quarterly Court, conſiſting of thirteen Governors, three of whom are a *Quorum*. This Committee meets every *Tueſday* Morning, at eleven of the Clock in the Foredoon, at the ſaid Hoſpital, to receive and diſcharge Women, inſpect the Diet and Proviſions, order any Furniture and Conveniencies that may from Time to Time be wanted, and to examine into and regulate the Conduct of all the Servants and Patients of the Houſe. Theſe Committees are to make their Reports to the General Quarterly Courts.

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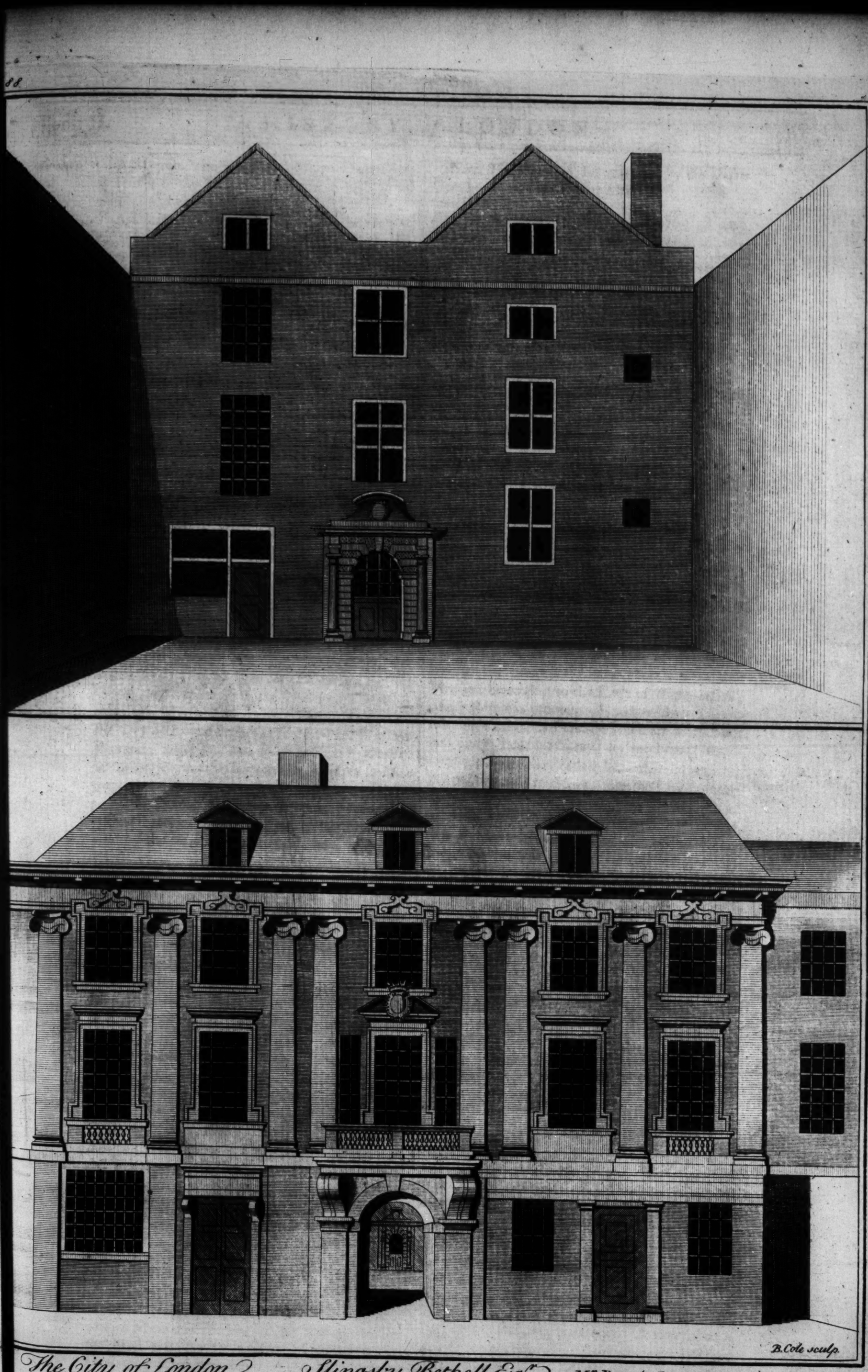


B. Cole sculp.

The City of London
LYING-IN HOSPITAL
For MARRIED WOMEN
At SHAFTSBURY HOUSE *in*
Aldersgate Street
Instituted MARCH 30, 1750.

Slingsby Bethell, Esq.
ALDERMAN,
and One of the Representatives
of this CITY *in Parliament*
PRESIDENT.

Mr. Deputy James Hodges.
Mr. Deputy George Nelson.
Mr. Deputy Rich^d Molineux.
Mr. Deputy Nathanael Nash.
} Vice Presidents.

Isaac Henckell *Esq.*^r Treasurer.

5 JA 53

Servants. A Matron, who is a ſkilful Midwife, conſtantly reſides in the Hoſpital, and acts as ſuch in all natural and eaſy Labours.

A ſufficient Number of Nurſes and Servants to take Care of the Lying-in Women, and do the common Buſineſs of the Houſe.

Alſo a Beadle, who conſtantly reſides at the Hoſpital, to be ready to go on all Meſſages, on ſudden Emergencies, and ſummon the Governors, *&c.*

Note, The Servants of the Houſe are forbid to take any Fee or Reward from the Lying-in Women, on any Pretence whatſoever, on Pain of being diſcharged.

Qualifications for Admiſſion. Married Women, admitted into this Hoſpital, muſt previouſly produce a Certificate of their Marriage from a lawful Miniſter; or, in caſe they cannot, then an Affidavit of their being married, and the Time when, and Place where, and alſo of the Settlement of their Huſbands, and by what Means ſuch Settlement was obtained. And no Woman is to be taken into the Houſe, who hath any contagious Diſtemper.

Such as are inclined to become Benefactors by their laſt Will, have the following Form of a Legacy recommended to them:

Form of a Legacy. Item, *I give and bequeath unto* A. B. *and* C. D. *the Sum of upon Truſt, and to the Intent that they, or one of them, do pay the ſame to the Treaſurer (for the Time being) of a Society, who now call themſelves,* The Governors of the City of *London* Lying-in Hoſpital for Married Women; *which ſaid Sum I deſire may be applied towards carrying on the charitable Deſign of the ſaid Society.*

N. B. Giving Land, or Money, or Stocks, with Directions to be laid out in Land, will be void by the Mortmain Act.

The Government of this Hoſpital is managed by a Preſident, four Vice-Preſidents and a Treaſurer, choſen annually from among the Governors; and ſelect Committees, as before. The following are the Preſidents, Vice-Preſidents, Phyſicians, *&c.* at this Time:

Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; Alderman, and one of the Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament, Preſident. Mr. Deputy *James Hodges*, Mr. Deputy *George Nelſon*, Mr. Deputy *Richard Molineux*, Mr. Deputy *Nathanael Naſh*, Vice-Preſidents. *Iſaac Henckell*, Eſq; Treaſurer. Dr. *Benjamin Marten*, (*Theobald's-Row*) Phyſician in Ordinary. Dr. *Samuel Wathen*, (*Pater-noſter-Row*) Man-midwife in Ordinary. Mr. *Richard Ball*, (*Prince's-Street*) Surgeon in Ordinary. The above Gentlemen of the Faculty attend daily at the Hoſpital. Dr. *Moſes Griffith*, (*Mincing-Lane*) Phyſician and Man-midwife Extraordinary. Mr. *Henry Grundy*, (*Wood-Street*) Surgeon Extraordinary. Mr *William Ball*, (*Lothbury*) Apothecary, ſupplies the Patients with ſuch Medicines as are found neceſſary in their reſpective Caſes.

And that the Lying-in Women may not want neceſſary Comfort under their Affliction, the Reverend Mr. *Spark Canham*, A. M. has undertaken the kind and charitable Office of attending this Hoſpital as Chaplain, baptizes the Children born there, and reads Prayers publickly three Times a Week.

Note, The Patients are attended by the above Gentlemen without Fee or Reward.

Paid for Sundries —	2765	8	9½
For 900 *l.* old *South-Sea* Stock —	964	7	6
	3729	16	3½
Balance in Treaſurer's Hand —	123	12	7¼
	3853	8	11¼

An Account of the Women delivered from the Inſtitution of the Hoſpital, to Lady-Day 1754.

Women delivered, eight of whom had Twins			818
Children born,			
Males —	387	826	
Females —	439		
Out-Patients cured	280	—	301
Relieved —	21		
		Total Patients	1119

No. 65.

(4.) On the ſame Side, more Northward, was another Nobleman's Seat, the Duke of *Lauderdale*'s, ſituate between *Cherry-tree-Court* and *Hare-Court*; likewiſe deſerted by the Succeſſors of that moſt noble Family, and at preſent occupied by an eminent Diſtiller. *Lauderdale-Houſe.*

(5.) Again, on the Weſt Side of this Street, and to the South of *London* Houſe, was a fine Manſion belonging to the Earls of *Weſtmoreland*; whoſe Remains pronounce it to have been a beautiful and capacious Building; and are now let out into divers Tenements, and for mechanic Uſes. *Weſtmoreland-Houſe.*

(6.) In the Street called *Little Britain*, antiently called *Britain-Street*, was once the City Manſion of the Duke of *Bretagne*, near to the Church of St. *Botolph*; but for ſeveral Ages entirely erazed, and the Site alienated to private Property, whoſe Buildings are now alſo become ruinous. *Duke of Bretagne's Palace.*

(7.) *Peterborough* Houſe, a Palace belonging to the Earls of that Title, graced the South-Eaſt Corner of the ſame Street, on the Spot where the South Part of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital now ſtands. And, *Peterborough-Houſe.*

(8.) Almoſt the whole Eaſt Side of *Little Britain*, from the Gate that leads into *Bartholomew-Cloſe* to *Little Mountague-Court* incluſive, was adorned with a ſuperb Palace, the antient Reſidence of the Lord *Mountague*. *Mountague-Houſe.*

(9.) Near the Weſt End of *Alderſgate*, in *Bull-and-Mouth-Street*, was ſituate a City Manſion-Houſe of the Earls of *Northumberland*. *Northumberland-Houſe.*

(10.) Near the North-Eaſt Corner of *Little Britain*, in *Alderſgate-Street*, as noted in the Plan, ſtood an Hoſpital, Hall or Priory belonging to the Abby of *Cluny* in *France*; which, among other alien Foundations, being ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* V. his Majeſty granted its Revenues to the Pariſhioners of St. *Botolph*, on Condition that they ſhould found in their Church a *Fraternity* or Altar dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. The Site of this antient religious Houſe remains ſtill, by the Name of *Trinity-Hall*, and ſeveral Tenements in *Trinity-Lane*, in the Poſſeſſion of the Pariſh; and Part of the Building is exiſting: A lower Part is let out for a Coffee-houſe, but the upper Room retains ſomewhat the Appearance of its original Uſe, ſerving for a Place of Worſhip to a Congregation of *Non-jurors*. Here alſo the Pariſhioners *Trinity-Hoſpital.*

meet in Veſtry on particular Occaſions. The other Parcels thereof are occupied by different Tenants. And for ſeven Inqueſt-Men without the Gate ſitting every Year in *Trinity-Hall* upon the Wardmote Inqueſt, the Pariſh receives ſeven Shillings yearly.

Shelly-Houſe.

(11.) Beſides theſe were ſeveral more ſtately Edifices; as *Shelly-Houſe*, built by Sir *Thomas Shelly* in the 1 *Henry* IV. and afterwards rebuilt by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord-Keeper under Queen *Elizabeth*; and that ſpacious Houſe of Sir *Richard Kennet*, between the Church-yard of St. *John Zachary* and *Staining-lane*, in *Maiden-lane*, where now is built, and finiſhed this preſent Year, (1754) the *Union Fire-Office of Aſſurance of Goods*, removed from *Gutter-lane*.

Union Fire-Office.

This Office was erected in the Year 1714 by a conſiderable Number of Perſons, who mutually agreeing to inſure one another's Goods and Merchandize from Loſs by Fire by an amicable Contribution, entered into a Deed of Settlement for that Purpoſe, which being ſigned by every Perſon deſirous of becoming a Member, he is thereby admitted into the joint Contributionſhip, and becomes an equal Sharer in Profit and Loſs, in proportion to his, her, or their reſpective Inſurances; which Deed of Settlement was executed on the 16th of *February*, *Anno* 1714, and inrolled in Chancery on the 3d of *July*, *Anno* 1715.

This Office, denominated *The Union Society for inſuring of Goods and Merchandize from Loſs by Fire*, was erected upon the ſame Foot, in all reſpects, as that of the *Hand in Hand Fire-Office*, other than this, that inſtead of Houſes, they only inſure Goods and Merchandize at the Rates in the following Table:

A Table of the Premiums and Depoſits payable for Inſurances for the Term of ſeven Years.

Sums inſured.	Com. Inſurances on Brick Houſes.		Com. Inſurances on Timb. Houſes.		Hazardous Inſurances on Brick Houſes.		Hazardous Inſurances on T. Houſes.		Double hazard. Inſurances on Brick Houſes.		Double hazard. Inſurances on Timb. Houſes.	
	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depoſ.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill Depoſ.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depoſ.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depoſ.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depoſ.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depoſ.
From 100*l.* to 1000*l.*	at 2	10	at 3	15	at 4	20	at 6	30	at 6	30	at 9	45
From 1000 to 2000*l.*	at 4	10	at 6	15	at 8	20	at 12	30	at 12	30	at 18	45
From 2000 to 3000*l.*	at 6	10	at 9	15	at 12	20	at 18	30	at 18	30	at 27	45

The Affairs of this Community are managed by twenty-four Directors, who generouſly ſerve *gratis*; which, together with their frugal and diſintereſted Management, conſiderable Fund, and a Call of ten Shillings *per Cent.* (which is the moſt that each Contributor is obliged to pay, in caſe ſo great a Loſs ſhould happen as to require the ſame, which hitherto has not happened, and probably never will) on any extraordinary Event, a better Security cannot well be deviſed. And as this Office, as already hinted, is calculated for the general Good of the Society, the Members have the Advantage of examining the Deed of Settlement, and all Orders and Proceedings, as well of the general Courts, as that of the Directors.

To this Office belong twenty-four Porters (who give ſufficient Security for their Fidelity) for carrying off the Goods of the Inſured in caſe of Fire, who, beſides their Cloaths and Badges, and Protection from a Preſs, are handſomely paid for their Labour.

King Edward II's *Houſe.* Rec. Tur.

(12.) According to an antient Record in the *Tower*, I find a certain Tenement in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Staining-lane* pertaining to King *Edward* II. bounded on the South by the Land of *Robert Burideine*, and a Lane which leads from the ſaid Church unto the King's Street of *Wood-ſtreet*; which Houſe the King granted firſt to *C. de Burgalia*, and again to *Raſe Baſſet de Draiton*, *A. D.* 1320, *Reg.* 14.

St. Martin le Grand.

After this pompous Survey of the antient Buildings in this Pariſh compared to its preſent Condition, which has Reaſon to bemoan the Loſs of its noble Inhabitants, and the Deſtruction of their Palaces; I ſhall proceed with a Survey of the Liberty of St. *Martin le Grand*.

St. *Martin*'s *le Grand* contains but one principal Street, called St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*; which cometh out of *Blowbladder-ſtreet*, by the Weſt End of *Cheapſide*, and runneth North to *Alderſgate*. But this Liberty runneth but to *Bell-court*, near unto St. *Anne's-lane*, on the Eaſt Side. For from *Bell-court* unto *Alderſgate*, is in *Alderſgate* Ward, and out of this Liberty. This Street is a Place of conſiderable Trade, is a great Thoroughfare, and its Houſes well built.

In this Liberty are theſe Courts and Places of Note; *Round-court*, large, with a handſome Free-ſtone Pavement, the Part towards St. *Martin*'s being a handſome ſquare Court. It has a Paſſage into *Blowbladder-ſtreet*, which was formerly inhabited by Milliners, and ſuch as ſell Copper Lace, called St. *Martin*'s Lace, for which it was of Note. Out of this Court is an Alley, which leads into *New-rents*, which alſo comes into St. *Martin*'s-*ſtreet*; and at the Upper End are two Paſſages into *Foſter-lane*, one of which goes into a Place called the *Dark-entry*, by St. *Leonard Foſter-lane* Church-Yard. *Mouldmakers-rents*, an indifferent open Place; out of which are ſeveral Paſſages, as into *New-rents*, *Dean*'s-*court*, and *George-ſtreet*. *New-rents*, a handſome Street, which comes out of St. *Martin*'s-*ſtreet*; and at the Upper End was the *Swan* Tavern. *Great Dean*'s-*court*, an open Place, indifferently well built and inhabited; has a Paſſage into *Mouldmakers-rents*, or *Row*, and another into *George-ſtreet*. In this Court is another ſmall one, called *Little Dean*'s-*court*, which is but ordinary. *George-ſtreet*, of which there are two; the one leading into *Foſter-lane*, and the other into *Round-court*. St. *John*'s-*alley*, ordinary. *Cock-alley* has a narrow Entrance, which leads into an open Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, indifferent. *Chriſtopher*'s-*alley* has a Free-ſtone Pavement, good; which at the Upper End, has a Door into the *Bagnio*. *Four-dove-court*, an open Place, with a Free-ſtone Pave-

Pavement. *King*'s-*head-court*, a handſome Place, well built and inhabited, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Angel-alley*, good; the Upper End falls into *Butcherhall-lane*. Of this Street, that Part within this Liberty goes no farther than *King*'s-*head-court*; the reſt of this Street is in the Ward of *Faringdon* within.

Bull-and-mouth-ſtreet goes out of St. *Martin*'s-*le Grand*, and runs up to *Butcherhall-lane*; but it has no more in this Ward than a little Weſtward of the *Bull-and-mouth Inn*, which is large, and well built, and of good Reſort by thoſe that bring Bone-Lace, where the Shop-keepers and others come to buy it. The *Fountain* Tavern, commonly called the *Mourning Buſh*, which has a Back-Door into St. *Anne*'s-*lane*, is ſeated near unto *Alderſgate*. And in this Part of St. *Martin*'s, was a noted Meeting-Houſe of the Quakers, called the *Bull-and-mouth*, where they met long before the Fire, till the building Leaſe expired a few Years ago; but at preſent it is occupied by a Methodiſt Preacher.

This Liberty was an Eccleſiaſtical Foundation: It takes its Name originally from a Collegiate Church founded by *Ingalricus* and his Brother *Edward*, *A. D.* 1056, for a Dean and ſecular Canons or Prieſts, and dedicated to St. *Martin*, with the Addition of *Le Grand*, from the great or extraordinary Privileges of Sanctuary, *&c.* granted by divers Monarchs thereto; of which there has been Mention made in the firſt Book of this Hiſtory, p. 191, 226, 227; and to which we add,

The Charter granted by William the Conqueror, *concerning the antient Privileges of St.* Martins-le-Grand.

K. Will. I. *Charter to St.* Martin's-le-Grand.

" *Willimus Conqueſtor* per chartam ſuam corro-
" borat & confirmat, Deo et Eccleſiæ beati Mar-
" tini infra muros London. ſitæ; quod ſit
" Quieta ab omni exactione et inquietudine Epiſ-
" coporum, Archidiaconorum, *&c.* Et Poſſeſ-
" ſiones ſuas ab omni regali Juriſdictione Li-
" beras, et ab exercitus expeditione, Pontis
" Reſtauratione, munitione et Caſtelli auxilio,
" Quietas habeat; Secuam Sacam, et Toll, et
" Team, et Infangthefe, Blodwite, Mundbrice,
" Burghbrice, Meſkenning, Seawing, Alceſt-
" ing, Faithſorne, Fleamina, Firnithe, Wer-
" geldtheofe, Uthleap, Forfeng, Fyhfeng, Fird-
" wyte, Firthwit, Weardwite, Hengwite, Ham-
" ſokne, Forſteal, et ſi quas alias Libertates,
" et conſuetudines aliquas Eccleſiarum Regni
" mei Angliæ meliores habeat. Si quis vero hoc
" in aliud quam conceſſimus, tranferre præſump-
" ſerit, cum Juda proditore Dei luat pœnas.
" Dat. Anno Domini 1068, Annoq; Regni mei
" ſecundo, Die natalis Domini. Et poſtmo-
" dum in Die Pentecoſtes confirmat. quando
" Matilda Conjunx mea in Baſilica Sancti Petri
" Weſtmonaſterii, in Reginam divino nutu eſt
" conſecrata.

" Subſcript. per ipſum Regem, Reginam,
" * *Richardum* Filium Regis, Ambos Archi-
" epiſcopos, & diverſos alios.

* *This, perhaps, ſhould have been* Robertum.

King Henry III. *his ample Charter to St.* Martins-le-Grand.

" *Henricus*, Dei gratia, *&c.* Dominus *Hiberniæ*,
Liber Horn. " Dux *Normanniæ* & *Aquitanniæ*, Comes *Audega-*

Charter of King Henry III.

" *ven.* Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, Abbatibus,
" Priorib. Comitib. *&c.*

" Noveritis, Nos intuitu Dei, & ſalute animæ
" nræ. et animarum Anteceſſorum et Heredum
" nrorum, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, et hac Carta nra.
" confirmaſſe, pro nobis et heredib. nris. Deo et
" Eccleſie Sti *Martini*, *London.* et dilecto Clerico
" nro. *Waltero de Kerkham*, Decano ejuſd. Eccle,
" quod idem Decanus, et Succeſſores ſui, Decani
" ejuſd. loci habeant in perpetuum, cum donatione
" Prebendarum et Eccleſiarum, et cum libera ad-
" miniſtratione omnium rerum ad eandem Eccliam
" Sti *Martini* pertinentium, omnes Libertates et
" Quietantias ſubſcriptas, Videl. Soc et Sac, Tol
" et Theam, et Infangenthef, cum aliis libertati-
" bus et liberis conſuetudinibus, et quietantiis ſuis,
" in boſco et plano, in viis et ſemitis, in pratis,
" paſcuis, paſturis, in aquis et molendinis, in vi-
" variis et ſtagnis, in moris et mariſcis, in gran-
" giis et virgultis, infra burgum et extra, infra
" civitatem et extra, infra villam et extra; et in
" omnib. aliis locis et rebus, ad ipſum Decanatum
" et mentionatam Eccl'iam Sti *Martini* pertinen-
" tib. Et quod omnes terræ et omnia dominica,
" tenementa et omnes homines predict. Ecclie. Sti
" *Martini*, ſint quieti de ſchiris, hundredis, et de
" ſectis ſchirarum et hundredarum, et Wapentache,
" et de pecunia danda pro foris facto, & de murdero
" et latrocinio, geldis, danegeldis, hidagiis, aſſiſis,
" et de operationibus caſtellorum et murorum, foſ-
" ſarum, parcorum, pontium, calcetarum; et de
" guardis, reguardis, et de eſſariis et placitis fo-
" reſte, et de terdwica, et de hengwica, et de fle-
" menefriche, et de hamſoca, et de blodwica, et
" de fliſtwica, et de leirwica; et de hundredis pay-
" ny, et de wardeſpeny, et de hapeny; et de vi-
" giliis faciendis, et de pontagio, paſſag. tallag.
" ſtallagio, telonio, ſcutagio, et de omnium ſecula-
" rium exactione, et ſervicio, et opere ſervili, et
" de omnib. placitis et querelis, et occaſionibus et
" conſuetudinib. ſecularibus. Quare volumus et
" firmiter præcepimus pro nobis, et heredibus nris,
" *&c.* His Teſtibus, *J. Bathon. R. Dunelm. W.*
" *Carliol.* Epiſ. *H. de Burg.* Com. Cantii Juſti-
" ciar. *Anglie*, *Philip de Albemarl. Hug. de Sam-*
" *ford. Radulph.* fil. *Nicolai. Johan.* fil. *Phi-*
" *lip. Galfrid. de Spencer. Galfrid. de Cant. Wil.*
" *Tolecote. Hen. de Capella.* et aliis. Dat. per
" manum venerab. patris *R. Ciceſtren.* Epiſ. Can-
" cellar. n'ri, ap. *Weſtm.* 4 *Febr.* Anno Regni
" n'ri 15.]

Notes out of King Henry III. *his Charter*, Anno Regni 15.

" *He grants to St.* Martin's, Secuam, Sak, Thol,
" et Theam, et Infangentheof; cum omnibus li-
" bertatibus, conſuetudinibus et quietanciis ſuis;
" in boſco et in plano, in viis et in ſemitis, in
" pratis, paſcuis et paſturis; in aquis, molendinis
" et vinariis, in ſtagnis et piſcariis, in moris et
" mareſſis, in grangiis et virgultis, infra burgum
" et extra, infra civitatem et extra, infra villam
" et extra; et in omnibus aliis locis et rebus, ad
" ipſum Decanum et memoratam Eccleſiam Sancti
" *Martini* pertinentibus. Et quod omnes terræ, te-
" nementa, et omnes homines prædicti Eccleſiæ
" Sancti *Martini*, ſint quieti de Shiris, Hundredis,
" et de ſect. Shirarum et Hundredarum et Wa-

" pentakarum

" pentakarum: et de pecunia danda pro forif-
" facturis, et de murdero et latrocinio, et geldis
" et danegeldis, hidagiis, aſſiſis, et de operati-
" onibus caſtellorum et murorum, foſſarum,
" parkarum, pontium, calcearum; et de guar-
" dis, regardis, et de eſſariis et placitis foreſtæ:
" et de ſerdwyta et hengwyta; et de ſiemensfirthe
" et Hainſoka, et de blodwyta et frithwyta, et de
" leirwyta; et de hundredſpenny, et de ward-
" penny, et de haverpenny, et de vigiliis facien-
" dis, et de pontagio, paſſagio, laſtagio, tallagio,
" ſtallagio, thelonio, ſcutagio, et omni ſecua,
" examinatione, ſervitio, et ſervili opere; et
" omnibus placitis et querelis et occaſionibus et
" conſuetudinibus &c."

King Edward II. *All this was confirmed in the ſecond Year of the Reign of King* Edward III, *with this Addition*:
" Et prohibemus, ne de aliquo ponantur in pla-
" citum extra curiam ſuam; niſi coram nobis vel
" capitulari Juſticiario noſtro: quia conceſſimus
" eiſdem curiam ſuam, de omnibus hominibus te-
" nentiis ſuis. Me Teſte, *&c.*"

King Henry III. *King* Hen. III, directs his Writ, " *Vicecomitibus* " *London.* ne ingrediantur ſeu levent amercia-
" menta infra libertates Sancti *Martini*, pro
" tranſgreſſionibus et aliis contractibus, Regi
" debitis."

King Edward I. *The like was ſent by King* Edward I. July 14, *in the 8th Year of his Reign.*

King Henry VI. *Out of a Charter of King* Henry VI. " Data
" per manum noſtram apud *Weſtmonaſterium*, 13
" *Martii*, Anno Regni 20. Per ipſum Regem, ac
" de dat. predict. authoritate Parliamenti; pro
" decem marcis ſolutis in Hanaperio.

Ligier, fol. 69. " Concedimus et confirmamus, quod prædicti
" nunc Decanus et Capitulum et ſucceſſores ſui,
" virtute et prætextu dictarum chartarum præ-
" dictorum Progenitorum noſtrorum, et verbo-
" rum in iiſdem contentorum, ac vice et nomine
" eorum quæ in dictis verbis generalibus et ob-
" ſcuris continentur; in perpetuum habeant cu-
" rias ſuas et uſum franciplegii, retornas om-
" nium brevium, præceptorum et mandatorum
" et billarum noſtrorum, ac præceptorum Juſti-
" ciariorum noſtrorum et hæredum noſtrorum
" itinerantium, tam ad placita foreſtæ, quam ad
" communia placita, et placita coronæ, et alio-
" rum Juſticiariorum quorumcunque, necnon
" attachimenta tam placitorum coronæ, quam
" aliorum placitorum quorumcunque; de et in
" omnibus terris, tenementis, et feodis dictorum
" nunc Decani et Capituli et ſucceſſorum ſuo-
" rum; qui per ſe, et per Ballivos et miniſtros
" ſuos, habeant in iiſdem tenementis, terris,
" et feodis, executiones eorundem brevium,
" præceptorum, et mandatorum, et billarum.
" Ita quod nullus Vicecomes, Ballivus, vel
" miniſter noſter aut hæredum noſtrorum, tene-
" menta, terras, et feoda prædicta, pro aliqua
" executione Brevium, præceptorum, mandato-
" rum et billarum prædictorum, ſeu aliquas alias
" res hujuſmodi executionem tangentes facienda,
" ingrediatur: niſi in defectu ipſorum Decani et
" Capituli et ſucceſſorum ſuorum, ſeu miniſtro-
" rum ſuorum.

" Item, quod habeant bona et catalla forisfacta,
" ex cauſa quacunque; tam utlegata pro prodi-
" tione, *&c.* felonia de ſe, et bona forisfacta
" coram quibuſcunque Juſticiariis et miniſtris
" Regis.

" Item exitus, amreciamenta et forisfacta quæ- Fol. 70.
" cunque, ratione cujuſcunque ſtatuti.

" Item quod dicti Decanus et Capitulum et Ibid.
" Canonici, et ſucceſſores ſui, et tenentes, et
" alii reſidentes, in perpetuum ſint quieti de tho-
" lonio, pontagio, paſſagio, et ſtallagio, et carri-
" agio, et picagio, et terragio, in omnibus locis
" per totum Regnum noſtrum, tam per terram
" quam per aquam.

" Fines et forisfacta quæcunque; quaſcunque Fol. 71.
" forisfacturas, annum, diem et eſtreppamen-
" tum; et quicquid ad nos vel hæredes noſtros
" pertinere poterit, de anno, die, vaſto, et eſtrep-
" pamento.

" Nec ſeneſchallus, mariſchallus neque corona- Fol. 72.
" tor Curiæ Mariſchalciæ hoſpitii noſtri vel hæ-
" redum noſtrorum, nec eorum aliquis miniſter,
" ſerviens, vel officiarius in præſentia noſtra vel
" hæredum noſtrorum, in feoda et terras dicto-
" rum Decani et Capituli, et ſucceſſorum ſuorum,
" ad aliqua eorum officia facienda, ingrediantur:
" ſine ſpeciali licentia dictorum Decani et Capi-
" tuli et ſucceſſorum ſuorum.

" Quod nullus emptor nec proviſor noſter vel Ibid.
" hæredum noſtrorum, de ipſis nunc Decano et
" Capitulo aut ſucceſſoribus ſuis, aut de aliqui-
" bus tenentibus eorundem, contra voluntatem
" ſuam, quicquid capiat in futurum."

By the ſaid Ligier Book *it likewiſe appeareth, that the ſaid Deanery of St.* Martins *had alſo Privilege of Sanctuary, in the time of the ſaid* King Henry IV. *There be divers Preſentations alſo, and Probates of Wills; from Page* 81, *to the End of the ſaid Ligier Book.* See Fol. 78, and 79.

For the Expoſition of the Words of Privilege, occurring in the Charters aforeſaid, I have added theſe following Obſervations:

" *Sok* *, eſt Secta de hominibus in curia
" veſtra (Sancti *Martini*) ſecundum conſuetudi-
" nem regni.

" *Sak*, eſt placitum et *Emenda* de tranſgreſſioni-
" bus hominum in curia veſtra. *Sok*, idem per
" quele acheſon: et *Sak* dicitur pur forfet.

" *Tol*, eſt quod vos et homines veſtri de toto
" homagio veſtro ſitis quieti, in omnibus merca-
" tis, de toto *tolneto*, de rebus emptis et venditis.

" *Tem*, eſt quod habeatis totam generationem
" villanorum veſtrorum, cum eorum ſectis et
" catallis, ubicunque in Anglia fuerint inventi.
" Excepto, quod ſi aliquis nativus, quietus per
" unum annum et unum diem, in aliqua villa
" privilegiata manſerit; ita quod in eorum com-
" munitatem et guildam, tanquam unus eorum
" receptus fuerit; eo ipſo à villenagio liberatus
" eſt.

" *Infangtheof*, eſt quod latrones capti in *Domi-*
" *nico* vel feodo veſtro, et de ſuo latrocinio con-
" victi, in curia veſtra judicentur.

" *Hangewyte*, eſt quietus de latrone ſuſpenſo
" ſine judicio, vel extra cuſtodiam veſtram
" evaſo.

" *Utfangtheof*, eſt quod latrones de terra veſtra,
" vel de feodo veſtro, extra terram veſtram vel
" feodum veſtrum capti cum latrocinio; ad cu-
" riam veſtram revertantur, et ibi judicentur.

* *This Expoſition in* Latin *ſeems to be antient, and drawn up by ſome learned Lawyer in thoſe times, by the Deſire, and for the Uſe of the College of St.* Martin's.

" *Hamſoken*,

" *Hamſoken*, eſt quietum eſſe de amerciamento " pro magiſtro hoſpitiorum, violenter et ſine li- " centia, et contra pacem: et quod teneatis pla- " cita de hujuſmodi tranſgreſſionibus, factis in " curia veſtra, et in terra veſtra.

" *Grithbrech*, eſt pax Domini Regis fracta.

" *Blodwite*, eſt quietum eſſe de amerciamento " pro *Medlets*: et quod teneatis placita in curia " veſtra: et quod habeatis amerciamenta inde " provenientia.

" *Fliſtwite*, eſt quietum eſſe de contentione et " conviciis: et quod habeatis inde placitum in " curia veſtra: et quod habeatis inde amercia- " menta.

" *Fledwite*, eſt quietum eſſe de amerciamento, " cum quis utlegatus fugitivus venerit ad pacem " domini Regis, ſponte vel licenciatus.

" *Flemenefith*, quod habeatis catalla ſive amer- " ciamenta hominis veſtri fugitivi.

" *Letherwyte*, eſt quod capiatis emendationem " ab ipſo qui corrupit nativam veſtram, ſine li- " centia veſtra.

" *Childwite*, eſt quod capiatis gerſumam de na- " tiva veſtra corrupta et pregnata ſine licentia " veſtra.

" *Forſtat*, eſt quietum eſſe de amerciamento de " catallis arreſtatis infra terram veſtram: et " habeatis amerciamenta inde provenientia.

" *Scot*, eſt eſſe quietum de quadam conſuetu- " dine; ſicut de tallagio facto ad opus Vicecomi- " tis vel Ballivorum ejus.

" *Geld*, eſt quietum eſſe de conſuetudinibus ſer- " vilibus, quæ quondam dari conſueverunt, et " adhuc dantur. Sicut *Hornegeld*, et ab aliis ſimi- " libus.

" *Hidage*, eſt quietum eſſe ſi Dominus Rex tal- " liaverit totam terram per *Hidam*.

" *Caruage*, ſi Dominus Rex talliaverit terram " per *Carucas*.

" *Danegeld*, eſt quietum eſſe de quadam con- " ſuetudine, ſive ſolutione; quam quidem *Dani* " levaverunt primum in Anglia.

" *Hornegeld*, eſt quietum eſſe per totam terram " de quadam conſuetudine exactam per talliam: " ſicut de quacunque beſtia cornuta.

" *Leſtage*, eſt quietum eſſe de quadam conſue- " tudine exactam in nundinis et mercatis, pro " rebus cariandis, ut homo vult.

" *Stallage*, eſt quietum eſſe de quadam conſue- " tudine exactam pro placeis captis vel aſſignatis " in nundinis vel mercatis.

* *Scawing.* " * *Chewyng*, eſt quietum eſſe de attachiamento " in aliqua curia, et coram quibuſcunque, de " querelis oſtenſis, et non advocat.

" *Miſkennyng*, eſt quietum eſſe de amerciamen- " to pro querela, coram quibuſcunque, in tran- " ſumptione prolata.

" *Burgbruch*, eſt quietum eſſe de tranſgreſſione " facta in Civitate vel Burgo, contra pacem.

" *Wardwyte*, eſt quietum eſſe de denario dando " pro *Ward* facienda.

" *Hundred*, eſt quietum eſſe de denario, vel " conſuetudine facienda Præpoſito et *Hundredæ*.

" *Bordhalepeny*, eſt quietum eſſe de quadam " conſuetudine exactionis, pro tabula levata.

" *Brigbote*, eſt quietum eſſe de auxilio dando " ad reficiendos pontes.

" *Burgbote*, eſt quietum eſſe de auxilio dando " ad reficiendum burgum, caſtrum, civitatem " vel muros proſtratos.

" *Haverpeny*, eſt quietum eſſe de denariis dan- " dis *Averagio* Domini Regis; cum ſimilibus."

Since which Time, to wit, in the Year 1457, the 36th of the ſaid *Henry* VI. an Ordinance was made by the King and his Council, concerning the Sanctuary Men in St. *Martin's-le-Grand*; whereof the Articles are ſet down in the Book of *K.* within the Chamber of the *Guildhall*, in the Leaf 299, and is in the *Engliſh* then uſed, as it ſtands in the Record:

Henricus *Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ & Franciæ, Dominus Hyberniæ: Omnibus ad quos præſentes Literæ perveniunt, Salutem. Inſpeximus Tenorem quendam Ordinationis, Conceſſionis, & ſtabilimenti certorum Articulorum infra Sanctua Liberæ Capellæ noſtræ, St. Martini, infra Civitatem noſtram* London, *obſervandum & cuſtodiendum, coram nobis, & concilio noſtro, 5 Die Februarii ultimo præterito, apud Weſtmon. in Camera Stellata, ordinatorum & ſtabilitorum, nobis in Cancellar. noſtram de mandato noſtro miſſum factum, in hæc Verba.*

Ordinance concerning its Sanctuary. Lib X. fol. 299. apud *Guildhall.*

" The fifth of *Feverer*, the Yeere of the " Reigne of our Soveraigne Lord King *Henry* " VI. thirty-fifth: At *Weſtminſter*, in the Sterre- " Chamber, our ſaid Soveraigne Lord, calling to " high Remembrance the good and bleſſed Entent " that his full noble Progenitors have at all Times " had, to the Honour, Worſhip, Conſervation and " Wele of the Free Chapel of St. *Martin*'s within " the City of *London*; of the which the King " our Soveraign Lord is Founder and Patron: " Deſiring to do all that may ſerve to the Eaſe " and reſtful Roule of the ſame; and Conſerva- " tion of the Sanctuary, Immunity, Privileges " and Liberties, as appertain to the ſaid Chapel " and Place; willing, that hereafter none occa- " ſion be yeven to the Breach or hurting them: " Remembring alſo the great Complaints, " Grudging, and Diſpleaſure, that his Subjects " have taken, and eſpecially the Citizens and " Commonalty of the ſaid City of *London*, of " the demeaning of the miſruled Perſons coming " and abiding in the ſaid Place, under Umbre " and Colour of the Sanctuary there; the which " have, at divers Times, iſſued out of the Sanc- " tuary and committed many Ryots, Robberies, " Manſlaughters, and other Miſchiefes; were " through the ſaid Sanctuary hath been greatly " diſlaundered, and (over that) great Inconveni- " ence like to enſue.

" After great Deliberation and Communica- " tion had, as well with Doctors of Divinity, as " of Law, Civil and Canonicall; called alſo " thereto the Judges of this our Land, and their " Advices had in that Behalfe; other Men alſo " of great Wiſedome and Experience, for the " Weale and Conſervation of the ſaid Sanctuary, " and to eſchew the ſaid Miſgovernance and Miſ- " chief, called alſo before our ſaid Soveraigne " Lord and his Councell, the Maior and the " Aldermen of the ſaid City, and Maſter *Richard* " *Cawdre*, Dean of the ſaid Place of St. *Martin*'s: " Our Soveraigne Lord (by the Advice of his " Councell aboveſaid) ordained, [granted, and " eſtabliſhed

" eſtabliſhed certain Articles under-written, to " bee kept and obſerved within the ſaid Sanc- " tuary, from this Time forth, without any In- " terruption of them. Willing and ordaining, " that the ſaid Deane, that now is, promit by his " Oath the Obſervance of the ſame, for the Time " that hee ſhall bee Deane there. And that " every Deane after him, in his Admiſſion to the " ſaid Deanary, be ſworne to keepe the ſaid " Articles in ſemblable wiſe, and make them " to bee kept within the ſaid Sanctuary: The " which Articles beene ſuch as follow:

" 1. *Firſt*, That every Perſon *Fugitive* come- " ing unto the ſaid Sanctuary for Tuition, and " challenge to enjoy the Immunities and Privi- " leges thereof; at his Entrie, as ſoone as hee " commodiouſly and reaſonably may, ſhall now " preſent himſelfe unto the ſaid Deane, his " Commiſſarie, or Depute in that Behalfe; and " before him declare the Cauſe of the Feare " moving him to come to the ſaid Sanctuarie; " be it for Treaſon, Felony ſurmiſed upon him, " or for other Cauſes. And that the ſaid De- " claration and Cauſe bee regiſtered in the " common Regiſter, ordained therefore in the " ſaid Sanctuary, and the Name of the ſaid " Fugitive.

" 2. *Item*, That hee, at his firſt Entree, pre- " ſent and deliver unto the ſaid Deane, Commiſ- " ſarie, or Depute, all Manner of Weapon and " Armour that hee bringeth with him, as well " invaſive as defenſive; and that he be not ſuf- " fered to weare or uſe any ſuch Weapon or Ar- " mour, or it to have in his keeping within the " Sanctuary in any wiſe, except a reaſonable " Knife, to kerve withall his Meate, and that the " ſaid Knife be pointleſſe.

" 3. *Item*, That every erraunt and open Theefe, " Robber, Murderer, and Felon, notoriouſly " noiſed by the common Fame of the People; " or if the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, " be credibly informed, or due Proofe be yoven " or made, that he is ſuch one, repairing to the " ſaid Sanctuary, to the Intent that he ſhall not " (under Colour of the ſaid Sanctuary) intend to " doe further Miſchiefe; find ſufficient Seurte to " bee made unto the King, as well by his own " Obligation, as by the Obligation of other, " of his good Bearing for the Time of his Abode " within the ſaid Sanctuary, and for a Quarter of " a Yeere after his departing out of the ſame: " And that hee bee kept in Ward into the Time " he have found and made the ſaid Seurte. And " if it ſo be, that it be complained or ſhewed " unto the King's Highneſſe, that the ſaid Seurte " bee not ſufficient; that then, at the Command- " ment of the ſaid Councell, (if it bee thought " neceſſary) the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or " Depute, ſhall take other and better Securte, " or elſe commit them to Ward unto the Time " better Securte bee found. Foreſeene alway, " that if the ſaid Fugitive will depart out of the " ſaid Sanctuary, that hee may ſo do when " hee will.

" 4. *Item*, That all the Out-Gates, as well " Poſternes, Doores, as all other Iſſues outward, " whatſoever they be, of the ſaid Sanctuary, bee " ſurely cloſed and ſhut nightly at Nine of the " Clocke; and ſo remaine ſhut from the ſame " Houre unto Sixe of the Clocke in the Morning, " from the Feaſt of *Alhallows* unto the Feaſt of " *Candlemaſſe*; and the Remanent of the Yeere, " nightly, from the ſaid Houre of Nine unto " Foure of the Clocke in the Morning, or unto " the Time the firſt Maſſe beginneth within the " ſaid Place: And that all thoſe that been fled " to the ſaid Sanctuary for Treaſon or Felony, " be within the Cloſure on Night's Time.

" 5. *Item*, If any ſuch Theefe, Murderer, or " Felon, reſort to the ſaid Sanctuary for Tuition " of the ſame, with any manner Robbery, or " ſtollen Goods, if the Party robbed make freſh " Sute therefore, and prove, by open Evidence, " that the ſame Felon hath brought into the ſaid " Sanctuary the ſaid Goods ſo ſtolen thence, the " ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, ſhall put " in true Devoir, withouten any Diſſimulation, " Fraud, or Malengyne, to make full Reſtitu- " tion unto the Party ſo grieved of the ſaid ſtolen " Goods, if they can bee had. And ſemblably, " if any Fugitive come to the ſaid Sanctuary " with other Mens Goods, Merchandize, or " Things, intending there to live with the ſame, " and the Owner of the ſaid Goods, Merchandize, " or Things, make Proofe that they be his, and " verifie that they be brought into the ſaid Sanctu- " ary, the ſaid Deane, Commiſſarie, or Depute, " ſhall put him in full Devoire, to make Reſtitu- " tion to the Party ſo proving that the ſame " Goods, Merchandizes, or Things were his. " And no Fugitive, nor none dwelling within " the ſaid Sanctuary, ſhall receive, conceale, nor " buy any ſuch Goods; but that they bee brought " to the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, to " the Intent that the Owners may have the ſooner " Knowledge of them. And if the ſaid Goods ſo " ſtolen and brought to the ſaid Sanctuary be " concealed from the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, " or Depute, and bought by any dwelling in " the ſaid Sanctuary, that then the Buyer (abide- " ing there) make Reſtitution or Satisfaction to " the Party grieved, proving the ſaid Goods ſo " ſtolen to bee his, and ſo ſold in the ſame " Sanctuary.

" 6. *Item*, If any Perſon, having Tuition of the " ſaid Sanctuary, from thence iſſue out by Day " or by Night, and commit or do any Robbery, " Murder, Treaſon, or Felony, or Battery ſo " done (withouten forth) commit the ſame Miſ- " doer to Ward, there to remaine as long as he " will abide in the Sanctuary. And if ſo bee hee " will depart from thence, he ſhall depart at an " Hour to be aſſigned unto him by Day, betwixt " Sunne and Sunne.

" 7. *Item*, That ſubtle Pickers of Locks, " Counterfeitours of Keys, Contrivers of Seals, " Forgers of falſe Evidences, Workers of coun- " terfeit Chaines, Beades, Brouches, Ouches, " Rings, Cups, Spoons ſilvered, and Plates " of Copper gilt, uttered for Gold, unto the " common Hurt of the People, be not ſuf- " fered in the ſaid Sanctuary. And if any, " being within the ſaid Sanctuary, be holden " ſuſpect of the Things aboveſaid, let him " be committed to Ward till he find ſuf- " ficient Surety, as in the third Article above- " ſaid.

" 8. *Item*,

" 8. *Item*, That common Putuers, Strum-
" pets, and Bawdes, be not ſuſpected in the
" Sanctuary: And if they claime the Tuition
" of the ſaid Sanctuary, that they be ſet in
" open Ward on Day-Times, till Shame
" cauſe them to depart, or to amend their vi-
" cious living.

" 9. *Item*, That deceitfull Games, as Playes
" at Hazzard, the Dice, the Guek, the Kay-
" elles, the Cloyſh, and other ſuch unleefull
" and reproveable Games, bee not uſed, ſup-
" ported, nor cheriſhed within the ſaid Sanctu-
" ary.

" 10. *Item*, That all Artificers dwelling within
" the ſaid Sanctuary (as well Barbours as other)
" keepe holy the *Sundayes*, and other great Feſti-
" val Dayes, without Breach, or exerciſing of
" their Craft, in ſuch wiſe as done the Inhabi-
" tants of the ſaid City of *London*. And if they
" doe the contrary, to bee committed to Ward
" till they finde ſufficient Surety, as in the third
" Article aboveſaid, to uſe their Crafts in Manner
" and Forme as doe the Inhabitants of the ſaid
" City, and according to the Ordinances of the
" ſame City.

11. *Item*, That every Perſon comming to the
" ſaid Sanctuary for Immunity and Tuition of the
" ſame, that hee, at his Admiſſion to the ſaid
" Sanctuary, be ſworne on a Booke to obey,
" keepe, and obſerve the Articles aboveſaid,
" and every each of them, with their Pains
" and Rules appertaining to the ſame. And
" the King, by the Advice aboveſaid, would,
" granted, and ordained, that this Act be
" exemplified under his Great Seale, and be
" enrolled in his Chancellary; to the Intent,
" that the Ordinance aboveſaid remaine of Re-
" cord, and that his Subjects may have Know-
" ledge thereof.

" Nos autem tenore præcedentium ad requiſi-
" tionem dilecti & fidelis noſtri, Galfridi Boleyne,
" Majoris Civitatis noſtræ *London*. & Alderman-
" norum ejuſdem Civitatis, duximus exempli-
" ficandum per præſentes: In cujus rei teſtimo-
" nium has Literas noſtras fieri fecimus Patentes,
" Teſte Meipſo apud Weſtmon. 24 die Novem-
" bris, Anno Regni noſtri 36."

Examinatur per Johannem Fanckes, & Thomam Ive. } *Clericos.*

From theſe Regulations and Articles aforementioned, this St. *Martin*'s appears to have been a Sanctuary for great Diſorders, and a Shelter for the looſeſt Sort of People, Rogues and Ruffians, Thieves, Felons, and Murderers. From hence uſed to ruſh violent Perſons, Committers of Riots, Robberies, and Manſlaughters: Hither they brought in their Preys and ſtolen Goods, and concealed them here, and ſhared or ſold them to thoſe that dwelt here. Here were alſo harboured Picklocks, Counterfeiters of Keys and Seals, Forgers of falſe Evidences, ſuch as made counterfeit Chains, Beads, Ouches, Plate, Copper gilt for Gold, nay, common Strumpets and Bawds, Gameſters, and Players at Hazard and Dice, and other unlawful Games; and, laſtly, Prophaners of *Sundays*, and other Feſtival Days, exerciſing their Crafts thereon.

And again, to this Licentiouſneſs was this Sanctuary grown in theſe Times, that in *Henry* VII's Reign, one coming hither for Sanctuary, the Sheriffs took him thence by Violence, and brought him away. But obſerve what followed: The Abbot of *Weſtminſter* (to whom this College now belonged) exhibited a Bill to the King againſt theſe Sheriffs, for arreſting and drawing with Force a privileged Perſon out of the Sanctuary of St. *Martin*'s, belonging to the ſaid Abbey. Which Matter was heard in the Court of Star-Chamber before the Lords, and others of the King's Council, and *Hody* and *Newton*, Chief Juſtices: Which Juſtices determined, that by Law the Party ought to enjoy the Privilege of Sanctuary; and the Sheriffs were grievouſly fined by particular Name: Which Sentence the Lord *Dyer* ſaw, as he reported under his own Hand. (And the Lord *Coke* ſaw in MS. not printed) upon a Reference to him and Juſtice *Southcote*, out of the Star-Chamber, *Trin.* 11 *Eliz*, concerning the Sanctuary of *Weſtminſter*, for *Hampton* and *Whiteakers* being in for Debt. But I cannot, in Juſtice to my Subject, and to Mr. *D. Capel*, who has been ſo kind to give his Sentiments thereon, omit his Reaſons, that this Liberty is properly ſubject to the Laws of the City. That Gentleman writes thus:

" I beg Leave to lay before you the Subſtance
" of what I offered in Bar of a Sentence of Tranſ-
" portation paſſed on one *William Hall*, and an-
" other Perſon, in the Mayoralty of Alderman
" *Winterbottom*, who was tried and convicted by
" a *Middleſex* Jury, after a *London* Jury had heard
" the Cauſe, and were ready to give their Ver-
" dict, but were ordered by the then Recorder
" to acquit him, becauſe ſome of the Council at
" the Bar perſuaded him St. *Martin's le Grand*
" was in *Middleſex*. This *Hall* was tried by the
" *Middleſex* Jury, and convicted of a Robbery
" committed in the ſaid Precinct.

Mr. Capel's *Reaſons.*

" The Reaſons offered in Bar of Sentence,
" were, 1. Becauſe the Privileged Places were
" granted to ſerve God in Acts of Devotion,
" and on a religious Account, *only*, and not for
" the following of Trades: And all their Privi-
" leges were taken away at the Reformation by
" Act of Parliament.

" 2. Becauſe ſo long ago as the Reign of
" *Henry* VI. the Common Serjeant of *London*
" offered before the King and Council to forfeit
" his Life, if he could not prove St. *Martin's le*
" *Grand* had no Right to be exempt from the
" City's Juriſdiction; and therefore, if theſe
" Privileges were ſo diſputable in thoſe Times,
" how much more muſt they now be ſince the
" Reformation?

" 3. Becauſe the Sheriffs Officers for *London*
" arreſt for Debt in this Liberty, which, if in
" *Middleſex*, they have no Right to do.

" 4. Becauſe, in all the Grants and Charters
" to this Place, on which they found their pre-
" tended Privileges, they conſtantly declare that
" it is within the City of *London*, therefore cannot
" be ſaid with any Propriety to be in *Middleſex*;
" conſequently no *Middleſex* Jury can have any
" Cognizance of any Cauſe ariſing therein; and
" therefore the Sentence muſt be illegal, the

" Cauſe

"Cauſe not having been tried by a Jury where "the Crime was committed."

Concerning the Patron, Privilege, and exempt Juriſdiction of this Church, we may underſtand by an Inquiſition of the King's Juſtices at the Tower, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. when the Jury made this Preſentment of it: That the Church of *Great St. Martin's*, *London*, was in the Donation of the King; and that *Richard de Ellefeld* then held it, and was Dean there; they knew not by what Warrant; therefore the Sheriff was commanded to cauſe him to appear; who came, and ſaid, That he held the foreſaid Church of St. *Martin's* as a free Chapel of the Lord the King, by the Donation and Conceſſion of him, the preſent King, exempted from all ordinary Juriſdiction, and free, by the Letters of the ſame King; which he produced in theſe Words, *Edvardus Dei Gratia*, &c. and by that Warrant he held that Church.

Before this Church there was a Solar, that is, a large, airy Room, or Chamber, ſomewhat like the Galleries in ſome great Houſes, being Places of Entertainment and Pleaſure. This Solar was towards the Street, and had a Jetty outwards, which was ſo low that it annoyed the People paſſing along. It was preſented at the aforeſaid Inquiſition in theſe Words: "That the Dean "and Canons of St. *Martin's the Great* held a "certain Solar againſt the ſaid Church, contain-"ing in Length twenty-nine Feet, and in Breadth "eleven Feet; *Cujus Gettificium eſt nimis baſſum de* "*tribus pedibus*, *i. e.* Whoſe Jetty was too low "by three Feet." The Sheriff was commanded to ſummon them. Afterwards the Dean and Canons appeared by their Attorney, and yielded to take away what was an Annoyance by the View of the Jury; and therefore it was commanded the Sheriff to throw down whatſoever was an Annoyance; but the Dean was not fined, becauſe it was not his proper Deed.

Antiently, when this College flouriſhed, a *Curfeu* Bell was rung here; as was at *Bow*, St. *Giles's*, *Cripplegate*, and *Barking*. It was a great Bell to be heard at a Diſtance, to give the Citizens Warning of the Time of Night, and to keep within Doors. King *Edward* I. in his Reign, in Orders ſent to the City for keeping the Peace, againſt many Miſchiefs and Murders, Robberies, and beating down of People by certain Hectors, walking armed in the Streets at Nights, commanded, that henceforth none ſhould be ſo hardy to be found wandering in the Streets after *Curfeu* Bell ſounded at St. *Martin's le Grand*.

This College was ſurrendered to King *Edward* VI. the ſecond of his Reign, in the Year of *Chriſt* 1548; and the ſame Year the College Church was pulled down, many Houſes built, highly prized, and lett to Strangers born, and ſuch others as claimed Benefit of the Privileges granted to the Canons, ſerving God Day and Night (for ſo are the Words in the Charter of *William the Conqueror*;) which may hardly be wreſted to Artificers, Buyers, and Sellers, otherwiſe than is mentioned in the 21ſt of St. *Matthew*'s Goſpel.

In the Eaſt Part, where the College Church ſtood, was afterwards a large Tavern built; and down to the Weſt, and ſo throughout the whole Precinct of that College, it was new built upon.

After this Deanery, with the Sanctuary and Privileges, was granted to the Abbey of St. *Peter's* in *Weſtminſter*, *William*, Abbot of the ſaid Monaſtery of St. *Peter* of *Weſtminſter*, aſſerted his Title to the Privilege and Sanctuary of St. *Martin's le Grand* in *London*, with the Precincts, Circuit, and Bounds of the ſame, in this Form:

"Firſt, the ſaid Abbot ſaith, That the free "Chapel of St. *Martin's le Grand* in *London*, "and the Precincts of St. *Martin's* aforeſaid, is "a Place privileged, and was founded and en-"dowed long Time before the Conqueſt, as well "of Poſſeſſions as of Immunities, Franchiſes, "and Liberties; and corroborated and inlarged "by King *William the Conqueror*, like as it ap-"peareth, as well by the Charter of the ſaid King "*William the Conqueror*, as by divers other Char-"ters, Writings, and Records.

"*Item*, The ſaid King *William the Conqueror* "granted by his Charter to the ſame Place of St. "*Martin's* divers Liberties and Franchiſes, by "ſpecial and general Words, as well in the *Latin* "Tongue as *Saxon*; and, over that, granted to "the ſaid Place of St. *Martin's* all other Liberties, "Immunities, and Cuſtoms, which any Church "of this Realm beſt had: Which Grant import-"eth and includeth in itſelf as great Privileges, "Franchiſes, and Immunities, as *Weſtminſter*, *Be-*"*verlay*, or any other Place privileged, hath "within this Realm. And alſo the ſaid Words "in *Saxon* importeth ſuch Sentence; that the "ſaid Place ſhould be franchiſed, privileged, and "have Tuition and Immunities of all thoſe Per-"ſons, which for Treaſon, Felonies, Treſpaſſes, "or any other Cauſe, ſhould flee to the ſame, or "abide therein: Which Franchiſes, Privi-"lege, Tuition, and Immunities, the ſaid "Place hath always peaceably had and enjoyed, "from the ſaid Conqueror's Days unto this pre-"ſent Time.

"*Item*, The ſaid Franchiſes, Immunities, and "Privileges of St. *Martin's* have been corrobo-"rated, confirmed, allowed, and inlarged, by "King *Henry* I. King *Stephen*, *Henry* II. King "*John*, King *Henry* III. King *Edward* II. King "*Edward* III. *Richard* II. *Henry* V. *Henry* VI. "and in all other Kings Times ſince the Con-"queſt; as by divers Charters and Allowances "before Juſtices of Oyer and Determiner, Write-"ings and Records, more plainly at large is "ſhewed, and may appear.

"*Item*, It appeareth by divers Returns made "by the Sheriffs of *London*, as well in the *King's*-"*Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, and all other the King's "Courts, that the ſaid Place of St. *Martin's* is "a Place privileged and Sanctuary; as by the "ſame Returns, remaining of Record, more "plainly appear.

"*Item*, The ſaid Abbot ſaith, That the Pre-"cinct, Circuit, and Bounds of the Privilege "and Sanctuary aforeſaid be and extend as here-"after followeth.

"*Imprimis*, Beginning at a Wall lying directly "againſt a Poſt that ſtandeth in the Middle of "one *Roger Wright's*, a Grocer's Houſe, which "ſtandeth on the Eaſt Side of the South Gate of

" St. *Martin's*; and from the Wall in the ſaid " Grocer's Houſe, with the Half Deal of the " Street, unto the Channel of the ſame Side " that Houſe ſtandeth upon, Sanctuary: And " ſo forth from the Eaſt Weſtward, unto the " Midſt of St. *Martin's Lane*, next to the Cha- " pel of St. *Martin's*, againſt the Tenement of " the *Bull's-Head*, which Tenement lieth at " the South End of the ſaid Lane, on the Weſt " Part.

" *Item*, Half Part of the Street of St. " *Martin's-Lane*, Sanctuary, from the South " unto the North, as far forth as the Houſes " appertaining to the *Bull's-Head* do extend " Northwards.

" *Item*, From the ſaid Place of the *Bull's-Head*, " then the whole Lane of St. *Martin's*, Sanctuary " on both Sides, unto a Poſt or Stoop that ſtand- " eth on the North Side or End of the two Tene- " ments ſtanding by the great Gate next going " into the Dean's Court.

" *Item*, From the ſaid St. *Martin's-Lane*, at the " aforeſaid *Bull's-Head*, turning by a Wall that " divideth the ſaid Tenement of the *Bull's-Head* " and St. *Martin's* Ground; which Wall turneth " and extendeth from the Eaſt Weſtwards, unto a " back Wall that cloſeth in St. *Martin's* Ground " of the Weſt Side; all within the ſaid Wall, " Sanctuary.

" *Item*, Along by the ſame back Wall that " cloſeth in the Weſt Part of St. *Martin's* Ground, " from the South End of the ſaid Wall into the " North, unto a Wall that divideth my Lord " of *Northumberland*'s Ground and St. *Martin*'s " Ground from the South End; all within the " aforeſaid Walls, Sanctuary: And ſo forth, " from the South Side into the North of my " Lord of *Northumberland*'s Ground, Sanctuary. " Along by a back Wall of the *Grey Friars*, " which back Wall cloſeth in my Lord of *Nor-* " *thumberland*'s Ground of the Weſt Part, unto " the North Part of *Angel-Alley*, abutting North- " wards, upon the South Side of *Robert Bowman*'s " Houſe, into the Street-wards. And ſo Sanctu- " ary ſtill, from the ſaid back Wall of *Grey* " *Friars*, along by the *Angel-Alley*, and by the " South Part of the ſaid *Robert Bowman*'s Houſe, " from the Weſt unto the Eaſt, until you come " to a Poſt or Stoop ſtanding on the North " Part of the two Tenements next lying on the " North Side of a great Gate entering into the " Dean's Court.

" *Item*, From the aforeſaid Wall, along from " the North, Southward, unto *Hugh Payne*'s " Dwelling-Houſe; and from thence, by the " North Side of the ſaid *Hugh Payne*'s Garden, " Sanctuary ſtill, from the Weſt unto the Eaſt " Part thereof.

" *Item*, Again from the North Side of the " above-rehearſed *Hugh Payne*'s Garden, South- " ward, unto the Dean's Garden, Sanctuary.

" *Item*, Along by the Wall on the North " Side of the Dean's Garden, from the Weſt " into the Eaſt thereof, Sanctuary.

" *Item*, From the North unto the South of the " aforeſaid Dean's Garden, with St. *Leonard*'s " Church, Sanctuary, as by a Wall it there " ſheweth.

" *Item*, From the Eaſt End of St. *Leonard*'s " Church, Weſtward of the South of St. *Martin*'s, " unto the *Bell-Alley*, Sanctuary; as appeareth " alſo by another Wall there.

" *Item*, From the *Bell-Alley*, Southward, unto " the Wall ſpoken of at the Beginning, which is " within the Grocer's Houſe, againſt the Poſt " that ſtandeth within the Midſt of the ſame " Houſe: And ſo forth directly again unto the " Channel of the high Street, that lieth before " the South Gate of St. *Martin's*; all within the " Bounds rehearſed, Sanctuary.

St. Martin's a privileged Place for Debt, Treaſon, or Felony.

" *Item*, By a Statute made in the — Year of " King *Edward* III. it is affirmed, The ſaid Place " of St. *Martin's* to be a Place franchiſed and pri- " vileged, having Tuition and Immunity, in " Manner and Form as is above rehearſed; and " in ſpecial, and for them that come in thither " for Debt, Treaſon, and Felony. In Proof " whereof, the Judge that ſitteth there for the " King, as in a Place, not of the City, but by " Privilege ſeparate, (the Mayor not called there- " to, as he is to the Deliverance of *Newgate*, and " other ſuch Acts in the City) to have Knowledge " there in a Caſe of Treaſon or Felony, hath " ever, from Time that no Mind is, ſitten in " the Gate of the ſaid Sanctuary; and the Per- " ſon appeached or indicted of Treaſon and " Felony hath been kept by the Officers on " the further Side of the Street afore him; " to the Intent that he come not of the other " Side of the Channel, towards the Sanctuary " there, to claim the Liberty and Franchiſes of " the ſame.

" *Item*, Whereas divers Kings of this Land, " for Cauſes ſuch as moved them, have ſeized " into their Hands the Franchiſes and Liberties " that the City of *London* had, by Reaſon where- " of they were not ſuffered to uſe or enjoy the " ſaid Franchiſes, for as long as it hath liked " unto the ſaid Kings; yet the ſaid Chapel of St. " *Martin's le Grand*, in the ſaid City of *London*, " with the Precinct of the ſame, at the ſaid " Times of ſuch ſeizing of the aforeſaid Fran- " chiſes, was afore and ſince always a Place pri- " vileged, without any Diſturbance, Diminiſhing, " or Taking away by the ſaid Kings, or by their " Miniſters; and peaceably uſed and enjoyed " their Franchiſes, Liberties, and Immunities, " within the Sanctuary and Precinct of St. " *Martin's*, as in a Place exempted and privi- " leged, and no Ways pertaining unto the ſaid " City; no Parcel thereof, though it be within " the ſaid City.

No ways pertaining to the City,

" And moreover, the ſaid Abbot ſaith, That " the ſaid Church or Chapel of St. *Martin's*, " within the ſaid Sanctuary and Precinct of the " ſame, were of late, by the late King of fa- " mous Memory, King *Henry* VII. lawfully an- " nexed and given to the ſaid Monaſtery of St. " *Peter* of *Weſtminſter*; at which Time and " Times, without Mind of Man before that, " the ſaid Chapel and Precinct, Circuit and " Bounds of the ſaid Sanctuary, comprized " within the Limits above rehearſed, were " uſed, allowed, and taken, and yet be, as " Sanctuary."

Given to the Abbey of Weſtminſter *by King* Hen. VII.

Thus far the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*'s Declaration, at which Time (as it appears) there fell out ſo much

much Conteſtation concerning the Precincts of this Sanctuary, that the Matter was fain to be tried by antient ſworn Men depoſed in Court, as Witneſſes. What follows of their Depoſitions came to Hand; the reſt (and the Beginning) were loſt:

Depoſitions concerning St. Martin's.

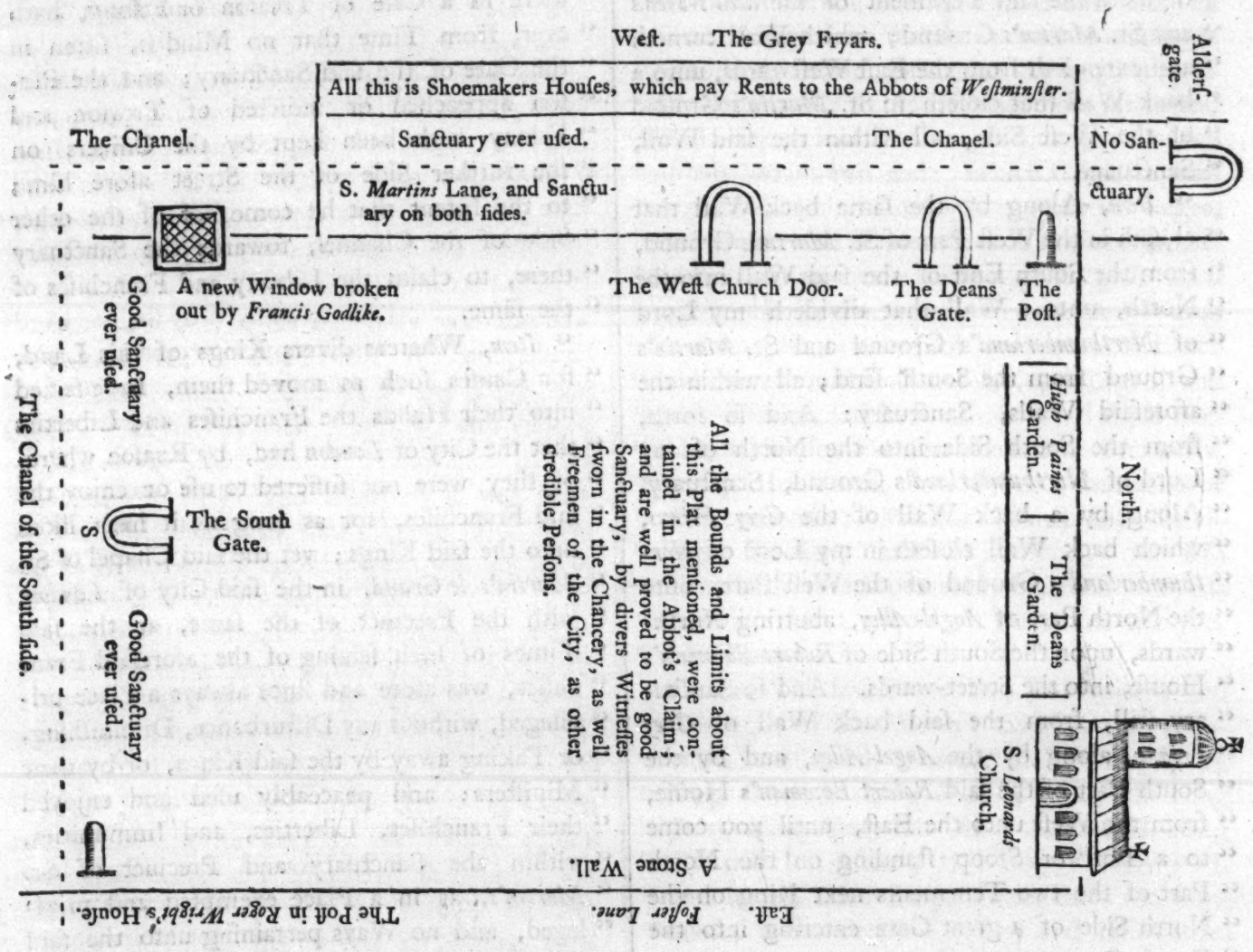
" *Item*, The ſaid *Henry Williamſon* depoſeth " for the claimed Bounds, and alſo for the Pri- " vilege of Sanctuary-Men, in the half Street and " Lane next to St. *Martin's*; and for the ſetting " up of the Gallows on *Evil-May-Day*; and for " the removing thereof, as others therein before " have depoſed.

" *Item*, *Ralph Twyn* depoſeth all wholly the " claimed Bounds to be Sanctuary; and alſo the " ſetting up of the Gallows, and removing of the " ſame; and the Pavement to be done by the " Abbot; and that he knew one *Bland*, privileged " both for Treaſon and Murder, ever uſed to " walk in the Street claimed as Sanctuary, without " any Diſturbance.

" *Item*, *William Bayley* depoſeth all the claimed " Bounds, and alſo the ſitting of the Juſtices in " the South Gate; and that he heard the Juſtices " ſay, that half the Street againſt the ſaid Gate " was Sanctuary; and that there were Perſons " therein arraigned, and others therein depoſed; " and that he knew the ſaid *Bland*, privileged for " Treaſon and Felony, to dwell in *Angel-Alley*; " and that the Abbot ought to make the Pave- " ment, as others have depoſed there.

" *Item*, *John Smith*, Clerk, depoſeth for all the " claimed Bounds; and further ſaith, that he " knew Dr. *Morton*, and alſo the Cardinal *Mor-* " *ton*, to lie there, one in *Roger Wright*'s Houſe, " and the other in *Angel-Alley*, they both being " privileged for Treaſon: And alſo he ſuppoſeth " both *Angel-Alley* and *Bland-Alley* to be holden of " St. *Martin's* by certain Rents, as Parcel of the " Earl of *Northumberland*'s Tenements: And " alſo for the Pavement, as others before have " depoſed."

At this Time there was the following Survey or Plan of the Precinct exhibited into the Court of Chancery, where it appeareth theſe Witneſſes to have depoſed:



There was a memorable Cauſe tried about the Liberties, between this Collegiate Church of St. *Martin's* and the City of *London*, in the twenty-ſeventh of *Henry* VIII. which probably the former Declaration of the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* refers to. The City then, by her Recorder and Council, penned and exhibited theſe enſuing Articles againſt the Sanctuary of St. *Martin's*:

" Articles declaring for the Mayor and Com- " monalty of *London*: That the Incloſure and " Chyrch of Seynt *Martine's le Grande*, the Meſ- " ſuages, Houſes, and Lane of Seint *Martine's* " aforeſayd, be of and in the Liberty and Juriſ- " diction of the ſaid City; and that there be, " nor by any lawful Meane have been, any ſuch " Privileges and Immunity, the which may, or " ought to defend al Manner of enorm Enemies " of God, the Chyrch, the King, and the Realm, " unpuniſhed, as it hath been of long wrongfully " accuſtomed. And eſpecially to diſherit our " moſt dread Sovereign Lord, and his ſaid City " and Chamber of *London*, of ſuch Rights, " Juriſdictions, Liberties, and free Cuſtoms, as " of long Time before the Foundation, and at " the Foundation of the ſaid Chyrch, and ever " after, peaceably and quietly had uſed; and " approved by divers Records, by Authority of " Parliament, Letters Patents, and otherwiſe, as " followeth:

" 1. They ſeyen, that the City of *London* is, " and, ſince the Tyme of Remembrance of Man, " hath been the chief City of this Realm, and " above al other Cities and Towns of the ſame, " as wel in Honours, Liberties, and free Cuſ-

" toms

" toms highly endowed; and the which famous " City, in the Time of Seint *Edward*, King and " Confeſſor, and long Time before, always hath " been of itſelf one hoole County, and one hoole " Juriſdiction and Liberty, by the ſaid Citizens, " and their Predeceſſors, of the King and his " Progenitors holden at Farm.

" And the ſaid Citizens then, and by al the " Time aforeſaid, by Reaſon of their ſeid Juriſ- " diction and Liberties, among others, have had " Liberties and free Cuſtoms, to elect and make " of themſelves, yeerely, certain principal Officers " in the ſaid City, which faithfully ſhudde anſwer " the King's Terme: And immediately under " him, the People of the ſaid City, and others " repairing to the ſame in Peace, Unity, and " Juſtice, ſhudde govern after their old Laws and " Cuſtoms: And alſo, to ſubſtitute under them " other Under-Officers and Miniſters, to help " for the Suſtentation and Execution of the Pre- " miſſes, *&c.*"

And before this, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. was this great Cauſe in Diſpute, between the City and St. *Martin's*, before ſeveral Commiſſioners appointed to hear it. Then the Citizens pleaded, That *William the Conqueror*, before the Foundation of the aforeſaid Church, by Authority of his Parliament, and by two Charters, which the Mayor and Citizens then produced, demiſed to the Citizens of *London* all the ſaid City and Sheriffwick of *London*, with all Appendages, *&c.* And ſo pleading, *inter alia*, concluded thus: " All and ſingular which the ſame Mayor " and Citizens are ready to make good, as " well for the ſaid Lord the King, as for them- " ſelves."

It ſeems that there have been ſome later Differences about a new Door into the Liberties of the Freedom: Whereupon a Court being called, *December* 20, 1625, this Order was given out, to be enquired upon and certified:

" It is ordered by the Court, that the Foreman " of the Inqueſt, with others of the ſame Inqueſt, " ſhall view the South Gate and Entry leading " from *Bladder-Street* into this Liberty; and alſo " a Door made by *Thomas Rodes* in the Eaſt Side " of the ſame Entry; and make their Reports " under their Hands in Writing, on *Monday* next " after *Epiphany*.

" According to the Direction of the Order " aboveſaid, we whoſe Names are underwritten, " being all of the Enqueſt ſworne for this Yeere, " having viewed the Gate and Entry, doe find, " and accordingly certifie, that *Thomas Rodes*, a " Linnen-Draper, dwelling in a Houſe next ad- " joining to the ſaid Entry, on the Eaſt Side " thereof, (in Part of which Houſe *Roger Wright* " did dwell) hath of late, without the Privity or " Knowledge of the Inhabitants of this Liberty, " taken downe, or cauſed to be taken downe and " carried away, a Pair of ſtrong, ſufficient, and " ſerviceable Gates, in the Night Time, which " were, and Time out of Mind have bin, the " common South Gate of this Liberty; and, in- " ſtead thereof, hath ſet up a new Gate of Deale, " opening all one Way, *viz.* towards the Weſt " Side; whereas the former Paire of Gates or " Leaves did fall open, the one towards the Eaſt " Side, and the other towards the Weſt Side of " the ſaid Entry. Alſo the ſaid *Thomas Rodes* " hath broken down the Partition Wall on the " Eaſt Side of the ſaid Entry, againſt which one " Leafe of the ſaid old Gate did fall open, as " aforeſaid, and hath there made a new Doore, " (where never any was before in the Memory of " Man) of almoſt an Ell in Breadth, out of the " Shop into the ſaid Entry or common Paſſage " into this Liberty; whereby a free and open " Paſſage is made out of the City of *London*, the " Shop of the ſaid *Rodes*, into this Liberty; to " the great Prejudice of the Lords of the ſame " Liberty, and to the great Hindrance and Da- " mage of the Tenants and Inhabitants within the " ſame. In Witneſs whereof we have hereunto " ſubſcribed our Names. Dated the ninth of *Jan.* " *Anno Dom.* 1925.

Matthew Jumpar,	*Edward Napper*,
William Hewes,	*Thomas Speare*,
William Hewes,	*Henry Knevet*,
Richard Mattock,	*William Hunt*,
Anthony Johnſon,	*Philip Richard*,
Timothy Smart,	*William Purſe*."

The Liberties of this Place, after the Diſſolution of the College, remained and were preſerved very cautiouſly from Time to Time. And to know how the Government, Privileges, and State of it ſtood in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, theſe Matters following may explain in ſome Meaſure:

Becauſe of the Liberty enjoyed by ſuch as lived within theſe Bounds, many Foreigners, *Engliſh* and others, Tradeſmen and Artificers, planted themſelves here. *Anno* 1585, a Survey was taken of all the Strangers, being *French*, *Germans*, *Dutch*, and *Scots*, inhabiting here, and their Occupations. Many of them were Cordwainers, that is, Shoemakers, (which Trade ſtill continues there) Taylors, (hence the Tally-men who ſold Shreds of Cloth, and Button-makers, and Button-mould-makers, that remained there even until the great Fire.) Here inhabited alſo Strangers, Goldſmiths, Purſemakers, Linen-Drapers, ſome Stationers, ſome Merchants, and Silk-Weavers. Here lived alſo two Silk-Twiſters, who Mr. *Strype* ſuppoſes were the firſt Silk-Throwſters in *London*, and to have brought that Trade into *England*; wherefore he ſets down their Names: One was *John James*, born under the Dominion of King *Philip*, and made Denizen the nineteenth of *December*, in the tenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*; the other was *Anthony Emerick*, born alſo under the Obedience of King *Philip*, and made Denizen the firſt of *January*, *Anno* 17 *Reginæ Elizabethæ*.

There were, upon that Survey aboveſaid, found to be of Houſholders, (Denizens as well as others) their Wives, Children, and Servants, one hundred and ſixty-one in Number; which nevertheleſs was leſs by half than was ſome Years before; for in 1569 their Number was two hundred and ſixty-nine.

There was a Conſtable and a Headborough for this Liberty: But divers Things here wanted providing for; in Reſpect whereof, they that lived out of the Liberty were in better Condition. Sundry of the Inhabitants refuſed to watch and ward,

ward, when upon Occaſion they were required, as good Subjects and honeſt Neighbours, ſo to do; they refuſed to contribute to ſuch Taxes and Payments as were ſet upon them for her Majeſty's Service, with the reſt of their Neighbours; ſeveral viſited with the Sickneſs, would not obey the Orders appointed in that Behalf; that is, they would not keep their Doors and Windows ſhut, nor keep themſelves within their Houſes, but walked forth, and ſtruck out the *Red Croſs* ſet upon their Doors, and threatened to do miſchief to ſuch as ſhould come to ſet any ſuch Croſſes there; and ſome repaired to the Court with their Wares, a Thing dangerous to the Queen and Nobility. There was no Priſon in the ſaid Liberty to commit ſuch as ſhould be troubleſome and offenſive, but the *Gatehouſe* in *Weſtminſter*, which was in another Shire, and out of the Liberty; and ſo they that were thus committed, commonly brought their Actions againſt thoſe that committed them, and put them to great Trouble.

Hence, in the Year 1593, the Officers and Inhabitants petitioned the Lord-Treaſurer to grant them ſuch good Ordinances for the Redreſs of the ſaid Diſorders, and ſufficient Authority for Execution of the ſame, for the good Government of the ſaid Liberty, and Conſervation of the People in Peace, as to his Lordſhip's diſcreet Wiſdom ſhould be thought meet; and that they might have a Priſon and Execution of Juſtice within the Precinct of the Liberty; and that he would ſend his Letters to the Conſtable and Headborough, to find out a convenient Place for ſuch Purpoſe; and to aſſeſs all the Inhabitants of the Liberty to the Charge thereof. The Lord-Treaſurer recommended this Matter to Serjeant *Owen* and Mr. *Lewis*, two Lawyers, who gave their Judgments, That, for all Matters for the Service of the Queen, the Inhabitants were compelled to perform the ſame; but, for other Matters, they muſt make ſome By-Laws and Orders among themſelves, to bind themſelves to Performance. And that ſuch diſorderly Perſons, whoſe Houſes were limited within the College, might be puniſhed by Impriſonment; and, in that contagious Time, very convenient to be executed.

The Inhabitants alſo complained at this Time, that the Mayor's Officers entered into their Liberty at their Pleaſure, and ſearched and viewed all the Wares of the Shoemakers, according to a Statute lately made, not calling the Officer of the Liberty, or making him privy thereto. To this the Judgment of the aforeſaid Lawyers was, That the Searcher might enter into the Liberty, and ſearch alone: But, for that the Benefit of the Forfeitures were given to the Liberty, they thought it convenient that the Lord-Mayor's Officer ſhould be with them: Which they thought might be obtained, if it pleaſed the Treaſurer to write to the Lord-Mayor in that Behalf.

See P. 771. This Place, though in the Heart of the City of *London*, is ſtill in the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, and is governed, and votes for Parliament-Men accordingly; and Perſons unfree may here follow their Profeſſions and Trades.

Lower down, on the Weſt Side of St. *Martin's-Lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Anne*, almoſt by *Alderſgate*, was one great Houſe, commonly called *Northumberland-Houſe*; it belonged to *Henry Percy*. King *Henry* IV. in the ſeventh of his Reign, gave this Houſe, with the Tenements thereunto appertaining, to Queen *Jane*, his Wife, and then it was called her Wardrobe.

Antiently the Kings of *England* have ſometimes lodged here. A Writ of King *Edward* I. was dated hence: *Thomas de Clirowe de Blechweth captus & detent. in Priſona North. pro Tranſgr. Forreſt. habet Literas Rogero de Cliford Juſtic. Forreſt. citra Trentam, quod ponatur per Ballium. Dat. apud S.* Martinum Magnum, London, 20 *Die Octobris.*

CHAP. VII.

ALDGATE WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

The Etymology and Bounds of Aldgate *Ward. The antient and preſent State. Priory of the* Holy Trinity. *The* Papey. *The* Portugueze Jews *Synagogue.* Crutched-Friers. *Sir* John Milburn's *Charity. Pariſhes and Churches. Navy-Office, Halls, and other publick Buildings, and antient Monuments. Aldermen and Common Council.*

ALDGATE Ward takes its Name from the Eaſt Gate of the City, called *Aldgate*, or antiently *Ealdgate*. The principal Street of this Ward, called *Aldgate High-ſtreet*, beginneth at *Aldgate*, ſtretcheth Weſt, where was once a handſome Well, but now a Stone Pump, adorned with four Lamps, is placed. From thence, the Way being divided in two, it runneth on the South Side of *Leadenhall-ſtreet* to *Lime-ſtreet* Corner, and half down that Street on the Left Hand.

In the Midway, on that South Side, betwixt *Aldgate* and *Lime-ſtreet*, is *Angel-alley*, a Thoroughfare into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*; and another Alley, once called *Sprinkle-alley*, from an holy Water-pot, which uſed to hang there, but now *Sugar-loaf-alley*.

Near this was a large Houſe, and divers Tenements near adjoining, which ſome Time belonged to a diſſolved Priory, but afterwards given by King *Henry* VIII. to one Mrs. *Cornwallis*, Widow, and her Heirs, in Reward for ſome fine Puddings which ſhe made and preſented to him: Such was the Princely Liberality of thoſe Times. A little farther was the Houſe of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, and of late the *African-Houſe*, now pulled down to enlarge the *Eaſt-India* Warehouſe in *Billiter-lane*.

Then, ſomewhat more Weſt, is *Belzeter's-lane*, ſo called from the firſt Builder and Owner thereof, now corruptly called *Billiter-lane*; a Place conſiſting formerly of poor and ordinary Houſes, where it ſeems needy and beggarly People uſed to inhabit; whence the Proverb, *A Bawdy Beggar of* Billiter-lane; which is ſomewhere uſed by Sir *Thomas More*, in the Book he wrote againſt *Tyndal*.

Betwixt

This Plan is most humbly inscribed to ROBERT SCOTT Esq.r *Alderman of* ALDGATE WARD.

R. Cole sculp.

A Scale of Feet

100 200 300 400 500 600

PART OF LANGBORN WARD.

PART OF LIME STREET WARD.

PART OF BISHOPSGATE WARD.

PART OF PORTSOKEN WARD.

PART OF TOWER STREET WARD.

St. Katherine Coleman

St. Andrew Undershaft

St. Mary Axe

Leadenhall Street

Lime Street

Billiter Square

Billiter Lane

Fenchurch Street

Gracechurch Street

Mark Lane

London Street

Tower Hill

Navy Office

Woodroff Lane

Gold Square

Ware Houses

Poor Jury Lane

High Street

Broad Place

Berry Street

Bevis Marks

Camomile Street

Jeffery's Square

Crutched Friars

Hart Street

Crosby Square

Leadenhall Market

Lloyd's Coffee House

Royal Exchange

Sir Hans Sloane's Museum

Fishmongers Hall

Trinity House

Custom House

Excise Office

Sun Fire Office

Antient Tavern

Crown Tavern

Ship Tavern

Three Tuns Tavern

Sugar Bakers Hall

Bell Savage Inn

Church

Meeting House

Navy Office

Sir Hans Sloane's Museum

ALDGATE WARD
with its DIVISIONS into
Precincts & Parishes
according to a
NEW SURVEY.

5 1A 53

Betwixt this *Belzeter's-lane* and *Lime-ſtreet*, three new Houſes being to be built, in the Year 1590, in a Place where before was a large Garden Plat, incloſed from the Street by a high Brick Wall, upon taking down the ſaid Wall, and digging for Cellarage, another Wall of Stone was found directly under the Brick Wall, with an arched Gate-way of Stone, and Gates of Timber to be cloſed in the Midſt towards the Street; the Timber of the Gates was conſumed, but the Hinges of Iron were then remaining on their Staples on both Sides. Moreover, in that Wall were ſquare Windows, with Bars of Iron on each Side this Gate; the Wall was above two Fathoms deep under Ground, ſuppoſed to be the Remains of thoſe great Fires, mentioned on p. 32. or to be the Ruins of ſome Houſe burnt in the Reign of King *Stephen*, when the Fire began in the Houſe of one *Aelward*, near *London-ſtone*, and conſumed Eaſt to *Aldgate*, See p. 41. Whereby it appeareth, how greatly the Ground of the City hath been raiſed in that Place.

On the North Side, this Ward ſtretcheth to the Weſt Corner of St. *Andrew's* Church, and then turneth towards the North, by St. *Mary-ax-ſtreet*, on the Eaſt Side of St. *Auguſtine's* Church, which ſtood in the Wall, and by *Bury's* (corruptly now called *Bevis) Marks* again, or about by the Wall thro' *Shoemaker's-row* to *Aldgate*.

The Way towards the South, from the Pump aforeſaid, is called *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, down which *Aldgate* Ward reaches to *Culver* or *Fiſhmongers-alley*, which is on the Weſt Side of *Ironmongers-Hall*.

Again, from *Aldgate*, out of the principal Street, cloſe by the Gate and Wall of the City, runneth *Poor-jury-lane*, South to *Crouched-friers*, thence to *Woodroſe-lane*, and ſo to *Tower-hill*: And out of this Lane, Weſt, is a Street called *Hart-ſtreet*, which in that Ward ſtretcheth to *Sydon*, or *Seething-lane*, by St. *Olave's* Church: One other Lane, more Weſt from *Aldgate*, goeth by *Northumberland-houſe* toward *Croſſed*, or *Crouched-friers*: Then on the ſame Side is the North End of *Mark-lane*, and *Blanch-appleton*, where the Ward endeth.

The antient Bounds of this Ward may be taken from the Extent of the Soke of the Priory of *Chriſt-church*; and what that is, may be known from what is wrote by one of that Convent, and preſerved in an old Book, called *Dunthorne*; where we read, *Sciendum igitur quanta ſit Soka, cujus fines tales ſunt. A Porta de Aldgate*, &c. *i. e.* "We muſt know therefore, how "great the Soke is, which hath ſuch Bounds: "From the Gate of *Aldgate*, as far as the Gate "of the Bailey of the *Tower*, called *Cungate*, and "all *Cheken-lane*, towards *Barking* Church, as "far as the Church-yard, except one Houſe "nearer than the Church-yard; and the Jour-"ney is returned the ſame Way, as far as the "Church of St. *Olave's*; and then we come "back by the Street which goes by *Coleman-"church*; then it goes forth towards *Fen-"church*, and ſo there on this Side our Houſes is "a Lane, through which we went unto the "Houſe of *Theobald Fitz-Ivo*, Alderman; "which Lane now is ſtopped, becauſe it had "been ſuſpected for Thieves in the Night: "Therefore, becauſe a Way was not open there, "we come back again by a Lane towards the "Church of St. *Michael*, and as far as *Lime-"ſtreet*, to the Houſe of *Richard Cavel*. This "therefore is our Inward Soke, and theſe are "the Bounds of it. This the Queen-Mother "gave to us, with the Gate of *Aldgate*. From "*Lime-ſtreet* we go through the Street by the "Church of St. *Andrew's*, as far as the Chapel "of St. *Auguſtine upon the Wall*; then as far "as the Gate of the Church-yard. This is the "Circuit of our Inner Soke."

As to the preſent State of the whole Ward, it ſtands thus:

It firſt begins with *Aldgate-ſtreet*, which is broad, but ſhort, and very well inhabited by Tradeſmen, and, by giving Paſſage through the Gate, to and from the adjacent Parts, is a very great Thorough-fare. This Street begins at the Gate, and runs Weſtward to the Pump, where it divides itſelf into two Streets; one falling into *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and the other into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*. About 100 Feet N. W. of the Gate is the chief, but narrow Entrance into *Duke's-place*, which is large, and for the moſt Part inhabited by *Jews*.

In this Place are ſeveral Courts, ſome of which are very large; as *Broad-court*, where the Church of St. *James Duke's-place* ſtands. Out of this Court, where the Church ſtands, is a Paſſage under an Arch into another large one, called *Duke's-place-court*, or *Broad-place*; at the South Eaſt Corner of which is the *Dutch Jews Synagogue*: And to theſe two Courts there are two Outlets into that Part of *Duke's-place* which fronteth *London-wall*: Along which is a narrow Lane, called commonly *Shoemaker's-row*, which turning South, leads to *Aldgate*, and North-Weſt to *Bevis-marks*, and was formerly full of Shoemakers Shops. Here is a ſmall Place, called *Vine-court*, which is but ordinary. Likewiſe out of *Duke's-place-court* is a Street which leadeth to another, and both formerly called *Duke's-place*, now *King's-ſtreet*. In this Place, in a large upper Room, was the old *Jews Synagogue*. From this Part is *Henage-lane*, which falls into *Bevis-marks*, cloſe by the *Portugueze Jews Synagogue*, and then into *Camomile-ſtreet*, which runs along by the Wall, as far as St. *Mary-axe*: But neither this nor *Bevis-marks* are Places of great Account. On the South Side here is *Plough-yard*, which is pretty large, but chiefly taken up for Stabling and Coach-houſes, but towards the upper End hath one handſome Houſe, with a Garden before it; and near this Yard is *Berry-ſtreet*, which is very handſome and cleanly kept, with good uniform Buildings on both Sides, well inhabited, moſtly by *Jews*, who dwell privately, without Shops: This Street falls into one Part of *Duke's-place*, where to the Eaſt is a Diſſenting Meeting, and to the Weſt a Paſſage into St. *Mary-axe*, called *Greybound-alley*, which was formerly very ordinary, but now well built, and inhabited by Merchants and other Perſons of Repute.

St. *Mary-axe*, a Street that comes out of *Bevis-marks* by *London-wall*, and runneth up South to *Leadenhall-ſtreet* againſt *Lime-ſtreet*. And this Street, eſpecially the Eaſt Side, (which is only in this Ward) is generally taken up by Merchants,

there being divers large and handſome Buildings ſeated backwards, with good Entrances to them ſhut up by Gates; and many of them have Gardens behind them.

At the North End of St. *Mary-axe* is *Fletcher's-hall*, and at the South Corner the Pariſh-Church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*.

Leadenhall-ſtreet, a Place of great Trade, well inhabited, and a great Thorough-fare. In this Street are theſe Places; *Pewter-pot-Inn*. *Allen's-court* is the Scite on which formerly ſtood the Seat of Sir *Thomas Allen*. *Axe-alley*, or *Booker's* Gardens, hath ſeveral Turnings, and leads into *Duke's-place*. The *Crown Tavern*, a large and convenient Houſe. The Scite of the *Royal African-houſe*, being the Place for the Management of the Affairs of that Company, before it was diſſolved by Parliament, and ſince purchaſed by the *India* Company for Ware-houſes now building. *Sugar-loaf-court*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, well built and inhabited at the End towards *Fenchurch-ſtreet*. *Creed-lane*, at the Weſt Corner of St. *Catherine Cree-church*, which runs North into *Duke's-place*, and chiefly inhabited by *Jews*.

Lime-ſtreet, on the South Side of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, leads into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, and is for the generality taken up by Merchants and Perſons of Repute. The Weſt Side of this Street lieth in *Lime-ſtreet* Ward; ſome Part in *Langborn* Ward; there being in this Ward but the Eaſt Side, from *Leadenhall-ſtreet* Corner unto *Cullum-ſtreet*, ſo called from the Builder: And in this Part is *Axe-yard*, which is but indifferent; *Lime-ſtreet-alley*, by ſome called *Billiter-alley*, as leading into *Billiter-ſquare*, and through that Square Eaſt into *Billiter-lane*; betwixt this Alley and *Axe-yard* is a new Court, built out of ſome Houſes pulled down.

Ebenezer Muſſell, Eſq; informs us, that before the Fire of *London*, on the Eaſt Side of *Lime-ſtreet*, there was a large Houſe and Garden, extending further Eaſt, and opening into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, on whoſe Scite, after the Fire, were built thirty Houſes by Sir *Thomas Cullum*, which deſcended by Sale from Sir *Jaſper Cullum* to the Father of Mr. *Muſſell* aforeſaid, who now enjoys that Eſtate. And that lately, the Cellar of one of the Houſes giving way, there was diſcovered an arched Room, ten Feet ſquare, and eight Feet deep, with ſeveral arched Doors round it, ſtopped up with Earth. This happened on the Scite of the old Manſion-houſe.

Eaſt of *Lime-ſtreet* is *Billiter-lane*, which goes out of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and falls into *Fenchurch-ſtreet* againſt the End of *Mark-lane*. The Buildings in *Billiter-lane* are moſtly very old ruinous Timber Houſes, and may ſerve to give us the beſt Idea of the Manner in which this City was generally built before the Fire. But the Inhabitants are chiefly petty Shop-keepers. On the Eaſt Side the *Eaſt-India* Company have built large Warehouſes, and there are ſeveral good modern Buildings. About the middle on the Weſt Side is *Billiter-ſquare*, an handſome, open, and airy Place, graced with good new Brick Buildings, well inhabited; and out of this Square to the South-Weſt, is a handſome Free-ſtone Paſſage, called *Smith's* Rents, which leadeth down *Fiſhmongers-alley* to *Fenchurch-ſtreet*. At the South-Eaſt Corner of *Billiter-lane*, in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, was a Houſe, or an Eſtate, belonging to Cardinal *Wolſey*, now made two Houſes, almoſt facing *London-ſtreet*.

Mark-lane, or *Mart-lane*, (where once uſed to be kept a publick Mart) entering into which, on the Left Hand, there is a large, open, ſquare Place, with a Paſſage to it for Carts, called *Blanch-apleton-court*: It hath a turning Paſſage on the South Side, by an Alley, which encompaſſeth ſome of the Houſes. In this Pariſh was the Manor of *Blanch-apleton*, now corruptly called *Blind-chapel-court*: It belonged to Sir *Thomas Roos* of *Hame-lake*, Knt. in the ſeventh of *Richard* II. ſtanding at the North-Eaſt Corner of *Mark-lane*. In the third of *Edward* IV. all Baſket-makers, Wire-drawers, and other Foreigners, were permitted to have Shops in the Manor of *Blanch-apleton*, and no where elſe, within the City or Suburbs. More South is *Pick-axe-alley*, very ſmall and ordinary, with a dark Entrance into it. This Lane is very long, falling into *Tower-ſtreet*; but the Part in this Ward is but ſmall, *viz.* the Eaſt Side from the Corner of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, to *Pick-axe-alley*, the greateſt Part being in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, with ſome Part in *Langborn* Ward.

Fenchurch-ſtreet is long, reaching from the Pump within *Aldgate* to *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, and, for the generality, well inhabited by Merchants, and eminent Warehouſe-men and Shop-keepers: But of this Street there is in this Ward no more than from *Aldgate-ſtreet* to the Weſt End of *Ironmonger's-hall*, on the North Side; and a little beyond *Mark-lane* to *Aldgate-ſtreet*, on the South Side; the reſt being in *Langborn* Ward. Between *Mark-lane* and St. *Catharine Coleman Church*, is built, with very handſome Houſes in it, *London-ſtreet*; at the Corner of which, in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, was a few Years ago a large Houſe called the *London-Tavern*. Over againſt St. *Catharine Coleman Church* is a magnificent Houſe, built and inhabited by two *Jews*, Brothers, whoſe Names are *Franco*. More to the Weſt is *Fenchurch* Buildings, a new, large, well built and inhabited Court, with a Paſſage into *Leadenhall-ſtreet*. Adjoining to this Church, Weſtward, is *Magpye-alley*, in which is a *Jews Synagogue*, and by a narrow Paſſage there is a Way into *French-ordinary-court*, and ſo into *Crutched-friers*. A little to the Eaſt of St. *Catherine Coleman's*, is a very extenſive Range of Warehouſes belonging to the *Eaſt-India* Company, which reach quite thro' into *Crutched-friers*, with a Paſſage under for Carriages. *Northumberland-alley*, the Scite on which *Northumberland-houſe* once ſtood, but now converted into other Buildings, is very long, which, with ſeveral turning Paſſages, falls into *Crutched-friers*; and for the generality is but an ordinary Place, as well for Houſes as Inhabitants. This was formerly a noted Place for Gaming and Debaucheries.

Crutched, *Crouched*, or *Croſſed-friers*, begins in the Weſt at *Hart-ſtreet*, and runs Eaſtward, taking in Part of the *Navy-Office*; and then turning Northwards falls into *Aldgate*; but that Part that runs Northward is called *Poor-jury-lane*, which is but ordinary in its Buildings. This *Crutched-friers-*

friers-ſtreet hath ſeveral good Buildings and Places of Name, *viz.* on the North Side; *French-ordinary-court*, already mentioned, being a large open Place, with good Buildings, eſpecially on the Eaſt Side; having Paliſado Pales, with Trees before the Court-Yards of the Houſes, and a Free-ſtone Pavement between the Houſes. Out of this Court is a Paſſage down Steps into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, thro' *Magpye-alley*.

The *Navy-Office*, on the South Side of the Street, hath ſome Part in this Ward, *viz.* almoſt all the firſt Court, with the Side Buildings, and ſome ſmall Part of the Office itſelf; the other Part, *viz.* the back Part, being in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward.

Bunt's-yard ſeated not far from the *Navy-Office* Eaſtward, a pretty large Place, but only for Stabling. *Allam-yard*, taken up for Warehouſes. *River-ſtreet*, a good large open Place, with Brick Buildings, well inhabited, leads to *Great Tower-hill*. Out of this Street, on the Eaſt Side, is *Colcheſter-ſtreet*; it hath good Brick Buildings, and falls into *Woodroſe-lane*, which begins at *Crutched-friers*, and ſo leads to *Tower-hill*, in which Lane is a Mixture of Brick and Timber Houſes, pretty well built and inhabited. In this Lane is *Chain-alley*, which hath one good Houſe and Garden to it. At the upper End of this Lane, and fronting *Crutched-friers*, are good Brick Buildings, called *Gold-ſquare*, well inhabited. *Gunpowder-alley* hath at the upper End ten Alms-houſes for Men and their Wives, being the Gift of the Lord *Banning*, and now called *Oxford's Alms-Houſes*, the Earl marrying an Heireſs of the *Bannings*; theſe have but ſmall Allowances. *Northumberland-alley* comes out here into *Poor-jury-lane*, where is a large Brew-houſe. *Black-horſe-yard*, for Stabling, with ſome Dwelling-Houſes in it. *Flower-de-lis-court*, but ſmall. *Three-crown-court*, a handſome open Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Holſey's-rents*, very ſmall and ordinary. *Carpenter's-yard*, a good handſome Court, very well inhabited. *George-alley*, long and narrow, with a Paſſage to *Aldgate*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, ſix Common-Councilmen, (including the Deputy) ſix Conſtables, nine Scavengers, eighteen Wardmote-Men for Inqueſt, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at five Pounds.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, beſides the Conſtable and Beadle, thirty-four Watchmen, and for the Liberty of *Duke's-place* ten; in all forty-four.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *January*.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Robert Scott*, Eſq; *Thomas Cockſedge*, Deputy; and the Common-Councilmen are, *Chriſtopher Fudlagar*, *John Hall*, *Stracy Till*, *John Platt*, and *William Rogers*.

Thus much for the Bounds. Now for Monuments, or Places moſt antient and notable. Firſt, to begin with the diſſolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, called *Chriſt Church*, on the right Hand within *Aldgate*. This Priory was founded by Queen *Matilda*, Daughter to *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*, Wife to *Henry* I. by the Perſuaſions of Archbiſhop *Anſelm*, and *Richard Beaumeis*, Biſhop of *London*, *A. D.* 1108, in the ſame Place where *Siredus* had begun to erect a Church in Honour of the Holy Croſs and St. *Mary Magdalen*, out of which the Dean and Chapter of *Waltham* were entitled to receive thirty Shillings: But the Queen gave them a Mill in Exchange, and had this Agreement confirmed by King *Henry*, her Huſband; and gave the Church to *Norman*, the firſt Canon Regular in all *England*, for Canons of his own Rule.

The Priory of the Holy Trinity.

Tanner's Notitia, fol. 303.

Her Majeſty alſo endowed the ſame Church, and thoſe that ſerved God therein, with the Port of *Aldgate*, and the Soke thereunto belonging, with all Cuſtoms, and twenty-five Pounds Blanks, as mentioned in the following Deed, Charter, &c. as it was taken out of the Regiſter of the ſaid Priory, called there *Prioratus de Crichurch*:

The Deed of Queen Maud.

"*Matildis* Dei Gratia *Anglorum* Regina *R.* "Epiſcopo *London.* & omnibus Sanctæ Eccleſiæ "fidelibus, Salutem. Notum ſit vobis me Conſilio Archiepiſcopi *Anſelmi* & Conceſſione & "Confirmatione Domini Regis *Henrici* dediſſe & "confirmaſſe Eccleſiam Chriſti infra muros Lon"don, veram, liberam, & quietam ab omni ſub"jectione tam Eccleſæ de *Waltham*, quam ali"arum Eccleſiarum, præter Eccleſiæ Sancti *Pauli* "London. & Epiſcopi cum omnibus ad eam perti"nentibus ad honorem Dei Canonicis in ea regu"lariter cum *Normanno* Priore Deo ſervientibus, "in perpetuum, pro redemptione animarum noſ"trarum, ſcil. dedi eis Portam de *Aldgata* cum "Soca ad eam pertinentem quæ fuit mea Domi"nica, & duas Partes reddit. civitatis *Exoniæ*. Et "volo & præcipio, quod iidem Canonici bene & "in Pace & honorifice & libere teneant terras "ſuas & omnia ad Eccleſiam ſuam pertinent. cum "omnibus libertatibus & conſuetudinibus quas "Dominus meus Rex *Henricus* eis per chartam "ſuam confirmavit, ita, ne eis injuria vel contu"melia fiat. Teſte Epiſcopo *Winn.* &c."

K. Hen. I's *Charter of Confirmation.*

"*Henricus*, Rex *Angliæ*, *Willielmo Exoniæ* "Epiſcopo et Balio. Vic. & Præpoſit. *Exoniæ* & "omnibus Baronib. & Fidelibus ſuis *Devene*"*ceſtr.* & omnibus Burgenſ. & Miniſtris ſuis *Ex*"*oniæ*, Salutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe Eccleſiæ "Sanctæ Trinitatis *London.* & Canonicis ibidem "ſervientibus pro Anima *Matildis* Reginæ con"jugis meæ xxv. lib. ad Scalam per Annum de "reddit. ipſius Reginæ in *Exoniæ* quas præd. Re"gina *Matild.* iis dedit in vita. Et volo & firmi"ter præcipio, quod Vicecom. quicunq; ſit aut "fuerit in *Exonia* eas reddit ipſi Canonicis ſingu"lis Annis, ſicut unquam melius & plenius red"dit. fuerunt, & eiſdem terris quibus reddi ſole"bant. Teſte *Galfridi*, Cancellar. & *niger*. de "*albium*, & *Galfrid.* de *Clinton* apud *Poteſ*"*mudam.*"

His Letter to the Biſhop of Sarum, &c.

"*Henricus* Rex *Angliæ* *Rogero* Epiſcopo *Sarum* "& Baronibus Scaccarii Salutem. Sciatis me con"ceſſiſſe, eſſe ſtabile Donum quod *Matildis* Regina "Uxor mea dedit & conceſſit Canonicis *Sanctæ Tri*"*nitatis London. viz.* xxv*l.* Blanc. Quas ei dedit "de Firma Civitatis *Exoniæ*. Et præcipio vobis, "ita inde conſtringatis Vicecom. ut eas reddat eis, "ſicut faceretis de mea propria Firma. Teſt. *Gal*"*frid de Clynton* apud *Winton.*"

King

Confirmed by King Stephen.

King *Stephen* alſo confirmed this Payment of twenty-five Pounds *ad Scalam*, by a Charter, directed to *William*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, the Sheriffs, &c.

And when *Henry* II. ſtiled *Fitz-Empreſs*, *Anno* 1180, and the twenty-ſixth of his Reign, made a new Money current, the Sheriff of *Exeter* would not pay the Prior of *Chriſt-Church* at *Michaelmas* the Half-Year's Rent, *viz.* twelve Pounds ſixteen Shillings and three Pence *ſecundum pondus Blanc*, *i. e.* according to the Weight Blank, (this new Money being of leſs Weight than Money was when Queen *Maud* gave the ſaid Gift) the ſaid Prior, whoſe Name was Sir *Stephen*, obtained the full Payment by a Charter from that King: For new Money was twenty Pence *ob.* the Ounce, twenty Shillings and ſix Pence the Pound; ſo that now the Prior's Due was twenty-five Pounds twelve Shillings and ſix Pence, *i. e.* twenty-five Pounds *ad Scalam*, at the Scale, in the following Terms:

"*Henricus* Rex *Angliæ*, & Dux *Normann.* & "*Aquitan.* & Comes *Andagav.* Præpoſitis & Civib. *Exoniæ* Sal. Præcipio vobis, quod ſine dilatione & juſte habere faciatis Canonicis meis "Sancte Trinitatis *London.* Reddit. ſuos de *Exon*, "ſicut unquam melius & plenius habere ſolebant, "tempore Regis *Henrici* Avi mei, & ad terminos "Statutos; & niſi feceritis juſticiam, vel Vic. "meus faciat fieri, ne inde a modo clamorem audiam pro penuria Recti. Et de hiis qui Reddit. "ſuos eis detinuerint, juſticiam faciatis. Teſte "M. *Biſet.* Dat. apud. *Wirecest.*"

And, in conſequence of this Charter, it was recorded in the Rolls of the *Exchequer*, "Quod "Eccleſiam Chriſt. *London.* debet habere prædict. "denarios blanc. & ad Scalam, *i. e.* ad pondus, "qui fuerint meliores in pondere quam illa nova "moneta per 6*s.* 3*d.* pro termino Sancti *Michaelis* "Archang. præd. Et ſic prædict. Prior & "Conventus haberent quolibet anno 12*s.* 6*d.* "de incremento 25*l.* Blanc. prout patet in "Cart."

There was another Charter, whereby this Priory was privileged to incloſe the Way along *London-Wall*, and ſtop the Paſſage, and enlarge their Priory to the very Wall:

"*Henricus* Rex *Angliæ*, &c. *Rich.* Epiſcopo "& *Alberico* de *Vere Vic.* & omnibus Baronibus "& Fidelibus *London.* Salutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe *Sanctæ Trinitati* & *Normanno*, Priori, "& Canonicis *Sanctæ Trinitatis London.* ut claudant muro viam quæ erat inter Eccleſiam & "Officinas eorum, & Murum Civitat. & in "pace teneant. & via quæ ſolebat ibi eſſe "ſit a modo, ante Eccleſiam ſuam ex alia "Parte. Et hoc concedo eis pro animab. Patris "mei & Matris & Prædeceſſorum & Succeſſorum "meorum, & pro ſalute mea & ſtatu Regni "mei. Teſt. *Ranulph.* Cancellario meo, & "*Gaufri* de *Guntona* & *Rad. Baſſet* apud *North*-"*amptonam.*"

Norman, *the firſt Prior.*

Norman took on him to be Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, in the Year of Chriſt 1108, in the Pariſhes of St. *Mary Magdalen*, St. *Michael*, St. *Catharine*, and the *Bleſſed Trinity*, which now were made but one Pariſh of the *Holy Trinity*.

The Scite of the Priory.

The Priory was built on a Piece of Ground upwards of three hundred Feet long, in the Pariſh of St. *Catharine*, towards *Aldgate*, near the Parochial Chapel of St. *Michael*, whoſe Remains are ſtill to be ſeen under the Houſe inhabited by Mr. *Gilpin*, an eminent Chemiſt, at the S. E. Corner of *Leadenhall-Street*, and meaſures thirty-ſix Feet from North to South, and ſixteen Feet from Eaſt to Weſt, with a *Gothick* arched Roof, ſupported by two handſome Pillars, and built with ſquare Bricks, Chalk, and Stone, in the Manner of the Ruins of *Rocheſter* Caſtle. *See P.* 777. The Soke and Ward of *Aldgate* was then bounded, as is before ſhewn. This Priory, in Proceſs of Time, became a very large Church, rich in Lands and Ornaments, and ſurpaſſed all the Priories in the City of *London*, or Shire of *Middleſex*; the Prior whereof was an Alderman of *London*, *viz.* of *Portſoken* Ward, as will be ſhewn in the Account of that Ward.

After this great Priory had ſwallowed up thoſe four Pariſhes above-named, and was appointed the Pariſh Church, the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of St. *Catharine's* prevailed with the Prior to let them build a Chapel in the Church-yard of the Priory, for their more convenient and quiet Reſort to perform their Divine Service in, and to appoint them one of his Canons to ſay Maſs to them, on Condition that they continued to chriſten their Children in the Conventual Church, and to come thither at all ſolemn Times; their Devotions at the Altar of St. *Mary Magdalen*, where they had before reſorted, being greatly diſturbed by the Noiſe of ſeveral celebrating Maſs together: But in Time the Pariſhioners neglecting to come to the Conventual Church, the Prior inſiſted upon their Agreement to reſort to the great Church for the chriſtening of their Children, and upon all the Holidays, eſpecially the greater; as in the Night and Day of our *Lord's Nativity*, *Good Friday*, the Day of the Benediction of the *Eaſter Wax-Candle*, the Morning of *Eaſter-Day*, the Veſpers and Vigils of the Feaſts of the *Holy Trinity*, and the Dedication of the Conventual Church of the *Holy Trinity*; on which Days he would allow no Service to be performed in the parochial Chapel. This occaſioned great Contentions between the Prior, *Robert Exeter*, and the Convent, and the aforeſaid Pariſhioners; which continued to the Time of *William Haradon*, and Lord *Richard Clifford*, Biſhop of *London*; who, in the Year 1414, accommodated their Differences by a Compoſition between them on the following Terms, *viz.* That the ſaid Pariſhioners of St. *Catharine's*, *Chriſt's*, or *Creechurch*, ſhould have a Baptiſmal Font anew ſet up in their Church, or Chapel, for baptizing of Children, and to have other Solemnities to be there performed, (about which ſuch Contentions had before ariſen among them) for all Times hereafter: That they ſhould reſort to the Conventual Church on the Feſtivals and Dedication of the ſaid Conventual Church in the Eve of St. *Bartholomew*, yearly; and there, in Token of their Submiſſion and Acknowledgment, each ſhould, in thoſe Feſtivals, offer their Pence, Halfpence, and Farthings; and that they might, if they pleaſed, keep the Dedication of St. *Catharine* in their own ſaid Chapel or Church; which he, the Biſhop, out of his paternal Affection towards

Contention with the Pariſhioners.

Terms of Accommodation.

wards them, yielded unto. Further, that they might not ring the Bells on *Eaſter-Day*, till the Office was finiſhed at the Conventual Church. That one of the Canons, to be placed or removed at the Pleaſure of the Prior, ſhould ſerve in the ſaid Chapel, as was uſual before this preſent Ordinance, to adminiſter to the ſaid Pariſhioners the Sacraments and Sacramentals, as antiently was done. That the Prior and Convent henceforth be not obliged to find the Ornaments, nor be at other Charges for the Chapel. All which Ordination and Compoſition the Prior and Convent, and the ſaid Pariſhioners, received and promiſed inviolably to obſerve perpetually.

Euſtacius, the eighth Prior, about the Year 1264, becauſe he would not deal with temporal Matters, inſtituted *Theobald Fitz-Juonis*, or *Ivo*, Alderman of *Portſoken* Ward under him; and *William Riſing*, Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, was ſworn Alderman of the ſaid *Portſoken* Ward in the firſt of *Richard* II. Theſe Priors ſat and rode among the Aldermen of *London*, in the ſame Livery, only the Prior's Habit was in Shape of a ſpiritual Perſon, as *Stow* ſaith he himſelf ſaw in his Childhood; at which Time the Prior kept a moſt bountiful Houſe, both for Rich and Poor, as well within the Houſe as at the Gates, to all Comers, according to their Conditions.

Monuments in the Priory Church.

There were Monuments in this Church for the following Perſons:

Sir *Robert Turke*, and Dame *Alice* his Wife. *John Tirell*, Eſq; *Simon Kempe*, Eſq; *James Manthorpe*, Eſq; *John Aſcue*, Eſq; *Thomas Pauſet*, of *Scalſet*, Eſq; *John Kempe*, Gent. *Robert Chirwide*, Eſq; Sir *John Heningham*, and Dame *Iſabel* his Wife.

Dame *Agnes*, Wife to Sir *William Bardolph*, and then to Sir *Thomas Mortimer*. She made her Will 1403, bequeathing her Body to be buried in the Conventual Church of the *Holy Trinity*, *London*.

John Aſhfield, Eſq; Sir *John Dedham*, Knt. Sir *Ambroſe Charcam*. *Joan*, Wife to *Thomas Nucke*, Gent. *John Huſſe*, Eſq; *John Beringham*, Eſq; *Thomas Goodwine*, Eſq; *Ralph Walles*, Eſq;

Dame *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *Ralph Cheny*, Wife to Sir *John Barkley*, to Sir *Thomas Barnes*, and to Sir *W. Burſire*.

William Rooſe. *Simon Frauncis*. *John Breton*, Eſq; —— *Helling*, Eſq; *John Malwen* and his Wife. *Anthony Wels*, Son to *John Wels*. *Nicholas de Aveſey*, and *Margery* his Wife. *Anthony*, Son to *John Milles*.

Baldwine, Son to King *Stephen*; and *Matilda*, Daughter to King *Stephen*, Wife to the Earl of *Millen*.

Henry Fitz-Alwine, Mayor of *London*, 1213.

Geffrey Mandevile, 1215.

Lady *Margaret le Scroope*, who, 1431, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of St. *Trinity*, of *Chriſt-Church*, *London*. She was Wife of *Roger le Scroope*, Knight, and Daughter of Sir *Robert Tiptoft*.

Theſe, and many more ſepulchral Monuments, were deſtroyed at the Diſſolution of this Priory, which happened in *July*, 1531; for King *Henry* VIII. deſirous to reward Sir *Thomas Audley*, Speaker of the Parliament againſt Cardinal *Wolſey*, ſent for the Prior, and, after commending him for his Hoſpitality, with Promiſes of Preferment, perſuaded him to ſurrender all the Priory, with the Appurtenances, into his Hands, in the twenty-third Year of his Reign. The Canons were ſent to other Houſes of the ſame Order; and the Priory, with the Appurtenances, King *Henry* gave to Sir *Thomas Audley*, newly knighted, and afterwards made Lord Chancellor.

Sir *Thomas Audley* offered the great Church of this Priory, with a Peal of nine well-tuned Bells, (whereof the four largeſt are now at *Stepney* Church, and the other five at St. *Stephen's*, *Coleman-Street*) to the Pariſhioners of St. *Catharine Chriſt* or *Cree-church*, in Exchange for their ſmall Pariſh Church, being willing to have it pulled down, and to have it built there towards the Street; but the Pariſhioners, fearing ſome Afterclaps, refuſed the Offer. He alſo proffered the Church and Steeple of the Priory Church to whomſoever would take it down and carry it from the Ground, but no Man would undertake the Offer; whereupon Sir *Thomas Audley* was obliged to be at more Charges to take it down, than could be made of the Stones, Timber, Lead, Iron, *&c.* for the Workmen, with great Labour, beginning at the Top, looſed Stone from Stone, and threw them down, whereby the moſt Part of them were broken, and few remained whole, and thoſe were ſold very cheap; for all the Buildings, then made about the City, were of Brick and Timber. However, the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Audley* built a noble Manſion of this Priory, and dwelt in it during his Life, and died there in the Year 1544; whoſe only Daughter being married to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, this Eſtate deſcended to his Grace, and was then called the *Duke's-Place*.

The Papey.

A little more to the North-Weſt, and near the North End of St. *Mary-at-Axe Street*, ſtood another religious Houſe, called the *Papey*, an Hoſpital belonging to the Brotherhood of St. *Charity* and St. *John the Evangeliſt*, founded *A. D.* 1430, by *William Oliver*, *William Barnabie*, and *John Stafford*, of *London*, Prieſts, for a Maſter, two Wardens, *&c.* Chaplains, Chauntry Prieſts, Conducts, and other Brethren and Siſters, that ſhould be admitted into the Church of St. *Auguſtin Papey* in the Wall. The Brethren of this Houſe becoming lame, or otherwiſe in great Poverty, were here relieved; as to have Chambers, with certain Allowance of Bread, Drink, and Coals, and one old Man and his Wife to ſee them ſerved, and to keep the Houſe clean.

Theſe poor Prieſts of the *Papey* (as alſo the Brotherhood of the threeſcore Prieſts, and the Company of Clerks that were ſkilled in ſinging *Diriges*, and Church Offices) commonly attended at ſolemn Funerals, as may be collected from the Will of Dame *Jane Milbourn*, Widow of Sir *John Milbourn*; who, *Anno* 1543, bequeathed to the Brotherhood of *Papey* to come to her Burial, and to pray for her Soul, ten Shillings; and likewiſe to the Brotherhood of Threeſcore Prieſts in *London*, to come to her Burial, and to pray for her Soul, ten Shillings.

This Brotherhood (amongſt others) was ſuppreſſed in the Reign of *Edward* VI. ſince which Time in this Houſe hath been lodged Mr. *Morris*, of *Eſſex*, Sir *Francis Walſingham*, Principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, Mr. *Barret*, of *Eſſex*, &c.

Next to this was one great Houſe, with handſome Courts and Garden Plats, ſome Time pertaining to the *Baſſets*, ſince that to the Abbots of *Bury* in *Suffolk*, and therefore called *Buries Mark*, corruptly *Bevis Marks*; and, ſince the Diſſolution of the Abbey of *Bury*, to *Thomas Heneage* the Father, and Sir *Thomas Heneage* the Son.

Jews Synagogue.

This Houſe and Ground is now increaſed into many Tenements, and, amongſt the reſt, the *Portugueſe Jews* have built themſelves a large Synagogue here, wainſcotted round. It ſtands Eaſt and Weſt, like one of our Churches. The great Door is on the Weſt; near to which Weſt End is a long Deſk upon an Aſcent, ſomewhat raiſed from the reſt of the Floor, where the Law is read. The Eaſt Wall is in Part railed in, and before the Wall is a Door, which is to open with a Key, where their Law ſeems to be laid up. Aloft on this Wall are the *Ten Commandments*, or ſome Part of them, inſcribed in golden *Hebrew* Letters without Points. There are ſeven great branched Candleſticks of Braſs hanging down from the Top, and many other Places for Candles and Lamps. The Seats are Benches, with Backs to them, that run along from Weſt to Eaſt; and the Galleries above, for the Women to ſit in, have Lattices before them.

The Houſe of the Croſſed *or* Crutched Friars.

At the South-Eaſt Corner of *Hart-Street*, ſome Time ſtood a Houſe of *Crouched* (or *Croſſed*) *Friars*, founded by *Ralph Hoſier* and *William Sabernes*, about the Year 1298. *Stephen*, the tenth Prior of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, granted three Tenements for thirteen Shillings and eight Pence by the Year, unto the ſaid *Ralph Hoſier* and *William Sabernes*, who afterwards became Friars of St. *Croſſe*. *Adam* was the firſt Prior of that Houſe. Theſe Friars founded their Houſe in the Place of certain Tenements, purchaſed of *Richard Wimbuſh*, the twelfth Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, in the Year 1319, which was confirmed by *Edward* III. the ſeventeenth of his Reign, valued at fifty-two Pounds thirteeen Shillings and four Pence, ſurrendered the twelfth of *November*, 30 *Henry* VIII.

One *Andrew de Bures* gave to this Houſe, 5 *Edward* III. one Meſſuage and twenty-eight Acres of Land, and one Acre of Meadow, in *Aketon*; and one Meſſuage, and ſixty Acres of Land, in *Waldingfield*, in the County of *Suffolk*.

There was a Licence granted, 23 *Edward* III. to the Prior of the *Holy Croſs*, to get Lands in *Oxon*; and likewiſe the Prior obtained a Grant for a Tenement in *Synedene-Lane*, the ſame with that now called *Seething-Lane*.

The very Ruins of this religious Houſe are not now to be ſeen, and nothing of it remains, only it gives Name to the Street, being more commonly called *Crutched-Friars* than *Hart-Street*; but in the Place thereof now ſtands the *Navy-Office*, a noble Structure; and within the Compaſs of it many other fine Buildings.

At a Common-Council, not long before the Beginning of *Henry* VIII's Reign, an Act paſſed for granting unto the Prior and Convent of the *Croſſed Friars*, beſide the Tower of *London*, (to the Intent that they ſhould pray for the good Eſtate of the City) ſome common Ground of the ſaid City, for the Enlargement of their Church, *viz.* in Breadth, from the Eaſt End of their Church, from the main Wall thereof on the North Part, into the high Street there, five Feet of Aſſize; and at the Weſt End of their Church, in Breadth four Feet and a Half, ſtretching in Length from the Eaſt toward the Weſt Part, ſeven Score and eight Feet and an Half.

Afterwards, at a Common Council, holden on *Tueſday*, *September* 25, *Anno* 12 *Henry* VIII. the ſaid Prior and Convent petitioned for Succour towards the Edifying and Maintenance of their new Church; and to take upon them, and the whole City, to be their ſecond Founders. Whereupon it was agreed, that ſeveral Exhortations ſhould be made in Writing to every Fellowſhip or Company in *London*, to ſee what they would do for their Devotions towards the ſame; and ſuch Sums to be certified to the Mayor and Aldermen, to the Intent it may be known to what it will amount.

A Prior of this Houſe, in *Henry* VIII's Time, was not ſo obſervant as he ſhould be of the Rules of his Order; who, on a *Friday*, (a Day of ſomewhat more Mortification and Devotion than others) was found at eleven o'Clock in Bed with a Whore, and taken by *Barthelot* and others, appointed Viſitors by Order of *Cromwell*, the Vicar-General. For the concealing of this Incontinency, the ſurprized Prior diſtributed thirty Pounds preſently among them, and promiſed thirty Pounds more: All which was certified to *Cromwell*, in a Letter wrote by the ſaid *Barthelot*. Theſe ſcandalous Crimes haſtened the Diſſolution of theſe Monaſteries.

Monuments in this Church.

In the Church of this Houſe was buried Mr. *John Tirres*.

Nicholas, the Son of *William Kyriell*, Eſq;

Sir *Thomas de Mollinton*, Baron of *Wemeſe*; who bequeathed by Will, dated 1408, his Body to be buried in the Chapel of St. *Mary*, within the College of the Friars of St. *Crucis*, *London*; and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *William Botelar*, Baron of *Wome*, according to her laſt Will, *Anno* 1410.

Robert Mollinton, Eſq; and *Elibabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Ferreis* of *Ouſley*.

Henry Lovell, Son to *William* Lord *Lovell*.

Dame *Iſabel*, Wife to *William Edwards*, Mayor of *London*, 1471.

William Narborough, and Dame *Elibabeth* his Wife.

William Narborough, and Dame *Beatrix* his Wife.

William Broſked, Eſq;

William Bowes.

Lionel Mollinton, Eſq; Son of *Robert Mollinton*.

Nicholas Couderow, and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Sir *John Stratford*, Knt.

Sir *Thomas Aſſeldey*, Knt. Clerk of the Crown, Sub-Marſhal of *England*, and Juſtice of the Shire of *Middleſex*.

John Reſt, Grocer, Mayor of *London*, 1516.

Sir *John Skevington*, Knt. Merchant-Taylor, Sheriff, 1520.

Sir *Rice Griffith*, beheaded on the *Tower-hill*, 1531.

Sir John *Milbourn.*

Sir *John Milbourn* was a Benefactor to this Houſe of the *Crutched-friars*. He ſet up his Tomb in their Church in his Life-time, and appointed a ſolemn *Obit* to be kept there, during the Life of himſelf, and his Wife Dame *Johan*; and, after his Deceaſe, to be alſo kept in the ſaid Church by the ſaid Friars, for their Souls. He was buried here, but afterwards removed to St. *Edmund's the King*.

And his thirteen Beadſmen, dwelling in his Alms-Houſe hard by, were to come daily unto this Church, where they ſhould, in ſome convenient Place near unto the ſaid Tomb, abide and continue while the Service of God, or, at the leaſt, until ſuch Time as the whole Maſs, which daily ſhould be begun in the ſaid Church by the Hour of Eight o'Clock in the Morning, or thereabouts, ſhould be ſung or ſaid, for evermore, at the Altar called *Our Lady's Altar*, in the middle Iſle of the ſaid Church, founded by the ſaid Sir *John Milbourn*; to the Intent that the ſaid thirteen poor Beadſmen, afore the Beginning of the ſaid Maſs, one of them ſtanding right over-againſt the other, about, and encompaſſing the ſame Tomb or Burial-Place of Sir *John Milbourn*, ſhall ſeverally, two and two of them together, ſay the Pſalm of *De Profundis*, and a *Pater-noſter*, *Ave*, and *Creed*, with a Collect thereunto belonging; and ſuch of them as could not ſay the Pſalm of *De Profundis*, were to ſay a *Pater-noſter*, *Ave*, and *Creed*: Which Prayers, as the Will directs, they ſhould eſpecially ſay for the good and proſperous Eſtate of the ſaid Sir *John*, and Dame *Johan*, their Children, and Friends now living; and, after their Deceaſe, for the Souls of the ſaid Sir *John*, and Dame *Johan*, and Margaret his firſt Wife, their Fathers and Mothers, Children, and Friends Souls, and all Chriſtian Souls.

Two Dutch *Fraternities.*

Two Fraternities of Dutchmen, *which Nation ſeemed chiefly to inhabit hereabouts, were founded in the Church of theſe Friars; the Foundations and Ordinances whereof follow:*

The Holy Blood of Wilſuak.

" In the Name of God that is Almighti, and " of our Lady Seynt *Mary* his Moder, and for " the bliſſed Blode of hir Sone *Ihu Cryſt*, which is " by all Criſten People wourſhipped *ad Wilſuak* " in *Saxon*, and opynly called *The Holy Blode of* " Wilſuak, and of all the Seynts of Heveyn, the " xiiij Day of *April*, the Yere of our Lord God " M.CCCCC.lix, and the Yere of Kyng *Henry* " the Sixt xxxvij, a *Fraternite* in the ſpecial Ho- " nour of the ſeid Holy Blode of *Wilſuak*, and of " all the Holy Seynts of Heveyn, is ordeyned, " founded, and deviſed in the Chirche of the " *Croſſed Freres* of *London*, for to noriſh, encreaſe, " and engender Love and Peas amonge gode " Criſten People, in the Fourme ſewying, that is " to weten:

" *Firſt*, Hit is ordeyned, That no maner of " Perſon ſhall come in the ſame Fraternite, but " with good Will of all the Brethren, as well of " the moſt as of the leſt, and ſhall pay at his " Entre xx *d.* to the Uſe of the ſame Fraternite; " and he ſhall be of good Conditions and Con- " verſations.

" Alſo if any Brother or Suſter of the ſame " Fraternite have any Action ageyn any Brother " and Suſter of the foreſaid Fraternite, the Pleyn- " tiff ſhall complayne hym to the Maſters of the " ſame Fraternite, beyng for the Time, and they " ſhall make an Ende, Reſte, and Peas, between " them, as good Fay and Conſcience aſken; and " who that will nought ſtonde to the Accorde and " Warde of the ſame Mayſters, ſhall pay a Pound " of Wex, for to be awarded of him by the ſame " Maſtyrs, to the Uſe of the ſame Fraternite. " And who that will nought do ſo, ſhall be put " oute of the ſame Bretherhede, and never have " no manner Good longyng therto.

" Alſo what Maner Brother or Suſter diſk- " laundreth or defameth other of the ſame Bre- " therhede in Wourdis of Malice, or otherwiſe, " in unhoneſt Manner, that hit be proved and " verified on him, with good and trew Men, " withoute Fraude or Maleengyne, ſhall pay ij *l.* " Wex, to be awarded of him to the Uſe of the " ſame Bretherhede, within xv Days ſewying, " without any longer Reſpite; and he that will " not pay ſo, if he be funde gilte in the Maner " aforeſeyd, ſhall be put oute of the Bretherhede " for evermore.

" Alſo, yf any Brother or Suſter of the ſame " Bretherhede deſeſe, greve, or diſklaunder other " on the Day of the Bretherhede, holden of " the ſeid holy Blode of *Wilſuak*, which ſhall " be yerely on *Holyrode-Day*, which is the iijd " Day of *May*, by any grevouſe Words, what " they be founde in Defaute, ſhall make A- " mendes hey and lowe, after the Awarde and " Jugement of the Meſtriſs, beyng that Tyme, " upon the Payne of ij *l.* Wex, or elſe to be pute " oute, as it is aforeſeyd.

" And yf any of the ſame Bretherhede greve, " or deceſſe with grevouſe and evil Words the " Maſtris, when they go about to gadyr Money " and Dewttis, longyng to the Bretherhede, what " may be founde in Default ſhall pay a *l.* Wex " within xv Days ſewyng.

" Alſo by oon Aſſent of all the Brethren of the " ſame Bretherhede, every Yere, ſhall be choſyn " ij or iij ſufficiaunt and honeſt Men of the ſame " Bretherhede, for to be Maſtris for the Yere ſew- " yng, for to rule and governe all Manner of " Conſtitutions and Ordainments to the ſame Bre- " therhede belonging, and for to yelde and geve " at the Yere's Ende good and trewe Rekenyng, " and Acomptes of all Manner of Receytes and " Paymentes by them ydo during theyr Yere; " and all the Bretherne ſhall be at the ſame Re- " kenyng; and who that will not come thereto, " and be weanid, ſhall pay at every Time at his " Abſence a *l.* Wex, but if he maye reaſonablie " excuſe him.

" Alſo when any Brother or Suſter of the ſame " Bretherhede is dede, he or ſhe ſhall have iiij " Torchys of Wex of the Bretherhede, to bryng " the Body in Erthe: And every Brother and " Suſter ſhall come to his Maſſe of *Requiem*, and " offer 1 *d.* and abide ſtill in to the Tyme the " Body be buryed, uppon Pain of a *l.* Wex, yf " he or ſhe be within the Cite, but yf he or ſhe " can reaſonablie excuſe them.

Alſo

" Alſo yf any Brother or Suſter of the ſame " Fraternite, by Fortune, ſhall (fall) yn Natu- " ral Sekeneſs by Viſitation of God, ſo that he " nor ſhe nought laboure and travel to helpe " themſelfe, the ſame ſeke, by warnyng to the " Maſtris fro the Tyme beyng the ſame Day of " the Sekeneſs comyng, or on the Morow at " fortheſt, ſhall have xx *d.* every Wike ſewyng, " unto the ſame ſeke be recovered of the Seke- " neſs, and that trewly be paid at every Wikes " Ende, without any longer Delay.

" Alſo every Brother and Suſter of the ſame " Fraternite, ſhall have every Yere a Hode of Ly- " verey the which ſhall be kept ij Yere ſewyng: " And every Brother and Suſter, when any of " the ſame Bretherhede be dede, ſhall be there " in his Hode of Lyverey to bring him in " Erthe, as it is aforſeyd: And every Brother " and Suſter ſhall kepe his Hode the firſt Yere " after it be ordeyned for Holy Days; and who " that worketh in his Hode the Worke-Dayes, " or worke, having on the ſame of the ſame " Yere, ſhall pay ij *l.* Wex: And what Brother " or Suſter of the ſame Fraternite, that is behind " unpayd of the Quarterege by iiij *d. ob.* ſhall " not obtyne the Right of Guylde, without A- " mends making bi the Diſcretions of the Maſtris " for Tyme being.

" Alſo, ther ſhall no Brother ne Suſter go oute " of the Bretherhede without ſpecial Licence of " all the Fraternite, and to pay iij *s.* iiij *d.* for the " Licence to be hadde.

" Alſo every Brother and Suſter of the ſame " Bretherhede ſhall be ſwourn to be goode and " trewe, and to perfourme and to fulfill to his " Power all Manner of good Conditions and Or- " dinaunces longyng to Encreſe and Profit of the " ſame Bretherhede: And thereupon an Inſtru- " mente ſhall be made, and every Brother's " Name entered in Record of a Notari, for to " fulfill the Conditions aforeſeyd: And that " every Brother and Suſter ſhall be of good Con- " verſation and good Conditions."

There was alſo another Guild of *Dutchmen* in this Church, who had the following Eſtabliſh- ment:

The Fra- ternity of St. Catha- rine *in* Crutched- Fryers.

" In the Name of God, *Amen.* We *Richard* " *Blodywell*, Doctor of Lawe, and Commiſſary of " *London.* To all Criſtene Peopill to whom " this preſente Wryting ſhall come, or ſhall " hereof know, ſend greting in our Lord: And " whereas it is ſo, that of late the Rulers and " Wardens of the Bretherhede of the Fraternite " of St. *Catharyn*, founded and ordenyd by " *Duychmenne*, fourſcore Years paſſed, in the " *Croſſe Fryars*, in the Cite of *London:* And the " Brothers of the ſame Fraternite, that is to ſay, " *Rolland Johnſon* and *Henry Percy*, nowe being " Rewlers and Wardens of the ſaid Fraternite, " *Gerard Wygarſon*, *Jamys Edward*, *Cornelys Wal-* " *ter*, *Cornelys Jemys*, *John Cornelys*, *John Johnſon*, " *Peter Andrew*, *Peter Johnſon*, *Thomas Herryes*, " *Henry Wyſſell*, *Peter Arnoldſon*, *John Harryſon*, " *Gilbert Arnoldſon*, *Reynolde Frederykſon*, *William* " *Williamſon*, *Jamys*, *Lambert*, *Poles Huſman*, *John* " *Baton*, *Peter Bell*, *Leonard Herrys*, *John Tomſon*, " *John Vanſanton*, *Cornelys Knysvard*, *John Godfrey*, " *Leonard Higbarſon*, *Matthew Johnſon*, *John* " *Johnſon*, *Deryck Bruer*, *Rayntyn Egbarſon*, *Bar-* " *nard Egbarſon*, *John Cleve*, *John Arnoldſon*, *Gyles* " *Clayſon*, *Matthew Godfrey*, and *John Kirchinſon:* " Being all, or the more Parte Doble of the " Fraternite aforeſaid; Have with good Mynd, " and the Entent of good Rule to be had and " kept in the ſaid Fraternite in good Tyme " comyng with grete Inſtancis had in this Party, " preſented unto Us all ſuche the Rules, Orde- " naunces and Statutis within written; mekely be- " ſeching and deſiring us the Commiſſary afore- " ſaide to ratify, ſtabeliſhe, auctoriſe and con- " ferme the ſaid Rules, Ordenaunces and Sta- " tutis: We therfor *Richard Blodywell*, Commiſ- " ſary aforeſaide, conſidering that the ſaid Be- " ſeeching and Deſire being reſonable and conſo- " nant to good Lawe and Conſciens, with the " Conſent of the ſaid Rulers, Wardens and " Bretherne, ratify, ſtabeliſhe, auctorize and " conferme, as fer as is in us, all and ſinguler " Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis within writ- " ten: Effectually charging the ſaid Rulers, " Maſters and Bretherne, all and eche of theme, " that they and eche of theme doo dewly and " truly obbey, obſerve and kepe all the ſaide " Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis, as it to " theme and eyther of theme concernyth, and " to theme perteyneth, under payne of the Grete " Curſe, and other Paynes expreſſid in the ſame " Statutis, Ordenaunces and Rewlis: And for " the more Feyth and Credence to be gevyn to " this preſente Wrytyng, we the ſaid Commiſſary " have put to this Wryting, Rules, Ordenaunces " and Statutis, our Seale of Office the xxvth Day " of the Monyth of *Octob.* the Yere of our Lord " God M, CCCC, lxxxxv.

" *Firſt*, that no manner of Perſone or Perſones " fro hensforth be admitted or recyvid unto the " ſaid Fraternite, but with the good Will of all " the Bretherne of the ſame Fraternite, or of the " Senior or Sainor Parte of theme; and that " he or they ſoo admitted and receyvid pay at " Entre ij *l.* of Wex, to the Encreſſe of the Light " of the ſaide Fraternite; and opinly to be ſworen " to kepe and obſerve the Ordenaunces, Statutis, " Determinationis hereafter folowing.

" Alſo, that no Brother nor Siſtur of the ſaid " Fraternite from hensforth fray not, unſſay, " ne Pyke bare, nor quarrel one with another, " nor have any ſlaunderous or rebukfall Words " or Disfamation one ageynſt another; uppon " payne that he or ſhe that is proud in the De- " faute, and will not abyde the Rules, Sayings " and Awarde in that Behalf of the Governors " for the Tyme being, forfett as often x *l.* of " Wex, or ellis give for every Pound vi *d.* of " Money, to be leved and applyed half thereof " to the Uſe and Behoof of the Werks of *Paules*, " and that other half to the Uſe of the ſaide " Fraternity.

" Alſo, that every Broder of the ſaid Frater- " nite from hensforth faythfully and trewly pay " theyr Quartages and Dewtis longing to the " ſaid Fraternite; as of olde Tyme accuſtum- " ed it hath benne uſed, and he that is behynde " by iiij *d.* and will not pay it within the Space " of vij Days, after that he is therto lawfully " required, forfett as often ij *l.* of Wex, to be " leved and applyed to the Uſes, Manner and " Form abouesaid.

" Alſo,

" Alſo, that every Perſon and Perſons of the " ſaid Fraternite for the Tyme being, from hens- " forth honeſtly, as well in theyr Wordis, as in " theyr Dedis, demeane and behave themſylff " amonſt the Rulers and Governours of the ſaid " Fraternite for the Tyme being, whanne they go " about to gadder Quartagis, Fyns and other " Dewtis longing to the ſaid Bretherhede; uppon " Payne that he or they that doo the contrary " forfet as often v *l.* of Wex, to be levid and ap- " plyed to the Uſes aforeſaid.

" Alſo, whereas often tymes at the Aſſembles, " and Drinking togidders of the ſaid Bretherne, " and ſpecyally uppon Saint *Katheryns* Day, cer- " teyne miſavyſed and evill diſpond Brethrene " of the ſaid Fraternite brall and chyde togid- " ders, with gret revylis and rebukefull Wordis; " and ſum whylle the ſame miſavyſed Perſones " rebuke the Rulers for the Tyme being, and " other ſadd and well-avyſed Perſonnes of the " ſaid Bretherhede; whereby grete Wrath, Ire " and Deryſion have benne often provoked " among the ſaide Bretherne, to the great Grudge " and Trowbill of all the good Folks of the " ſaid Fraternite. Therefor to kepe a good Or- " der and Rule among theme, by Way of Pe- " naltys for Reformation and Scilence of all " ſuche froward and ſeducious Peopill; it is " ordeyned, that what Perſon or Perſons of the " ſaid Fraternite, that from hensforwardis at " eny ſuych Aſſembles or Drinkyns, or uppon " St. *Katheryn* Day, that ſo ungoodly demeane " and behave themeſylff, and at the Commaund- " ments and Biddings of the Rulers and Gover- " nours of the ſaid Fraternite, for the Tyme " being, woll not keep Silence, nor be in Peas, " forfet for the firſt Tyme v *l.* of Wex, for the " ij Tyme x *l.* of Wex, for the iij Time xv *l.* of " Wex, and for the iiij Time xx *l.* of Wex: " And ſo as often as the ſaid Rebellis of their " mallicious Frowardneſs diſobbay the ſaid Com- " mandments and Biddings of the ſaid Rulers " to be leved withoute Redemption, and applied " to the Uſes aforeſaid.

" Alſo that no Perſone or Perſones, being y " Bretherne of the ſaid Fraternite, from hens- " forwardis, mayte nor ſupport ne bere out in " Worde or Dede eny of the ſaide Rebellis " or Tranſgreſſours in theyr ungoodly De- " menours ayenſte the ſaid Rulers and Gover- " nours for the Tyme being, or ayenſte eny " good Brother of the ſaid Fraternite, being of " good and honeſt Demeanours, uppon Paine " that he or they that ſoo doone forfet as often " x *l.* of Wex, to be leved and applyed to the " Uſes aforeſaid.

" Alſo, that the Rulers and Governours of the " ſaid Fraternite for the Tyme being ſhall every " Year from henceforth, xiiij Days after the Feſte " of St. *Katherine*, the Virgin and Martyr, call " unto theme the iij old Bretherne of the ſaide Fra- " ternite, that were Rulers and Governours in " Yere next before paſſid; and they all vi to- " gidders, with one Will and Conſent, within the " ſaid xiiij Days ſhall choſe betwix themeſelff, of " the Feloſhip of the ſaide Fraternite, iij new " Rulers Bretherne, to governe the ſame Feola- " ſhipp for the Yere following. The which iij " new Rulers Bretherne, ſoo choſen uppon the " Day of Saint *Katheryn*, ſhall be opinly preſent- " ed and ſhewed unto all the Bretherne ther and " thenne being, and ſhall be ſworene diſcretly " to rule the ſaid Bretherhede in good Love, " Peas, and Condition, to theyr Powers, and to " make Levey of the Fyns, Quartagis, and " Dewtis growing and longing to the ſame " Bretherhede for the Yere following: And in " Caſe be that iiij or v of the ſaid vi Perſones " in choſing of the ſaid new Rulers agre to- " gidder; and other ij or i of theme, of his or " theyr Obſtinacy and Frowardneſs, woll not con- " ſent to the ſame Agrement, that thenne, thoſe " ij Perſones, or that one Perſone, that ſoo of his " or theyr Wilfulneſs diſagre, ſhall eyther of " theme, or that one, forfet and pay v *l.* of " Wex, to be levyd and applyd to Uſe afore- " ſaid: And yet thoſe iij Bretherne, which the ſaid " iiij or v choſyn in new Rulers and Governours, " ſhall ſtand in Forſe and Strength for the ſaid " Yere: And over that, in caſe be, that the ſaid iij " old Rulers and Governours that were in the " Yere paſſid as afore is ſayde, or eny of theme, " refuſe and will not come to the ſaid Election, " whanne they there benne required and called " in Forme aboveſaid, that thenne they or ſuych " of theme as ſo refuſith and will not come, " ſhall pay and forfett every of theme as often " v *l.* of Wex, to be levid and applyd to the Uſes " aboveſaid, without a lawful Impediment or " Cauſes provid.

" Alſo, that the olde Rulers and Governours " of the ſaid Fraternite, which for the Yere " paſſid all way have benne within xxi Dayes " after the Preſentation, and ſhewing of newe " Rulers and Governours, in Forme aboveſaid, " to be elected and preſented, ſhall gyve unto " the ſame newe Rulers and Governours a law- " ful Rekenyng and Accompt for theyr Time; " that is to ſay, what they have receyvid and " taken upp, and what they have paid or gevyn " out: And in all things what remayneth to the " Uſe of the ſaid Fraternite, as trew and feythful " Governours ought to do, without conceylyng " or hyding eny Point thereof, uppon Payne that " every of the ſaid olde Rulers and Governours " forfeit xx *l.* of Wex, to be leved and applyd to " the Uſes aforeſaid.

" Alſo, that all other Ordenaunces, Actis, " Conſtitutions, and Rules made among the ſaide " Bretherhede by theyr own free Willis and " Conſencions, ſpecyfyed and declared in *Duych* " Tong, whereof a Copy in a Sedule indented " to theſe Preſentis is annexed, by the ſaid Ru- " lers and Governours, and theyr Succeſſors for " the Tyme being, and by all the Bretherne and " Suſterne of the ſaide Fraternite, that now " benne, and all thoſe that hereafter ſhall be, " and everych of theme, from this Tyme for- " wardis, be faythfully holden, kepte, perform- " ed, and inviolably obſerved, uppon the Paynes " therein compriſed and written, to be leved and " applyd halff thereof to the Uſe of the ſaid " Werkis of *Paules*, and that other halff to the " Uſe of the Fraternite.

" Alſo, that the Rulers and Governours of the " ſaid Fraternite for the Tyme being from hens- " forth trewly preſente, without Favour or Ex- " cuſe, unto the Judge Ordinary of my Lord

" Biſhop of *London*, for the Tyme being, the " Names of all Manner of Perſones, Trangreſ- " ſours, and Rebellis, being Bretherne of the " ſaid Fraternite, that offend in eny Point or " Article of the Premiſſes, and woll not be re- " formed by the Rulers and Governours within " the Space of xv Dayes after theyr Offencis and " Treſpaſſes committed, and no Manne ſpare " contrary to Truth. And yf the ſaid Rulers " and Governours, or any of them, for eny " Mede, Favour, or Love, lete ſpare, or woll " not truly preſente ſuyche Tranſgreſſours and " Rebellis, and ſay trough in that Behalf, forfett, " he, and every of theme, as often as he, or they, " be founden in Faute, x*l.* of Wex, to be leved " and applyd to the Uſes aforeſaid.

" Provided always, that yf eny of the ſaid " Trangreſſours, being Bretherne of the ſaid " Fraternite, fortune to be of ſuyche Poverty " and Inſufficientneſs, that he is not able to pay " the ſaide hoole Fyns and Forfetures, or ellis " yff eny other Conſideration, or Remorſe of " Conſciens, or Pitty, canne be thought in " ſuyche Loſſes and Forffeturs, that Conſciens " and Pitty wolde not that they ſhulde not be " hoole leved, That thenne by the Advyſe of the " ſaid Ordinary Judge, and of the ſaide Rulers " and Governours of the ſaide Fraternite, for " the Tyme being, the ſaid Fyns and Forfet- " tures, by Grace, ſhall be mittigated and " leſſid, as the Caſe ſhall require, after theyr " Diſchrecioun."

The Fryars Hall made a Glaſs-Houſe.

In *Stow*'s Time, the Place where this Church ſtood was made a Carpenter's Yard and a Tennis-Court, and the Fryars-Hall a Glaſs-Houſe; which Houſe, in the Year 1575, on the fourth of *September*, burſt out in a terrible Fire, and having in it about 40,000 Billets of Wood, was conſumed to the Stone Walls, which were ſo thick, that they prevented the Fire ſpreading any farther.

Sir John Milbourn's *Alms-Houſes.*

Adjoining to this Fryars Church, by the Eaſt End thereof, in *Woodrof-lane*, towards *Tower-hill*, are certain Alms-Houſes, fourteen in Number, built of Brick and Timber, founded by Sir *John Milbourn*, Draper, ſometime Mayor, 1521.

The Inſcription.

And over the Gate towards the Street, the old Inſcription, on a four-ſquare Stone, is ſtill remaining, with the Figure of the Aſſumption of our Bleſſed Lady, ſupported by ſix Angels, in a Cloud of Glory. The Inſcription is, *Ad laudem Dei & glorioſe Virginis* MARIE, *hoc Opus erexit Dominus* JOHANNES MILBOURN, *Miles & Alderman. hujus Civitatis*, A. D. 1535.

Number of Alms-Men.

Wherein are placed thirteen aged poor Men, and their Wives, if they have Wives: Theſe have their Dwellings, Rent-free, and 2 *s.* 4 *d.* a-piece, the firſt Day of every Month, for ever.

Champion's *Benefaction thereto.*

Sir *Richard Champion*, Draper, Mayor, about the eighth of Queen *Elizabeth*, gave 19 *l.* 14 *s.* *per Annum*, to thirteen poor Alms-Men at *Tower-hill*: On whom Sir *John Milbourn*, Draper, and Founder, had ſettled the like Maintenance of 19 *l.* 14 *s.* before.

Concerning this Gift of Sir *John Milbourn*, it appears by *Dolphin*'s Will, that he built thirteen Alms-Houſes in his Life-time on a Plat of Ground in the Pariſh of St. *Olave*'s, near the *Tower*, in *Aldgate* Ward, next adjoining on the South Part of the Choir or Chancel of the Conventual Church of the Priory of *Croſſed-Fryars* of *London*, and the Convent of the ſaid Place, within the Precinct ſome Time of their Houſe. Which Plat or Parcel of Ground contained in the Eaſt Part thereof from North to South, that is to ſay, from the South-Eaſt Corner of the ſaid Church along by the Highway there, unto the new Houſe of one *John Martin*, 115 Feet and one Inch of Aſſize: And in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, that is to ſay, from the aforeſaid Way to the Convent Garden, 16 Feet and ſix Inches of Aſſize, *&c.* and ſo it goes, on ſetting out the Dimenſions. The ſaid 13 Tenements, or Cottages, contained about the eighth Part of an Acre, with the Appurtenances. This Sir *John Milbourn* had of *Edmund Stretham*, Prior of the *Croſſed Fryars*, and the Convent; recovered 26 *Henry* VIII. as in the Huſtings of *London* appeareth of Record.

Dolphin's Will concerning theſe Alms-Houſes.

Of theſe ſaid thirteen Tenements, or Cottages, the ſaid *Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan*, his Wife, made a Gift in Truſt unto one *William Dolphin*, Citizen and Draper; as alſo of eleven other Meſſuages in ſeveral Pariſhes in *London*: Which were bought with the Money and Goods of the ſaid Sir *John Milbourn* and Dame *Johan*.

The Houſes were theſe: Five Meſſuages in *Thames-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Pountney*: Two Meſſuages with their Appurtenances in the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas* near *Newgate*: Two Meſſuages with their Appurtenances in St. *Martin's the Great*, ſome Time belonging to the Reverend Father in Chriſt, *John*, Archbiſhop of *Thebes*, and Commendatory perpetual of *Carliſle*: Two Meſſuages or Tenements and Gardens, ſome Time *John Cheſter*'s, afterwards Dame *Johan*, his late Wife, married to Sir *John Milbourn*, lying in the Pariſh of our Bleſſed Lady of *Aldermary*: Eleven in all.

All theſe eleven Meſſuages, with the ſaid thirteen Cottages, the ſaid *William Dolphin*, by his Laſt Will, bearing Date the eighth Day of *December*, 36 *Henry* VIII. deviſed and bequeathed to the Maſter and Wardens, Brethren and Siſters of the Guild or Fraternity of our Bleſſed Lady of Drapers; to have and to hold to them and their Succeſſors for ever, for theſe Uſes, *viz.* with Part of the Rents and Iſſues, to diſpoſe and diſtribute 32 *s.* 10 *d.* *Sterling*, at twelve Times of the Year, to thirteen poor People, Houſeholders, either wedded Perſons or unmarried, Brethren or Siſters, of the ſame Fraternity of Drapers, as ſhould be admitted to the thirteen Rooms: That is, 7 *d.* a Week a-piece, on every firſt Day of the Month, beginning the firſt Day of *May* in the Year 1536.

And in caſe there ſhould not be found within the Company of Drapers ſo many poor Houſeholders as would receive the ſame Alms, then there ſhould be named, to ſupply the ſame Number of Alms-men, other Houſeholders of the Pariſh of St. *Edmund*'s in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and St. *Bartholomew the Little*, to receive the ſaid Alms.

Theſe poor People were to be thus qualified, *viz.* to be of honeſt Converſation, and not detect-

ed of any open Crime; and after their Admiſſion, ſhould be reſtant and abiding upon the ſame; and not to keep any common Selling of Ale, Beer, or Wine, or any other Thing concerning Tippling, or any petty Oſtrey.

They were to be nominated, and put in, by Sir *John Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan* his Wife, during their mortal Lives; and after their Deceaſes, by their Executors, and then by the Maſter and Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Drapers for ever: And the ſaid Beadſmen, or Alms-Men, were daily to come unto the Church of the *Croſſed Fryars*, in ſome Place near to the Tomb of the ſaid *Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan*; and there to abide and continue while the Service of God was ſaid.

Next to the Alms-Houſes was the Houſe of the Lord *Lumley*, built in the Time of *Hen.* VIII. by Sir *Thomas Wiat*, the Father, upon a Piece of Ground that belonged to the *Croſſed Fryars*; which is the fartheſt Part of *Aldgate* Ward.

On the South Side of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, over-againſt the Pump, among other large and handſome Houſes, was one, ſome Time belonging to the Prior of *Monte Jovis*, or *Monaſtrie Cornute (Hornchurch)* in *Eſſex*. It was the Prior's Inn, when he came to *London*.

Remarkable Things. The moſt remarkable Things in this Ward at preſent are,

Pariſhes. *Firſt*, Four Pariſh-Churches, (1) St. *Katherine-tree* or *Chriſt-church*, (2) St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, (3) St. *Catherine Coleman*, (4) St. *James Duke's Place*; and the Pariſh of St. *Mary-axe*, united and annexed to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*; of which more particularly in the Parochial State of this City.

Secondly, The *Navy-Office*, which is a large modern Building, very commodious for Buſineſs; the Office where the Commiſſioners meet, and the ſeveral Clerks keep their Books, being placed in the midſt of a large Court, apart from the reſt of the Buildings round about it, which are ſet apart for the Reſidence of the Commiſſioners and principal Officers; the Office being thus built apart to prevent the Danger of firing the Books, *&c.* This Office has another Entrance into *Seething-lane*, and another by *Tower-hill*.

Thirdly, The HALLS:

Halls. (1.) *Bricklayers-hall*, a Building of Brick in the Year 1627, on the South Side of *Leaden-hall-ſtreet*, almoſt facing St. *Katherine-tree* Church: But ſo covered with private Houſes and Shops in the Front, that it cannot be ſeen from the Street, the Way to it being thro' a very narrow Paſſage.

(2.) *Fletcher's-hall*, at the North-Eaſt Corner of St. *Mary-axe-ſtreet*.

(3.) *Ironmongers-hall*, at the Extremity of the Ward, in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, a very fine modern Building, erected in the Year 1748, with a Stone Front, agreeable to the Elevation annexed.

Publick Buildings. *Fourthly*, Other publick Buildings:

(1.) An Independent Meeting-houſe at the South End of *Bury-ſtreet*, and another on the Side of *Poor-jury-lane* near the North End.

(2.) Three *Jews Synagogues*, one at the North End of *Bury-ſtreet*, as mentioned before; and another in *Magpye-alley* for the *Portugueze*, and other *Jews* from *Spain*, *Italy*, and other Countries on the South and Eaſt; and one in *Duke's-place* for the *Dutch*, *German*, and other *Jews* from the North and Weſtern Parts.

(3.) *Aldgate*; of which there has been given a Deſcription on Page 22, Vol. I. where for Sir *John Taſh* read Sir *John Caſs*.

Sir *John Caſs*, Knt. Alderman, Sheriff, and one of the Repreſentatives of this City in two ſucceſſive Parliaments, built two Schools near the Church of St. *Botolph* without *Aldgate*, (*A. D.* 1709.) in his Life-time, and at his own Expence, for the Charity-Children belonging to *Portſoken* Ward, who till then were clothed and educated by voluntary Contributions. Theſe Schools, for fifty Boys and forty Girls, were at firſt endowed by him with an Annuity out of ſome contiguous Building; and from the Profits ariſing out of the Burials in a certain Vault near the Church, built at the ſame Time; and opened with great Solemnity in 1710, by a Sermon in St. *Botolph*'s, the Pariſh-Church, preached by the Moſt Rev. Sir *William Dawes*, attended by ſixteen Peers, and forty Members of the Houſe of Commons. This Benefaction was afterwards, by his laſt Will, dated *July* 5, 1718, augmented with an Annuity of 150 *l.* more, for providing Salaries for the Maſter and Miſtreſs, and Cloathing for the Children; and with the Reſidue of his Eſtate after the Death of his Wife, which he gave to Mr. *Valentine Brewis*, and eight other Truſtees, in Truſt, to provide a ſufficient Dinner every Day for the ſaid Children, and for other Purpoſes. But Sir *John*'s Breath failing him, when he had ſigned with his Name only two Sheets of his Will, which conſiſted of ſeveral Sheets of Paper, it was neceſſary after his Death to apply to Parliament to get this his laſt Will eſtabliſhed by an Act; in which the Truſtees were greatly aſſiſted by the Lady *Caſs*; and the Act paſſed the Houſe of Lords. But the Heirs at Law claiming the Freehold Eſtates, which could not be conveyed by ſuch an imperfect Will, the Commons threw it out at the ſecond Reading. This was in the Year 1726.

On the Death of Lady *Caſs*, on *July* the 7th, 1732, Mr. *Valentine Brewis*, then Deputy of *Portſoken-Ward*, ſolely ſtood up in behalf of Sir *John*'s laſt Will, which he proved in due Form, and then commenced a Suit in *Chancery* for the Eſtabliſhment of this Charity, none of the other Truſtees being willing to embark in ſo knotty an Affair. But this Gentleman dying in *October* 1738, tho' the Suit abated for awhile after his Death, the Ward was prevailed upon by their Principals, in 1742, to revive it, and obtained a Decree in *Chancery* to eſtabliſh as well the Freehold as Copyhold Eſtates for the Uſes declared by the ſaid Will. However, the Charity ſtill remained dormant. The many and long Accompts that were now ordered to be paſſed before a Maſter in *Chancery* had like to have fruſtrated the Deſigns of the pious Founder, had not Mr. *Gaſcoyne*, then one of the Common Council of *Portſoken* Ward, now Sir *Criſpe Gaſcoyne*, Knt. Alderman, and late Lord-Mayor of *London*, with indefatigable Pains unravelled and digeſted the Proceedings of the Accomptant and

and two Attornies, who had got the Management of the Eſtate, and the Receipt of its Profits, in their Hands; which was finally adjuſted and laid before a general Veſtry of the Freedom Part of St. *Botolph*'s Pariſh, or whole Ward of *Portſoken*, on the firſt of *April*, 1747, to their general Satisfaction. And, in Conſequence of this Proceeding, the Maſter's Report was finiſhed and confirmed by the Lord Chancellor in *April* 1748; when his Lordſhip approved of the Scheme ſtated therein, for the preſent Eſtabliſhment of the Charity, and gave Directions for the Appointment of twenty-one Truſtees for the Care and Management thereof, therein-named; and thoſe to be from Time to Time filled up, when the Number of the Truſtees is reduced to eleven. Nineteen of theſe Truſtees appointed in *Chancery* met at the School-Room on the thirteenth of *July* following, and elected Mr. Alderman *Gaſcoyne* Treaſurer of the Truſt-Eſtate. And upon an Account delivered in the Year 1749, the Eſtate conſiſted of a Capital Fund of between 400 and 500 *l. per Ann.* Real Eſtate, and 5000 *l.* in Money. Their next Care was to provide a Maſter and Miſtreſs with their Lodging, and a School-Room convenient, which at preſent is over *Aldgate*.

CHAP. VIII.

BASINGHALL, or *BASSISHAW* WARD.

[*See the* PLAN *of this* WARD, *joined to that of* COLEMAN-STREET WARD.]

The Situation and Bounds of Baſinghall *Ward. Whence it takes its Name. Its preſent State and Government. Remarkable Things therein. Of* Blackwell-hall, Maſons-hall, Girdlers-hall, Weavers-hall. *Their Charter from King* Henry II.

The Situation and Bounds of this Ward.

Baſinghall Ward is very ſmall, conſiſting of one Street, called *Baſinghall-Street*, from *Baſings-hall*, which was the principal Houſe in it. This Ward is bounded on the Eaſt and South by *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward, on the North by *Cripplegate* Ward, on the Weſt by *Cheap* Ward and *Cripplegate* Ward: It begins in the South at *Bakewell-hall*, alias *Blackwell-hall*, which is the laſt of *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward; and runs from thence North down to *London-wall*, and 88 Feet Eaſt, and 54 Weſt againſt the ſaid Wall.

The Origin of its Name.

Of old Time, the moſt noble Perſons that inhabited this City were appointed to be principal Magiſtrates there; as was *Godfrey de Magun* (or *Magnaville*) *Portgrave*, or Sheriff, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, and of *William Rufus*. *Hugh de Buck*, in the Reign of *Henry* I. *Aubery de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*. After him *Gilbert Becket*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. After that, *Godfrey de Magnaville*, the Son of *William*, the Son of *Godfrey de Magnaville*, Earls of *Eſſex*, were *Portgraves*, or Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*. In the Reign of *Henry* II. *Peter Fitzwalter*; after him, *John Fitznigel*, *&c.* So likewiſe in the 16 of King *John*, *A. D.* 1214, a Time of great Troubles, *Solomon Baſſing*, and *Hugh Baſſing*, Barons of this Realm, were Sheriffs; and the ſaid *Solomon Baſſing* was Mayor in the Year 1216, which was the firſt of *Henry* III. Alſo *Adam Baſſing*, Son of *Solomon*, was one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1643, the 28th of *Henry* III. unto which *Adam de Baſſing* the ſaid King, in the 31ſt of his Reign, gave and confirmed certain Meſſuages in *Aldermanbury*, and in *Milk-ſtreet*, (Places not far from *Baſſings-hall*) and the Advowſon of the Church at *Baſſings-hall*, with certain Liberties and Privileges. He was afterwards Mayor, *A. D.* 1251, the 36th of *Henry* III. and *Thomas Baſſing* was one of the Sheriffs, *A. D.* 1269.

Robert Baſſing was Sheriff, 1279, and *William Baſſing* ſerved the ſame Office for this City in 1308. This Family ſpread itſelf into *Cambridgeſhire*, near to a Water, or *Bourn*, and was therefore, for a Difference, called *Baſſing* at the *Bourn*, and, more ſhortly, *Baſſingbourn*; which gave the ſame Arms, and left their Name to the Place where they dwelt.

Preſent State of this Ward.

Baſinghall-ſtreet, of which this little Ward conſiſts, is of no great Uniformity, as not running ſtrait, nor of an equal Breadth. But it is graced with good Buildings, and well inhabited by Merchants.

On the Eaſt Side, beginning at the South End, is *Maſons-alley*, which, by Permiſſion of the Owner of the Houſe under which the Way is made, is a Paſſage into *Coleman-ſtreet*, facing *Bell-alley*, of great Convenience to the Inhabitants and all the Paſſengers from the North-Weſt to the *Royal Exchange*, &c. This Alley is paved with Flag-Stones, and kept very clean. More Northward is *Potters-alley*, or *Court*, as ſome call it, a ſmall Place; and *Shooters-court*, alſo ſmall, with a Free-Stone Pavement: Here is another Court at the North-Eaſt Corner, which takes its Name from the Street, and leads through to *London-wall*. Then, turning from the Wall down the Weſt Side, we meet with no Alleys or Courts 'till we come to *Church-alley*, the Name of the Paſſages on both Sides the Church, which lead into *Aldermanbury*; but there are a Pair of Gates in the Centre at the Weſt End of the Church, ſhut up at Nights. In the Alley on the North Side is *Youngs-court*, a very decent ſmall Place. More to the South is *Guildhall-court*, which is well built and inhabited by the Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, and ſome other Officers chiefly depending on the City Buſineſs tranſacted in *Guildhall*. This Court has a Thoroughfare into *Guildhall-yard*, that opens between the Hall and the Chapel; and it leads into the great Hall by a back Stairs.

There are 25 Feet Weſt of *Cateaton-ſtreet*, Northward, in this Ward.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and 12 Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt, for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *March*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, four Common-Councilmen, two Conſtables, two Scavengers,

Scavengers, 17 Wardmote Inqueſt Men, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at 7 *l.* and likewiſe in the *Exchequer* at 7 *l.*

Aldermen, Common-Councilmen.

The preſent Alderman of this Ward is *William Baker*, Eſq; and the Common Council are, Mr. *William Coltburſt*, Deputy, *Francis Cooper*, Eſq; Mr. *Samuel Ellis*, Mr. *Thomas Fludyer*.

The moſt remarkable Things in this Ward are,

(1.) St. *Michael's* Church, called *Baſſiſhaw* Church; of which hereafter.

(2.) On the Weſt Side, almoſt at the South End of the Street, is *Bakewell-hall*, corruptly called *Blackwell-hall*, and antiently *Baſſing's-hall*, a Building of great Antiquity, belonging to the antient and renowned Family of *Baſſings*, and was therefore called *Baſſings-haugh*, or *Hall*. Authors, who ſaw the Arms of this Family on ſeveral Parts of the antient Building, confirm this Opinion. Theſe Arms were, *a Geroud of twelve Points, Or and Azure.*

Blackwell-hall.

But how *Bakewell-hall* took that Name, is another Queſtion. It is ſaid that *Thomas Bakewell* dwelt in this Houſe in the 36th of *Edward* III. and that in the 20th of *Richard* II. the ſaid King, for the Sum of 50 *l.* which the Mayor and Commonalty had paid into the *Hanaper*, granted Licence, ſo much as was in him, to *John Froſh*, *William Parker*, and *Stephen Spilman*, Citizens and Mercers, that they, the ſaid Meſſuage, called *Bakewell-hall*, and one Garden, with the Appurtenances, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael* of *Baſſings-haugh*, and of St. *Laurence* in the *Jewry* of *London*, and one Meſſuage, two Shops and one Garden, in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Michael*, which they held of the King in Burgage, might give and aſſign to the Mayor and Commonalty for ever, *ad opus Communitatis*; *i. e. for the Uſe of the Corporation*: And *Bakewell-hall* from that Time has been chiefly employed as a weekly Market-Place for Woollen Cloths, broad and narrow, brought from all Parts of this Realm to be ſold there. In the 21ſt of *Richard* II. *Richard Whittington* Mayor; and in the 22d, *Drew Barringtine* being Mayor, it was decreed, that no Foreigner or Stranger ſhould ſell any Woollen Cloth, but in *Bakewell-hall*, upon Pain of Forfeiture thereof.

An Act of Common Council, held *Auguſt* the firſt, in the eighth of *Henry* VIII. concerning *Blackwell-hall*:

"Whereas by an Act of Common Council, "in the twenty-ſecond Year of the Reign of "King *Richard* II. it was ordained and eſtabliſh-"ed, That no manner of Perſon ſhould bring "or convey any Woollen Cloths to the ſaid "City, to be ſold, except they were firſt brought, "harboured, and diſcharged, at the common "Market of *Blackwell-hall*, therefore ordained "and provided, and of old Time accuſtomed, "upon Pain of Forfeiture of all the ſaid Cloths "ſo harboured and laid, contrary to the ſaid Or-"dinance, was, by another Act of Common "Council, held at the *Guildhall* aforeſaid, the "Day and Year aboveſaid, ratified, approved, "and confirmed. And over that, it is now at "this preſent ordained, eſtabliſhed, and enacted, "That no Manner of Perſon, being Freeman "of this City, after the Feaſt of the Nativity "of our Lady, next coming, ſuffer any Man-"ner of Perſon whatſoever, be he Free or "Foreign, to buy or ſell any Manner of Wool-"len Cloths, harboured, or lodged, contrary to "the ſaid Ordinance: As Broad-cloth, Kerſeys, "Cottons, *Bridgewater* Frizes, Doſſeins, or any "other Manner of Cloth made of Wool, "within his Shop, Chamber, or other Place "within his Houſe, unleſs the ſaid Cloths were "firſt brought to *Blackwell-hall* aforeſaid, and "there bought and ſold: Or elſe the ſaid Free-"man, the ſaid Cloths lawfully brought in the "Conntry, out of the ſaid City; upon Pain "to forfeit and to pay, to the Uſe of the "Commonalty of this City, for the firſt Of-"fence, for every Broad-cloth ſo ſold, har-"boured, or lodged, contrary to the ſaid Or-"dinance, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every Kerſey, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* "for every Doſſein, *Bridgewater*, and other "Pieces of Cloth made of Wool, 20 *d.* And for "the ſecond Offence, the ſaid Pains to be doub-"led. And for the third Offence, the Party "ſo offending to be diſfranchiſed, and de-"prived clearly from the Liberties of this City "for ever."

This Houſe growing ruinous, and in Danger of falling, was taken down; and in the Month of *February* next following, the Foundation of a new, ſtrong, and beautiful Store-Houſe being laid, the Work was finiſhed in the Space of ten Months, in the Year 1558, at the Charge of 2500 *l.* 300 *l.* whereof was a Legacy of Mr. *Richard May*, Merchant-Taylor. This was demoliſhed in the Flames of 1666, and re-erected *Anno* 1672. The Door-Caſe in the Front, next *Guildhall*, is of Stone, adorned with two Columns, Entablature and Pediment of the *Dorick* Order; in the Pediment are the King's Arms, and the Arms of the City are lower, enriched with *Cupids*, &c.

Rebuilt.

Finiſhed.

The City gave to *Chriſt's* Hoſpital the Profits ariſing from Lodging and Pitching of Cloth in the ſeveral Warehouſes, or Halls; for here is the *Devonſhire*, *Gloceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Kentiſh*, *Medley*, *Spaniſh* and *Blanket Halls*; beſides the like Profits of the Bays at *Leadenhall*. Cloths pay 1 *d.* each Pitching, and a Half-penny *per* Week Reſting; and, to avoid Trouble, every Factor has a Reſt, or one certain Number, for which he pays; as for Example, admit a Reſt to be 180 Cloths:

And the next Week there are Cloths pitched.	—	90
	s.	*d.*
He pays 90 *d.* Pitching	7	6
And Reſting 90 Half-pence	3	9
In all	11	3

Stockings and Blankets pay by the Pack; all which, it is ſaid, amounts to about 1100 *l. per Ann.* clear. There are alſo ſeveral Statutes relating to the Regulation of this Market, as to Factors, and others concerned; and the whole Management is under the Inſpection of the Governors of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital. See p. 462.

From this Hall Northward, are ſeveral good Houſes, to the Back-gate of *Guildhall*, which Gate, and Part of the Building within the ſame, are of this Ward.

Coopers Hall. (3.) Some ſmall Diſtance from this Gate the *Coopers* have their Common Hall: It is well built of Brick, and the Hall is a handſome Room, wainſcotted about fourteen Feet high, paved with Marble, adorned with ſeveral Coats of Arms in the Glaſs, and the Portraiture, at full Length, of Sir *John Fleet*, Lord-Mayor, 1693, and that of Mr. *Henry Stroud*, another worthy Member, who at his Deceaſe, *An.* 1704, when he died Maſter of the Company, gave 6500 *l.* to build and endow a Free-School and Alms-Houſes at *Egham*. And under the King's Arms is the Buſto of King *William* III.

Maſons Hall. (4.) On the Eaſt Side is *Maſons-hall*, in *Maſons-alley*. It is ſmall, but well built of Stone, and is bounded on the Weſt by *Coleman-ſtreet* Church-yard.

Weavers Hall. (5.) The next is *Weavers-hall*, which is neatly adorned on the Inſide with Hangings, Fret-Work, and a Screen of the *Ionick* Order. The Company is of great Antiquity, as appears by a Charter of *Henry* II. in theſe Words, *Rex omnibus, ad quos*, &c.

"*Henry*, King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy*, "and of *Guian*, Earl of *Anjou*, to the Biſhop, "Juſtices, Sheriffs Barons, Miniſters, and all "his true Lieges of *London*, ſendeth greeting. Know ye, that we have granted to the "Weavers in *London*, their Guild to be had "in *London*, with all the Freedoms and Cuſtoms that they had in the Time of King "*Henry*, my Grandfather. So that none but they "intromit within the City of their Craft, but he "be of their Guild; neither in *Southwark*, or "other Places pertaining to *London*, otherwiſe "than it was done in the Time of King *Henry*, "my Grandfather. Wherefore I will and "ſtraightly command, that over all lawfully "they may treat, and have all aforeſaid; as well "in Peace, free, worſhipful, and wholly, as they "had it, freer, better, worſhipfullier, and whollier, than in the Time of King *Henry*, my "Grandfather. So that they yield yearly to me "two Marks of Gold, at the Feaſt of St. *Mi*-"*chael*. And I forbid, that any Man to them "do any Unright, or Diſeaſe, upon Pain of ten "Pounds. Witneſs *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, *War*-"*wick fil. Gar*. Chamberlaine, at *Winchester*.

The ſame *Henry* II. in the thirty-firſt of his Reign, confirmed to the Weavers in *London*, that made Woollen Cloth, the Correction thereof; and amongſt other Articles decreed, *That if any Man made Cloth of* Spaniſh *Wool, mixed with* Engliſh *Wool, the* Portgrave, *or chief Magiſtrate of* London, *ought to burn it.*

King *Henry* III. granted to the Citizens of *London*, that they ſhould not be vexed for the Burrels, or Cloth-liſted, according to the Conſtitution made for Breadth of Cloth the 9th of his Reign. *Richard* II. in the 3d of his Reign, granted an Order of Agreement between the Weavers of *London*, *Engliſhmen*, and Aliens or Strangers born, brought in by *Edward* III.

(6.) Almoſt at the North End of the Street is *Girdlers* Hall, well wainſcotted within, and adorned with a beautiful Screen of the *Compoſite* Order. *Girdlers Hall.*

CHAP. IX.

BILLINGSGATE WARD.

With a PLAN *on a* COPPER-PLATE, *neatly engraved from a* NEW SURVEY.

Situation, Bounds, and Contents of Billingſgate *Ward. Whence it derives its Name. Pariſhes and Pariſh-Churches. Government and Preſent State.* Billingſgate Market. *Keys or Docks.* Butchers Hall. *Fire of* London. *Antiquities.*

BILLINGSGATE Ward is ſituated on the River Side, and is therefore bounded on the South by the *Thames*, on the Eaſt by *Tower-Street* Ward, on the North by *Langborne* Ward, and on the Weſt by the Ward of *Bridge Within*. It begins at the Weſt End of *Tower-ſtreet* Ward in *Thames-ſtreet*, about *Smart*'s Key, and runs along that Street, on the South Side, to St. *Magnus* Church, at the Bridge Foot, and on the North Side of the ſaid *Thames-ſtreet*, from over-againſt *Smart's* Key, till over-againſt the North-Weſt Corner of St. *Magnus* Church aforeſaid. *Billingſgate Ward.*

The Contents, from *Thames-ſtreet* to the North, are the Street of St. *Mary-at-Hill*, *Love-lane*, *Botolph's-lane*, *Pudding-lane*, *Little Eaſtcheap*, and a conſiderable Part of *Rood-lane* and *Philpot-lane*, with ſeveral other *croſs* Lanes, Alleys, and Courts.

As to the Derivation of the Name given to this Ward, Authors are not agreed; but the moſt probable Opinion refers us to ſome eminent Perſon, who, in antient Times, had large Poſſeſſions in this Part of the City, or held this Ward by the ſame Tenure, as the *Baſings*, &c. held other Wards; and tho' we do not attempt to ſupport the exploded Hiſtory of King *Belinus*, related by *Fabian* and others, it is certain this Name appears in the firſt Liſt of Wards. See Page 105.

The preſent State and Condition of this Ward:

Thames-ſtreet is a Place of very conſiderable Trade, on Account of its convenient Situation near the Water, the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, *Billingſgate*, and the ſeveral Wharfs and Keys for lading and unlading Merchants Goods, &c. and is very well built for that Purpoſe. *Preſent State of this Ward.*

The Keys, Wharfs, and Docks, which are now aſſigned and allowed to be lawful by an Act of Parliament, for ſhipping, lading, and landing of Goods and Merchandizes, are theſe: 1. *Brewer's-key*, 2. *Cheſter's-key*, 3. *Galley-key*, 4. *Wool-dock*, 5. *Cuſtomhouſe-key*, 6. *Porter's-key*, 7. *Bear's-key*, 8. *Sab's-key*, 9. *Wiggan's-key*, 10. *Young's-key*, 11. *Raſe's-key*, 12. *Dice-key*, 13. *Smart's-key*, 14. *Billingſgate*, 15. *Somer's-key*, 16. *Lion's-key*, 17. *Botolph's-key*, 18. *Hamon's-key*, 19. *Gaunt's-key*, 20. *Cock's-key*, and *Freſh-wharf*. Theſe Keys or Wharfs are chiefly named from their firſt Proprietors, or particular Uſe or Situation; as *Botolph's-wharf*, called in the *Conqueror's*

BILLINGSGATE WARD AND BRIDGE WARD WITHIN with their Divisions into PARISHES According to a new SURVEY

The Arms of Willm Beckford Esqr

The Arms of Willm Stephenson Esqr

100 200 300
Scale of 300 Feet

PART OF CANDLEWICK WARD

PART OF LANGBORNE WARD

PART OF TOWER WARD

LONDON BRIDGE

THAMES STREET

RIVER OF THAMES

FISH STREET HILL

GRACE CHURCH STREET

Pudding Lane

Buttolphs Lane

Philpot Lane

Eastcheap

Great Eastcheap

Gracechurch Street

Lombard Street

Little Eastcheap

Loyc Lane

St Mary Hill

Rood Lane

Billings Gate

Dock

Old Swan Lane

St Martins Lane

Idgate Lane

Black Raven Alley

Mungers Hall

Church Yard Alley

St Michaels or Miles Lane

Gally Hide

St Magnus Church

Fresh Wharf

Cakes Key

Bottolphs Wharf

G Somers Key

L Somers Key

Smarts Key

New Key

St Margarets Patten Ch.

The West Prospect of St Mary at Hill near Billinsgate

The North West Prospect of St Botolph in Botolph Lane near Billinsgate

These Plans are most humbly inscribd to William Beckford Esq.r Alderman of Billingsgate Ward, and one of the Representatives of the City of London in Parliament. And to William Stephenson Esq.r Alderman of Bridge Ward Within

R. Cole sculp.

5 JA 53

Botolph's *Wharf.*

queror's Days *Botolph's-gate*: And we obſerve, that this Wharf was in the Crown in *Edward* I's Time, who granted it to *Richard de Kingſton* in theſe Words: "Our common Key of St. *Botolph* "next *Billingſgate*, *London*, with free going in "and out to the ſame, in the Eaſt Head of "the ſame Place: Which Place hath Land con-"tained from the Tenement of the ſaid *Richard* "againſt the Weſt, and to the Head of the ſaid "Church, and the common Way which leadeth "to the *Thames* againſt the Weſt, eighteen Ells "and one Quarter of an Ell, of the Iron Ell of "our Sovereign Lord the King of *England*, with-"out Inches meaſured: And it containeth in "both Heads, from the Wall of the ſaid Church "unto our common Key, in Breadth ſix Ells of "the Ell aforeſaid, without Inches meaſured. To "have and to hold to the ſaid *Richard* and his "Heirs, and to whom he will give, ſell, be-"queath, aſſign, or any other mannerwiſe alien, "and their Heirs, of us, our Succeſſors, *&c.* "freely, quietly, well, and in Peace, *&c.* yield-"ing therefore a Silver Penny at the Feaſt of "the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, for all Ser-"vices, *&c.*"

Billingſ-gate.

Billingſgate is that from which the Ward takes its Name, being a large Water-gate, Port, or Harbour for ſmall Veſſels, which here arrive with Fiſh, Salt, Oranges, Lemons, Onions, and ſeveral other Commodities; and in the Summer Seaſon with Abundance of Cherries from *Kent*. Likewiſe Wheat, and other Grain at *Smart's-key*. And theſe Stairs of *Billingſgate* are very much reſorted unto by the *Graveſend* Watermen, this being the noted Place to land and take Water at, for that and other Eaſtern Towns down the River. And here the Coalmen and Woodmongers meet every Morning about Eight or Nine o'Clock, this Place being their *Exchange* for the Coal Trade, which brings a great Reſort of People, and occaſions a great Trade to the Inhabitants.

Touching the antient Cuſtoms of this *Billingſgate*, I have not read, ſaith *Stow*, in any Record, more than that in the Reign of *Edward* III. every great Ship landing there paid for Standage two Pence; every little Ship with Orelocks, a Penny; the leſs Boat, called a *Battle*, a Halfpenny. Of two Quarters of Corn meaſured, the King was to have one Farthing; of a Comb of Corn, a Penny; of every Weight going out of the City, a Halfpenny; of two Quarters of Sea-Coals meaſured, a Farthing; and of every Tun of Ale going out of *England* beyond the Seas, by Merchant Strangers, four Pence; of every thouſand Herrings, a Farthing, except the Franchiſes.

Altho' *Stow* ſaith theſe Payments were not made before the Reign of *Edward* III. yet it appears in *Brompton*'s Chronicle, *inter Leges* Ethelredi, which was *Anno* 1016, that Tolls were then paid at *Billingſgate*.

An Act of Parliament was made (10 & 11 of *William* III.) to make *Billingſgate* a free Market for the Sale of Fiſh; when it was enacted, "That "after the tenth of *May*, 1699, *Billingſgate* "Market ſhould be every Day in the Week, "except *Sunday*, a free and open Market for "all Sorts of Fiſh; and that it ſhould be lawful "for any Perſon to buy or ſell any Sort of Fiſh "without Diſturbance."

This Act alſo ſettled the Tolls to be paid by the Fiſher-Boats; enacting, "That after the ſaid "tenth of *May*, no Perſon ſelling any Sort of "Fiſh in the ſaid Market, ſhould pay any other "Toll or Duty, to any Perſon or Perſons, for "coming with his Boat or Veſſel, or landing, "ſtanding, or ſelling, in or at this Market, "than it was hereafter expreſſed, *viz.* for every "Veſſel of Salt Fiſh, for Groundage, eight "Pence *per* Day, and twenty Pence *per* Voyage, "and no more, in Full of all Duties and De-"mands, to be diſtributed and diſpoſed of as the "Lord-Mayor, *&c.* ſhall yearly order and di-"rect, according to the Right of the reſpective "Perſons thereunto. For a Lobſter-Boat, for "Groundage, *per* Day, two Pence, and *per* "Voyage thirteen Pence, and no more, in full "as aforeſaid. For every Veſſel of freſh Sea "Fiſh, Groundage, *per* Day, two Pence, and "*per* Voyage thirteen Pence. For every Dogger-"Boat or Smack with Sea Fiſh, for Groundage, "*per* Day, two Pence, and *per* Voyage thirteen "Pence. For every Oyſter-Veſſel or Cock, *per* "Day, two Pence, for Metage one Halfpenny "*per* Buſhel.

"And that it ſhould be lawful for any Perſon, "that bought any Fiſh in the ſaid Market, "to ſell the ſame again in any other Market, "Place, or Places in the City of *London*, or "elſewhere, by Retail, being ſound and whole-"ſome Fiſh, without any Diſturbance or Mo-"leſtation.

"And that from and after the tenth of *May*, "that Perſon that ſhould take or demand any "Toll or Sample, or any Impoſition, or ſet "Price of Sea Fiſh, of *Engliſh* catching, ſhould "forfeit the Sum of ten Pounds, the one Half to "his Majeſty, and the other Half to him that "will ſue for the ſame."

And becauſe the Fiſhmongers cauſed the greateſt Part of the Fiſh to be bought up at *Billingſgate*, and then divided the ſame by Lot among themſelves, in order to buy and ſell at what Rate they pleaſed, it was alſo enacted, "That no Perſon whatſoever ſhould, after the "ſaid tenth of *May*, buy, or cauſe to be bought, "at the ſaid Market of *Billingſgate*, any Quantity "of Fiſh, to be divided by Lot among any "Fiſhmongers, or other Perſons, with an Intent "to be put afterwards to Sale by Retail, or other-"wiſe; nor any Fiſhmonger to engroſs or buy "in the ſaid Market any Quantity of Fiſh, but "what ſhall be for his own Sale or Uſe, and not "on the Behalf of any other Fiſhmongers ex-"poſed to Sale, on Pain of forfeiting twenty "Pounds for every ſuch Offence, the one Half "to the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh where "he lives, the other Half to his own Uſe that "ſhall ſue for it. Provided nothing contained "in this Act ſhould be conſtrued to prohibit "the Selling of Mackarel before or after Divine "Service."

Afterwards, upon the ingroſſing of great Quantities of Fiſh by ſome Perſons, to the Violation of this Act, this Order came forth, *Anno* 1707, Sir *Robert Bedingfield*, Lord-Mayor:

Jovis viceſimo ſexto die Junij, 1707, *Annoq; Regni Reginæ* Annæ, Magnæ Britanniæ, *&c. ſexto.*

"Whereas in and by an Act of Parliament "made

" made in the tenth and eleventh Years of the " Reign of King *William* III. intitled, *An Act to* " *make* Billingſgate *a free Market for Sale of Fiſh*, " it is enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful " for any Perſon or Perſons to buy or ſell any " Sort of Fiſh in the ſaid Market, without any " Diſturbance or Moleſtation whatſoever, and to " ſell the ſame again in any other Market-Place " or Places within the City of *London*, or elſe- " where, by Retail: But, contrary to the true " Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act, divers " Perſons do frequently buy and ingroſs to them- " ſelves great Quantities of Fiſh, in or at *Bil-* " *lingſgate* Market, and ſell the ſame again in the " ſaid Market, which Practice tends greatly to " the enhancing the Prices of Fiſh, and is puniſh- " able by the Statute made againſt Regrators, in " the fifth and ſixth Years of the Reign of King " *Edward* VI. *Chap.* 14.

" For Prevention whereof for the future, it is " now ordered by this Court, That no Fiſhmonger, " Fiſhwoman, or other Perſon or Perſons whatſo- " ever, do or ſhall hereafter ſell or expoſe to Sale " any Fiſh in or at *Billingſgate* Market, which " was then before bought in the ſame Market; " and that none but Fiſhermen, their Wives, " Apprentices, or Servants, be permitted to " ſtand, ſtay, or remain there, to ſell, by Retail, " the Fiſh by them taken and brought to the ſaid " Market to be ſold, ſo that the Citizens may " have Fiſh at the firſt Hand for their own Uſe, " according to the true Meaning of the Law. " And it is further ordered by this Court, That " the Hours limited for beginning of the ſaid " Fiſh-market at *Billingſgate* ſhall hereafter be " ſtrictly obſerved; that is to ſay, from *Lady-* " *Day* to *Michaelmas*, at Four of the Clock in the " Morning, and, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, " at Six o'Clock in the Morning; and that before " thoſe Hours none do preſume to buy or ſell any " Sort of Fiſh at the ſaid Market, (except *Her-* " *rings*, *Sprats*, *Mackarel*, and Shell-Fiſh) on " Pain of being proceeded againſt as Foreſtallers " of the Market. And the Yeomen of the Water- " ſide are ſtrictly enjoined and required to ſee " this Order duly and conſtantly obſerved; and " alſo conſtantly to ring the Bell at *Billingſgate*, " preciſely at the Times aforeſaid, for the Begin- " ning of the Market there: And that without " Fail they cauſe all Perſons that ſhall buy or " ſell Fiſh there, before the ſaid Hours and Ring- " ing of the ſaid Bell, or ſhall regrate Fiſh, that " is to ſay, buy Fiſh, and ſell the ſame again in " the ſaid Market, to be apprehended, and " brought before the Right Honourable the Lord- " Mayor of this City for the Time being, or ſome " Juſtice of the Peace, to be bound over to the " Seſſions, there to anſwer the ſame. And it is " further ordered, That no Fiſh, except *Herrings*, " *Sprats*, *Mackarel*, and Shell-Fiſh, be ſold aboard " any Veſſel or Boat at *Billingſgate*; which the " ſaid Yeomen of the Water-ſide, and the Under " Water-Bailiff, are likewiſe carefully to ſee " obſerved, as they will anſwer the contrary at " their Perils.

GIBSON."

The Hours of the Fiſh-Market at Billingſgate.

And this Place is now more frequented than in antient Time, when *Queenhithe* was made Uſe of for the ſaid Purpoſe, this being more commodious; and therefore it was ordained to be the only Port for all ſuch Sorts of Merchandizes.

Boſs-alley, ſo called from a *Boſſe* of Spring-Water which was erected facing this Alley by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*, is long, but very ordinary, narrow, and dirty.

Near this Alley is St. *Mary-hill*, which runs Northwards unto *Eaſtcheap*, facing St. *Margaret Pattens* Church. This St. *Mary-hill* has very good Houſes on it, inhabited by ſeveral Merchants. On the Eaſt Side is *Croſs-lane*, which falls into *Idle-lane*, againſt St. *Dunſtan*'s Church. *Auſtin's-court*, but mean, lying Northwards of *Croſs-lane*. *Maſſie's-court*, a little more Northwards, hath a dark Paſſage up Steps, and then is an open Court, but mean.

The Church here *Stow* calls St. *Mary on the Hill*, but others have called it St. *Mary at Hill*, becauſe it ſtands not *on* the Hill, but *at*, or *about* the Middle of the Aſcent from *Billingſgate* to *Little Eaſtcheap*. The back Part of the Church ſtands in *Love-Lane*, and adjoining to it is an Alley called *Church-alley*, which leadeth into *Love-lane*, and hath Buildings only on the South Side, pretty good, the other Side lying open to the Church-yard.

Love-lane comes out of *Little Eaſtcheap*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*, where it hath but a narrow Entrance only for a Coach or Cart.

St. *Botolph's-lane* is alſo a Deſcent from *Eaſtcheap* into *Thames-ſtreet*, but is well inhabited by wholeſale Dealers in the Orange Trade, *&c.* It is narrow towards *Thames-ſtreet*, but broader upwards, adjoining to the Church: And it muſt not be forgot, that the firſt *London* Bridge acroſs the *Thames* abutted towards the South End of this Lane. See Page 45.

George's-lane, on the North Side, gives an Entrance into the Church, and hath a good Paſſage into *Pudding-lane*. Over-againſt this Church is St. *Botolph's-alley*, indifferently well inhabited, with a broad Free-ſtone Paſſage into *Love-lane*. More Southward is St. *Botolph*'s Church-yard, at the upper End of which are two or three ordinary Houſes.

Pudding-lane, another Deſcent from *Eaſtcheap* into *Thames-ſtreet*, is narrow and ſteep, but a Place of Trade, and well inhabited by conſiderable Dealers in foreign Trade. This was antiently called *Rother-lane*, or *Red-roſe-lane*, from ſuch a Sign there. *Stow* ſays, it was afterwards called *Pudding-lane*, becauſe the Butchers of *Eaſtcheap* had their Scalding-Houſe for Hogs there; and their Puddings, with other Filth of Beaſts, were voided down that Way to their Dung-Boats on the *Thames*.

In this Lane it was that the dreadful Fire of *London*, on the ſecond of *September*, 1666, firſt began. See Page 432, and hereafter in *Bridge* Ward within.

On the Houſe where this diſmal Fire began, this Inſcription was ſet up by Authority:

" *Here, by the Permiſſion of Heaven, Hell brake looſe* " *upon this Proteſtant City, from the malicious* " *Hearts of barbarous Papiſts, by the Hand of* " *their Agent* Hubert, *who confeſſed, and on the* " *Ruins of this Place declared the Fact, for which* " *he*

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BISHOPS-GATE WARD
within and without
According to a
NEW SURVEY.

The Arms of Matthew Bladon

Gun Street
TOWER LIBERTY
Steward Street
Duke Street
Artillery Street
Artillery Lane
Spittle Square
Devonshire Square
Houndsditch
Bishopsgate Street Without
Gun Yard
Union Street
London Workhouse
Meeting House
Broad Street Buildings
Broad Street
Bethlem Burial Ground
Old Bethlem
Moor Fields
PART OF SHOREDITCH
Canonnie Street
St Mary Axe
PART OF ALDGATE WARD
Lime Street
Fenchurch Street
Leadenhall Street
Fish Market
Herb Market
Leaden Hall
Bishopsgate Street Within
Grace Church Street
Cornhill
Wormwood Street
Gresham College
BROAD STREET
PART OF BROAD STREET WARD

The Parish Church of
St Ethelburga
within Bishopsgate

Scale of 500 Feet
100 200 300 400 500

The Parish Church of
Great St Hellen

" *he was hanged*, viz. *That here began the dread-*
" *ful Fire, which is described and perpetuated*
" *on and by the neighbouring Pillar, erected* Anno
" 1680, *in the Mayoralty of Sir* Patience Ward,
" *Knight.*"

N. B. This Inscription has been taken away some Years.

It was then a Baker's, now a Gentleman's House; and, in Commemoration thereof, there is erected a stately *Monument* of Free-stone on the East Side of *Fish-street-hill*; of which in *Bridge* Ward *Within*.

On the East Side of *Pudding-lane* is *George-lane*, and *Fish-yard*, a small Court, with a Free-stone Pavement. On the West Side is a Passage to *Fish-street-hill*, by the *Monument*; and lower down, to the South, *King's-head-alley*, paved with Free-stone.

Little Eastcheap is severed from *Great Eastcheap* by *Gracechurch-street* and *Fish-street-hill*. It is well inhabited by different Sorts of Tradesmen. On the North Side, and at the Corner of *Rood-lane*, stands St. *Margaret Pattens* Church; and betwixt *Rood-lane* and *Philpot-lane* is *Turner's-alley*, small and narrow.

Rood-lane is well built, and inhabited by Merchants and others; as is also *Philpot-lane*; of which more in *Langbourn* Ward.

Talbot-court, in *Little Eastcheap*, is a large and well inhabited Place; out of which a narrow Passage leadeth into another handsome Court, which hath an Entrance into *Gracechurch-street*.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night, besides a Constable and Beadle, thirty Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve as Jurors in the Courts of *Guildhall* in the Month of *May*.

This Ward hath an Alderman and ten Common-Councilmen, eleven Constables, six Scavengers, fourteen Men of the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at thirty-two Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at thirty-one Pounds ten Shillings.

The Alderman of this Ward is *William Beckford*, Esq; one of the present Representatives of this City in Parliament. The Common-Councilmen are, *George Woods*, Deputy, Mr. *Samuel Harris*, Mr. *Edward Robinson*, Mr. *John Cheaney*, Mr. *Henry Cowling*, Mr. *Thomas Merrick*, Mr. *Charles Easton*, Mr. *William Harris*, Mr. *John Reed*, and Mr. *James Rossiter*.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are,

1. The three Parishes and Parish-Churches of St. *Mary-at-Hill*, of St. *Margaret-Pattens*, and of St. *George Botolph-lane*; and two Parishes without their Churches, *viz.* the Parish of St. *Botolph Billingsgate*, and of St. *Andrew Hubbard*.

1. In *Pudding-lane* is seated Butchers-Hall, in which are three handsome Rooms, finely adorned with Fret-work and Wainscot, *viz.* an upper and lower Hall, and a Parlour.

3. In *Love-lane*, on the North-West Corner, entering into *Little Eastcheap*, is the *Weigh-house*, No. 67. built on the Ground where the Church of St. *Andrew Hubbard* stood before the Fire of *London*, 1666; which said *Weigh-house* was before in *Cornhill*. In this House are weighed Merchandizes brought from beyond the Seas by the King's Beam; to which doth belong a Master, and under him four Master-Porters, with labouring Porters under them. They used to have Carts and Horses to fetch the Goods from the Merchants Warehouses to the Beam, and to carry them back. The House belongeth to the Company of Grocers, in whose Gift the several Porters, *&c.* Places were. But of late Years little is done in this Office, as wanting a compulsive Power to constrain Merchants to have their Goods weighed, they alledging it to be an unnecessary Trouble and Charge. Over this Office or Weigh-house is a large Room, now made Use of as a Meeting-house for some Dissenters from the Church of *England*. On the Backside of this Building is a Passage into St. *Botolph's-lane*. The chief Entrance into this Weigh-house is in *Little Eastcheap*. See Page 469.

In this Ward there was a House called *The Boar's Head*, inhabited by *William Sanderson*, which came to King *Edward* VI. by the Statute about Chantries; which, with the Shops, Cellars, Solers, and other Commodities and Easements, he sold in the second of his Reign, together with other Lands and Tenements, to *John Sicklemore* and *Walter Williams* for two thousand six hundred and sixty-eight Pounds, and upwards.

In the Parish of St. *Mary-hill* there was a Place called *Septem Cameræ*, which was either one House, or else so many Rooms or Chambers, which formerly belonged to some Chantry; the Rent whereof went towards the maintaining of a Priest to pray superstitiously for the Soul of the Deceased, who left those *Septem Cameræ* for that Use. These, with other Lands and Tenements in the City, and elsewhere, were sold by King *Edward* VI. to *Thomas Heybarn* and *Thomas Brand*, for the Sum of nine hundred and eighty-eight Pounds eight Shillings and a Penny.

CHAP. X.

BISHOPSGATE WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name, Bounds, and Extent. Its present State. Parishes. The Artillery-ground. *St.* Mary Spittle. Devonshire-house. Clerk's-hall. Leathersellers-hall. Crosby-square. South-Sea-house. Gresham College.

THIS Ward takes its Name from the Gate, which stands almost in the Center thereof, and is described on p. 23. Vol. I; on the East it is bounded by *Aldgate* Ward, *Portsoken* Ward, and Part of the *Tower* Liberty; on the South by *Langborn* Ward; on the West by *Broad-street* Ward, and *Moorfields*; and on the North by *Shoreditch*; and extends from the Bars at the North End near *Spital-square*, on both Sides of the Way, including almost half of *Hounsditch*,

as far as the Pump, at the Corner of St. *Martin's Outwich*; and then winding by the Weſt Corner of *Leadenhall*, down *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, to the South-Weſt Corner, over againſt *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

As to the preſent State of this Ward, we ſhall divide it into two Parts, as it is commonly called *Biſhopſgate within*, and *Biſhopſgate without*, tho' under only one Alderman.

The preſent State of Biſhopſgate *Ward.*

Of theſe two general Parts, firſt to begin with that within the Wall, wherein are theſe Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, in whole, or in Part, *viz.*

Gracechurch-ſtreet, on both Sides the Way, from the North-Weſt Corner of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and North-Eaſt Corner of *Cornhill*, to *Lombard-ſtreet*, and *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

All *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*.

Both the *Great* and *Little* St. *Helen*'s, in the whole.

All *Croſby-ſquare*.

All *Camomile-ſtreet*.

Wormwood-ſtreet, but a ſmall Part. And in theſe Streets are divers Courts and Alleys.

Grace, or *Graſs-church-ſtreet*, a large and ſpacious Street, with well built and lofty Houſes, inhabited by good Tradeſmen. The whole Street begins at *Eaſtcheap*, and falls into *Leadenhall-ſtreet* at the four croſs Streets: But the Part in this Ward begins only at *Lombard-ſtreet* End, as noted above.

In this Street, on the Weſt Side, are theſe Courts and Places of Name, *viz. Croſs-keys-Inn*, a Place of great Reſort, large and well built, hath a Paſſage into *George-yard*, *Lombard-ſtreet*. *Bell-yard*, a good, large, and well built Place, having a Paſſage into St. *Michael's* Church-yard. *Corbet's-court*, a large, open, well built and inhabited Place: Near this Court is *Tobacco-roll-court*, which has but one good Houſe in it: *Church-alley*, adjoining to St. *Peter*'s Church: This Alley, with a turning Paſſage, falls into *Cornhill*.

Then on the Eaſt Side of this Street, within the Limits of this Ward, which begins at *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, is *Boar's-head-court*, an open Place, taken up with Warehouſes for Wholeſale Dealers.

Leadenhall-herb-market, large, and not inferior to any in *London*, is in this Ward; but the other Parts of *Leadenhall*, *viz.* the Fleſh-Market, and the Fiſh-Market, *&c.* are in *Lime-ſtreet* Ward.

Biſhopſgate-ſtreet is large, long, and ſpacious, and generally well inhabited: But the Fire of *London*, 1666, not coming into theſe Parts, many of the Houſes are old Timber Buildings, and not uniform.

In this Street are theſe Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name, beginning on the Southern Part, and ſo towards the Gate, North: *Sun-yard*, a large Place, with a Paſſage into *Broad-ſtreet*, taken up for Stablings and Coach-Houſes, a Coach-maker, and ſome private Houſes.

Greſham College, a large, but old Building, which encompaſſeth a large ſquare Court; this being antiently the Seat of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knight, and now called *Greſham College*.

A little beyond this College are divers great Inns, *viz.* the *Bull Inn*, the *Green Dragon*, and the *Four Swans*, all three large, and of a conſiderable Trade and Reſort for Waggons and Stage-Coaches, that go Northwards. *Sutton-court*, but narrow, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, being a regular built Court, with neat Brick Houſes: It leads by a few Stairs into *Wormwood-ſtreet*, thro' *Peahen-alley*, which is but ordinary. The *Vine Inn*, ſeated near *Biſhopſgate*.

Some Part of *Wormwood-ſtreet* is in this Ward; but the greateſt Part, which are moſtly old Buildings, is in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward.

The Places Eaſt of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, beginning at the Gate within, are as followeth:

Camomile-ſtreet, the Part in this Ward goeth but a little beyond *Cook*'s-*court*, which is the firſt Court on the South-Eaſt from the Gate. This Street was but of ſmall Account, either as to its Buildings, or Inhabitants; but is lately much amended in both. *Clark's-alley* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, but ordinary, eſpecially that Part which leadeth to *Camomile-ſtreet*. *Angel-court*, is both ſmall and ordinary.

Little St. Helen's, a good large Place, having one or two Courts within it, with good old Timber Houſes, well inhabited, ſome by Merchants; at the lower End of which is ſeated *Leatherſellers-hall*, and in another Part a Diſſenting Meeting-Houſe.

Great St. Helen's, a handſome, open, and large Court, with Rows of good Houſes, well inhabited, on the Eaſt Side of the Church and Church-yard, which is gracefully ſeated in the midſt of the Court, with Rows of Trees round about the Church-yard, very pleaſant in the Summer-Seaſon.

Paſſing this Court, the Paſſenger is led to two others, both of the ſame Name, well built and inhabited; which, with a winding Paſſage, lead Eaſtward into St. *Mary-axe*, over-againſt St. *Andrew Underſhaft* Church, and Weſtward to *Croſby-place*, a curious open Square, with fair Brick Houſes, well inhabited by Gentry and Merchants; ſeveral of the Houſes having Paliſado Pales before, and Gardens behind them: And here is a large Meeting-Houſe. Out of this Square is a Paſſage through a back Gate-way, ſhut up at Nights, paſſing by a large Warehouſe belonging to the *Eaſt-India* Company, and ſo into St. *Mary-axe*, &c.

Biſhopſgate-ſtreet without.

Having viewed the Ward within the Gate, we now paſs to that Part that ſtands without it.

This is alſo a very broad and ſpacious Street, but not ſo well built and inhabited as that within the Wall. It runs Northward a great Length, but no farther in the Freedom than to the Bars. In the Account of this Street, we begin next the Gate, at St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate* Church, taking in all Places to the Bars on the Weſt Side; and then come back from the Bars on the Eaſt Side to *Biſhopſgate*.

In St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate* Church-yard is the Rector's Houſe, a handſome and capacious Brick Building; and cloſe to the North Side is an open Paſſage, called *Alderman's-walk*, and leads to a very magnificent Houſe, with a fine Garden, and a Court-yard before it, graced with Trees, and a Stone Statue ſtanding on a Pedeſtal in the Middle. This Houſe did formerly belong to the Family of the *Daſhwoods*.

Old

Old Bethlem, or *Bedlam*, as it is vulgarly called; a Lane wherein ſtood an antient charitable Houſe for keeping and curing Lunaticks. This was founded, *A. D.* 1246, by *Simon Fitzmary*, Sheriff of *London*. King *Henry* VIII. gave this Houſe to the City of *London*. They converted it to a Houſe or Hoſpital for the Cure of Lunaticks. But, its Situation near unto many common Sewers, and its Incapacity for the numerous Patients which offered, being found inconvenient for the Purpoſe, it was removed unto the South Side of *Moorfields*; as ſhall be ſhewn in its proper Place.

The Place that generally goes by the Name of *Old Bethlem*, is very large, containing ſeveral Courts and Alleys; the principal Street comes out of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, and runs into *Moorfields*, being a great Thoroughfare, and has been greatly improved with new and handſome Buildings of late Years; and its Inhabitants, who were formerly only Flax and Hemp-Dreſſers, Shoemakers, Yarn and Worſted-Sellers, and Turners, are now many of them Merchants, *&c.* In this Place is *Bethlem-court*, an open Place, where the Hoſpital ſtood, at the upper End of which is a Paſſage out of the principal Street of *Bethlem*; *Crown-court*, large, with indifferent Buildings; *Loom-alley*, narrow, and ordinary; *Houſewives-alley*, narrow, which with a turning Paſſage runs a great Length; *Halfmoon-alley*, long, but narrow and ordinary, and fell into *Round-court*, which now is included in *Broad-ſtreet* Buildings. *Roſe-and-Crown-court*, a large and open Place, but ordinary, leading to *Moorfields*, and alſo into *Halfmoon-alley*, which leadeth into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; near to this Alley is *Baker's-court*, which hath a Paſſage into *Halfmoon-alley*, as alſo into *Vine-court* and *Chequer-court*; *Bell-court*, but ſmall, and oppoſite to *Bethlem* Church-yard; as is *Three-leg-alley*, which is narrow and ordinary, with a turning Paſſage; likewiſe *Dyer's-court*, but ordinary, ſo called, as having had a Dyer's Houſe at the upper End.

Petty-france, formerly ſo called; the greateſt Part of this is new built, and called *New Broad-ſtreet*; it is a moſt regular Building, and has the moſt elegant Houſes in the City; at the Eaſt End is a Paſſage into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* thro' St. *Botolph's* Church-yard.

Northwards of *Bethlem*, in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, is *Still-alley*, which is but ſmall; *Garland-alley*, an open Place, at the upper End of which is an Inn, as alſo a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, and but ordinarily inhabited; *Bottle-alley* hath a narrow Entrance, but openeth into a Free-ſtone Court, with well built Houſes, which ſaid Alley leadeth into a another down Steps, bearing the ſame Name; and out of this is a Paſſage into *Garland-alley*; *Swan-yard* Inn, at the lower End hath Stables and Coach-houſes; *Halfmoon-alley*, ordinary, and ill inhabited; in a ſtrait Line it runs Weſtward into *Moorfields*; on the South Side of this Place is *Stone-cutters-yard*, an open, but ordinary Place; and on the North Side is a ſmall Alley that leads to *Dunnings-alley*; *Three Tun-alley*, but indifferent; *White Hind-court*, an open Place, with a narrow Paſſage into it, and indifferent as to its Houſes and Inhabitants; *Sweetapple-court*, ſo called from Sir *John Sweetapple*, Goldſmith, the Owner thereof, a handſome new built Place, with an open Paſſage for Carts; this Place before its new Building was two, *viz.* *Soper's-alley*, and *Horſhoe-yard*; the upper End of this Court, or rather Lane, is taken up for Stables for Livery-Horſes, with Coach-houſes; *Dunning's-alley*, very large, and ordinary; the Weſt End divides itſelf, and falls into *Halfmoon-alley*, which leads into *Moorfields*: In this Alley are theſe Courts; *Tripe-yard*, very ſmall and ordinary; *Adams-court*, but ſmall, with a Paſſage into *Sweetapple-court*; *Pump-court*, but mean; *Weſtminſter-hall-court*, indifferent, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; *Cripple-court*, very ſmall and mean, with about two Houſes; *Harrow-yard*, alſo ſmall and ordinary; *Bell-yard*, inconſiderable; *Lamb-alley*, very narrow and ordinary, which, running a great Length, divides itſelf, one Part falling into *Sugar-loaf-court*, and the other into *Long-alley*: In this Alley are theſe Courts, *Paved-court*, *Lamb-yard*, and *White-hart-yard*, all three very mean; *Angel-court*, likewiſe very ordinary; *Angel-alley*, long and mean, at the upper End of which is a *Timber-yard*, and on the Weſt Side is a ſmall Court, and paſſing further leads into *Angel-court*, which is very inconſiderable: In this Alley are theſe Courts, *Brown's-court*, but ſmall; *Balaam's-court*; *Sugar-loaf-yard*; *Pheaſant-cock-yard*; *Three-colts-alley*, all four but ſmall and ordinary; *Jews-harp-court*, a handſome new built Place with a Free-ſtone Pavement; *Brown's-yard*, but ordinary; *Cock-yard*, very mean, at the upper End of which is *Thacker's-court*, but mean; *Acorn-court*, very narrow and ordinary; at the upper End it opens into a little Court, and out of this is a Paſſage into *Skinner's-ſtreet*; *George-yard*, inconſiderable; *Skinner's-ſtreet*, a handſome open Place, with well built Houſes, chiefly inhabited by Maſter-Weavers; *Ship-yard* is very well built and uniform, with a Free-ſtone Pavement on the Weſt Side; *Primroſe-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary, hath a Paſſage into *Long-alley*; *Gun-yard*, indifferent long, at the upper End opens itſelf into two Parts.

Having thus enumerated the various Places on the Weſt Side of *Biſhopſgate*, we come next to thoſe on the Eaſt Side, beginning next the Bars.

Biſhopſgate-ſtreet without, the Eaſt Side.

Mountague-court, a handſome open Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and good Buildings; *Catharine-Wheel* and *George-yard*, long, hath a Paſſage into *Mountague-court*, and another into the *Artillery-ground*; *Red-lion Brewhouſe*, near which is the *Red-lion Inn*.

Artillery-lane, an open Place, with good Houſes, which, paſſing by *Petticoat-lane*, hath the South-Weſt Side in this Ward, and runs behind *Gun-ſtreet*.

Wide [or *White*] *Gate-ſtreet*, a Place well built, and of ſome Account, falls into *Petticoat-lane*: In this Street is *King's-head-court*, as alſo *Savage-court*, which have been all rebuilt, and inhabited by ſubſtantial Tradeſmen and Dealers, chiefly in the Silk Way; and *Roſe-alley*, with a turning Paſſage, falls into *Petticoat-lane*; *Swedeland-alley*, very ordinary; *Sutton's-alley*, both narrow and mean; *Catharine-*

Catharine-wheel-alley, narrow, and without Houſes, having only back Yards. It hath one Paſſage into *Hand-alley*, and another into *Petticoat-lane*. Nigh to this Alley is *Catharine-wheel* Inn. *Roſe-alley*, long and narrow, falling into *Hand-alley*. *Vine-court*, a handſome Place, with good Houſes on the North Side, the South lying open to *New-ſtreet*, formerly called *Hand-alley*, having a Paſſage for Cart or Coach; its Buildings are good, and well inhabited. *King's-head-court*, but ſmall, with Free Stone Pavement. *Three Slippers-court*, alſo ſmall, with Free Stone Pavement. *Handscourt*, but ſmall, and falls into *Roſe-alley*. *Walnut-tree-court*, both ſmall and mean. *Still-court* or *Alley*, indifferent good, falls into *Houndſditch*.

Devonſhire-ſquare and *Street*, made out of an Houſe called *Fiſher's Folly*, an airy and creditable Place, and where the Counteſs of *Devonſhire*, about eighty Years ago, dwelt in great Repute for her Hoſpitality: It conſiſts of good Buildings, and they well inhabited by Merchants, and Perſons of Wealth. In the Middle of the Square, upon a Pedeſtal carved with Figures on each Side, and aſcended by three Steps, and incloſed with Iron Bars, ſtands a gilt *Mercury*: Hence is a Paſſage called *Cavendiſh-court*, which hath good Buildings, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, leading to *Houndſditch*; and another Paſſage by Steps Eaſtward towards *Gravel-lane*, at the Top of which Steps ſtands a noted Quaker's Meeting-Houſe.

More towards *Biſhopſgate* is *Magpye-alley*, which is narrow: Near unto this Alley is the *Dolphin*, an old Inn, large, and of good Account; and adjoining to *Biſhopſgate* is the *Flying-horſe* Inn.

Houndſditch, over-againſt St. *Botolph*'s Church, is a long Street, running from *Biſhopſgate* to *Aldgate*: But the Part in this Ward goeth but to the *Blue Anchor*, the reſt is in *Aldgate* Ward. This Street is a Place of great Trade, and of Note for Still-worm-makers, Pawnbrokers and Saleſmen, whoſe Dealings are in Apparel, Linnen and Upholſterers Goods. In this Street are a great many Alleys and Courts, of which ſome are without Name, and for the moſt Part are but ordinary, *viz. Flying-horſe-yard*, hath a turning Paſſage into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* a Place of ſmall Account, only for Livery-ſtables; and *Cavendiſh-court* falls into *Devonſhire-ſtreet*, already mentioned; *Buckle-court*, ſmall and ordinary.

There are to watch at *Biſhopſgate*, and the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle, and eighty Watchmen, both within and without.

The Jurymen returned by the Inqueſts are to ſerve for Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *December*.

Thus much for this *Biſhopſgate* Ward, which hath an Alderman, two Deputies, one without the Gate, another within, ſix Common-Councilmen, ſeven Conſtables, ſeven Scavengers, thirteen for the Wardmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at thirteen Pounds.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Matthew Blakiſton*, Eſq; The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Thomas Long*, Deputy, Mr. *George Wyld*, Mr. *Samuel Palmer*, Mr. *William Cramond*, Mr. *Samuel Vickers*, Mr. *William Motterſhed*, *Henry Hall*, Eſq; Mr. *John Pepys*, Mr. *William Huſſey*, Mr. *Richard Chapman*, Mr. *Uppington Bracee*, Deputy, Mr. *John Forty*, Mr. *Jonathan Farr*, and Mr. *Calvert Benn*.

The moſt remarkable Things and Places within this Ward are,

1. Three Pariſh-Churches, *viz.* St. *Botolph*'s without *Biſhopſgate*; St. *Ethelburga*'s, and *Great St. Helen*'s, both within the Gate, on the Eaſt Side of the Street; of which more particularly in the Parochial Hiſtory of this great City.

2. *Leatherſellers-Hall*, Part of the Convent for Nuns, which was there dedicated to St. *Helen*. This Hall, conſidering the Antiquity of its Building, has ſome of the beſt Joiners and Plaiſterers-Work in the Kingdom. The Screen is magnificent, adorned with ſix Columns of the *Ionic* Order, Enrichments, *&c.* with Ceiling of Fret-Work. The Entrance into the common Hall is up a handſome Flight of Stone Stairs from the Court-yard. Leather-ſellers-Hall.

3. This Ward was formerly diſtinguiſhed by more publick Buildings. In the Pariſh of St. *Botolph* without the Gate was the antient Hoſpital of St. *Mary* of *Bethlehem*, founded by *Simon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the Year 1246. He founded it to have been a Priory of Canons, with Brethren and Siſters: And King *Edward* III. granted a Protection for the Brethren, *Militiæ beatæ Mariæ de Bethlem*, within the City of *London*, the fourteenth Year of his Reign. It was an Hoſpital afterwards for diſtracted People; as mentioned before, and will more largely appear by this original Deed: Bethlem *Hoſpital.*

The Copy of an antient Deed of Gift, given to Bethlem, *or* Bedlem, *by* Simon *the Son of* Mary.

" To all the Children of our Mother Holy " Church, to whom this preſent Writing ſhall " come, *Simon* the Son of *Mary* ſendeth greeting " in our Lord. Where, among other Things, " and before other Lands, the high Altitude of " the heavenly Councils, marvelouſly wrought " by ſome readier Devotion, ought to be more " worſhipped, of which Things the mortal Sick- " neſs (after the Fall of our firſt Father *Adam*) " hath taken the Beginning of this new repairing: " Therefore, forſooth, it beſeemeth worthy, that " the Place in which the Sonne of God is become " Man, and hath proceeded from the Virgin's " Womb, which is Increaſer and Beginner of " Man's Redemption, namely, ought to be with " Reverence worſhipped, and with beneficial Por- " tions to be increaſed. Therefore it is that the " ſaid *Simon*, Sonne of *Mary*, having ſpecial and " ſingular Devotion to the Church of the glorious " Virgin at *Bethlem*, where the ſame Virgin of " her brought forth our Saviour incarnate, and " lying in the Cratch, and with her own Milk " nouriſhed, and where the ſame Child to us " there born, the Chivalry of the heavenly Com- " pany ſang the new Hymn, *Gloria in excelſis Deo*. " The ſame Time, the Increaſer of our Health " (as a King, and his Mother a Queene) willed " to be worſhipped of Kings. A new Starre going " before them at the Honour and Reverence of " the ſame Child, and his meek Mother: And " to the Exaltation of my noble Lord *Henry*, " King of *England*, whoſe Wife and Child the " aforeſaid

" aforeſaid Mother of God, and her only Son,
" have in their Keeping and Protection; and to
" the manifold Increaſe of this City of *London*,
" in which I was born; and alſo for the Health
" of my Soul, and the Souls of my Predeceſſors
" and Succeſſors, my Father, Mother, and my
" Friends; and eſpecially for the Souls of *Guy* of
" *Marlowe*, *John Durant*, *Ralph Aſhwye*, *Maud*,
" *Marguret*, and *Dennis*, Women; have given,
" granted, and by this my preſent Charter here
" have confirmed to God, and to the Church of
" St. *Mary* of *Bethlem*, all my Lands which I
" have in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph without*
" *Biſhopſgate* of *London*; that is to ſay, what-
" ſoever I there now have or had, or in Time
" to come may have, in Houſes, Gardens, Pools,
" Ponds, Ditches, and Pits, and all their Appur-
" tenances, as they be cloſed in by their Bounds,
" which now extend in Length from the King's
" high Street, Eaſt, to the great Ditch in the
" Weſt, which is called *Deep Ditch*, and, in
" Breadth, to the Lands of *Ralph Downing* in
" the North, and to the Land of the Church of
" St. *Botolph* in the South, to have and to hold
" the aforeſaid Church of *Bethlem*, in free and
" perpetual Alms; and alſo to make there a
" Priory, and to ordain a Prior and Canons,
" Brothers, and alſo Siſters; when *Jeſus Chriſt*
" ſhall enlarge his Grace upon it: And in the
" ſame Place, the Rule and Order of the ſaid
" Church of *Bethlem*, ſolemnly profeſſing which
" ſhall bear the Token of a Star openly in their
" Copes and Mantles of Profeſſion, and for to
" ſay Divine Service; therefore the Souls afore-
" ſaid, and all Chriſtian Souls, and eſpecially to
" receive there the Biſhop of *Bethlem*, Canons,
" Brothers, and Meſſengers of the Church of
" *Bethlem*, for evermore, as often as they ſhall
" come thither. And that a Church or Oratory
" there ſhall be built, as ſoon as our Lord
" ſhall enlarge his Grace, under ſuch Form, that
" the Order, Inſtitution of Priors, Canons, Bro-
" thers, Siſters, of the Viſitation, Correction,
" and Reformation of the ſaid Place, to the
" Biſhop of *Bethlem*, and his Succeſſors, and to
" the Charter of this Church, and of his Meſ-
" ſengers, as often as they ſhall come hither, as
" ſhall ſeem to them expedient, no Man's Con-
" tradiction, notwithſtanding, ſhall pertain ever-
" more, ſaving always the Services of the chief
" Lords, as much as pertaineth to the ſaid Lands.
" And, to the more Surety of this Thing, I have
" put myſelf out of this Land, and all mine;
" and Lord *Godfry*, then choſen of the Nobles of
" the City of *Rome*, Biſhop of *Bethlem*, and of
" the Pope, confirmed then by his Name in *Eng-*
" *land*, in his Name, and of his Succeſſors, and
" of the Chapter of his Church of *Bethlem*, into
" bodily Poſſeſſion. I have indented and given
" to his Poſſeſſion all the aforeſaid Lands, which
" Poſſeſſion he hath received and entered in Form
" aboveſaid. And, in Token of Subjection and
" Reverence, the ſaid Place in *London*, without
" *Biſhopſgate*, ſhall pay yearly in the ſaid City a
" Mark Sterling, at *Eaſter*, to the Biſhop of
" *Bethlem*, his Succeſſors, or his Meſſengers, in
" the Name of a Penſion. And, if the Faculties
" or Goods of the ſaid Place (our Lord granting)
" happen to grow more, the ſaid Place ſhall pay
" more in the Name of Penſion at the ſaid Term
" to the Mother Church of *Bethlem*. This (for-
" ſooth) Gift and Confirmation of my Deed,
" and the putting to of my Seal for me and
" mine Heirs, I have ſtedfaſtly made ſtrong, the
" Year of our Lord God a thouſand two hundred
" forty-ſeven; the *Wedneſday* after the Feaſt of
" St. *Luke* the *Evangeliſt*: Theſe being Witneſſes,
" *Peter*, the Son of *Allen*, then Mayor of *Lon-*
" *don*; *Nicholas Bet*, then Sheriff of the ſaid City,
" and Alderman of the ſaid Ward; *Ralph Spar-*
" *ling*, Alderman; *Godfrey* of *Campes*, *Simon Co-*
" *micent*, *Simon Bonner*, *Robert* of *Woodford*, *Tho-*
" *mas* of *Woodford*; *Walter Pointell*, *Walter* of
" *Woodford*, &c."

Stephen Gennings, Merchant-Taylor, gave forty-four Pounds towards the Purchaſe of the Patronage of this Hoſpital, by his Teſtament, *Anno* 1523.

And, in the Year 1546, the Mayor and Commonalty purchaſed the Patronage thereof, with all the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging. The ſame Year King *Henry* VIII. gave this Hoſpital unto the City.

In the Year 1551, a Protection was granted, by Letters Patents from King *Edward* VI. dated *March* 7, to *John Whitehead*, Proctor for this Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, to beg within the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Cambridge*, the City of *London*, and the Iſle of *Ely*, to endure for an whole Year.

At a Court of Aldermen, held on *Tueſday* the twentieth of *January*, *Anno* 4 *Edward* VI. a Carroon was freely given to the Inhabitants of *Biſhopſgate* Ward, to the Intent that they ſhould cauſe the utter Parts of the ſaid Ward, without the Gate, to be kept clean.

Alſo at a Court of Aldermen, held on *Tueſday* the ſeventh of *April*, *Anno* 5 *Edward* VI. it was ordered, That the Inhabitants within the Precinct of *Bethlem* ſhould be, from thenceforth, united to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Botolph without Biſhopſgate*, and ſo by the Parſon and Pariſhioners of the ſame Pariſh accepted and taken, and to be allotted and charged with them to all Offices and Charges (Tythes and Clerks Wages excepted,) in Conſideration whereof, the Parſon of the Pariſh was to receive yearly out of the Chamber of *London* twenty Shillings, the Pariſh-Clerk ſix Shillings and eight Pence.

In the Year 1569, Sir *Thomas Roe*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, cauſed to be incloſe with a Wall of Brick about one Acre of Ground, being Part of the ſaid Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, to wit, on the Weſt, on the Bank of *Deep Ditch*, ſo called, parting the ſaid Wall of *Bethlem* from the *Moorfield*. This he did for Burial Eaſe to ſuch Pariſhes in *London* as wanted convenient Ground within their Pariſhes. The Lady his Wife was there buried, (by whoſe Perſuaſion he incloſed it) but himſelf, born in *London*, was buried in the Pariſh-Church of *Hackney*.

This was called *New Church-yard*, near *Bethlem*; where, upon *Whit-Sunday*, the Lord-Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, uſed to reſort to hear a Sermon: And this was practiſed *Anno* 1584, " When (according to a Letter from Recorder
" *Fleetwood* to the Lord Treaſurer) a very good
" Sermon

"A Sermon was preached at this New Church-yard "before the Lord-Mayor, Sir *Edward Oſborn*, "and his Brethren; and, by Reaſon no Plays "were the ſame Day, [*i. e. Whit-Sunday*, as there "uſed to be] all the City was quiet."

The Church and Chapel of this Hoſpital were taken down in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and Houſes built there by the Governors of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital* in *London*.

On the South Side of this Church-yard, over a folding Gate, this Inſcription was engraven in great Letters:

"*Thomas Roe*, Miles, cum Prætor eſſet *Londi-* "*nenſis*, hunc Locum Reipublicæ, in Uſum "publicæ Sepulturæ communem, ſuo Sumptu "dedicavit, *Anno Dom.* 1569."

Which Inſcription, even in the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, began to decay, and ſome Letters were utterly defaced; which was the Cauſe that *A. F.* one of the Compilers of *Holling ſhed*'s Chronicle, inſerted it in the ſaid Book; that ſo the Memory of the worthy Benefactor might not vaniſh, and be loſt with the fading Inſcription.

On the other Side *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* was a large Houſe, built by the Lord *John Powlet*; and near that a larger and more beautiful Houſe, built by *Jaſper Fiſher*, free of the Goldſmiths Company, one of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, and a Juſtice of Peace. It was afterwards the Earl of *Oxford*'s Houſe, and then the Earl of *Devonſhire*'s, whoſe Name is ſtill preſerved in the Street and Square built upon its Ruins. This Houſe being ſo large and ſumptuouſly built by a Man of no great Birth or Fortune, (for he was much in Debt) was mockingly called *Fiſher's Folly*.

Fiſher's Folly.

Artillery Ground.

North-Eaſt from this Fabrick, at the Diſtance of about three hundred Yards, lies a ſpacious Incloſure, called the *Artillery-Ground*. This Ground was originally a large Cloſe, called *Taſell-Cloſe*, becauſe there were ſome Time *Taſels* planted there for the Uſe of Clothworkers; afterwards let to the Croſs-Bow Makers, wherein they uſed to ſhoot for Games at the Popingey. Then the ſame being incloſed with a Brick Wall, ſerved as an *Artillery-Ground*, to which the Gunners of the *Tower* repaired weekly, namely, every *Thurſday*, and there levelled certain Braſs Pieces of great Artillery againſt a Butt of Earth made for that Purpoſe.

William, the laſt Prior of St. *Mary Spital*, with his Convent, granted over this *Artillery-Ground* for thrice ninety-nine Years, for the Uſe and Practice of great and ſmall Artillery.

There was a Charter granted to the Fraternity of Artillery in great and ſmall Ordnance by the famous Prince King *Henry* VIII. and the Piece of Ground, called the *Artillery-Ground*, by his Means was appointed for the Exerciſe of the ſame Fraternity; as by the Leaſe thereof appeared, granted to the ſame Fraternity; which Leaſe was put into the Hands of Sir *William Pelham*, Lieutenant of the Ordnance: And the ſame Charter ſince was delivered to the Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treaſurer under Queen *Elizabeth*.

Now, for the further Improvement of this Fraternity, and to make it uſeful to the Kingdom, one *William Thomas*, Maſter-Gunner of the Queen's Ship the *Victory*, in the Year 1584, moved the Lords of her Council, that the ſame Charter might be confirmed, and new eſtabliſhed, with other needful Additions thereto; and chiefly for the increaſing of good Gunners for the Queen's Navy and Forts, *viz.* That ſome of their Honours, with the Earl of *Warwick*, (who was Maſter of the Ordnance) ſhould be the chief Maſters or Governors of the ſaid Fraternity. That there might, by the chief Maſters or Governors, be choſen four of the chief of her Majeſty's Gunners to be Under-Maſters; who, with the Maſter-Gunner of *England*, might have the Teaching of all the Scholars, and the Proving of all ſuch Men as ſhould take upon them the Charge of a Gunner in any of her Majeſty's Ships, Forts, or Caſtles, or ſhould have any Gunner's Fee; and to make Report to the chief Maſters of their Knowledge, before they ſhould be admitted to any Service. That no Ship or Veſſel, having Ordnance in her, ſhould croſs the Seas, without the ſame had in her ſuch Number of Gunners as followeth, *viz.* that every Ship of the Burthen of ſixty Tons have three Gunners, whereof the Chief or Maſter-Gunner to be ſuch an one as ſhould be tried, allowed, and licenſed by ſuch as ſhould be for that Purpoſe appointed; and every Ship of eighty Tons, four Gunners, to be tried as aforeſaid; and ſo for every twenty Tons, one Gunner more. That the chief Officers in the Havens, Towns, Ports, and Places where Shipping is uſed, ſhould take the Names of all Perſons in the ſame Towns, Ports, and Places, which took Charge or ſerved as Gunners in any Ship or Veſſel, and the ſame to regiſter in a Book for that Purpoſe; and in every *Eaſter* Term to ſend up the ſame Names, and their Dwelling-Places, to the Maſter-Gunner and his four Aſſociates; by which it might be known where to have ſkilful Gunners to ſerve her Majeſty, when Opportunity required. That all ſuch Ships as ſhould be freighted within the River *Thames* with Merchandizes or Goods, ſhould, for the Safeguard thereof, have, for every two Pieces, one ſuch ſeafaring Man as ſhould be a Scholar, to be taught and inſtructed in the Science of Shooting in great and ſmall Ordnance, according to the Intent of her Majeſty's Allowance for the ſame Purpoſe. That there might be, by the chief Maſters, ſuch ſtrict Commandment given to the four Under-Maſters and the Maſter-Gunner, that the Powder, and other her Majeſty's Allowances for teaching and inſtructing Scholars in the Science or Myſtery of Shooting in great and ſmall Ordnance, be by them juſtly and truly expended about the ſame Purpoſe that it was allowed for, and not otherwiſe, upon ſome Pain and Penalty. That the four Aſſociates or Under-Maſters, with the Maſter-Gunner, for the better Service of her Majeſty, might have the Proof of all ſuch Saltpetre, Coal, Sulphur, Powder, Match, Ordnance, Carriages, Wheels, Stocks, and Iron Work, as ſhould be for her Majeſty's Service and Store; and that none ſhould be received, but that which they ſhould find to be good and fit for Service, and that upon a Penalty to be appointed by their Honours. *Laſtly*, That there might be ſet

down ſuch a perfect Government in every of her Majeſty's Ships by their Honours, both for their own Safe-guards, and for a Terror to the Enemy, as heretofore was never put in Practice by any.

And all this the ſaid *Thomas* the rather offered at this Time, ſince the Queen had now gotten a puiſſant Navy of Ships for Defence, and the Nobility, at their own great Charges, had furniſhed it with great and terrible Ordnance, for the Terror of her Enemies; but there was a great Want of ſkilful Men to ſupply the Room of Gunners: So that, if Proof were made, he aſſerted, there would not be found ſkilful Gunners ſufficient for four of her Men of War. But this Motion came to nothing.

There was alſo afterwards, for the laying up and preſerving of the Arms, an Armoury built. The Foundation of this Armoury was begun to be erected the firſt Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1622, and was finiſhed the laſt of *November* then next following; Colonel *Hugh Hamerſley* being then Preſident; *Edward Pierſe*, Treaſurer; *Henry Petowe*, Marſhal; and *John Bingham*, Captain, and one of the Council of War for this Kingdom.

Upon which Monument theſe Lines following were compoſed:

London's *Honour, and her Citizens approved Love, exerciſing Arms in the* Artillery-Garden, London.

The Fabrick.
This Architecture, Phœnix of our Age,
(All *Europe* cannot ſhew her Equipage)
Is *Mars* his Miſtreſs, which retains the Store
Of *Mars* his Arms, being *Mars* his Paramour.
This Fabrick was by *Mars* his Soldiers fram'd,
And *Mars* his *Armouries* this Building nam'd.

The Soldiers Honour.
It holds five hundred Arms, to furniſh thoſe
That love their Sovereign, and will daunt his Foes.
They ſpend their Time, and do not care for Coſt;
To learn the Uſe of Arms, there's nothing loſt.
Both Time and Coin, to do their Country good,
They'll ſpend it freely, and will loſe their Blood.

The Aldermens Love.
Our City *London* is a Royal Thing,
For it is call'd *The Chamber of our King:*
Whoſe worthy Senate we muſt not forget;
Their Grant and our Requeſt together met:
They cheriſh us, and we do honour them:
Where Soldiers find true Love, they'll love again.

TheGround
The Ground whereon this Building now doth ſtand,
The *Teaſel Ground* hath heretofore been nam'd.

The Donor of the Ground.
And *William*, Prior of the Hoſpital
Then of our bleſſed Lady, which we call
Saint Mary Spittle, without *Biſhopſgate*,
Did paſs it by Indenture, bearing Date
January's third Day, in *Henry*'s Time,
Th' Eighth of that Name; the Convent did conjoin.

The Uſe.
Unto the Guile of all Artillery,
Croſs-Bows, Hand-Guns, and of Archery.

The Term of Years.
For full three hundred Years, excepting three;
The Time remaining we ſhall never ſee.

Now have the noble Council of the King
Confirm'd the ſame, and, under *Charles* his Wing,
We now do exerciſe, and of that little
Teaſel of Ground, we enlarge St. *Mary Spittle:*
Trees we cut down, and Gardens added to it.
Thanks to the Lords, that gave us Leave to do it.

The Council's Confirmation.

Long may this Work endure, and ne'er decay,
But be ſupported to the lateſt Day.
All loyal Subjects to the King and State
Will ſay *Amen*, maugre all Spleen and Hate.

A loyal Subject's Deſire.

Mariſchallus Petowe compoſuit.

The Hoſpital of St. Mary, *called the* Spital.

Next to this Field, on which are now *Duke* and *Stuart* Streets, was the diſſolved Priory and Hoſpital of our bleſſed Lady, commonly called St. *Mary Spital*, founded by *Walter Brune* and *Roſia* his Wife, for Canons Regular. *Walter*, Archdeacon of *London*, laid the firſt Stone, in the Year 1197. *William*, of St. *Mary* Church, then Biſhop of *London*, dedicated it to the Honour of *Jeſus Chriſt*, and his Mother, the perpetual Virgin *Mary*, by the Name of *Domus Dei et Beatæ Mariæ extra Biſhopſgate*, in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph:* The Bounds whereof, as appeareth by Compoſition betwixt the Parſon and Prior of the ſaid Hoſpital concerning Tythes, begin at *Berward's-lane*, towards the South, and extend in Breadth to the Pariſh of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, towards the North, and in Length from the *King's-ſtreet* on the Weſt, to the Biſhop of *London*'s Field, called *Lollesworth*, on the Eaſt. The Prior of this St. *Mary Spital*, for the Emortiſing and Propriation of the Priory of *Bikenacar* in *Eſſex* to this ſaid Houſe of St. *Mary Spital*, gave to *Henry* VII. four hundred Pounds, in the twenty-ſecond of his Reign.

This Hoſpital, ſurrendered to *Henry* VIII. was reckoned to diſpend four hundred and ſeventy-eight Pounds; wherein, beſides Ornaments of the Church, and other Goods pertaining to the Hoſpital, there were found ſtanding an hundred and eighty Beds, well furniſhed, for Receipt of the Poor of Charity; for it was an Hoſpital of great Relief. Sir *Henry Pleſington*, Knight, was buried there *A. D.* 1452.

In the Place of this Hoſpital, and near adjoining, are now built many handſome Houſes for Merchants and others.

Here was the Houſe of a famous *Italian* Merchant and Embaſſador, much employed by Queen *Elizabeth*, namely Sir *Horatio Pallavicini*. And in this ſame Houſe, in the firſt Year of King *James* I. the Ambaſſador from the Archduke of *Auſtria* lodged, with his Company.

Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Month of *April*, 1559, came in great State from St. *Mary Spital*, attended with a thouſand Men in Harneſs, with Shirts of Mail, and Croſlets, and Morris-Pikes, and ten great Pieces carried through *London* unto the Court, with Drums, Flutes, and Trumpets ſounding, and two Morris-Dancers; and in a Cart two white Bears.

A Part of the large Church-yard pertaining to this Hoſpital, and ſevered from the reſt with a Brick Wall, was for a long Time remaining, with a Pulpit Croſs therein, ſomewhat like to that in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard; and againſt the ſaid Pulpit, on the South Side, before the Charnel and Chapel of St. *Edmund* the Biſhop, and St. *Mary Magdalen*, (which Chapel was founded about

about the Year 1391, by *W. Eveſham*, Citizen and Pepperer of *London*, who was there buried) there was a handſome Houſe of two Stories high, for the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other Perſons of Diſtinction to ſit in, to hear the Sermons preached in the *Eaſter* Holidays. In the Part over them ſtood the Biſhop of *London*, and other Prelates; afterwards the Aldermens Ladies uſed to ſtand or ſit at a Window there.

Sermons in the Eaſter *Holidays at the* Spital.

It was for a long Time a Cuſtom, on *Good-Friday* in the Afternoon, for ſome learned Man, by Appointment of the Prelates, to preach a Sermon at *Paul's-Croſs*, treating of Chriſt's Paſſion; and upon the three next *Eaſter* Holidays, *Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday*, other learned Men, by the like Appointment, uſed to preach in the Forenoon at the ſaid *Spital*, to perſuade the Articles of Chriſt's Reſurrection: And then, on *Low-Sunday*, before Noon, another learned Man, at *Paul's-Croſs*, was to make Rehearſal of thoſe four former Sermons, either commending or reproving them, as to him (by Judgment of the learned Divines) was thought convenient: And, that done, he was to make a Sermon of himſelf; which in all were five Sermons in one. At theſe Sermons, ſo ſeverally preached, the Mayor, with his Brethren the Aldermen, were accuſtomed to be preſent in their Violets at St. *Paul*'s on *Good-Friday*, and in their Scarlets, both they and their Wives, at the *Spital* in the Holidays, except *Wedneſday* in Violet; and the Mayor, with his Brethren, on *Low-Sunday*, in Scarlet, at *Paul's-Croſs*. (See Page 298.) The Pulpit was broken down in the Grand Rebellion. Since the Reſtoration theſe Sermons are continued by the Name of the *Spital Sermons* at St. *Bride*'s, with the like Solemnity, on *Eaſter Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday*, every Year.

Touching the Antiquity of this Cuſtom: In the Year 1398, King *Richard* having procured from *Rome* Confirmation of ſuch Statutes and Ordinances as were made in the Parliament begun at *Weſtminſter* and ended at *Shrewſbury*, he cauſed the ſame Confirmation to be read and pronounced at *Paul's-Croſs*, and at St. *Mary Spital*, in the Sermons before all the People. *Philip Malpas*, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1439, the eighteenth of *Henry* VII. gave twenty Shillings by the Year to the three Preachers at the *Spital*. *Stephen Forſter*, Mayor, in the Year 1454, gave forty Shillings to the Preachers of *Paul's-Croſs* and *Spital*. The aforeſaid Houſe, wherein the Mayor and Aldermen ſat at the *Spital*, was built (for that Purpoſe) out of the Goods, and by the Executors of *Richard Rawſon*, Alderman, and *Iſabel* his Wife, in the Year 1488. In the Year 1594, this Pulpit, being old, was taken down, and a new one ſet up, the Preacher's Face turned towards the South, which was before towards the Weſt. Alſo a large Houſe (on the Eaſt Side of the ſaid Pulpit) was then built for the Governors and Children of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital to ſit in; and this was done out of the Goods of *William Elkins*, Alderman: But, within the firſt Year, the ſame Houſe decaying, and like to have fallen, was again, with great Coſt, repaired at the City's Charge.

On the left Hand of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, from the Gate, were certain Tenements of old Time, pertaining to a Brotherhood of St. *Nicholas*, granted to the Pariſh-Clerks of *London*, for two Chaplains to be kept in the Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalen*, near unto the *Guildhall* of *London*, in the twenty-ſeventh of *Henry* VI. The firſt of the Houſes towards the North, and againſt the Wall of the City, was ſome Time a large Inn or Court, called the *Wreſtlers*, from ſuch a Sign; and the laſt in the high Street, towards the South, was ſome Time alſo an Inn, called the *Angel*, from ſuch a Sign. Amongſt theſe ſaid Tenements was, on the ſame Street Side, an Entry or Court to the Common Hall of the ſaid Pariſh-Clerks, with Alms-Houſes, ſeven in Number, adjoining, for Pariſh-Clerks, and their Wives, their Widows, ſuch as were advanced in Years, and not able for Labour. One of theſe, by the ſaid Brotherhood of Pariſh-Clerks, was allowed ſixteen Pence the Week; the other ſix had each of them nine Pence the Week, according to the Patent thereof granted. This Brotherhood, amongſt other, being ſuppreſſed; in the Reign of *Edward* VI. the ſaid Hall, with the other Building there, was given to Sir *Robert Cheſter*, a Knight of *Cambridgeſhire*; againſt whom the Pariſh-Clerks commenced a Suit in the Reign of Queen *Mary*; and being likely to have prevailed, the ſaid Sir *Robert Cheſter* pulled down the Hall, ſold the Timber, Stone, and Lead, and thereupon the Suit was ended: The Alms-Houſes remained in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Hands.

Clerks Hall, and their Alms-Houſes, in Biſhopſgate ſtreet

Where *Croſsby-ſquare* now ſtands was antiently one great Houſe, called *Croſby-Place*, being built by Sir *John Croſby*, Grocer and Woolman, in Place of certain Tenements, with their Appurtenances, let to him by *Alice Aſhfield*, Prioreſs of St. *Helen*'s, and the Convent, at ninety-nine Years, from the Year 1466 to the Year 1565, for the annual Rent of eleven Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence. This Houſe he built of Stone and Timber, very large and beautiful, and the higheſt at that Time in *London*. He was one of the Sheriffs, and an Alderman in the Year 1470, knighted by *Edward* IV. in the Year 1471, and died 1475: So ſhort a Time enjoyed he this ſtately Building.

Croſby-Place.

What the Contents and Particulars of the Demiſes granted to *Croſby* by the Prioreſs were, may be underſtood by the Grant of *Croſby-Place*, and the Appurtenances, made by King *Henry* VIII. to *Anthony Bonvixi*, an *Italian* Merchant, *Rex omnibus*, &c. *Cum* Alicia Aſhfield, *&c.* Wherein are mentioned, firſt, the great Meſſuage or Tenement commonly called *Croſby-Place*, with a certain Venell, *i. e.* Lane or Paſſage, that extended in Length from the Eaſt Part of the ſaid Tenement, to the Corner or South End of a certain little Lane North, bending unto the Priory Cloſe: Alſo nine Meſſuages, ſituate and lying in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Helen*; whereof ſix were ſituate and lying between the Front of the ſaid Tenement, and the Front of the Ball-Houſe or Steeple aforeſaid, and the ſix Meſſuages mentioned before; together with a certain void Place of Land, ſituate in the ſaid Pariſh, extending in Length, toward the Eaſt, by the ſaid Meſſuage which which *Catharine Cateſby* formerly held, from the outward Part of the Plat or Poſt of the Bell-

Bell-Houſe, abutting upon the North Part of the ſaid ſix Meſſuages, and the *King's-ſtreet*, unto the Church-yard there, five Feet and an half Aſſize; and thence extending in Breadth toward the South, directly to a certain Tenement there, formerly in the Tenure of *Robert Smith*; and two Meſſuages more of the ſaid nine Meſſuages jointly, ſituate within the Cloſe of the Priory; of which one heretofore in the Tenure of the ſaid *Robert Smith*. And theſe were the Tenements and Appurtenances held of the Priory of St. *Helen*, by Sir *John Croſby*.

Richard, *Duke of* Gloceſter, *lodged at* Croſby-Houſe.

Richard, Duke of *Glouceſter*, and Lord Protector, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Richard* III. was lodged in this Houſe.

While his Nephew, *Edward* V. reigned, he here contrived his Plots, and here the Citizens came to him with the Profeſſions of their Love, and deſiring him to accept the Crown. See Page 210.

Since which Time, among other, *Anthonio Bonvice*, a rich Merchant of *Italy*, dwelled there; on whom King *Henry* VIII. beſtowed it, *Anno* 1542, with all belonging to it; as appears by the Copy of the Grant, running thus: *Sciatis*, &c. "Know ye, that we, of our ſpecial Grace, certain "Knowledge, and mere Motion, give and grant "unto the ſaid *Anthony Bonvice* the Reverſion "and Reverſions of the ſaid Meſſuage and Tene-"ment, with the Appurtenances, commonly "called *Croſby-Place*; and of all the ſaid Houſes, "Solars, Cellars, Gardens, Lanes, Meſſuages, "Tenements, void Places of Land, and all other "and ſingular Premiſes with the Appurtenances, "lying and ſituate in St. *Helen*'s, and Parcel of "the ſaid late Priory, *&c. Teſte Rege apud Weſt-"monaſt. 9 die Sept. Ann. Regni Reg. Henrici "Octavi* 34."

After him *German Cioll* dwelt here.

Then *William Bond*, Alderman, increaſed this Houſe in Height, with building a Turret on the Top thereof. He deceaſed in the Year 1576, and was buried in St. *Helen*'s Church. Divers Ambaſſadors have been lodged there; namely, in the Year 1586, *Henry Ramelius*, Chancellor of *Denmark*, Ambaſſador unto the Queen's Majeſty of *England* from *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*; an Ambaſſador of *France*, &c. Sir *John Spencer*, Alderman, purchaſed this Houſe, made great Reparations, kept his Mayoralty there, and afterwards built a very large Warehouſe near thereunto.

In the firſt of King *James* I. when divers Ambaſſadors came into *England*, Monſieur *de Roſney*, Great Treaſurer of *France*, with his Retinue, (which was very ſplendid) was there lodged; the Houſe then belonging to Sir *John Spencer*.

Within *Biſhopſgate* alſo, and very likely in this Houſe, were lodged the youngeſt Son of *William* Prince of *Orange*, Monſieur *Fulke*, and the learned Monſieur *Barnevelt*, who came from the States of *Holland* and *Zealand*.

Hence returning Northward, by the Weſt Side of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, we paſs over to the *South-Sea-Houſe*, a large, handſome Brick Building, coped with *Portland* Stone, at the North-Weſt Corner of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, which reaches backward into *Broad-ſtreet*; in which Ward the greateſt Part of it ſtanding, we ſhall defer our Account thereof till we treat of *Broad-ſtreet* Ward.

Greſham-College.

More Northward, about an hundred Yards, is *Greſham-College*, formerly the Dwelling-Houſe of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. who died in the Year 1579.

Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. a Merchant of *London*, Agent to Queen *Elizabeth*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, dated *July*, 1575, gave the *Royal-Exchange*, and all the Buildings thereunto appertaining, that is to ſay, the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Succeſſors, upon Truſt, that they perform as ſhall be declared, and the other Moiety to the Mercers, in like Confidence. See Page 256.

The Salaries, and other Bequeſts of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, are payable out of the Rents of the *Exchange*, and other Rents of Houſes belonging thereunto: But the exceſſive Charges in rebuilding the *Exchange*, by a Model which was ſhewn to, and approved by King *Charles* II. (which, ſome ſay, coſt not leſs than eighty thouſand Pounds) hath put the Company in Debt, and ſomewhat poſtponed the Payment of the Salaries.

The Will of Sir Thomas Greſham.

The Will was to this Tenor: "That one "Moiety of the Buildings of the *Royal-Exchange*, "with all Pawns, Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Meſ-"ſuages, Tenements, *&c.* Parcel of the ſaid *Ex-"change*, after the Expiration of an Indenture "Quadripartite, ſhould remain unto the Mayor, "Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, and to "their Succeſſors, upon Truſt, to perform cer-"tain Payments, and other Intents hereafter li-"mited; and the other Moiety to remain to the "Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of "the Mercers of *London*, and to their Succeſſors, "upon Truſt and Confidence, and to the Intents "hereafter mentioned. And when that one "Moiety of the ſaid *Exchange* ſhould come to "the ſaid Mayor and Corporation of the ſaid "City, they and their Succeſſors ſhall every Year "give and diſtribute, for the Suſtentation of four "Perſons, to be choſen by the ſaid Mayor and "Commonalty, qualified to read the Lectures of "*Divinity*, *Aſtronomy*, *Muſick*, and *Geometry*, "within his own Dwelling-Houſe, within the "Pariſh of St. *Helen*'s, in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, and "St. *Peter's the Poor*, the Sum of two hundred "Pounds; that is, to every of the ſaid Readers "the Sum of fifty Pounds, yearly, each, for their "Salaries and Stipends; to be paid at the Feaſt "of the *Annunciation* of St. *Mary* the Virgin, and "St. *Michael* the Archangel. And further, to "give and diſtribute the Sum of fifty-three "Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence, yearly, "unto eight Alms-Folks, whom the ſaid Mayor "and Commonalty, or their Succeſſors, appoint "to inhabit his eight Alms-Houſes in St. *Peter's "the Poor*, to every of them the ſaid Alms-Folks "the Sum of ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and "four Pence, to be paid at the four uſual Terms "in the Year. And that the ſaid Mayor and "Commonalty ſhould give and diſtribute, at the "Terms aforeſaid, to the Relief of the poor Pri-"ſoners in the Priſons known by the Names of "*Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *King's-Bench*, the *Mar-"ſhalſea*, and the *Compter* in *Wood-ſtreet*, fifty

" Pounds in Money, or other Proviſions and Ne-
" ceſſaries, *viz.* to every of the ſame five Priſons
" ten Pounds, at the four uſual Feaſts, or twenty-
" eight Days next after.

" And, as concerning the other Moiety, diſ-
" poſed to the Wardens and Commonalty of the
" Corporation of the Mercers, they and their
" Succeſſors, yearly, ſhall give and pay, to and
" for the Find and Suſtentation of three Perſons,
" by them from Time to Time to be choſen,
" and meet to read the Lectures of *Law*, *Phy-*
" *ſick*, and *Rhetorick*, within his ſaid Dwelling-
" Houſe, the Sum of one hundred and fifty
" Pounds; that is, to every of the ſaid Readers,
" for the Time being, the Sum of fifty Pounds,
" for their Salaries and Stipends, at the two uſual
" Times of the Year, *viz.* the *Annunciation* of the
" Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Michael*. And
" that the ſaid Wardens and Corporation of Mer-
" cers, and their Succeſſors, ſhall yearly beſtow
" and expend an hundred Pounds, at four ſeveral
" Times in the Year, in and about the Expences
" and Charges of a Feaſt or Dinner for the whole
" Company, to be had and made in the Mercers
" Hall, in the End of every their Quarter-Day,
" the Sum of twenty-five Pounds; and ſhall
" every Year give and diſtribute to the Relief of
" the poor Perſons and Priſoners in the Hoſpitals
" and Priſons known by the Name of *Chriſt* or
" *Chriſt's-Church*, lately *Grey-Friars*, in *London*,
" the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, near *Smithfield*,
" the *Spital* and *Bedlam*, near *Biſhopſgate*, the Ho-
" ſpital for the Poor in *Southwark*, and the
" *Compter* kept in the *Poultry*, fifty Pounds in
" Money, or other Proviſions and Neceſſaries for
" them; that is, to every the ſaid Hoſpitals and
" Priſons ten Pounds, at the four moſt uſual
" Feaſts, or within twenty-eight Days after,
" *&c.*

" And, as concerning his ſaid Manſion-Houſe,
" with the Gardens, Stables, and all and ſinglaur
" the other Appurtenances, *&c.* he willed and
" diſpoſed, that they ſhould remain, and the
" Uſe thereof be, to the ſaid Mayor and Com-
" monalty, and to their Succeſſors, and alſo to
" the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mercers;
" to have and to hold in common, upon Truſt
" and Confidence, that the ſame Mayor and
" Commonalty, and the ſaid Wardens and Com-
" monalty of the Mercers, and their Succeſſors,
" ſhall permit and ſuffer ſeven Perſons, by them
" to be elected and appointed, in Manner and
" Form aforeſaid, meet, and ſufficiently learned,
" to read the ſaid ſeven Lectures, to have the
" Occupation of all the ſaid Manſion-Houſe,
" Gardens, and all other the Appurtenances,
" *&c.* for them, and every of them, there to
" inhabit, ſtudy, and daily to read the ſaid
" ſeveral Lectures.

" And his Will was, that none ſhould be
" choſen to read any of the ſaid Lectures after
" being married, nor receive any Fee or Sti-
" pend appointed for the Reading of the ſaid
" Lecture."

It is to be noted, that all this was thus diſ-poſed and given only during fifty Years: Then after, the Will proceeds: " That moreover he " willed and diſpoſed, that if the ſaid Mayor " and Commonalty, and the ſaid Wardens and " Commonalty, before the End of the ſaid fifty " Years, to them in Form aforeſaid limited, " ſhould procure and obtain ſufficient and lawful " Diſpenſations and Licences, Warrant and Au-" thority had and obtained, ſhould have and " enjoy the ſaid *Royal-Exchange*, Meſſuages, " Shops, Pawns, Vaults, Houſes, and all other " the Premiſes, *&c.* for ever ſeverally, by ſuch " Moieties, Rates, and other Portions, and in " ſuch Manner and Form, as before was limited, " upon Truſt and Confidence, that they ſeve-" rally for ever ſhould do and perform the " Payments, Charges, *&c.* before limited and " expreſſed.

" And he required and charged the ſaid Cor-" porations, and chief Governors thereof, with " circumſpect Diligence, and without long De-" lay, to procure, and ſo to be done and obtained, " as they would anſwer for the ſame before Al-" mighty God. For if they, or any of them, " ſhould neglect the obtaining of ſuch Licence, " or Warrant, (which he truſted could not be " difficult, nor ſo chargeable, but that the Over-" plus of his Rents, and Profits of the Premiſes, " would ſoon recompence the ſame; becauſe to " ſo good a Purpoſe in the Commonwealth no " Prince or Council in any Age would deny or " defeat the ſame; and that if conveniently, by " his Will or other Conveyance, he might have " aſſured it, he would not have left it to be done " after his Death) then the ſame to revert to " his right Heirs, whereas he meant the ſame " to the Commonwealth. And then the Default " thereof ſhould be to the Reproach and Con-" demnation of the ſaid Corporations afore God." The Proving of this Will bore Date, *November* 26, 1579.

This noble Foundation of Learning Mr. *Stow* and Mr. *Strype* have given a brief Account of; and we ſhall add a few other Things, whereof they are ſilent. The Lady *Greſham* being dead, at whoſe Deceaſe the Salaries for the Lectures were to commence, from the Rents then growing out of the *Royal-Exchange* and the Manſion-Houſe of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, and the Lecturers being now to be ap-pointed, in the Year 1597; the Mayor therefore, Aldermen, and Commons, conſidering what a Truſt this was committed to them, thought fit to write Letters to the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, im-porting, " How that they might the better diſ-" charge the Truſt committed to them, both in " Conſcience, and in Regard of their own Credit, " as not doubting but the Eye of her Sovereign " Majeſty, her honourable Council, and all o-" ther of beſt Judgment throughout this Land, " would obſerve their Doings, with what Care " and good Diſcretion they performed this Duty, " being Matter of ſo great Importance to the " Church of God and this Commonwealth; and " that for themſelves, for Want of Judgment to " diſcern Men of moſt Sufficiency in the ſaid " Faculties, they might make Default, and com-" mit ſome Error in their Election; they thought " good therefore to derive their Choice from the " very Fountain, and in earneſt and hearty Man-" ner to crave the Help and Aſſiſtance of their " learned Judgments, and to entreat of them " the Nomination of two meet Perſons, being " unmarried, according to the Will of the Teſta-

" tor,

" tor, of beſt Knowledge in every Faculty of " thoſe four that were referred to the beſtowing " of the City; being alſo furniſhed with good " Utterance, and other meet and requiſite Parts " for the publick Profeſſion of the ſaid Arts; " whoſe ſeveral Names they prayed them to ſet " down, and ſend unto them, under the Signa- " ture of the Univerſity, that they might make " Choice of the fitteſt Perſons in every Faculty, " being aſſiſted by ſo many grave and learned " Judgments; wherein, as they ſhould perform " a ſpecial Part of their own Duty, ſo they " doubted not but that themſelves ſhould do a " good acceptable Work to Almighty God, " and bind them and the whole City in mutual " Reſpects, and good Correſpondence of like " Deſire to procure the Good, wherein they " might, of that Univerſity."

To the like Effect they directed their Letters to the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

Some of the Heads in *Cambridge* were jealous that theſe Lectures, being to be read in *London*, might be prejudicial to that Univerſity, in hindering many from coming thither to ſtudy the Sciences, and drawing them to *London*. This occaſioned Dr. *Jegon*, the Vice-Chancellor, to refrain for a little Time to nominate any, before he had acquainted the Lord *Burleigh*, their High Chancellor, with it, and had his Allowance for the doing it.

It is not known whether either of the Univerſities ſent ſuch Recommendations, but it is probable they never did, or at leaſt, that the firſt Choice was made without any Regard to them; for, at the firſt Election, two of the Profeſſors were choſen by Recommendations from the Court, namely, Dr. *Matthew Gwinne*, Profeſſor of *Phyſick*, and Dr. *John Bull*, Profeſſor of *Muſick*. The firſt, *viz.* Dr. *Gwinne*, had, by his Intereſt at Court, been ſent into *France*, Phyſician to Sir *Henry Unton*, Leaguer Ambaſſador to the King of *France* from Queen *Elizabeth*, and, after his Return, was deſigned to be made Phyſician to the Tower of *London*; but the firſt Election of the Profeſſors for *Greſham College* happening at that Time, the Lord *Thomas Egerton*, Baron *Elleſmere*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, recommended him, in two Letters, to the Mercers Company, to be choſen *Phyſick* Profeſſor, which they did accordingly; and he was about the ſame Time admitted Fellow of the *College of Phyſicians*. The other, Dr. *Bull*, *Muſick* Profeſſor, had for ſome Years been travelling into *France*, *Spain*, and *Germany*, as Mr. *Wood* tells us, in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, and, on his Return, was one of the Gentlemen of the Queen's Chapel, for four or five Years at leaſt, before the Election of the firſt *Greſham* Profeſſors; and as he was in the Service of the Court, and in the higheſt Eſteem there for his vaſt Knowledge in *Muſick*, it is very likely he had his Recommendation from thence.

This noble Gift was afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament, in the twenty-third of the Queen, and was intitled, " An Act for the " eſtabliſhing an Agreement between Sir *Henry* " *Nevyl*, Knight, and Dame *Anne Greſham*, Wi- " dow, for the better performing of the laſt " Will of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knight, deceaſed, " and for the Payment of his Debts." The Clauſe ratifying and confirming the Donation of the *Exchange* for the aforeſaid Lectures, was in theſe Words:

" And the Buildings in *London*, called the " *Royal Exchange*, and all Pawns, and Shops, " Cellars, Vaults, Meſſuages, Tenements, and " other whatſoever Hereditaments, Parcel of, " or adjoining to, the ſaid *Royal Exchange* in *Lon-* " *don*, ſome Time the ſaid Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s, " ſhall be to the ſaid Dame *Anne*, during her " Life; and, after her Deceaſe, the one Moiety " thereof to the Mayor, Commonalty and Ci- " tizens of *London*, by whatever ſpecial Name " or Addition the ſame Corporation is made " or known, and to their Succeſſors for ever; " and the other Moiety thereof to the Wardens " and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Mercers " of the City of *London*, that is to ſay, to the " Body and Corporation of the Company of the " Mercers of *London*, by whatſoever ſpecial " Name or Addition the ſame Corporation is " made, known, and to their Succeſſors, to the " good Uſes and Intents, in the ſaid Writing, " laſt Will and Teſtament, limited, or ap- " pointed."

So that theſe Lectures began after the Deceaſe of the Lady *Anne Greſham*, (which happened in the Year 1596) and ſo to continue for ever; whereupon the Lecturers were accordingly choſen and appointed to begin their Readings in *Trinity Term* 1597, which alſo they do at this Time perform. The Names of the firſt Profeſſors were *Anthony Wooton*, for *Divinity*, Dr. *Matthew Gwinne*, for *Phyſick*, Dr. *Henry Mountlow*, for the *Civil Law*, Dr. *John Bull*, for *Muſick*, *Edward Breerwood*, for *Aſtronomy*, *Henry Briggs*, for *Geometry*, and *Caleb Willis*, for *Rhetorick*, to the great Delight of many, both Learned and Lovers of Learning.

If the Truſtees did not take the Recommendations of the Univerſities to direct their Choice, yet they ſeemed to make their Methods and Cuſtoms the Pattern by which the *Greſham* Lectures were to be modelled; and accordingly the *Greſham* Profeſſors began, and ever performed their Lectures in a Method and Courſe in no material Point differing from the Univerſities; which appears to be altogether agreeable to the Intention of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who, as he founded Profeſſorſhips in the ſame Arts and Sciences as are in the Univerſities, muſt be ſuppoſed to deſign, that they ſhould be cultivated in the ſame Manner at *London*. Thus Sir *George Buck*, in his Treatiſe of the third Univerſity of *England*, namely, *London*, ſays, That all the Liberal Arts and Sciences are there profeſſed and taught, and that there are many and daily Lectures thereof read Particularly and Academically in *Greſham-College*; for which Reaſon, he afterwards ſtiles *Greſham-College* a little Univerſity, *Academiæ Epitome*. And beſides, That the Method of the Lectures themſelves, the Times of Reading them, and the Intervals between the Times of Reading, were, in a great Meaſure, conformable to the publick Lectures in the Univerſities, and in the ſame Manner performed when the *Greſham* Lectures were firſt inſtituted,

is beyond Contradiction plain, from the Concluſion of Dr. *Gwinne*'s ſecond Oration, read in *Greſham-College*, wherein he ſays, That the *Exerciſes, or Lectures, required of the Profeſſors in* Greſham-College, *are no other than what are required from the Profeſſors in the Schools and Lecturers in the Colleges in the Univerſities; and that as they, the Univerſities, had their Vacation Time and Receſſes between the Performance and Return of their Duty, ſo had* Greſham-College; *where the Lectures were read only at particular and appointed Times*; namely, when ſuch Exercifes are uſually performed in other the like Places: And that theſe uſual and cuſtomary Times of Reading were the Term-Times only, is plain from *Stow*; for it appears from the firſt Edition of his *Survey*, written the ſame Year that Dr. *Gwinne* read the aforeſaid Lecture, and not above ſeven Months after the firſt Lectures were read, that the firſt Profeſſors began their Lectures in *Trinity-Term* 1597. That every Lecturer had his particular Day in the Week, on which he was to read twice, once in *Engliſh*, and the other in *Latin*; and the ſame Practice appears to have been followed in 1603, from the ſecond Edition of the *Survey*, publiſhed by Mr. *Stow* himſelf, in that Year, improved, augmented, and carefully corrected; and it is as plain, that the ſame Practice continued in the Year 1618, from the third Edition, publiſhed by Mr. *Anthony Monday*; and in the Year 1633, from the fourth Edition publiſhed at that Time.

There were two Things, that thoſe who had the Care of this College, in order to the Settlement thereof, were buſy about; the one was in concerting, whether the Lectures ſhould be read in *Latin*, or *Engliſh*; the other, for the Regulation of the College with good Rules and Orders.

Concerning the former, it was much controverted, in which of the two Languages the Lectures ſhould be read: And there were two Papers of Reaſons aſſigned; one, Why the Lectures in *Divinity* ſhould be read in *Engliſh*, all, or Part; and the other, Why all the other Lectures ſhould be rather read in *Engliſh*, all, or Part: But the Judgment of learned Men differed, it ſeems, in this Point; ſome being for reading in *Latin*, ſome in *Engliſh*; the general Opinion was, That of the three Readings in the Week, the two former ſhould be in *Latin*, and the laſt in *Engliſh*.

The Reaſons given in the aforeſaid Papers were as follow:

I. Becauſe the Good that would enſue would be more publick.

And the Founder ſeemed to have a more ſpecial Reſpect to the Benefit of the Citizens, of whom few underſtood the *Latin* Tongue.

That there would be more Hope of Contribution from the Citizens for the perfecting this and other good Works, if they might be employed to the common Benefit of the People of the City.

That it would be leſs offenſive and damageable to the Univerſities, that this Reading be in *Engliſh*.

That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to whom the Ordering theſe Lectures was committed by the Will of the Founder, thought themſelves bound in Conſcience to provide that they might be read to the greateſt Profit.

That if they be read in *Latin*, ſome of the Learned might probably reſort to them, at firſt, for Novelty's Sake; but in a ſhort Time they would become ſolitary, and void of Auditors; whereby Occaſion would be taken to convert the Revenue to ſome other Uſes, or elſe to transfer the Lectures to the Univerſities; both which were contrary to the Founder's Meaning.

That the *Grecians* taught all Parts of Learning in their own Tongue; *Varro*, *Cicero*, and *Cæſar*, and other of the wiſeſt and learnedeſt of the *Romans*, laboured to have the like done in the *Latin*: That the vulgar Tongues at this Time, eſpecially the *Italian*, *French*, and *Spaniſh*, both tranſlate out of *Latin* and *Greek*, and write in their Languages all Parts of Learning; which hath much graced and benefited thoſe Countries.

And *Laſtly*, It will further the Eſtimation of Learning among the People, and will give them ſuch a Taſte of Learning as not to deſpiſe it, as the ruder Sort do; and make them withal to find their own Wants, and how neceſſary it is to have learned Men among them.

II. Reaſons why the *Divinity* Lecture ſhould be in *Engliſh*; viz.

That the former Reaſons make moſt for the *Divinity* Lecture.

That the Expoſition of the Texts of Scripture is fit for none more than the common People, who may and do miſtake many Places of Scripture: And when Points of Doctrine, which they hear but ſhortly and ſlightly handled in Sermons and ordinary Lectures, ſhall be ſoundly and largely delivered in *Engliſh*, with plain Proofs of the Truth of our Doctrine, and Diſproof of the Sophiſtry of the adverſe Party; hereby Knowledge will come to be well ſettled in the Minds of the People, in whom there is a great and general Want of it.

That many, able to underſtand *Latin* when they read it deliberately, will not be able to underſtand the Reader when he ſpeaketh it.

That it will be a good Means to beget a Reverence towards learned Miniſters, when *Divinity*, and the Study thereof, ſhall appear to be a greater and harder Matter than is apprehended by many; ſince many ſimple Men and Women take themſelves to be great Divines, upon meer Ignorance and vain Preſumption.

Recuſants, and other ſecret *Papiſts*, ſhall not be ſo eaſily able to ſhake the Faith, and diſquiet the Minds of unlearned People, who, for want of Grounds, are ſnared and confounded with ſubtle Arguments, as *Papiſts* furniſh themſelves withal.

That that falſe and dangerous Opinion, That the Difference between us and the *Popiſh* Church is about ſmall Trifles, and maintained by our Side for Contention rather than Conſcience ſake, may be found falſe and ſlanderous; and a true and grounded Deteſtation of *Popery* ſhall be bred in the Queen's Subjects Hearts.

That it may pleaſe God to make it a Means of the Converſion of ſome *Papiſts*, who, though they refuſe to be preſent at Sermons, yet peradventure,

The Divinity *Lecture.*

venture, will not ſhun altogether Scholaſtical Lectures.

If it be objected, That it will not be fit to have all Controverſies, or the Reaſons of both Sides made known to the People, it may be anſwered, That the Practice of the Adverſaries, who have contrived the Controverſies, and framed their Reaſons in the *Engliſh* Tongue, with as much Subtilty as they can, ſhew the Neceſſity of writing and reading Scholaſtically and Learnedly in *Engliſh*, that the People may be able to maintain the Truth profeſſed by Soundneſs of Reaſon.

There is a Collection of Rules prefaced in theſe Words: It is thought good by the "Mayor and Aldermen and Commons of the "City, and by the Maſter, Wardens, and "Company of the Mercers, to whom the Elec-"tion of the ſaid Profeſſors, and the good Go-"vernment of their ſaid College is wholly com-"mitted by the laſt Will of the ſaid Founder, "to deviſe and ſet down certain Ordinances for "the good Government of the ſaid College, in "Manner following."

But the Reader may obſerve, by what will be ſaid hereafter, that theſe Orders were never kept up to.

The firſt whereof was, for a Priority among the Profeſſors. This Priority to be in the Profeſſors of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Phyſick*, ſucceſſively; ſo that theſe three principal Readers be Preſidents in Succeſſion. The *Divinity* Reader to be next the Preſident. The other Readers, after the *Divinity* Profeſſor, to have their Place according to their Seniority within the College.

The Readers to lodge and common within the Houſe, as Collegiate Perſons.

Deputy Readers to be allowed by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Wardens of the Mercers.

A common Table, or ordinary Diet, to be kept by the Profeſſors, within the College, by a common Charge.

No Stranger to be entertained at their common Diet, above three Meals within one Month.

The publick Reading to be performed at five Terms; whereof the firſt to begin the *Monday* before *Trinity Term*, of the *Common Law*, and to continue for one whole Month, *viz.* the Space of thirty Days next enſuing; after which Term, a greater Vacancy and Intermiſſion is granted to them for their private Study and other Buſineſs, and for avoiding the Concourſe of People in the Heat of Summer. The ſecond Term to begin the firſt *Monday* in *September*, and to continue for a Fortnight. The third Term to begin the *Monday* before *Michaelmas* Term, and to end with the ſame Term. The fourth Term to begin the *Monday* next after the *Epiphany*, and to continue for two Months, *viz.* the Space of threeſcore Days. The fifth Term to begin the *Monday* ſeven-night after *Eaſter* Day, and to end with *Eaſter* Term.

The Divinity *Lecture.*

The *Divinity* Lecture to be read thrice every Week, twice in *Latin*, and once in *Engliſh*, between the Hours of eight and nine in the Forenoon, a whole Hour at a Time. The Lecture to be read in *Latin* for the Sake of Strangers (whereby the Memory of the Founder may be divulged) on *Mondays* and *Wedneſdays*. To be read in *Engliſh*, for the common Benefit of the People of the City, on *Fridays*. Which *Engliſh* Lecture may be the Effect of the two former *Latin* Lectures.

That the *Divinity* Reader employ his Time in handling Controverſies that concern the chief Points of Chriſtian Faith, eſpecially thoſe with the common Adverſary, the Church of *Rome*: And to endeavour to confirm the true Doctrine eſtabliſhed in the Church of *England*; and to bolt out the true State of each Controverſy, eſpecially drawn from the Council of *Trent*, and the late Writers of refined *Popery*; and to overthrow their falſe Opinions. Firſt, by Scripture; then by Conſent of Antiquity; and laſtly, by Schoolmen, and chief Writers of their own Side; not intermedling with domeſtick Queſtions, or inteſtine Differences, touching the Rites and Manner of Government of the Church.

The Law *Lecture.*

The *Law* Lecture to be read thrice every Week for an Hour; the two former in *Latin*, and the third in *Engliſh*, as a brief Recapitulation of the two former. The Days to be *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*.

This *Law* Lecture, conſidering the Hearers, for the moſt Part, are like to be Merchants, or other Citizens, not to be read, after the Manner of the Univerſity, upon any Text of the Civil Courſe, but to cull out ſuch Titles and Heads of Law, as beſt may ſerve to the good Liking and Capacity of the Auditory, and are more uſual in Practice; which may be handled after the Method of *Waſerbekius*, and certain others, by Definition, Diviſion, Cauſes, Effects, Contraries, *&c.* To which are added the Heads and Titles of ſuch Matters as were fitted for this Place and Auditory.

The Phyſick *Lecture.*

The *Phyſick* Lecture to be thrice every Week, *viz.* *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*, between the Hours of ten and eleven. The two firſt Lectures in the *Latin* Tongue, and the third in the *Engliſh*, as a brief Collection and Recapitulation of the two former.

And for the Matter of the ſaid Lecture, it is to be wiſhed, that the Reader follow *Fernelius*'s Method, by reading *Phyſiology*, then *Pathology*, and laſt *Therapeutick*; whereby the Body of the ſaid Art may be better imprinted by good Method in the ſtudious Auditors, rather than be disjointed, and delivered out of Order, by Expoſition of ſome Part of *Galen*, or *Hippocrates*.

The Aſtronomy *and* Geometry *Lectures.*

The *Aſtronomy* and *Geometry* Lectures to be read likewiſe, *viz.* either of them thrice every Week.

The *Geometrician* to read every *Trinity* Term, *Arithmetick*; in *Michaelmas* and *Hilary* Term, *Theorical Geometry*; and every *Eaſter* Term, *Practical Geometry*.

The *Aſtronomy* Reader to read, firſt, the Principles of the Sphere, and Theories of the Planets, *&c.* then to apply them to Uſe, by reading *Geography*, and the Art of *Navigation*, in ſome one Term of every Year. The Days for the *Aſtronomy* Lecture to be *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, between the Hours of two and three in the Afternoon. For *Geometry*, *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*, at the ſame Hour. The firſt Reading of the ſaid Lectures to be in *Latin*, the next in *Engliſh*, and ſo following in the ſame Order.

The Rhetorick *Lecture.*

The *Rhetorick* Lecture to be read thrice every Week, *viz. Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, for a whole Hour, in the *Latin* Tongue with a brief Recapitulation for one Quarter of an Hour in the *Engliſh*, between the Hours of ten and eleven in the Forenoon.

The Muſick *Lecture.*

The *Muſick* Lecture to be alſo read thrice every Week, *viz.* the *Theorick* Part, for Half an Hour in the *Engliſh* Tongue; and the *Practick* Part, by Concert of Voices, or of Inſtruments, the other Half Hour: The Days appointed to be *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*, in the Afternoon, between the Hours of three and four.

For the greater Comelineſs and Order, the Readers were obliged at their Lectures to appear with ſuch Hoods and Habits as are proper to their Academical Degree.

In this Manner theſe Lectures began to be read; and thus they continued, without any Interruption, till the dreadful Fire of *London* in 1666; when the *Exchange* of *London* being conſumed, this College was made Uſe of to ſupply the Want of Shops for the Inhabitants of the *Exchange*, and to be a Place for the Merchants to meet in. The City made Uſe of it for their Court and Chamber, and for other Publick Uſes. The Inner Court-Yard for the Meeting of the Merchants, until ſuch Time as the *Royal Exchange* could be re-built; alſo, the Galleries above the Court-yards without, and the Piazzas about the Inner Court, where the Merchants met, were all converted into Shops for thoſe who had been burnt out by the Fire of the *Exchange*. This Alteration did, for ſome Time, impede the orderly Courſe of the Reading the aforeſaid Lectures.

After which the Lectures were again renewed in the Manner they had before been practiſed; and thus continued till they had again been like to be interrupted in the Year 1699, thro' the Diſcouragement the Profeſſors met with from the Truſtees, who, under Pretence of a great Debt they had run into by re-building the *Royal Exchange* in the ſumptuous Manner it now appears, thought it good to ſtop the Profeſſors Salaries; but they, however, did not think this a ſufficient Reaſon to omit their Duty, and continued in the Diſcharge of it, notwithſtanding this great Difficulty they had to encounter with: The Particulars of which Matter were as follow:

The Profeſſors Salaries ſtopped by the Truſtees.

In the Month of *Auguſt* 1699, a grand Committee for *Greſham* Affairs was ſummoned to meet, and the Profeſſors directed to give their Attendance: When the Profeſſors came, the Committee acquainted them, that Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Gift had greatly run them into Debt; that the Expence of Re-building the *Exchange*, (to do which they were forced to take up great Sums of Money upon Intereſt) was ſo great, and the Income of the *Exchange* ſo ſmall, the Trade thereof being greatly fallen off, that the preſent Profits of the *Exchange* were leſs than the Intereſt of the Money borrowed to re-build it, whereby there was no Revenue left to maintain and ſupport the Uſes of Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Will; wherefore they were not in any Condition to pay the Profeſſors Salaries any longer, nor any more could be at any Expence in Repairing the College, tho' they had ever, before that, kept in conſtant Repair both the publick Rooms of the College, and the private Apartments of the ſeveral Profeſſors. The Profeſſors uſed all poſſible Endeavours, in the moſt reſpectful Manner, to prevail with the Truſtees to recede from theſe Reſolutions, but without Succeſs, 'till the following Year, when they were forced to apply to Counſel, to adviſe what proper Courſe to take to obtain Redreſs: The Counſel they applied to, were the then Attorney-General Sir *Thomas Trevor*, and Mr. *Henry Pooley*, to whom they gave a ſhort State of their Caſe, in Subſtance as follows:

Sir *Thomas Greſham*, by Will, made 1575, left one Moiety of the *Exchange*, &c. to the City of *London*, to the Intent that they perform certain Payments mentioned in his Will; and the other Moiety thereof to the Company of Mercers, on the ſame Confidence and Truſt: One of theſe Payments directed by the Will, was, that the City ſhould find four Lecturers in *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Aſtronomy*, and *Muſick*, for ever, and pay them yearly 50 *l.* a-piece. And that the Mercers likewiſe find three Lecturers, for ever, in *Civil Law*, *Phyſick* and *Rhetorick*, and pay them alſo 50 *l.* a-piece. As to his Manſion-Houſe, with the Gardens, Stables, and Appurtenances, *&c.* the Will directs the ſame to be and remain to the ſaid City and Company, upon Truſt and Confidence, that they permit and ſuffer the ſeven Readers aforeſaid there to inhabit, and have the Uſe thereof to ſtudy and read the ſaid Lectures daily. On the next Year, an Act of Parliament paſſed for the better performing this Will. The City and Company have accordingly enjoyed this Gift, and have nominated the Readers, paid the Salaries, and kept the College in Repair ever ſince, 'till of late, which they now refuſe to do; alledging, that they were at a vaſt Expence in Rebuilding the *Exchange*, and had borrowed vaſt Sums to do it, and that the Intereſt thereof being firſt paid, the clear Profits of the *Exchange*, &c. will not pay the Salaries and other Payments appointed. The Truſtees farther pretend, That the Ground Sir *Thomas* built the *Exchange* on was not his own Ground. On ſtating their Caſe after this Manner, the Profeſſors made theſe Queries, and received the following Advice:

The firſt Queſtion is, ſuppoſing they [the Truſtees] have borrowed Money to build, "Whether they, enjoying the Rents and Profits, "as they do, under the Will, ſo confirmed by "Act of Parliament, and the Act for Rebuilding "the City, not appointing in what Manner the "*Exchange* ſhould be re-built, are not in all "Events to pay the ſeven Salaries, and the other "Charities yearly, and whether they can be "now admitted to controvert the Title to the "Ground upon which the *Exchange* was built?"

I conceive this City ſhall not now be admitted to controvert Sir Thomas Greſham's *Right to the Ground on which the* Exchange *is built; and I conceive no extravagant or extraordinary Expences which the City may have been at in Building the* Exchange *more ſumptuouſly than needful, only for their own Grandeur and Magnificence, ſhall be allowed to them to ſink the Rents in Diſappointment of the Lecturers, and other Charities. The neceſſary Charges of Re-building, in ſuch a Manner*

as to make it anſwer a Rent ſufficient to anſwer the Charities, muſt be allowed; and if, after ſuch an Allowance, the reſt of the Profits will not be ſufficient to anſwer the Charities, I conceive the City ought to account for all the Rents and Profits from the Death of Sir Thomas Greſham, *that ſo the Surplus of Profits may be applied to make up the Deficiency that now is.*

The ſecond Queſtion is, "Whether the ſeveral Readers ſhall bring in a Bill in *Chancery* for "Performance of the Will in their own Names, "and for their Salaries only? or, Whether in "the Name of the Attorney-General, at their "Relation for the Payment of their Salaries, and "the other Charities in the Will?"

I conceive it is moſt proper to bring the Bill in the Attorney-General's Name, at the Relation of the Lecturers, &c.

May 17, 1700. HENRY POOLEY.

Upon this Advice, the Profeſſors, who ſtill ſought the Truſtees to give them Redreſs, without running to Extremities, but could not prevail, filed a Bill in *Chancery* againſt the Truſtees in *Michaelmas* Term, 1700. This Information was in Subſtance as follows: "That Sir *Thomas* "*Greſham* did, in the Reign of the late Queen "*Elizabeth*, at his own Charge, build and erect "in the City of *London* a Building, which "was, by the ſaid Queen, called the *Royal* "*Exchange*: That by his laſt Will, made 1575, "he left one Moiety of the ſaid *Exchange*, &c. "to the City of *London*, and the other Moiety "thereof to the Company of Mercers, upon "this ſpecial and expreſs Truſt and Confidence, "and to the Intent that they ſhould perform "the Payments, and other Intents, in that "his laſt Will appointed to be done and performed." *Then the Bill recites the ſeveral Payments of Salaries and other Charities mentioned in the Will, and proceeds:* "That the "Overplus of the Rents and Profits of the Premiſes, above all the Payments thereout appointed to iſſue by the ſaid Will, would ſoon "abundantly recompence ſuch Charge and Trouble as the Truſtees ſhould be at: And as to "his Manſion-Houſe, now commonly called "*Greſham-College*, he gave that, and all the "Appurtenances thereto belonging, to the ſaid "City and Company, to have and to hold, upon "this expreſs Truſt and Confidence, that they "ſhould permit the ſaid ſeven Lecturers to have "the Occupation of all his ſaid Manſion-Houſe, "*&c.* for them, and every of them, there to inhabit, ſtudy, and read, *&c.* That the ſaid "Truſtees did pay the ſaid Salaries and other "Charities, until the twenty-fifth Day of *March*, "1699; but, ſince that Time, have ſtopped "further Payment, whereby the Salaries of the "Profeſſors are in Arrear from the ſaid twenty-fifth "of *March* 1699, to the preſent *October* 1700, altho' Application has been ſeveral Times made "of late to the Truſtees for the Payment of the "ſaid Salaries; and when the Performance of the "Founder's Will has been earneſtly preſſed upon "them, the Anſwer was, *There was no Money "to make good the ſaid Salaries*, &c. on which "Pretence the Truſtees do abſolutely refuſe to "perform the Will of the ſaid Teſtator, by paying the ſaid Salaries, but do convert the Rents "and Profits of the Premiſes deviſed to them to "their own reſpective Uſes; and their Pretence "for this Want of Money, is, *That the* Royal "Exchange, *and other Appurtenances deviſed to "them in the ſaid Will, were burnt in the Fire of* "London; *that they re-built the ſame at a vaſt "Expence, borrowing Money for that Purpoſe; "and that the Incomes and Profits ariſing from "the* Exchange, *thus re-built, do not anſwer "the Money that was borrowed to rebuild the "ſame.* Altho' this was true, the ſame ought "not to prejudice the Payment of the ſaid Salaries, *&c.* for that there was no Neceſſity "for them to expend ſuch vaſt Sums in outward "Magnificence; and beſides, they had, for above "an hundred Years, enjoyed all the Rents and "Profits of the Premiſes, being a very great Revenue, much above the ſaid Payments charged "on the ſame: Beſides, had not the Truſtees "thought it for their Advantage, and ſo had refuſed to re-build the ſame, ſubject to the "Truſts and Payments in the Teſtator's Will, "ſome other Ways and Means would have been "found out and provided for the Re-building, without defeating the ſeveral Payments "appointed; and of this the Truſtees are ſo "ſenſible, that they have, ever ſince the Fire of "*London*, continued to pay the ſame, and "but lately, as is afore ſet forth, ſtopped Payment; and for ſome farther Colour to make "this Stop, do pretend, that, *by a late Act of "Parliament for the Relief of Orphans*, &c. *the "Revenues of the City are appropriated to anſwer "for ever a Fund of* 8000 l. *a Year, to pay theſe "Orphans Debts*, &c. which is only a Pretence "to defeat the Founder's Will, ſince this Act "cannot affect the Salaries due to the Profeſſors, "*&c.* for that not the whole Benefaction of Sir "*Thomas Greſham*, but only the Surplus of it, "after paying the Uſes of the Will, can be called "or taken to be Part of the Revenue of the City. "And ſo bent are the Truſtees to defeat the Will "of the Teſtator, that, tho' by his ſaid Will "his Manſion-Houſe is expreſly appointed for "the Habitation of the ſaid ſeven Readers, yet, "to force the Readers from thence, they have let "the ſaid Houſe run to Ruin, and refuſe to repair, "and keep in Repair, the ſame. All which Refuſal of Paying the Salaries, *&c.* and of Repairing the Manſion-Houſe, is againſt all Equity and good Conſcience, and directly againſt "the Will and Meaning of the Teſtator aforeſaid, and a Breach of the Truſt repoſed by the "ſaid Will in them. To the End, therefore, "that the ſaid Truſtees may anſwer the Premiſes, and be decreed to make good the Salaries, "*&c.* and to pay the Arrear, and put the ſaid "Manſion-Houſe, and keep the ſame, in Repair, the Lord Chancellor is prayed to grant "his Writ of *Subpœna* to the Truſtees, commanding them perſonally to appear, *&c.*"

The Conſequence of Filing this Bill was, That not long after the Truſtees met, and directed the Profeſſors to attend, and at their Meeting ordered the Payment of one Year's Salary, telling them, That they would in convenient Time diſcharge

charge the remaining Part of the Arrear, whereupon all Proceedings in *Chancery* were ſuſpended. The Truſtees ſaid, likewiſe, That they had a Propoſal to make for the mutual Advantage both of the Truſtees and Profeſſors, to which they deſired the Concurrence of the Profeſſors: Which Propoſal was to bring a Bill into Parliament for the Re-building *Greſham-College* into a Square (to be let out for Rent, for the Uſe and Advantage of the Truſtees) and Providing Houſes more commodious for the Profeſſors than the Lodgings they now enjoy; and to this Propoſal all the Profeſſors, ſave one, gave their Conſent; and accordingly the Bill was brought into the Houſe of Commons in 1701, and carried there; but, at the ſecond Reading in the Houſe of Lords, it was rejected, upon the Petition of Dr. *Robert Hooke*, *Geometry* Profeſſor, who had before denied his Conſent to it. The Contents of this intended Act of Parliament were as follow: In the Preamble it ſets forth, "That the *Royal Exchange* "was given to the Truſtees, in Truſt, to pay out "603 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* That this *Exchange* "was burnt down in the great Fire of *London*, and ſo no Revenue left to pay the "annual Charge. That the Truſtees re-built "the *Exchange* at the Expence of 80,000 *l.* or "thereabouts, and the Truſtees loſt thereby "more than 2000 *l.* yearly, the Trade of the "*Exchange* decreaſing, and many of the Shops "ſtanding empty, altho' conſiderable Abate-"ments have been made to encourage Tenants. "That *Greſham-College* is grown old and ruinous, "and the Repairs thereof have been very expen-"ſive; but the ſaid College ſtanding upon a "conſiderable Quantity of Ground, and great "Part of it lying waſte, good Improvement may "be made by Re-building it. That the Truſ-"tees and Profeſſors are agreed upon a Scheme "of Building ſeven convenient Houſes for the "Lecturers, and a publick Hall, and likewiſe "Alms-Houſes in a more airy and convenient "Place for the Alms-Folks.

A Bill for Re-building Greſham College *brought into Parliament.*

"Wherefore they pray, that it may be enact-"ed, That it may be lawful to pull down the "old College, *&c.* and to convert the Mate-"rials to their own Uſe, and alſo to let and "diſpoſe all, or any Part of the Ground belong-"ing to the ſaid College, except ſuch Part as "the Lecturers Houſes and Hall are agreed to "be built upon. Provided, however, that the "Lecturers Houſes and Hall be built in the "Manner ſpecified, and that all thoſe new "Buildings be liable, together with the *Royal* "*Exchange*, &c. in the firſt Place, and before "all other Charges, to the Payment of the Uſes "of Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Will, and that all "the Arrears due to the Lecturers, *&c.* be fully "paid, clear of all Taxes, either now aſſeſſed, "or to be ever hereafter aſſeſſed; and that no "Stoppage ſhall be made of the ſame Payments "for the future, on Account of Re-building the "*Exchange*, or otherwiſe howſoever; and that "the Truſtees ſhall ſupport, maintain, and re-"pair, at their own Coſts and Charges, the ſaid "Lecturers Houſes, *&c.* as often as Occaſion "ſhall be; and that the Truſtees ſhall on any "Vacancy of a Lecturer, for the future, come "to a Choice within two Months."

The Bill being thus loſt in the Houſe of Lords, upon the Petition of Dr. *Hooke*, the *Geometry* Profeſſor, the Truſtees were much offended, and therefore went no farther in clearing the Arrears due to the Profeſſors, than the above-mentioned Payment of the Year's Salary, and laid aſide this Project of Re-building till the Death of Dr. *Hooke*, which happened within a Year or two after; ſoon after which, the Truſtees again reſumed their Deſign of bringing their Bill into Parliament, as hoping now for better Succeſs, when the main Oppoſer of it was dead; and then again they deſired the Profeſſors Conſent and Concurrence, which they readily had; and accordingly, in the Year 1703-4, they brought into the Houſe of Lords the ſame Bill as before, where it paſſed, but with the following Clauſe added: "Provided always, that no Perſon ſhall "hereafter be capable of being choſen a Lectu-"rer upon any Vacancy, except he be a Gradu-"ate in one of the Univerſities of this Kingdom." There was likewiſe added a Penalty to the Bill, namely, "That the Truſtees ſhould be obliged "and required to build theſe Houſes, Hall, and "Alms-Houſes, for the Lecturers and Alms-Folks, "within five Years from the paſſing of this Act, "upon the Penalty of 2000 *l.* to be forfeited to her "Majeſty, her Heirs, or Succeſſors, *&c.*" But when this Bill came down to the Houſe of Commons, Exception was taken to this Clauſe, and the Bill, being on that Account rejected, hath never ſince been attempted again in Parliament.

Bill for Rebuilding the College again brought into Parliament.

Thrown out again.

In the Year 1706, ſome Perſons in Office, in the Pariſhes of St. *Helen*'s and *Broad-ſtreet*, did, contrary to all Cuſtom and Uſage, aſſeſs and tax the ſeveral Apartments of the Profeſſors as diſtinct Houſes; whereas the whole ſeven Lodgings (all which, as was well known, were only the ſingle Manſion-Houſe of Sir *Thomas Greſham*) had been before taxed but as one Houſe: They likewiſe endeavoured to bring the Profeſſors into the Poors Rates, and other parochial Taxations, to ſubject their Salaries to the King's Taxes, and to lay other ſuch-like Hardſhips upon them; nothing of which had ever before been ſo much as demanded of them. The Profeſſors abſolutely refuſed to comply with any of theſe Demands, and by proper Appeals, and other Methods, got themſelves diſcharged from theſe Impoſitions. The Pariſh-Officers finding themſelves diſappointed, and not able to leſſen their own Charges, by laying Part of them on the Profeſſors, grew angry, and ſought to give all the Moleſtation and Trouble they could to them; for which Purpoſe they employed Perſons of mean and baſe Condition perpetually to attend the Lectures, not to reap any Advantage thence, or even to ſatisfy any Curioſity, but to obtain Matter for Calumny or Complaint, and to give Notice if any blameable Omiſſion ſhould happen: And theſe Perſons Behaviour was ſuitable to the Deſign they were ſent to purſue, being always tumultuous and rude, and ſometimes abuſive to ſome of the Profeſſors, during the Time of their performing their Duty. The Profeſſors might have taken juſt Exception to ſuch an Audience, or have refuſed to read to Perſons ſo unqualified as they were: However, they never omitted their

their Lectures on this Account, but continued in the conſtant Diſcharge of their Duty, to the Diſappointment of their Adverſaries, who wanted nothing more than a juſt Occaſion of Complaint; but as they could find no Neglect in the Profeſſors of their real Duty, they had Recourſe to an imaginary one, demanding of the Profeſſors to read Lectures on Holidays; nay, of the *Divinity* Profeſſor to read on *Sundays:* This they afterwards carried ſo far, as to inſiſt on Lectures every Day in the whole Year. The Profeſſors refuſing Compliance with theſe Demands, their Adverſaries had Recourſe to Clamour and Noiſe; they printed Repreſentations and Advertiſements, that ſuch Lectures were to be read on ſuch Days, namely, on Holidays, when they knew no Lectures would be read, and paſted theſe up and down in the moſt publick Places, and by other Means diſperſed them, and thus drew many Strangers thither, who being diſappointed, and not knowing the Uſage and Cuſtom of the Place, were drawn in to join with them in their unreaſonable Clamours: And among theſe were ſeveral Perſons of good Faſhion and Education; ſuch, whoſe Attendance might have been a Credit and Reputation to the Profeſſors, had they not fallen into the Prejudices before-named, and with great Zeal joined in the groundleſs Demand of Lectures every Day in the Year, inſtead of the known Duty of Reading them only in the Term Times. The Profeſſors, refuſing to depart from what had been ever the Cuſtom of the College, were menaced with Complaints to be made to the Committee for *Greſham* Affairs; and if Redreſs was not to be had there, of farther appealing to the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. And to make theſe Complaints more effectual, and to purſue them with greater Vigour, the Complainants ſelected a Number from among themſelves, to meet and conſider how to carry on theſe Deſigns; at which Meetings they diligently went thro' the Founder's Will, to ſee if any thing was omitted that they could charge the Profeſſors with, and there finding the Expreſſion of, *Studying and Reading daily*, they fixed upon this laſt Word, and obſtinately contended that nothing elſe was, or could be meant by it, than every Day in the Year; they likewiſe found Fault with the cuſtomary Hour of Reading, (two o'Clock) as unſeaſonable for them to attend, it falling at the Time of their Dinner. This was the Original and Progreſs of their Complaints, which they carried on farther, by uſing great Induſtry to get Hands to an Inſtrument, ſetting forth theſe Grievances, in order to be preſented to proper Authority to obtain Redreſs; and accordingly Petitions were delivered in to this Effect, both to the Court of Aldermen, and Grand Committee for *Greſham* Affairs.

The Profeſſors proved, by ſufficient Authorities, That from the firſt Inſtitution, to the preſent Time of the Diſpute, theſe Lectures were read only in Term Times. The firſt Author mentioned for Proof hereof, was Dr. *Gwinne*, in his *Orationes Duæ*; he was, as is before obſerved, choſen Profeſſor of Phyſick at the firſt Election, and was directed to begin his Lectures in *Trinity* Term 1597. The ninth Lecture that he read is printed, and bears this Title: *Prælectio nona, cum reſumerentur Lectiones poſt Natalitia. The ninth Lecture, read when the Time of Reading came on again after* Chriſtmas. The Profeſſors obſerved, from this Citation, that Dr. *Gwinne* beginning his Lectures in *Trinity* Term 1597, and his ninth Lecture coming after *Chriſtmas*, in *January*, that is, in *Hilary* Term 1597-8, he could only have read in the Term Times: For juſt as in the then preſent Year 1706, ſo in that Year 1597, there would fall three *Saturdays* (which are the *Phyſick* Lecture Days) in *Trinity* Term, and five *Saturdays* in *Michaelmas* Term, ſo that he read eight Lectures only in 1597; there being juſt eight *Saturdays* within thoſe Terms, and no more; and conſequently the ninth Lecture muſt fall on the firſt Reading Time after *Chriſtmas*; that is, on the firſt *Saturday* in *Hilary* Term in 1597-8, exactly, as he ſays it did, in the Inſcription of his Lecture juſt now quoted. To this evident Proof the Profeſſors added the Citations from the other Parts of Dr. *Gwinne*'s Book.

The next Author the Profeſſors cited, was Mr. *Stow*, whoſe Survey was written in the Year 1598, the very Year after the firſt Inſtitution of theſe Lectures; and he ſays, *Page* 57, *Line* 32, of his firſt Edition, as he does alſo in the ſecond Edition, corrected and amended by himſelf, and publiſhed in the Year 1603, *Page* 76, *Line* 5; *Theſe Lectures are read Daily*, Sundays *excepted, in the Term Time, by every one on his Day*, &c. and from thence they inferred, That the Words to *read Daily*, in the Founder's Will, might be either underſtood in the Senſe of the Univerſities before-mentioned, or elſe in this of Mr. *Stow*, That *each Lecturer ſhould read on his particular Day aſſigned him in the Week*; that ſo the Auditors, who had a Mind to attend any particular Science, might know on what Day to come, and not be diſappointed.

The next Author was Sir *George Buck*, in his Treatiſe *concerning the three Univerſities of* England, annexed to *Stow*'s Chronicle, and dedicated to the Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke*, printed in the Year 1612, within fifteen Years of the Founding the Lectures; and he ſays, *Page* 980, *Line* 35, *And theſe Lectures*, viz. *in* Greſham College, *muſt be read only in the Term Time.*

The next Author mentioned, was the Editor of the third Edition of *Stow*, *Anthony Monday*, which he publiſhed in the Year 1618, one and twenty Years after the Founding of the Lectures, and he ſays, *Page* 123, *Line* 26, *That their Lectures were read daily in the Term Times.* The Profeſſors obſerved, That this Author had been ſix and twenty Years one of the City Servants, in ſundry Employments, had Encouragement from the whole Court of Aldermen, and Orders for the Peruſal of whatever Helps he wanted, and that this Work was by them approved when finiſhed, which coſt him twelve Years Time in compiling; that therefore, he neither wanted Means of Knowledge, nor refuſed Induſtry for the obtaining it.

The next Author was Dr. *Holdſworth*, who was choſen *Divinity* Profeſſor in *Greſham-College* in 1630, thirty-three Years after the firſt Inſtitution; and his *Divinity* Lectures were publiſhed

in 1661, by Biſhop *Pearſon*. Dr. *Holdſworth* tells his Auditors, *It was three whole Months ſince his laſt Reading*. Again, *That thoſe Lectures had been omitted for theſe three Months*. Again, he concludes his Lecture with telling them, *He ſhould not read till that Day three Weeks, becauſe the following* Monday *was a State Holiday, and the* Monday *after that a Church Holiday*. At the End of another Lecture, he ſays, *He is ſorry he is forced to break off abruptly in his Diſcourſe, which muſt be the Work of the next Term*. And again, he refers his Audience, for the Remainder of the Argument, to the *next Term:* And more to the ſame Purpoſe. And this Author continued *Divinity* Profeſſor for nine or ten Years, with the greateſt Applauſe. The next Author was *Howell's Londinopolis*, who publiſhed his Work in 1657, ſixty Years after the firſt Inſtitution; and he ſays, *Page* 21, *Line* 29, *Theſe Lectures are to be read every Day in the Week in Term Time*. The Profeſſors were ready with Proof, that likewiſe ever ſince the Reſtoration the Lectures were only read in the *Term Time*; and, among other Inſtances of this Practice, they had the Example of the moſt celebrated Dr. *Iſaac Barrow*, who was choſen *Geometry* Profeſſor in *Greſham-College* in the Year 1662, being at the ſame Time Fellow of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge:* All the while he continued *Geometry* Profeſſor in *Greſham-College*, he was Fellow of *Trinity*; and as he read his Lectures in *Term Times* in *Greſham-College*, ſo, in the Vacation Times, he went down to *Cambridge*, and attended his Duty and Fellowſhip there. But this, and the reſt of their Proofs thereof, were not produced before the Committee, becauſe the Petitioners were willing to allow, that *Termly Readings* only had been the Cuſtom and Practice in *Greſham-College* ever ſince the Reſtoration.

When the Profeſſors had given in this Proof, they obſerved, that the Argument by them offered was of the ſtrongeſt Nature, becauſe it proved, that reading the Lectures *(in Term Times only)* was the original Practice enjoined by the firſt Truſtees, taken up by the firſt Profeſſors, and followed by their Succeſſors in all Times; that therefore this Practice could be no Corruption crept in by Degrees, either thro' the Sloth of the Profeſſors, or the Connivance of the Truſtees, but was founded in, and continued by, the full and free Approbation or Conſent of both. They argued farther, That the firſt Truſtees and Profeſſors could not poſſibly be ignorant of that Expreſſion in the Founder's Will, that ſays, *The Profeſſors are to inhabit, ſtudy, and read daily*; becauſe that Part of the Will is, at all Elections, read to the Perſons elected, in the Preſence of the Electors; and, if ſo, it was not conceivable that the firſt Truſtees could underſtand the Word *Daily*, in the Senſe of the Petitioners, to mean every Day in the Year, ſince they were ſo deſirous of diſcharging their Conſciences faithfully, as their Letter before mentioned ſhews them to be; it is hardly poſſible they could ſit down quiet and unconcerned, when they ſaw the firſt Profeſſors begin and continue to read only in Term Time, in direct and open Violation of the Founder's Will; much leſs could they ever have been brought to give their Direction, or even Conſent, that they ſhould do ſo; nor can it be believed, that, had the firſt Profeſſors thus underſtood the Word *Daily* to mean, they could ever have began and continued a Practice directly contrary to their Duty, unleſs they be ſuppoſed to have been Men of the moſt profligate and ſhameleſs Character poſſible, the very Reverſe of which they had, as is before ſeen of Dr. *Gwinne*, and might eaſily be proved of the other ſix. In the Concluſion, the Profeſſors brought in the Books they cited, in order to ſubmit their Citations to Examination, and then called on the Petitioners to ſhew ſo much as one Proof or Evidence to the contrary.

The Petitioners, who had in their Plea and in their printed Papers aſſerted, that at the original Inſtitution the Profeſſors read every Day in the Year, and, amongſt theſe Profeſſors which they aſſerted did thus read, had named Dr. *Gwinne* and Dr. *Holdſworth*, &c. and had, with all Aſſurance, ſaid, that their printed Works intimated as much, (the direct contrary to which is true); and had farther laid down, that the Interruption of theſe every Day Readings was owing to the Civil War Time, to the great Sickneſs, or to the Fire of *London*, thought fit no longer to inſiſt on theſe Pretences, but fell to vilify and depreciate the Characters of the Authors quoted. Mr. *Stow*, they ſaid, might eaſily be convicted of Falſhood and Miſtake, even in what he writes concerning this Matter; his Authority was never admitted in any Cauſe or Court; he and the others were antiquated Authors. As for Dr. *Holdſworth*, he ſpoke in his own Cauſe, and might be convicted of Partiality, *&c.* And this laid the Profeſſors under a Neceſſity of doing a needleſs Work, of juſtifying the Reputation of Mr. *Stow*, which, till that Time, had never been queſtioned; and the rather, becauſe one or two of the Committee ſpoke with Contempt of him, as an old, neglected, uſeleſs Author. The Profeſſors referred themſelves to Dr. *Nicholſon*, then Dean, and afterwards Biſhop of *Carliſle*; who gives the following Character of Mr. *Stow* and his Book, in his *Hiſtorical Library*, then printed in *Octavo*, but ſince, in 1714, in *Folio*. He ſays, *Page* 18, "*John Stow* wrote and publiſhed "*A Survey of* London.—The whole is collected "out of our beſt Hiſtorians and moſt authentick "Records, and diſcovers a great deal of Induſtry "and Accuracy in the worthy and honeſt Au-"thor." And again, he ſays, *Page* 72, "In-"duſtrious *John Stow* deſerves to be remembered "with Honour: He was a Member of the Mer-"chant-Taylors Company in *London*, and a "ſpecial Benefactor to that City, in enquiring "after and preſerving its Antiquities and Re-"cords. He travelled thro' a good Part of "*England* in Search after the Manuſcript Hiſto-"rians, in the Libraries of our Cathedral "Churches, and was very exact and critical in "his Collections, and ſpent above forty Years in "theſe Studies. He always proteſted, (and we "may take his honeſt Word for it) that he never "was ſwayed by Favour or Fear in any of his "Writings; but that he had impartially, to the "beſt of his Knowledge, delivered the Truth. "This good Opinion the greateſt of our Hiſto-

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"rians ſeem to have of him, ſince even Sir "*Francis Bacon*, and Mr. *Cambden*, (not to "mention others of leſs Repute) have bold-"ly taken ſeveral Things upon his ſingle "Credit."

As to the next Author, Sir *George Buck*, quoted by them, he was not only a Man of Credit, but of Quality, being both one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, and alſo Maſter of the Revels: This his Work he delivered to the Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke*, and dedicated it to him, leaving the Manuſcript to be diſpoſed of at his Lordſhip's Pleaſure. The Lord Chief Juſtice was ſo well ſatisfied of his Integrity and his Ability, that he himſelf directed the Printing it, giving his Allowance for its Publication, and under his Hand giving his ſpecial Commendation and Approbation of it, as of a Work worthy the publick Light.

What Character Mr. *Monday*'s Work, which was the next Author quoted, deſerves, is mentioned before. The Profeſſors on this Head took Notice, how ſtrange a Thing it was to make the Antiquity of theſe Authors an Exception to their Teſtimony, becauſe their being old Authors gave their Evidence the greateſt Strength, ſince they wrote of Things within their own Knowledge, and of Times in or very near to which themſelves lived.

The next Author who was quoted by the Profeſſors was Dr. *Holdſworth*, a Man of the ſtricteſt Virtue and moſt unſullied Reputation, though, at Random, his Character was excepted againſt, as is ſaid before, by the Petitioners. He was, as the eminent Biſhop *Pearſon* tells us, the moſt celebrated Preacher of his Time, being Miniſter of St. *Peter's Poor* in *Broad-ſtreet*, to which Liveing he was preferred in 1623 or 1624. He was a moſt faithful Paſtor of his Pariſh, and a moſt conſcientious Man; inſomuch that, when the great Sickneſs happened in 1625, he refuſed to go into the Country, as moſt others did, but lived in his Pariſh, and conſtantly viſited the Sick, deſpiſing the Contagion, and preferring the Diſcharge of his Duty to the Safety of his Perſon. In the Year 1630 he was, without making any Intereſt, or uſing any Solicitation, (ſo great was his Reputation) choſen *Divinity* Profeſſor in *Greſham-College*, of which he was a great Ornament nine or ten Years. He was a Perſon that ſo exactly adhered to his Duty, and ſo fearful of acting in the leaſt againſt his Conſcience, that, in the Beginning of the Rebellion, he was ſequeſtered, plundered, and impriſoned four Years in the Tower, after which Time he was releaſed; in every Part of his Life being of an unblameable Carriage and a moſt holy Converſation. In ſhort, he was, as Biſhop *Brownrig* aſſures us, a moſt excellent Preacher, a moſt faithful Interpreter of Scripture, a Contemner of Riches, a moſt charitable Man, of ſtrict Morals, and one of a moſt holy Life. This was the Character of thoſe Men, whom the Petitioners repreſented as Men of no Weight, of no Principles, nay, of Falſhood and Partiality.

From thus ſupporting the Characters of the Authors cited by them, the Profeſſors proceeded to juſtify themſelves, as to the other Parts of the Charge againſt them. As to the not reading on Holidays, they inſiſted on their ſuperior Obligation to attend their Duty at Church, as alſo on the perpetual Practice of the Univerſities, and of all their Predeceſſors, who never read Lectures on Holidays; an early Proof of which is found in Dr. *Holdſworth*, who ſays, as is before mentioned, *He ſhould not read till that Day three Weeks, becauſe the following* Monday *was a State Holiday, and the* Monday *after that a Church Holiday*. And in this Matter the Truſtees were ſo far ſatisfied, that, in their Order, preſently to be mentioned, they did not comply with the Petitioners in this Point, in directing Lectures to be read on Holidays. As to the not reading in broken Weeks, the Profeſſors juſtified that from the Practice likewiſe of their Predeceſſors; and alſo produced Letters from both the Univerſities, proving, that the *Divinity* Profeſſor always opened the Term. As to the laſt Part of the Complaint, the Unreaſonableneſs of the Hours, the Profeſſors were indifferent whether they remained the ſame, or were altered.

After both the Petitioners and Profeſſors were withdrawn, the Truſtees, after a long Debate, made an Order, dated *October* 4, 1706; the Preamble of which declares, "That Application had "been made by ſeveral Citizens and others, in "Relation to the Lectures at *Greſham-College*, ſet-"ting forth, That the ſaid Lecturers did not "duly perform their Readings in Term Time, "for that if any Term did not begin on a *Mon-"day*, that was taken for a broken Week, and "no Lecture that Week; and, in like Manner, "if any Term did not end on a *Saturday*, that "was taken for a broken Week, and no Lecture "performed; whereby the Inhabitants of this "City, and others, were much hindered of the "Benefit which they might reap by the ſaid "Lectures. Wherefore they do order and direct, "That, for the future, thoſe Lectures ſhall be "performed, by the ſeveral Profeſſors, on ſuch "Days of the Week as they now read in their "ſeveral Sciences, at four Terms in every Year, "as followeth, *viz.* the firſt Term to begin the "*Monday* before *Michaelmas* Term of the Com-"mon Law, and to end with that Term; the "ſecond Term to begin the *Monday* before *Hilary* "Term, and to end with that Term; the third "Term to begin the *Monday* Se'nnight after "*Eaſter-Day*, and to end with *Eaſter* Term; the "fourth Term to begin the *Monday* before *Trinity* "Term, and to continue for one whole Month, "*viz.* twenty-eight Days: And farther, it is "ordered by the Committee, That the ſaid "Lecturers do begin to read their ſeveral "Lectures at Nine of the Clock in the Fore-"noon, and Three in the Afternoon, preciſely."

This Order likewiſe ſets forth, that it was made after conſulting the Founder's Will, and Articles that were made ſoon after the Truſt came to the City and Company. The Profeſſors complied with this Order, with Reſpect to the broken Weeks and Hours of Reading; but, finding the Order direct them to read out of the Term, contrary to all Cuſtom and Uſage, and this alſo by

Virtue

Virtue of ſuch Articles or Orders as were never looked upon to have any legal Authority or Force, they went to Counſel, and were adviſed not to charge themſelves with any new Duties, nor ſubmit to the Authority of ſuch Articles, as they had good Reaſon to believe were never duly ſigned or legally ratified: Wherefore the greateſt Part of the Profeſſors drew up a Paper, and waited on Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*, the Chairman of the Committee, with it, which was as follows:

Reaſons why the Profeſſors have not, in all Points, complied with the Order of the Honourable Committee, dated October 4, 1706.

"*Firſt*, We are, at our being choſen into our "reſpective Places, directed to perform our "Duty, according to the Cuſtom and Practice "of the Place.

"*Secondly*, We are able to give unqueſtionable "Proof, that the Cuſtom has been, without any "Interruption, to read only in Term Time; "and, ſince it has been ſo, we are adviſed to be "be very careful how we charge ourſelves, or our "Succeſſors, with unneceſſary Burthens.

"*Thirdly*, We are informed, that the Ground "upon which this Order to read out of Term is "founded, is taken from ſome Articles which "were never legally ratified, or admitted as le-"gally ratified, either by the then Truſtees or "Profeſſors.

"We therefore, that our Compliance with "this Order might not be looked upon as al-"lowing of the Authority of thoſe Articles, and "ſo ſubject us to the reſt of them, which, when "under Conſideration, appeared unreaſonable "both to yours and our Predeceſſors, have re-"jected it."

The Profeſſors had made Application to obtain an Order to examine theſe Articles in the Original in the Committee's Books, but could not obtain Leave ſufficiently to inſpect them: However, when they came to the Lord-Mayor with the afore-mentioned Reaſons why they could not comply wholly with the late Order of the Truſtees, they offered likewiſe to give in to the Committee their Exceptions to the Legality and Validity of theſe Articles or Orders, in Subſtance as follows:

Firſt, They had this to offer, namely, That none of their Predeceſſors ever acknowledged the Validity of theſe Articles, or owned the Obligation of them, becauſe they, from the Beginning, acted quite otherwiſe than theſe Articles direct. The Articles direct, that the Profeſſors ſhall read three Times in each Week, and that on three diſtinct Days in the Week: But it has been proved, that, from the very Beginning, the Profeſſors never have read otherwiſe than twice in the Week, and that both Times on the ſame Day. Again, the Articles direct, that the Profeſſors ſhould live and diet at a common Table, to be kept at a common Charge: But the Profeſſors never had any ſuch common Table, as Dr. *Gwinne* ſays, in his afore-mentioned Book; where, ſpeaking of the Profeſſors living together, he ſays, They live not together ſo as to have Commons at one Table. And as their Manner of living together was altogether different from what theſe Articles direct, ſo alſo was their Method of reading their Lectures; for none of all the Profeſſors Lectures, that have ever yet appeared in Print, have followed the Method directed by theſe Articles. The Articles ſay, that the *Phyſick* Profeſſor ſhall follow the Method of *Fernelius*, by reading *Phyſiology*, then *Pathology*, and, laſtly, *Therapeutics*; but Dr. *Gwinne*, the firſt *Phyſick* Lecturer, read upon the Aphoriſms of *Hippocrates*; and Dr. *Winſlow*, who was choſen in 1616, eight Years after Dr. *Gwinne*, read *Anatomical* Lectures only. The ſame Difference may be ſeen between what theſe Articles direct the *Divinity* Profeſſor, and what Method Dr. *Holdſworth* followed in his *Divinity* Lectures, before quoted; and ſo between what the Articles direct the *Geometry* Profeſſor, and what Method Dr. *Barrow* and Dr. *Hook* followed in their Lectures, now printed: From all which it is plain, that the Profeſſors altogether neglected the Direction of theſe Articles or Orders, as well in the Method of their Reading, as in the Manner of their Living, and therefore could never believe them to have any obligatory Force, or be of any Authority whatſoever.

Secondly, The Profeſſors had this farther Conſideration to offer, That theſe Articles were ſo far from being legally ratified, that they were never duly conſidered, being not ſo much as even conſiſtent with themſelves. For Inſtance, when they ſpeak of the Times of all the Profeſſors Readings in general, they make five Terms of Reading; but, when they ſpeak of the particular Profeſſors Times of Reading, they make but four Terms of Reading: But farther, they enjoin what it is impoſſible the Profeſſors ſhould comply with, becauſe the Amount of their Incomes could never defray the Expence that their Profeſſorſhips muſt put them to, if the Directions of theſe Orders be complied with, ſince fifty Pounds apiece is the whole of their Salaries, out of which it is impoſſible to ſupport themſelves, their private Servants, and likewiſe publick ones, for the Hall, the Kitchen, and Cellar, and, farther, for an hoſpitable Entertainment for Strangers; all which Expences theſe Articles direct: And, beſides the *Muſick* Profeſſor's Proportion to this Charge, he muſt, according to theſe Orders, be ſingly at the Expence of ſeventy-five publick Concerts every Year of Vocal or Inſtrumental Muſick; which, if properly performed, would ſo far exceed the Salary of one Profeſſor, that it would hardly be ſupported by the Income of all ſeven. Again, a farther Proof that theſe Articles are not authoritative, might be taken from hence; that whereas the Profeſſors at every one of their Elections have the Founder's Will, ſo much of it as concerns them, read over to them, to which they give their ſolemn Promiſe to conform themſelves; ſo, if they were obliged to any Compliance with the Directions of theſe Articles, that Part of them that concerns the common Duties of all the Profeſſors, as well as what belongs to the particular Duty of each Profeſſor, would at leaſt be read to them, if not a Copy thereof be directed to be given them, at their Elections; but, inſtead thereof, the Profeſſors, tho' they ſometimes applied to the Truſtees for Liberty to in-

ſpect

London Work-houſe.

ſpect them carefully, have never been able to obtain Leave for a diligent Examination of them; theſe Articles then, to be ſure, would never be kept from their Knowledge, if their Compliance with them was at all expected as Part of their Duty. But, laſtly, The Profeſſors were ready to appeal to the Truſtees, whether they had not (at a former Meeting ſome few Years before, at which were preſent many of the Truſtees, and the Profeſſors, living in 1706) themſelves diſowned the Authority of theſe Articles. The Truſtees, not many Years before, held a grand Committee within *Greſham-College*, in the *Muſick* Profeſſor's Lodgings, about the Affair of rebuilding the College; at which Meeting, upon ſome Diſcourſe then ariſing, Part of theſe Articles were directed to be read; whereupon the Profeſſors then preſent aſked of the Truſtees, whether theſe Articles had ever been ſigned by all the firſt Profeſſors, or whether they were legally ratified by the firſt Truſtees? To which the Truſtees anſwered, Not that they knew of; but ſaid, that they were produced as Papers that were very antient. And this was the Subſtance of what the Profeſſors had to except againſt theſe pretended Orders.

The Reſult of all theſe Complaints and Hearings ended in a fair Juſtification of the Profeſſors. The Truſtees, not long after, made an Order, that the Profeſſors Salaries ſhould be conſtantly paid them one Year under another, without troubling the Committee from Time to Time for particular Orders. And, in the Year 1719, upon the Profeſſors petitioning, that the Year's Arrear then remaining might be diſcharged, the Truſtees, after ſome Debate, came to a Reſolution, that, tho' the *Exchange* brought them in Debt, yet that ſhould not tend to the Prejudice of the Profeſſors, but the Inconvenience thereof lie on the City and Company of *Mercers*; wherefore they then ordered the immediate Payment of the ſaid Arrear, and that the future Payments ſhould be made regularly, as they became due.

The Names of the preſent Profeſſors (*A. D.* 1755) are, on

Monday, in *Divinity*, JOHN BRIDGEN, A. M.
Tueſday, in *Civil Law*, WILLIAM MACE, F. R. S.
Wedneſday, in *Aſtronomy*, WILLIAM COKAYNE, A. M.
Thurſday, in *Geometry*, WILLIAM ROMAN, LL. B.
Friday, in *Rhetorick*, JOHN WARD, LL. D. and F. R. S.
Saturday, in *Phyſick*, HENRY PEMBERTON, M. D. and F. R. S. in *Muſick*, CHARLES GARDNER.

London Work-houſe.

Without the Gate, at the South-Eaſt Corner of *Half-moon-alley*, is a large and commodious Brick Building, called the *London-Workhouſe*, which, by its Conſtitution, is partly an Hoſpital, and partly an Houſe of Correction.

This Foundation is commonly aſcribed to an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Year 1662; but, without any Diſparagement to ſo good a Deſign, we more properly and truly may carry the Incorporation of this Houſe backwards to the Year 1649, as the Reader may be convinced from the following authentick Piece, communicated by a learned Clergyman of the Church of *England*:

An Act of the Commons of England *in Parliament aſſembled, for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, and the Puniſhing of Vagrants, and other diſorderly Perſons, within the City of* London *and Liberties thereof: Whereby is conſtituted a Corporation, or Body Politick, conſiſting of a Preſident, Deputy, Treaſurer, and Aſſiſtants, for the due ordering and putting in Execution the ſaid Act.*

An Act of the Commons of England, *for eſtabliſhing the* London *Workhouſe.*

" Whereas the Neceſſity, Number, and In-
" creaſe of the Poor is very great within the City
" of *London* and Liberties thereof, for want of
" due Proviſion for their Relief and Employ-
" ment, and thro' Neglect of the due Execu-
" tion of ſuch Laws and Statutes as have been
" formerly made; for Remedy whereof, and for
" the better Execution of the Laws and Statutes
" heretofore made in this Behalf, and for the
" further Redreſs of the Miſchiefs intended to be
" hereby remedied, be it enacted by this preſent
" Parliament, and by the Authority of the ſame,
" and it is hereby enacted, That from henceforth
" there be and ſhall be a Corporation within the
" ſaid City of *London* and Liberties thereof, con-
" ſiſting of a Preſident, Deputy to the Preſident,
" a Treaſurer, and fifty-eight Aſſiſtants; whereof
" the Lord-Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time
" being to be the Preſident, and ten of the ſaid
" Aſſiſtants to be of the Aldermen of the ſaid
" City for the Time being, and the other fifty to
" be Freemen and Inhabitants of the ſaid City,
" choſen out of the ſeveral Wards of the ſaid
" City, two out of every Ward reſpectively; and
" that Sir *John Wollaſton*, *Iſaac Pennington*, *Thomas*
" *Atkin*, *Thomas Andrews*, *Samuel Avery*, *John*
" *Bide*, *Thomas Vyner*, *Rowland Wilſon*, *Chriſtopher*
" *Pack*, and *John Dethick*, Aldermen of the ſaid
" City, ſhall be the firſt ten Aldermen of the
" preſent Aſſiſtants, and that *Francis Waterhouſe*
" ſhall be the preſent Deputy to the Preſident;
" and that *Maurice Gething* ſhall be the preſent
" Treaſurer; and that *James Ruſſel*, *Richard Glyd*,
" *William Jeſton*, *Tempeſt Milner*, *William Kendall*,
" *Toby Liſle*, *Edmund Whitwell*, *John Cock*, *Robert*
" *Mead*, *William Bromwich*, *John Everett*, *John*
" *Jones*, *John Bellamy*, *John Babington*, *Richard*
" *Garforth*, *Robert Tichbourne*, *John Perrin*, *Tho-*
" *mas Bromfield*, *Samuel Moyer*, *Dierich Haſt*, *Ri-*
" *chard Coyſh*, *Nicholas Corſellis*, *William Pennoyer*,
" *Chriſtopher Loaves*, *Lawrence Steel*, *Richard Floyde*,
" *Thomas Jenner*, *Lawrence Brinley*, *Rice Buſh*,
" *Thomas White*, *Benjamin Blundell*, *Thomas Daw-*
" *ney*, *Abraham Babington*, *Jacob Jurin*, *Edward*
" *Odling*, *Thomas Brightwell*, *James Story*, *John*
" *Berriſford*, *William Wyberd*, *Richard Waring*,
" *John Dodd*, *Walter Lee*, *Harman Sheaf*, *John*
" *Fletcher*, *Owen Rowe*, *Mark Hilſley*, *John Stone*,
" and *Clement Ireton*, Citizens of *London*, ſhall be
" the other Aſſiſtants; and that the ſucceeding
" Deputy and Treaſurer ſhall from henceforth,
" and from Time to Time, be eligible by the ſaid
" Corporation, or any ſeven or more of them,
" yearly, on the twenty-fifth Day of *June*, or
" within twenty-eight Days then next following;
" and ſhall have hereby Power and Authority,
" and are hereby authorized, at any Time or Times,
" upon juſt and reaſonable Cauſe, to amove the

" ſaid Deputy and Treaſurer for the Time being,
" or either of them, from their Places; and
" upon ſuch Removal, or Death of them or
" either of them, to elect one other Deputy and
" Treaſurer, or either of them, into the ſaid Place
" or Places reſpectively: And that ſuch five of
" the ten Aldermen (being Aſſiſtants) as the
" Common Council of the City of *London* think
" fit, ſhall fall off or be amoved yearly, on the
" ſaid twenty-fifth Day of *June*, or within twenty-
" eight Days after; and that other five Aldermen
" ſhall be yearly elected by the ſaid Common
" Council, on the Day and Time aforeſaid, to
" be Aſſiſtants in the Place of ſuch as ſhall ſo
" fall off or be amoved: And that ſuch twenty-
" five of the other Aſſiſtants as the ſeveral Wards
" reſpectively ſhall think fit, ſhall likewiſe fall off
" or be amoved yearly, on the ſaid twenty-fifth
" Day of *June*, or within twenty-eight Days
" after: And that twenty-five other Perſons ſhall
" be yearly elected, within the Time aforeſaid,
" by the Inhabitants of every Ward reſpectively,
" to be Aſſiſtants in the Places of ſuch as ſhall
" die or be amoved as aforeſaid: And that the
" firſt Choice of all the ſaid Aſſiſtants ſhall be
" made upon the twenty-fifth Day of *June*, in
" the Year of our Lord God 1650, or within
" twenty-eight Days then next following. And
" it is further enacted, by the Authority afore-
" ſaid, That the ſaid Preſident, Deputy, Trea-
" ſurer, and Aſſiſtants for the Time being, ſhall
" for ever hereafter, in Name and Fact, be one
" Body Politick and Corporate in Law, to all
" Intents and Purpoſes, and ſhall have a perpe-
" tual Succeſſion, and ſhall be called by the Name
" of the Preſident and Governors for the Poor
" of the City of *London* and Liberties thereof,
" and ſue or plead, or be ſued and impleaded,
" by the Name aforeſaid, in all Courts and
" Places of Judicature within this Nation; and
" by that Name ſhall and may, without Licence
" in Mortmain, purchaſe or receive any Lands,
" Tenements, or Hereditaments, not exceeding
" the yearly Value of two thouſand Pounds, of
" the Gift, Alienation, or Deviſe of any Perſon
" or Perſons, who are hereby, without further
" Licence, enabled to give the ſame, and any
" Goods, Chattels, or Sums of Money whatſo-
" ever, to the Uſe, Intent, and Purpoſe hereafter
" limited and appointed: And the ſaid Corpora-
" tion, or any ſeven of them, ſhall have hereby
" Power and Authority from Time to Time to
" meet and keep Courts, for the Ends and Pur-
" poſes in this Act expreſſed, at ſuch Time and
" Place as ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Preſident
" or his Deputy; who are hereby required, upon
" Deſire of any four of the ſaid Corporation, at
" any Time, to cauſe a Court to be warned ac-
" cordingly; and ſhall have hereby Authority,
" from Time to Time, to make and appoint a
" Common Seal for the Uſe of the ſaid Corpo-
" ration. And it is further enacted, by the Au-
" thority aforeſaid, That it is and ſhall be lawful
" to and for the ſaid Preſident and Governors of
" the ſaid Corporation for the Time being, or
" any two of them, from Time to Time, to ap-
" prehend, or cauſe to be apprehended, any
" Rogues, Vagrants, ſturdy Beggars, idle and
" diſorderly Perſons, within the ſaid City and
" Liberties, and to cauſe them to be ſet and kept
" to Work; and ſuch of them, as by any former
" Statute are declared to be Rogues, to be duly
" puniſhed by putting in the Stocks or Whip-
" ping, as they ſhall find Cauſe; and ſhall alſo
" have Power to diſpoſe of them to their Places
" of Birth, or laſt Abode, as the Caſe, according
" to the Laws and Statutes in that Caſe pro-
" vided, ſhall require: And alſo that it ſhall
" be lawful for the ſaid Preſident and Governors,
" or any two of them, to apprehend, or cauſe to
" be apprehended and kept at work, all ſuch
" other poor Perſons and Baſtard Children, and
" other poor Children able to work, and inha-
" biting within the ſaid City and Liberties, who
" are chargeable to any Pariſh, or have not ſuf-
" ficient to maintain themſelves; and, in Caſe
" of their Refuſal ſo to work, that then it ſhall
" and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Preſident
" and Governors, or any ſeven of them, to
" puniſh, or cauſe to be puniſhed, as Vagrants,
" ſuch Perſons ſo refuſing to work. And be it
" further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid,
" as well for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, as for the
" better Execution of Juſtice within the ſaid City
" and Liberties, that all and every the Aldermen
" of the ſaid City, who have performed and
" paſſed, or may hereafter perform and paſs, the
" Office of Sheriff of *London*, at the End of his
" and their Sheriffalty, and during ſuch Time as
" he and they ſhall continue Aldermen, taking
" the Oath of a Juſtice of Peace appointed by
" Parliament, which the Mayor, Recorder, or
" either of them, hereby have Power to ad-
" miniſter unto them, ſhall be hereby a Juſtice
" of Peace to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever,
" and ſhall and may from henceforth do and
" execute accordingly within the ſaid City, and
" Liberties thereof, without any other Commiſ-
" ſion, any Law, Statute, Cuſtom, or Uſage
" in any wiſe to the contrary notwithſtanding.
" Provided always, That no Seſſions of the Peace
" ſhall be holden and kept within the ſaid City
" and Liberties, without the Preſence or Ap-
" pointment of the Mayor or Recorder, and the
" Preſence of three or more other Juſtices of
" the Peace of the ſaid City for the Time being.
" And be it further enacted, by the Authority
" aforeſaid, That, in regard of the great Inequa-
" lity of the ordering and relieving of the Poor
" through the different Abilities of the ſeveral
" and reſpective Wards in the City of *London*,
" and Liberties thereof, the ſaid Corporation,
" or any ſeven of them, ſhall be hereby authorized,
" with Conſent of the Common Council of the
" ſaid City, to divide the ſeveral Wards, with the
" Poor and Stock to them belonging, into four
" equal Parts and Proportions, for the more
" effectual and indifferent Relief of the Poor,
" and the avoiding future Differences and Diſſen-
" tions between the rich and poor Pariſhes. And
" it is enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, for
" the better Relief of impotent aged Perſons, and
" others not able to work, and fit to be relieved,
" and for the employing of the other Poor, as
" aforeſaid, within the ſaid City and Liberties,
" and providing all Things for the Execution of
" the Work intended by this Act; That if the
" ſaid Preſident and Governors ſhall certify their

" Want

" Want and Defect, either of a preſent Stock " for the Foundation thereof, or for Supply " thereof for the future, and what Sum and " Sums of Money they think fit for the ſame, " under their Common Seal, to the Common " Council of the ſaid City, that thereupon the " ſaid Common Council are hereby authorized " and required, from Time to Time, to ſet " down and aſcertain ſuch competent Sum or " Sums of Money for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, " and the ſame to proportion out upon the ſeve- " ral Wards as they ſhall think fit; and that " thereupon the Aldermen, Deputy, and Com- " mon-Councilmen of every Ward, or the greater " Number of them, ſhall have Power and Au- " thority, and are hereby required, equally and " indifferently, according to the Proportion ap- " pointed for the ſeveral Wards as aforeſaid, to " tax and rate the ſeveral Inhabitants within the " ſaid reſpective Wards; with which Tax if any " Perſon or Perſons ſhall find him or themſelves " grieved, as ſuppoſing the ſame to be unequal, " he and they ſhall and may make their Com- " plaint known to the Juſtices of the Peace at " the next open Seſſions, who ſhall take ſuch " final Order therein, as in like Caſes is already " by the Law provided. And it is further " enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That it " ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid " Preſident and Governors, upon Taxations and " Diſtributions made, as aforeſaid, the ſame be- " ing made known to them by the ſaid Alder- " dermen or Deputy of the ſaid ſeveral Wards, " by their Certificate in Writing under their " Hands, to make Warrants under the Hands " of them, or any two of them, to be directed " to any one or more of their Officers, to de- " mand, gather, and receive, of every Perſon " and Perſons, ſuch Sum and Sums of Money " as ſhall be aſſeſſed upon them, by Virtue of the " Taxations and Contributions aforeſaid; and, " for Default of Payment within ten Days after " Demand made thereof, or Notice in Writing " left at the Dwelling-Houſe or Lodging of every " Perſon ſo aſſeſſed, to levy the ſame by Diſtreſs " and Sale of the Goods of every ſuch Perſon, " and, after Satisfaction made, to reſtore the " Surpluſage to the Party ſo diſtrained. And " it is further enacted, by the Authority afore- " ſaid, That the aforeſaid Corporation, or any " ſeven Perſons, Members thereof, or the ſaid " Deputy and Treaſurer for the Time being, " or one of them, together with one or more of " the Aldermen of the ſaid City, Members of " the ſaid Corporation, ſhall and may, within " the ſaid City and Liberties, do and execute in " every Reſpect, for the better carrying on of this " Work, ſuch Thing or Things, Act or Acts, " as is allowed and appointed by any Law or " Statute to be done and executed by any one or " more Juſtice or Juſtices of Peace of the ſaid " City, or of any County within this Realm, for " and concerning the Relief and Employment of " the Poor, and the Puniſhment of Vagrants, " and other diſorderly Perſons, and the ſetting " and keeping them to work within the ſaid City, " and Liberties thereof; and to put in Execution " any Law or Statute now in force, touching " binding out poor Children Apprentices, for " the Relief of the Poor, puniſhing Rogues and " Beggars, and for effecting the Remedies hereby " intended. And it is enacted, by the Authority " aforeſaid, That the ſaid Preſident and Gover- " nors, or any ſeven of them, ſhall have Power " from Time to Time to make and conſtitute " Orders and By-Laws, for the better relieving, " regulating, and ſetting the Poor on work, and " the apprehending and puniſhing of Rogues, " Vagabonds, and Beggars within the ſaid City " and Liberties, that have not wherewith honeſtly " to maintain themſelves, and for other the Mat- " ters aforeſaid: Provided the ſaid Orders and " By-Laws ſhall, from Time to Time, be pre- " ſented to and allowed by the Common " Council of the ſaid City, and by three or more " of the Juſtices of the upper Bench, Common " Pleas, and Barons of the Exchequer. And it " is further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, " That the Treaſurer of the ſaid Corporation for " the Time being ſhall once in every Year, " yearly, between the twenty-fourth Day of *June* " and the twenty-ninth of *September*, or oftner, if " Need require, give a true and perfect Account " in Writing of all the Receipts, Charges, and " Diſburſements in and about the Premiſes, unto " the Auditors for the Time being, appointed for " taking the Accounts of the Chamberlain and " Bridge-maſters of the ſaid City, and the ſaid " Account to remain in the Cuſtody of the " Chamberlain of the ſaid City. And it is en- " acted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That an Or- " dinance made this preſent Parliament, the ſe- " ſenteenth Day of *December*, 1647, and every " Clauſe and Thing therein contained, concern- " ing any Proviſion and Relief for the Poor of " *London*, and the Liberties thereof, be and are " hereby made null and repealed. And it is en- " acted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall " and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Preſident " and Governors, or ſeven of them, to make " Enquiry for and after any charitable Gift or " Grant heretofore given and appointed, or here- " after to be given and appointed, to and for the " Maintenance and Relief of the Poor within the " ſaid City, and Liberties thereof; and to act and " proceed thereupon, for diſcovering and reform- " ing the Miſemployment thereof, in ſuch Man- " ner as any Commiſſioners for charitable Uſes " may do by Virtue of the Statute of 43 *Eliz.* " *Cap.* 4. And that the ſaid Preſident and Gover- " nors ſhall and may, by themſelves, or ſuch as " they ſhall appoint under their Common Seal, " freely, and without Fees, ſearch in any Courts " or Offices for any Records or Evidences, for " the Diſcovery of any Matter or Thing concern- " ing the ſame. And it is further enacted, That " the ſaid Preſident and Governors, or any twenty " or more of them, being aſſembled together, " ſhall have hereby Power to chuſe and entertain " all ſuch Officers and others, as ſhall be needful " to be employed in and about the Premiſes, and " them, or any of them, from Time to Time to " remove, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe; and, upon the " Death or Removal of them, or any of them, " to chuſe others in their Places, for the carrying " on of this Work, and to make and give ſuch " reaſonable Allowances unto them, or any of " them, out of the Stock and Revenue belonging " to

" to the ſaid Corporation, as they ſhall think " fit. And it is enacted by the Authority afore- " ſaid, for the further Relief and employing of " the ſaid Poor within the ſaid City, and Liber- " ties thereof, That the ſaid Preſident and " Governors, or any ſeven of them, ſhall " have hereby Power to erect one or more " Workhouſe or Workhouſes for receiving, re- " lieving, and ſetting the Poor to Work, and " one or more Houſe or Houſes of Correction, " as they ſhall think fit, for puniſhing of Rogues, " Vagabonds, and Beggars. And it is further " enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if, " upon any Action, Suit or Plaint, to be com- " menced or proſecuted by any Perſon or Per- " ſons, in any Court whatſoever, againſt the " ſaid Preſident and Governors, any of the ſaid " Juſtices of the Peace hereby authorized, or " any of them, or any Perſon or Perſons for " doing or executing any Thing by their or " any of their Order, Warrant, Command, or " Direction, or coming in to their or any of " their Aid or Aſſiſtance, in, about, or con- " cerning the Premiſes, the Defendant or De- " fendants may plead the general Iſſue of not " guilty, and ſhall and may give the ſpecial " Matter in Evidence: And if, upon Trial of " the Cauſe, it ſhall appear the ſaid Defendant " or Defendants did act or do the Matter in " Queſtion by virtue of this Act, or that the " Matter of Fact, whereupon the Iſſue is join- " ed, was done in any other County, than " where the ſame Fact is laid to be done; that " in ſuch Caſe the Jury that ſhall try the ſame " ſhall find the Defendant or Defendants, in " every ſuch Action, Plaint, or Suit, not " guilty; and if, in any Action, Plaint, or " Suit, the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs become non- " ſuit, or ſuffer any Diſcontinuance thereof, or " Verdict ſhall paſs againſt him or them, that " in every the ſaid Caſes the Defendant or De- " fendants ſhall have double Coſts, and all " other Advantages and Remedies, as in other " Caſes where Coſts by the Laws of this Realm " are given to Defendants. And it is further " enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all " Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and all other " Officers and Miniſters of Juſtice, ſhall be " aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid Corporation, " or any of them, and unto all ſuch Officers " as ſhall be imployed by them, for the better Ex- " ecution and Performance of the ſaid Service."

And this at the Reſtoration had been found ſo good and uſeful an Inſtitution, that, upon further Application of the City to Parliament for the more effectual Eſtabliſhment and Government thereof, it was enacted, in *An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom*,

Act 13 *and* 14 Car. II.

The Occaſion of the Increaſe of the Poor.

" Whereas the Neceſſity, Number, and con- " tinual Increaſe of the Poor, not only within " the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, with the " Liberties of each of them, but alſo through " the whole Kingdom of *England* and Dominion " of *Wales*, is very great, and exceeding bur- " theniome, being occaſioned by reaſon of ſome " Defects in the Law concerning the ſettling " of the Poor, and for Want of a due Proviſion " of the Regulations of Relief and Imployment " in ſuch Pariſhes or Places where they are " legally ſettled, which doth enforce many to " turn incorrigible Rogues, and others to periſh " for Want, together with the Neglect of the " faithful Execution of ſuch Laws and Statutes " as have formerly been made for the appre- " hending of Rogues and Vagabonds, and for " the Good of the Poor: For Remedy whereof, " and for the preventing the periſhing of any " the Poor, whether Young or Old, for want " of ſuch Supplies as are neceſſary, be it enacted, " *(inter alia)*

Corporations or Workhouſes in the City of London, *their Number and Manner of Election.*

" That from thenceforth there be, and ſhall " be, one or more Corporation or Corporations, " Workhouſe or Workhouſes, within the City of " *London*, conſiſting of a Preſident, a Deputy " to the Preſident, and a Treaſurer; and that " the Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*, for " the Time being, be Preſident of the Corpo- " ration or Corporations, Workhouſe or Work- " houſes, within the ſaid City; and the Aſſiſtants " to be the Aldermen of the ſaid City of *London*, " for the Time being, and fifty-two other Citizens " to be choſen by the Common Council of the " ſaid City: And that the ſaid Preſident and " Aſſiſtants, or the major Part of them, ſhall " and may elect a Deputy-Preſident and Trea- " ſurer, and all other neceſſary Officers hereby " conſtituted and authorized to execute the " Powers and Offices by this Act appointed: " And that upon the Vacancy, by Death or o- " therwiſe, of any Aſſiſtants, the Power to " elect, in their room, be in the ſaid Common " Council; and the Election of the Deputy- " Preſident or Treaſurer, and all other Officers, " in the ſaid Preſident, and major Part of the " Aſſiſtants, as aforeſaid.

Corporation to account to the Juſtices at the Quarter-Seſſions.

" That at every Quarter-Seſſions they ſhall " require and take an Account, in Writing, of " all the Receipts, Charges, and Diſburſements " of the Officers and Treaſurer of ſuch Corpo- " ration or Corporations, Workhouſe or Work- " houſes, how, and how many poor People " have been employed and ſet to work in the " Year laſt paſt, and what Stock there was, " and is remaining; which Preſident, Deputy- " Preſident, and Treaſurer, for the Time being, " reſpectively, ſhall for ever hereafter, in Name " and Fact, be Bodies Politick and Corporate in " Law, to all Intents and Purpoſes, and ſhall " have a perpetual Succeſſion, and may ſue or " plead, or be ſued and impleaded, by the " Name of the Preſident and Governors for the " Poor of the reſpective Places aforementioned, " in all Courts and Places of Judicature within " this Kingdom, and the Dominion of *Wales*, " and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*; and by " that Name every of the ſaid Corporations " ſhall and may, without Licence in *Mortmain*, " purchaſe or receive any Lands, Tenements, or " Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly " Value of three thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, of " the Gift, Alienation, or Deviſe of any Perſon " or Perſons, who are hereby, without further " Licence, enabled to give the ſame, and any " Goods, Chattels, or Sums of Money whatſoe- " ver, to the Uſe, Intent, and Purpoſes here- " after limited and appointed; and that each " reſpective Corporation, or any ſeven of them, " ſhall have hereby Power and Authority from " Time

To purchaſe Lands, &c.

To hold Courts.

" Time to Time to meet and keep Courts for " the Ends and Purpoſes in this Act expreſſed, at " ſuch Time and Place as ſhall be appointed by " the ſaid Preſident, his Deputy, or the Trea- " ſurer, who are hereby required, upon the De- " ſire of any four of the ſaid Corporation, at " any Time to cauſe a Court to be warned ac- " cordingly; and ſhall have hereby Authority " from Time to Time to make and appoint

To make a Seal.

" a Common Seal for the Uſe of the ſaid Cor- " poration.

The Powers of the ſaid Preſident and Governors of the ſaid Corporations.

" Be it further enacted by the Authority " aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to " and for the ſaid Preſident and Governors of " the ſaid Corporation for the Time being, or " any two of them, or to or for any Perſon " authorized and appointed by them, or any " two of them, from Time to Time to apprehend, " or cauſe to be apprehended, any Rogues, " Vagrants, ſturdy Beggars, or idle or diſorderly " Perſons, within the ſaid Cities and Liberties, " Places, Diviſions, and Precincts, and to cauſe " them to be kept and ſet to Work in the " ſeveral and reſpective Corporations or Work- " houſes.

A Stock for ſupply of the Work how to be provided in London.

" Be it further enacted by the Authority " aforeſaid, That if the Preſident and Gover- " nors of any of the ſaid Corporations ſhall " certify, under their Common Seal, their Want " and Defect, either of a preſent Stock for the " Foundation of the Work, or for Supply " thereof for the future, and what Sum or Sums " Money they ſhall think fit for the ſame, to " the Common Council of the ſaid City of *Lon-* " *don*, That thereupon the Common Council of

Pariſhes to be rated by Common-Councilmen.

" the ſaid City of *London*, are hereby required " from Time to Time to ſet down and aſcer- " tain ſuch competent Sum and Sums of " Money for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, not ex- " ceeding one Year's Rate from Time to Time " uſually ſet upon any Perſon, for or towards " the Relief of the Poor, and the ſame to pro- " portion out upon the ſeveral Wards, Precincts, " and Pariſhes, as they ſhall think fit: And " thereupon the Aldermen, Deputies, and Com- " mon-Councilmen of every Ward in the City " of *London*, ſhall have Power and Authority, " and are hereby required, equally and indiffe- " rently, according to the Proportions appoint- " ed, as aforeſaid, for the ſeveral Wards, Pre- " cincts, and Pariſhes, as aforeſaid, to tax " and rate the ſeveral Inhabitants within the " ſaid reſpective Wards, Precincts, and Pariſhes, " as well within Liberties as without; with which

Perſons aggrieved may appeal to Quarter-Seſſions

" Tax if any Perſon or Perſons find him or " themſelves aggrieved, ſuppoſing the ſame to be " unequal, he or they ſhall and may make their " Complaint known to the Juſtices of the Peace " at the next open Seſſions, who ſhall take ſuch " final Order therein, as in like Caſe is already " by the Law provided.

Who are to be appointed Collectors, and their Power.

" And be it further enacted by the Autho- " rity aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be law- " ful to and for any Alderman of the City of " *London*, or his Deputy, by their Warrant un- " der their Hands and Seals, to authorize the " Church-wardens or Overſeers for the Poor " within the Places and Pariſhes aforeſaid, to " demand, gather, and receive of every Perſon " and Perſons ſuch Sum and Sums of Money, " as ſhall be aſſeſſed upon them by virtue of " the Taxations and Contributions aforeſaid; " and for Default of Payment within ten Days " after Demand thereof made, or Notice in " Writing left at the Dwelling-houſe or Lodging " of every Perſon ſo aſſeſſed, to levy the ſame " by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods of every " ſuch Perſon, and, after Satisfaction made, to " reſtore the Surpluſage to the Party ſo di- " ſtrained.

Power to make Orders and By-Laws.

" And it is further enacted by the Authority " aforeſaid, That the reſpective Preſident and " and Governors, or any ſeven of them, ſhall " have Power from Time to Time to make " and conſtitute Orders and By-Laws for the " better relieving, regulating, and ſetting the " Poor to Work, and the apprehending and pu- " niſhing of Rogues, Vagabonds, and Beg- " gars, within the City, Liberties, and Places " aforeſaid, that have not wherewith to main- " tain themſelves, and for other the Matters " aforeſaid.

" Provided the ſaid Orders and By-Laws ſhall " from Time to Time be preſented to the Juſ- " tices of the Peace in their Quarter-Seſſions " aſſembled, to be allowed by the major Part " of them, and confirmed by Order of the ſaid " Court.

Power to chuſe and entertain Officers.

" And it is further enacted by the Authority " aforeſaid, That the Preſident and Governors " of any the ſaid Corporation or Corporations, " Workhouſe or Workhouſes, or any fourteen " or more of them, being aſſembled together, ſhall " have hereby Power to chooſe and entertain " all ſuch Officers, and others, as ſhall be need- " ful to be employed in and about the Premiſes; " and them, or any of them, from Time to " Time to remove, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe; and " upon the Death or Removal of them, or any " of them, to chooſe others in their Places for " the carrying on the Work; and to make and " give ſuch reaſonable Allowances unto them, " or any of them, out of the Stock and Reve- " nue belonging to the ſaid Corporation or " Workhouſe, as they ſhall think fit.

All Sheriffs, &c. to be aſſiſting to the ſaid Corporation and their Officers.

" And it is further enacted by the Authority " aforeſaid, That all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Conſta- " bles, and all other Officers and Miniſters of " Juſtice, ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting to the " ſaid Corporation or Corporations, and to all " ſuch Officers as ſhall be employed by them, or " any of them, in the Execution or Performance " of the ſaid Service.

Perſons ſued for Matters in this Act, may plead the general Iſſue.

" That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall be ſued " for any Matter or Thing, which he ſhall do " in Execution of this Act, he may plead the " general Iſſue, and give the ſpecial Matter in " Evidence; and, if the Verdict ſhall paſs for the " Defendant, or if the Plaintiff be non-ſuited, or " diſcontinue his Suit, the Defendant ſhall reco- " ver treble Damages."

In purſuance of this Power granted by Parliament, we find in an Act of Common Council, on the eleventh of *July*, *A. D.* 1706, Sir THOMAS RAWLINSON Mayor, That by a former Act of the ſaid Court of Common Council, held on the fourth of *April*, 1698, and by three other Acts of the ſaid Court, there had been

ſeveral Sums of Money raiſed on the Inhabitants of the City of *London*, for purchaſing the building, and altering divers Houſes and Tenements in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, to make them convenient for the Confinement, Maintaining and Employing great Numbers of Vagrants, idle and diſorderly Perſons, and diſtreſſed Children, found in the publick Streets and Paſſages of this City; and that there was ſtill wanting the further Sum of 5101 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* to ſupport the ſame; it was then enacted, "By the Right Honourable "the Lord-Mayor, the Right Worſhipful the "Aldermen, and the Commons of the ſaid City "in Common Council aſſembled, That the Sum "of four thouſand eight hundred and eighty-"ſeven Pounds, eight Shillings, and a Farthing, "ſhall be raiſed and aſſeſſed, by one entire Aſſeſſ-"ment, upon the Inhabitants within the ſaid "City and Liberties, according to the ſeveral "and reſpective Proportions herein after follow-"ing; that is to ſay,

Act of Common Council, 11 July 1706.

Pariſhes and their Proportions aſſeſſed for the London Work-houſe.

"On the Pariſh of St. *Alban Wood-ſtreet*, 28 *l.* "3 *s.* 6 *d.*
"On *Alhallows Barking*, 91 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.*
"On *Alhallows Bread-ſtreet*, 23 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*
"On *Alhallows the great*, 56 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*
"On *Alhallows Honey-lane*, 13 *l.*
"On *Alhallows the leſs*, 25 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.*
"On *Alhallows Lombard-ſtreet*, 39 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.*
"On *Alhallows Staining*, 37 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.*
"On *Alhallows the Wall*, 46 *l.*
"On St. *Alphage*, 25 *l.* 1 *s.*
"On St. *Andrew Hubbard*, 17 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.*
"On St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, 81 *l.* 3 *s.* 4½ *d.*
"On St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, 15 *l.*
"On St. *Anne Alderſgate*, 16 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d. viz.* "on that Part thereof which lieth within the "Freedom of the City of *London*.
"On St. *Anne Blackfryers*, 67 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.*
"On St. *Anthony*, alias *Antholin*, 29 *l.* 11½ *d.*
"On St. *Auſtin's* Pariſh, 19 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*
"On St. *Bartholomew Exchange*, 29 *l.* 19 *s.* "3 *d.*
"On St. *Bennet Fink*, 20 *l.*
"On St. *Bennet Gracechurch*, 24 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.*
"On St. *Bennet Paul's Wharf*, 36 *l.* 17 *s.*
"On St. *Bennet Sherehog*, 13 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.*
"On St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*, 18 *l.*
"On *Chriſt-church*, 55 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.*
"On St. *Chriſtophers*, 55 *l.* 5 *s.*
"On St. *Clement Eaſtcheap*, 19 *l.* 8 *s.* 6½ *d.*
"On St. *Dionis Backchurch*, 70 *l.*
"On St. *Dunſtan Eaſt*, 81 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.*
"On St. *Edmund Lombard-ſtreet*, 46 *l.* 14 *s.* "4½ *d.*
"On St. *Ethelburga*, 22 *l.* 11 *s.*
"On St. *Faith*, 71 *l.* 4 *s.* 9½ *d.*
"On St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, 35 *l.* 9 *s.* 7½ *d.*
"On St. *George Botolph-lane*, 20 *l.* 11 *s.*
"On St. *Gregory by St. Paul*, 125 *l.*
"On St. *Hellen*, 49 *l.* 15 *s.* 4½ *d.*
"On St. *James Duke's Place*, 30 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.*
"On St. *James Garlickhithe*, 2 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*
"On St. *John Baptiſt*, 18 *l.* 10 *s.* 1½ *d.*
"On St. *John Evangeliſt*, 6 *l.* 7 *s.* 3½ *d.*
"On St. *John Zachary*, 21 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.*
"On St. *Catherine Coleman*, 50 *l.* 6 *s.* 5 *d.*
"On St. *Catherine Creechurch*, 109 *l.* 17 *s.*
"On St. *Lawrence Jewry*, and St. *Mary Magdalen Milk-ſtreet*, 84 *l.* 18 *s.*
"On St. *Lawrence Pountney*, 37 *l.* 10 *s.*
"On St. *Leonard Eaſtcheap*, 15 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*
"On St. *Leonard Foſter-lane*. 32 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* "*viz.* on that Part thereof which lieth within the "Freedom of the City of *London*.
"On St. *Magnus* Pariſh, 30 *l.*
"On St. *Margaret Lothbury*, 40 *l.* 10 *s.*
"On St. *Margaret Moſes*, 12 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*
"On St. *Margaret New Fiſh-ſtreet*, 30 *l.*
"On St. *Margaret Pattens*, 12 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d.*
"On St. *Martin Ironmonger-lane*, 17 *l.* 9 *s.* 4½ *d.*
"On St. *Martin Ludgate*, 42 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*
"On St. *Martin Orgars*, 20 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.*
"On St. *Martin Outwich*, 26 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.*
"On St. *Martin Vintry*, 29 *l.* 6 *s.* ½ *d.*
"On St. *Mary Abchurch*, 41 *l.* 1 *d.*
"On St. *Mary Aldermanbury*, 34 *l.* 17 *s.*
"On St. *Mary Aldermary*, 50 *l.*
"On St. *Mary-le-Bow*, 70 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.*
"On St. *Mary Bothau*, 17 *l.*
"On St. *Mary Colechurch*, 20 *l.* 19 *s.*
"On St. *Mary Hill*, 37 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.*
"On St. *Mary Magdalen Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, 16 *l.* "16 *s.* 1½ *d.*
"On St. *Mary Mounthaw*, 8 *l.* 2 *s.* 3¼ *d.*
"On St. *Mary Somerſet*, 22 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.*
"On St. *Mary Staining*, 10 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*
"On St. *Mary Woolchurch*, 36 *l.* 7 *s.*
"On St. *Mary Woolnoth*, 45 *l.* 2 *s.* 11½ *d.*
"On St. *Matthew Friday-ſtreet*, 28 *l.* 13 *s.*
"On St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, 35 *l.* 5 *s.*
"On St. *Michael Cornhill*, 84 *l.* 10 *s.*
"On St. *Michael Crooked-lane*, 34 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
"On St. *Michael Queenhithe*, 30 *l.*
"On St. *Michael Quern*, 22 *l.* 10 *s.*
"On St. *Michael Royal*, 9 *l.* 10 *s.*
"On St. *Michael Wood-ſtreet*, 23 *l.*
"On St. *Mildred Bread-ſtreet*, 12 *l.*
"On St. *Mildred Poultrey*, 28 *l.* 13 *s.* 4½ *d.*
"On St. *Nicholas Acons*, 23 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.*
"On St. *Nicholas Coleabby*, 13 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.*
"On St. *Nicholas Olave*, 10 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.*
"On St. *Olave Hart-ſtreet*, 64 *l.*
"On St. *Olave Jewry*. 34 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.*
"On St. *Olave Silver-ſtreet*, 23 *l.* 4 *s.* 1½ *d.* "*viz.* on that Part thereof which lieth within the "Freedom of the City of *London*.
"On St. *Pancras Soper-lane*, 29 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.*
"On St. *Peter Cheap*, 25 *l.*
"On St. *Peter Cornhill*, 75 *l.*
"On St. *Peter Paul's Wharf*, 10 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*
"On St. *Peter Poor*, 65 *l.* 7 *s.* ½ *d.*
"On St. *Stephen Coleman-ſtreet*, 113 *l.* 10 *s.*
"On St. *Stephen Walbrook*, 25 *l.*
"On St. *Swithin*, 30 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*
"On St. *Thomas Apoſtle*, 18 *l.* 1 *s.* 5½ *d.*
"On *Trinity* Pariſh, 25 *l.*
"On St. *Vedaſt*, alias *Foſter*, 26 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.*
"On St. *Andrew Holborn*, 127 *l.* 15 *s.*
"On St. *Bartholomew the Great*, 46 *l.* 18 *s.* "11½ *d.*
"On St. *Bartholomew the Leſs*, 21 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*
"On St. *Bridget*, 160 *l.* 11 *s.* 1½ *d.*
"On St. *Botolph Alderſgate*, 100 *l.* 5 *s.*
"On St. *Botolph Aldgate*, 221 *l.*
"On St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*, 300 *l.*
"On St. *Dunſtan Weſt*, 109 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.*

"On

" On St. *Giles Cripplegate*, 152 *l.* 10 *s.*
" On St. *Sepulchre's* Pariſh, 183 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.*

An Account of this Corporation, publiſhed in 1713.

In *November* 1708, it was ordered, " That " no Child, although born within the City of " *London*, and Liberties thereof, ſhould be re- " ceived from any Benefactor, giving a leſs Sum " than fifty Pounds; yet, that the Charity might " not be too ſtrictly confined, it was further " ordered, that any Benefactor, giving ſeventy " Pounds, might put in a Child from what Place " he thought fit; to the Intent that the Children, " which ſhould be ſo received, might not be any " Charge, but an Advantage to the Houſe. And " in *April* 1710, it was ordered that the 12 *d. per* " Week, before paid for Pariſh-Children, ſhould " be taken off, and not be demanded after the " firſt of *May* following; both which laſt Orders, " as alſo an Order that no Child ſhould be taken " in from the Executors of any Benefactor, un- " leſs a Clauſe were inſerted in the Will of ſuch " Benefactor for that Purpoſe, have been ſince " made into By-Laws, confirmed at the Seſſions, " and ſtrictly obſerved.

" The Houſe is divided into two Parts, one " Part is called the *Steward's Side*, where *poor* " *Children* are taken in from Benefactors giving " 50 *l.* or 70 *l.* as before mentioned, and theſe " Children are by that Means, and their Labour, " rather a Profit than Charge to the Houſe; and " on this Side are alſo taken in ſuch Children as " are a Charge to the ſeveral Pariſhes of this City " and Liberties to which they belong. And all " theſe Children are religiouſly educated, accord- " ing to the Church of *England*, and are employed " in ſpinning Wool, Flax, Sewing, or Knitting; " they are dieted and cloathed, and duly taken " Care of in Sickneſs. They are taught to read, " write, and caſt Accompts, whereby they are " qualified for Services and honeſt Ways of Liveli- " hood, and at their going out they have a Suit " of Cloaths, or 20 *s.* But Freemens Children " have a larger Allowance out of a Benefaction " directed to be appropriated to that Purpoſe.

" And the other Part of the Workhouſe is " called the *Keeper's Side*, where Vagabonds, " Beggars, Pilfering and other Vagrants, Lewd, " Idle, and Diſorderly Perſons, (duly committed) " have ſuch Relief as is proper for them, and are " employed in beating Hemp, picking Oakum, " or waſhing Linen. And theſe Vagrants and " Beggars, *&c.* after they have been ſome Time " confined to hard Labour, and been taught " thereby how to maintain themſelves honeſtly, " are ſent to their reſpective Settlements, as the " Law directs. So that from *Eaſter* 1700, to " *Eaſter* 1713, the Number of Vagrants, Beg- " gars, *&c.* diſcharged, is 5555; during which " Time, there died 54, and at *Eaſter* laſt there " remained 40.

" The Number of Children put out Appren- " tices * during the ſaid Time, is 1243; during which Time there died 118, and at *Eaſter* " 1713 there remained 179.

* *N. B.* This has been diſcontinued for five Years, owing to the want of a ſufficient Fund to ſupport it.

" The Children, and all others in the Work- " houſe, are required to attend Divine Service " Morning and Evening, which is regularly and " duly performed in a convenient Place of the " Houſe, ſet apart for that Purpoſe. But it " would take up more room than can be ſpared " in a brief Account, to ſet down particularly the " Orders relating to the Chriſtian Education of " the Children, and how they are cloathed, fed, " and taught, and brought up to write, and the " exact Government and Diſcipline of the Houſe, " which afford together one of the moſt pleaſing " and agreeable Sights that a Man can behold, " and than which nothing of this Nature can " tend to inſpire a Man with more Humanity " and Love, or more provoke him to ſpeak well " of, and aſſiſt the Work by all Means in his " Power. The great Charity of the Work, and " the Good of which it is productive in all its " Parts to the Publick, has encouraged the Com- " mon Council, from Time to Time, as there " has been Occaſion, readily to comply with the " ſaid Act of Parliament, and to levy Money " for its Support. But the Money ſo raiſed could " not have brought the Work to that Degree of " Perfection and Uſefulneſs, unleſs it had been " aſſiſted with many private and great Charities, " which have amounted to about 15000 *l.* The " yearly Charge of the ſaid Houſe being about " 2400 *l. per Annum*, over and beyond what the " Children earn, and over and above their Eſtate, " which, beſides the Houſe itſelf, amounts to no " more than 220 *l. per Annum.* This Eſtate was " given purely with regard to the poor Children. " And the great and conſtant Care and Applica- " tion of the Governors, and their wiſe and pru- " dent Management thereof, and of all the " Branches of this Charity, have effectually an- " ſwered the Ends and Deſign of it; which can- " not be better evinced and demonſtrated, than " by briefly ſetting forth the Subſtance of the " Reports of ſeveral Committees appointed by " the Common Council which relate thereto, " and were made by them from Time to Time " to the Common Council, which are as follow, " *viz.*

" Auguſt 26, 1702. *The Committee report, they* " *have examined the Management of the Money for-* " *merly advanced, and do find that the ſame hath* " *been managed with the utmoſt Care, Application,* " *and Frugality, and that there would have been an* " *Occaſion for a Supply long ſince, but for many con-* " *ſiderable Charities.*

" April, 30, 1706. *The Committee report, the* " *Corporation have taken great Care and Pains in* " *carrying on the Work, and have kept the Accompts* " *of all the Receipts and Payments very fair and* " *juſt, an Abſtract whereof they then laid before the* " *Common Council.*

" March 22, 1708. *The Committee ſay, they* " *have viewed the ſeveral Apartments, and the Me-* " *thod uſed in employing the Children and others com-* " *mitted there to Work, according to their ſeveral* " *Capacities and Abilities, and do well approve of* " *the ſame.*

" June 22, 1710. *The Committee report, they* " *have inſpected the Accounts, and enquired how the* " *Moneys, already raiſed for the Uſe of the Poor,* " *have been expended, and are very well ſatisfied with* " *the great Frugality of the Preſident and Gover-* " *vernors; that they have alſo inſpected the Govern-*

" *ment*

" *ment of the Corporation, and their Method of* " *employing and ſetting to Work thoſe under their* " *Care, as an Hoſpital for Relief of neceſſitous poor* " *Children ſent from ſeveral Pariſhes, and as a* " *Workhouſe for the Correction and Puniſhment of* " *Rogues*, &c. *And well approved of the ſame.*

" November 1712. *The Committee report,* " *they have inſpected the Management of the Preſi-* " *dent and Governors for the Poor, and enquired* " *how the Moneys laſt granted for the Uſe of the Poor* " *have been expended, and are well ſatisfied with* " *their Frugality in Diſpoſal of the ſame.*

" If any thing need to be added to ſhew the " Weight theſe Reports ought to have with all " good Citizens; it may be truly ſaid, they were " from Time to Time made by ſuch as were in- " ferior to none in Abilities and Skill in publick " Buſineſs, as well as in Integrity.

" Thus much is thought fit to be ſaid, not " only with reſpect to the Juſtice due to the Go- " vernors, but alſo with reſpect to the Honour " and Regard that is due to the Common Coun- " cil, who have all along, from Time to Time, " had ſo juſt and laudable a Concern for the Diſ- " charge of the Truſt repoſed in them by their " Fellow-Citizens, as not to ſuffer any new Sum " of Money to be raiſed on them, before they " have ſeen how the former Moneys granted have " been applied.

" The Charge of the Poor has been complain- " ed of for many Ages; and in the ſaid Act; " the ſame is ſaid to be very great, and exceed- " ing burthenſome; and the Parliament thought " the erecting Corporations for their Relief " and Employment a neceſſary Means for Re- " medy thereof, and, in all likelihood, future " Ages will not find a better. We have ſeen " by the Care of the City in putting the ſaid " Act in Execution, that in theſe few Years " 5555 Vagabonds, Common Beggars, Pilfer- " ing and other Vagrants, Leud, Idle, and " Diſorderly Perſons have been puniſhed with " hard Labour. And how great and laſting a " Benefit and Advantage this hath, and muſt be, " not only to the Perſons themſelves, and to " their Relations, but alſo to the Publick, let " any intelligent Citizen judge. And if this " Part of the Deſign be ſo neceſſary and uſeful, " how much more excellent and more uſeful " and beneficial muſt be the other Part of the " Deſign of the Workhouſe, which, according " to the ſaid Act, is *for a due Proviſion of Relief* " *and Employment of Poor Children, and to prevent* " *their Periſhing for Want!* Add to this, the " ineſtimable Benefit of their being nurtured " and brought up in a religious Education, " and taught to work as ſoon as they are " able, whereby they at preſent help to ſupport " themſelves, and whereby they are fitted for " honeſt Trades and Services, and are not only " kept from Periſhing for Want, but from " Pilfering, and turning Vagabonds and in- " corrigible Rogues, and made uſeful Members " of the Community: And great muſt needs " have been the Advantage of having above " 1000 poor neceſſitous Children ſo brought " up, and put out into the World. And ſup- " poſe they had been otherwiſe kept from pe- " riſhing for Want, yet great would have been " the Loſs of their honeſt Labour and Induſtry, " at leaſt to themſelves; and greater would have " been the Evil, if they had followed the wicked " Practices their miſerable Condition expoſed " them to: So that the real Truth of the Mat- " ter ſeems to be this, That if the Poor are not " taken in to one Side of the Houſe, when " they are young, it's great odds but they will " deſerve to be ſent to the other, when they are " grown up."

Since the firſt publiſhing the foregoing Account, there has been Application made to the Common Council of the City of *London*, for a further Supply, which has been granted; as in the Year 1720, the Sum of 2443 *l.* 14 *s.* A.D.1720

In the Year 1731, a further Supply was requeſted, and the Committee reported, That on Examination they were very well ſatisfied of the good Management of the ſaid Preſident and Governors in the Diſpoſal of the Money formerly granted, and are of Opinion they ſhould have a further Supply of 2443 *l.* 14 *s.* — which was accordingly granted. A.D.1731

Since the Year 1713 to *Lady-day* 1744, the Number of Children put out Apprentices is 1504; during which Time there have died 204; and at *Eaſter* 1744 there remained 111. A.D.1744

The Number of Vagrants, Beggars, &c. diſcharged ſince *Lady-day* 1713, to *Lady-day* 1744, is 14487; during which Time there died 167; remained at *Lady-day* 1744, 16. Which Work could not be carried on without the Aſſiſtance of private Benefactions, which have amounted to about 18000 Pounds. A.D.17

Children in the Houſe at *Lady-Day*, 1746	117	
Admitted to *Lady-Day*, 1752	92	
		209
Diſcharged and put forth Apprentices, or to Service in ſeveral good Families	166	
Buried — — —	2	
Remaining at *Lady-Day*, 1752 —	41	
		209

At *Michaelmas*, 1751, the Governors of this Houſe came to a Reſolution, That no more Children, paid for by the Pariſhes to whom they belong, be taken into this Houſe: And accordingly on *Lady-Day*, 1752, delivered the above forty-one to their reſpective Pariſhes and Friends; and have ſince that Time reſolved to conform ſtrictly to the Act of Parliament of the 13th and 14th of *Charles* II. by taking into their Care ſuch Children only as are committed by the Magiſtrates of this City, found begging in the Streets, pilfering on the Keys, or lying about in Glaſs-Houſes, and other uninhabited Places, thoſe fatal Receptacles of all Kinds of Wickedneſs; and have now the Satisfaction to acquaint the Publick, that ſince that Time there have been thus committed ninety-one Children.

Of which there have been diſcharged, *viz.*

Boys put forth Apprentices, ſome of which to Sea Service — —	8	
Girls put Servants in ſeveral Families	10	
Reſtored to their Friends, or ſent to their reſpective Pariſhes — —	7	
Run away — —	6	
		31
Remain — —	60	
		91

Who are educated according to the Uſage of the Church of *England*, and are taught to read and write, Part of the Day being appropriated for that Purpoſe; the reſt of their Time is ſpent in weaving Nets for the *Britiſh* Fiſhery, Sewing, Knitting, and other Labour, by which they are qualified for Service and honeſt Employments, and put forth Apprentices or Servants.

N. B. A Boy knits twenty-five Yards of this Netting *per* Week, at eighteen Pence *per* twenty Yards; and it is agreed to give a Penny *per* Week to every Boy that knits above twenty-four Yards, as an Encouragement for Induſtry. From the fourth of *February* to the twenty-eighth of *Auguſt*, in all twenty-nine Weeks, were knit ten thouſand five hundred and twenty-nine Yards, *i. e.* three hundred and ſixty-two Yards *per* Week.

Vagabonds, ſturdy Beggars, lewd Street-walkers, pilfering and other Vagrants, and diſorderly Perſons, duly committed in the ſeven Years laſt paſt, were two thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-ſix, and twelve remaining at *Lady-Day*, 1747.

A.D.1754 Diſcharged at *Lady-Day*, 1754, of which the above ninety-one Children are Part, — — 2616
Buried — — — — 26
Remaining at *Lady-Day*, 1754, 66
2698

Theſe Vagabonds, Beggars, *&c.* have proper Relief, and are employed in beating Hemp and waſhing Linen; who, by God's Bleſſing and theſe Means, have been brought to a Senſe of their Crimes; and many of them have reformed, and uſed an honeſt Induſtry afterwards for their Livelihoods.

Of the Children here educated ſince the Year 1701, there have been diſcharged and placed forth Apprentices to Officers of Ships, to Trades, and to Services in ſeveral good Families, beſides thoſe mentioned in the other Account, three thouſand; and within that Time twenty thouſand eight hundred and fifty-four Vagabonds, Beggars, *&c.* among which were ſeveral notorious Impoſtors, pretending to be lame, dumb, and blind, have been committed and puniſhed with Confinement and hard Labour, in the Manner above-mentioned.

Of the Children there have died three hundred and twenty-ſix, and of the Vagabonds two hundred and forty-two.

By the afore-mentioned Act of Parliament, Power is granted to the Preſident and Governors of this Corporation, without Licence in Mortmain, to purchaſe or receive any Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly Value of three thouſand Pounds, of the Gift, Alienation, or Deviſe of any Perſon or Perſons, and any Goods, Chattels, or Sums of Money whatſoever, to be applied to the Uſes aforeſaid. But, as yet, the preſent real Eſtate belonging to the ſaid Corporation, beſides the Ground on which the Workhouſe is ſituate, amounts to little more than one hundred Pounds *per Annum*; and the neceſſary Expence, far exceeding the yearly Income, is diſcharged by a Rate on the ſeveral Inhabitants of the City of *London*; not having received, within theſe ſeven Years paſt, above the Sum of ſeven hundred and ſeventy Pounds in Benefactions; whereby the further good Deſigns intended by this Charity are prevented. It is therefore humbly hoped, good and well-diſpoſed Perſons will be pleaſed to encourage and charitably aſſiſt this moſt uſeful and beneficial Work; which is now appropriated ſolely to the Support of ſuch unhappy diſtreſſed Objects, as muſt otherwiſe inevitably periſh, having neither Friends, nor any Pariſhes to which they can make a proper Claim, and, being ſo young, are not able to ſupport themſelves, the greateſt Part being from ſeven to twelve Years of Age: By which Means theſe poor deſtitute Children will be educated, maintained, and employed, and kept from the Diſtreſs and Miſeries thoſe ſuffer who want ſuch an Education; and, in Time, become uſeful Members of the Community, inſtead of a Terror to the Inhabitants of this City; whilſt pilfering and other ſtrolling Vagrants, ſturdy Beggars, lewd Night-Walkers, and ſuch other idle diſorderly Perſons, being puniſhed with Confinement and hard Labour, may be thereby corrected, reſtrained, and reformed.

The Deſign and Intent of it, publiſhed in 1704.

The Deſign and Intention of the Governors of the ſaid Workhouſe is to employ all the poor Children, Beggars, Vagrants, and other idle and diſorderly Perſons that are, or can be found, within the ſaid City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof.

I. The poor Children are,

1. Such for whom no Settlement can by Law be provided.

2. Such whoſe poor Friends are much oppreſſed by a great Charge of Children, or are reduced by Misfortunes to ſuch Circumſtances that they cannot provide for them themſelves.

3. Such who are the Children of Seamen and Soldiers in the Queen's Service, many of whom loſe their Lives therein, or are otherwiſe rendered incapable of providing for their Wives, Children, and Families.

4. Such who are commonly known by the Name of the *Black Guard*, who too commonly live upon pilfering Sugar and Tobacco on the Keys, and afterwards become Pick-pockets and Houſe-breakers, many of whom, at laſt, have received their due Rewards, and made their Exits at the Gallows; which are now kept to work, and get their Livings honeſtly in the ſaid Workhouſe.

5. Many Pariſh Children.

All theſe, being taken into the ſaid Workhouſe, are there taught to read and write, and kept to work, until they are qualified to be put out to be Apprentices, and for the Sea-Services, or otherwiſe diſpoſed.

II. The Beggars and Vagrants. They are thoſe ſturdy and inſolent Men and Women, who live in the Skirts and Out-parts of this City, and Places contiguous thereto, and other Stragglers and Wanderers, who too frequently reſort to this City; which, when apprehended and taken, are in the ſaid Workhouſe kept to hard

hard Work and Labour, until they are by Law discharged therefrom.

III. The idle and disorderly Persons are those Rogues and vagrant Men which are there kept until they are put into their Country's Service by Sea and Land; and those ill Women which are taken up in the Streets, debauching the Youth, and others of this City, many of which, rather than be continued to Work and Labour, voluntarily transport themselves to the Western Plantations, whereby this City and Nation is rid of them.

In building for these convenient Houses, Work-Rooms, paying Officers and Servants, and in providing Meat, Drink, Washing, Lodging, Cloaths, and all other Necessaries, and to put them out Apprentices, great Sums of Money are yearly expended; besides what they severally earn by their own Labour, and besides what hath been already raised by the Common Council of this City.

The Consideration whereof is earnestly recommended to all charitable Persons, who are Well-Wishers to Honour, Virtue, and Morality, that they will vouchsafe, by their Wills or otherwise, to give their Aid and Assistance for the propagating and continuing this great Work of Charity, which the Governors of the said Corporation have, by their Care, Diligence, and Industry, already made so good a Proficiency in, and which may prevent the Ruin of many idle and disorderly Persons for the future.

Note, There are in the Workhouse seldom less than four hundred Children at work, besides the grown Beggars, Vagrants, and other idle and disorderly Persons, who are there kept to hard Labour.

The new Building. Some Years ago the Governors built a very strong and useful Building, and of large Dimensions, containing, besides other Apartments, three long Rooms or Galleries, one over another, for Workhouses, which are all filled with Boys and Girls at work, some knitting, most spinning of Wool; and a convenient Number of Women and Men teaching and overseeing them; Fires burning in the Chimnies in the Winter-Time, to keep the Rooms and the Children warm. And they intend, if they get Money, to pull down the rest of the old Houses, where, now also, the Poor and the Vagrants are kept at their several Works, and to build a fair Court answerable to the foresaid new Building, which is on the South Side thereof.

It is to be wondered at, how all Things are contrived here, to the best Advantage for Thrift and good Husbandry, to maintain in Cloaths and Food such a vast Number as live and are harboured here. Some are Taylors, some Shoemakers, some knit Stockings. They brew their own Drink, having, in the new Building, erected a large and convenient Brewhouse, and over that a Malthouse. They killed their own Beef and Mutton, and have for that Purpose a Slaughterhouse; but since they find it better Husbandry to buy their Meat of the Butcher. And, in Case of Sickness, broken Limbs, or Sores, or Wounds, they have Advice, Physic, and Surgery *gratis*.

Their Diet. Their daily Food is plain, but wholesome and sufficient. They have Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers every Day in the Week, and a constant set Allowance each Day. Their Stint each Meal for Bread, is four Ounces; for Cheese, an Ounce and an Half; for Butter, an Ounce; for Small-beer what is sufficient, not exceeding a Pint at a Time, of seven Shillings a Barrel.

Their Breakfast, *Sundays*, *Wednesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, is Bread and Cheese, or Bread and Butter, and Beer. On *Mondays*, a Pint of Pease-pottage, with Bread and Beer. On *Tuesdays*, a Plumb-pudding Pie of nine Ounces, and Beer. On *Wednesdays*, a Pint of Frumenty. On *Friday*, a Pint of Barley-broth, and Bread. On *Saturday*, a plain Flour Suet-dumpling, with Beer.

Their Supper is always the same; that is, to each four Ounces of Bread, one Ounce and Half of Cheese, or one Ounce of Butter, and Beer sufficient.

The Habit of the Children is all the same, being made of Russet Cloth, and a round Badge worn upon their Breast, representing a poor Boy and a Sheep; the Motto, *God's Providence is our Inheritance.*

They have also a large Room, which serves them both for a Chapel and a Dining-Room. They go to Prayers at Six in the Morning, and at Six at Night, and are duly taught the Catechism, and have a Minister that attendeth hereupon; and on *Sundays* they all go to Church at *Great St. Helen*'s, where is a convenient Seat for them.

The Power invested in this Corporation, and its Benefit to the Publick, and Reputation of its Governors, may be in Part collected from the following Testimonies:

An Order, published in the Postman, December 15, 1704, *by the President and Governors for the Poor of* London, *viz.*

An Order for taking up idle People, from the Governors of this House.

" Whereas the Streets and Passages of this City " are generally at this Time of the Year much " annoyed with Rogues, Vagabonds, and sturdy " Beggars; for Prevention hereof for the future, " the President and Governors of the Poor of the " City of *London* do give Notice, That, if any " Overseer for the Poor, Constable, Beadle, Mar- " shal's Man, Warder, or other Person, shall ap- " prehend any Rogue, Vagabond, or sturdy Beg- " gar, and bring them before any Justices of " the Peace, so that they may be brought and " delivered to and received by the Keeper of the " Workhouse, he shall receive twelve Pence for " every such."

A Presentment of the Grand Jury, May 8, 1706, *at* Justice-Hall *in the* Old-Bailey.

Fewer young Criminals by Means of this Workhouse.

Wherein they represented to that honourable Court, " That, in attending the Business of that " Sessions, they did not find any of those young " Criminals which formerly were used to be " brought before them, and that their Attend- " ance there was very short; which they were " sensible was owing, in a great Measure, if not " entirely, to the Workhouse erected in the City, " which received therein all poor and vagrant " Children, which lay up and down in the Streets, " commonly called by the Name of the *Black* " *Guard*,

5 JA 53

Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry's Sermon at Easter.

* Holaday Fair, on Whit-Monday, for Horses, Toys, &c.

* The Company of Bakers to go in Badges, and walk in Procession, with their Banners and Streamers.

BREADSTREET WARD
AND
CORDWAINERS WARD
with their Divisions into
PARISHES
According to a new Survey.

The Arms of Sir Nathaniel Lyndaway, Knt.

The Arms of William Saunders Esqr.

The Parish Church of St. Mildred in Bread-Street.

The Parish Church of St. Matthew in Friday-Street.

QUENHITH WARD

VINTREY WARD

CHEAP SIDE

FARINGDON WARD WITHIN

CANDLEWICK STREET

WALBROOK WARD

BAYNARDS CASTLE WARD

OLD FISH STREET

BREAD STREET

FRIDAY STREET

WATLING STREET

QUEEN STREET

BOW LANE

BASING LANE

DISTAFF LANE

THAMES STREET

Mansion House

Guildhall

St. Mary Aldermary Church

St. Mildred Church

St. Matthew Church

Bow Church

Cordwainers Hall

Bakers Hall

Fleet Line

"*Guard*, and have been there educated, employed, and fitted for Trades and other Employments, who had been before trained up to Wickedneſs and Vice; and, after having been frequently before this Court, and often pardoned on Account of their tender Years, had at laſt, taking no Warning, made their Exit at the Gallows. Wherefore they returned their hearty Thanks to that honourable Court, and the reſt of the Governors of that Houſe, for their great Pains therein, &c."

The Speech of John Truſty, *aged eleven Years, a poor Boy belonging to the Workhouſe of the Corporation for the Poor of the City of* London, *to her Sacred Majeſty Queen* Anne, *upon her coming into the City, to dine at the* Guildhall, *on* Thurſday, October 29, 1702, *being the* Lord-Mayor's Day.

"May it pleaſe your moſt excellent Majeſty to pardon this great Preſumption in us poor Children, who throw ourſelves at your Royal Feet, among the reſt of your glad Subjects, that here in Crowds appear to behold your Sacred Majeſty.

"We, Madam, have no Fathers, no Mothers, no Friends; or, which is next to none, thoſe who, through their extreme Poverty, cannot help us. * *God's Providence is our Inheritance.* All the Support we have is from the unexhauſted Charities of your loyal Citizens of *London*, and other your good Subjects, and the pious Care of our Governors, who are now teaching our little Hands to work, and our Fingers to ſpin.

* *The Motto on their Badge which they wear at their Breaſts.*

"* Theſe Threads, Madam, are ſome of the early Fruits of our Induſtry. We are all daily employed on the Staple Manufacture of *England*, learning betimes to be uſeful to the World. And there ſeemed nothing wanting to compleat our Happineſs, but the Opportunity which this Day affords us, of being the Objects of your tender Pity and Compaſſion. One gracious Smile from your Majeſty on this new Foundation will make us live—And live to call you Bleſſed.

* *Holding ſome Yarn in their Hands.*

"And may God Almighty long preſerve your Majeſty, for the Good of theſe your Kingdoms, and your Royal Conſort the Prince. So pray we, your little Children: And let all your People ſay, *Amen*.

We ſhall conclude our Account of this good Foundation with an Extract and Encomium from a Sermon preached by the Right Reverend the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, on *Eaſter-Monday*, *Anno* 1702, before the Governors of the Hoſpitals:

Biſhop of Litchfield *and* Coventry's *Sermon at* Eaſter.

"I muſt not forget another publick Charity of admirable Uſe, and which, for that Reaſon, deſerveth the utmoſt Encouragement; I mean, the Workhouſe erected for employing poor Children, and ſuch diſtreſſed vagrant Children as are found within the City and the Liberties thereof. This, by the Induſtry of the Preſidents and Governors of the Poor of the City, hath been carried ſo far, that two hundred and ſixty-one Children, of ſeveral Pariſhes, remained in the Workhouſe this Year, and ſeventy-one have ſince been received. Of Vagrants there remained ſeventy-one, and eighty-nine have ſince been taken in. All theſe, according to their Ages and Conditions, are cloathed, and fed, and inſtructed in the Principles of Religion, and in honeſt Arts and Trades. They are inured to Labour, kept cleanly, and diſpoſed to Honeſty by Encouragement and Diſcipline. I have not Time to ſay of what wonderful Benefit theſe Places are, and may be, to the Publick, if they can happily fall into the right Management of them; where the Refuſe of Mankind, they that would otherwiſe be the Bane and Scandal of the Commonwealth, are reſcued from Perdition, and made uſeful Members of it. But it is hardly poſſible for Men to be better employed than in this Work, or to be more charitable than in their Contributions towards it. And may it pleaſe Almighty God to enable thoſe that undertake it to ſurmount all the Difficulties that croſs their Deſigns. They will then have what one would wiſh to every good and publick-ſpirited Man, the Comforts of their Labours in this Life; and, when that is at an End, thoſe Labours will conduct them to the Joys of that above, and that will for ever remain."

CHAP. XI.

BREAD-STREET WARD.

With a Plan, *neatly engraved from a* New *Survey.*

Derivation of its Name. Bounds. Preſent State. Pariſhes and Churches. Cordwainers-Hall. Gerard's-Hall *Inn. Compter removed. Act of Common Council.* Goldſmiths-Row.

THIS Ward takes its Name from the principal Street therein, called *Bread-Street*; which, in old Time, was the *Bread-market*.

Its Name.

It appeareth by Records, that in the Year 1302, which was the thirtieth of *Edward* I. the Bakers of *London* were bounden to ſell no Bread in their Shops or Houſes, but in the Market: And that they ſhould have four Hallmotes in the Year, at four ſeveral Terms, to determine Enormities belonging to the ſaid Company.

Bounds.

Bread-ſtreet Ward begins in *Cheapſide* on the North, and runs on the South Side from where the Standard to where the great Croſs formerly ſtood. On the South it extends in *Watling-ſtreet* up almoſt to the Houſe next to St. *Auguſtin*'s Church on the North Side; and on the South Side, up to the *Old Change*; and down the ſame, at the Eaſt Side, by the Weſt End of *Maiden-lane*, or *Diſtaff-lane*, to *Knightriders-ſtreet*, or, as they call that Part thereof, *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*; and all the North Side of the ſaid *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, till over-againſt the *Trinity-church*, and *Trinity-lane*.

It is encompaſſed on the North and North-Weſt by the Ward of *Farringdon within*, on the Eaſt by *Cordwainers-Ward*, on the South by *Queenhithe-Ward*, and on the Weſt by *Caſtle-Baynard-Ward*.

Within

Within this Compaſs is *Bread-ſtreet*, which, as ſaid above, begins in *Cheapſide* or *Weſt-Cheap*, and gives Name to the whole Ward. This Street runs from almoſt where the Standard ſtood in *Cheapſide*, or facing *Wood-ſtreet*, down Southward croſs *Watheling-ſtreet* to *Knightriders-ſtreet*, where it endeth. This *Bread-ſtreet* is wholly on both Sides of this Ward, as is alſo a Part of *Baſing-lane*, on the Eaſt Side thereof.

From the North-Weſt Extremity of this Ward there is another Street, called *Friday-ſtreet*. It begins in *Weſt-Cheap*, and runneth down South thro' *Watling-ſtreet* to *Knightriders-ſtreet*, or *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*. This *Friday-ſtreet* is of *Bread-ſtreet* Ward, on the Eaſt Side, from over-againſt the North-Eaſt Corner of St. *Matthew*'s Church; and on the Weſt Side, from the South Corner of the ſaid Church, down, as aforeſaid, to *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*.

In this *Friday-ſtreet*, on the Weſt Side thereof, is a Lane, commonly called *Maiden-lane*, or *Diſtaff-lane*, corruptly from *Diſtar-lane*, which runneth Weſt into the *Old Change*: And in this Lane is alſo another Lane, on the South Side thereof, likewiſe called *Diſtar-lane*, which runneth down to *Knightriders-ſtreet*, or *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*. Theſe are the Bounds of the whole Ward.

Now for the preſent State of this Ward.

Preſent State.

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, *Watling-ſtreet*, *Bread-ſtreet*, *Friday-ſtreet*, *Diſtaff-lane*, *Baſing-lane*, with the Eaſt Side of the *Old Change*, from the Corner of St. *Auſtin*'s Gate to *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*; and the North Side of *Old Fiſh-ſtreet* and *Trinity-lane*, with Part of the South Side of *Cheapſide*, betwixt *Friday-ſtreet* and St. *Mary le Bow* Church.

Watling-ſtreet is a great Thorough-fare, and has good Buildings in it, which are very well inhabited by great Dealers, chiefly by wholeſale. This Street begins two or three Houſes beyond St. *Auſtin*'s Church on the Weſt, and runs Eaſtward through the Heart of this and *Cordwainer* Ward, almoſt to St. *Anthony*, alias St. *Antholine*'s Church, where *Budge-row* begins, and runs into *Canon-ſtreet*, in *Wallbrook* Ward. In the Part of this Street belonging to this Ward are theſe Places, beginning by St. *Auſtin*'s Church, *viz.* St. *John Evangeliſt* Church-yard, ſeated in the Eaſt-Side Corner of *Friday-ſtreet*, the Church not being rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to that of *Allhallows Bread-ſtreet*; and the Ground on which this Church ſtood, being incloſed, ſerves as a Burying-Place for the Inhabitants, and has a handſome Pair of Iron Gates before it.

Bread-ſtreet is a good open Street, well built, and inhabited by great Dealers, both by wholeſale and retail, Hop-Merchants, Grocers, and others. It begins at *Cheapſide* on the North, and runs Southwards to *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, next to *Trinity-lane*, croſſing *Watling-ſtreet*. The Courts in this Street, beginning next *Cheapſide*, are *Black-ſpread-eagle-court*, but ſmall, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; has a very good Houſe at the upper End. *Planners-court*, indifferent large, but ordinary. *Star-court*, very large, with an open Paſſage for a Cart, is well built and inhabited. *Three-Cups Inn*, large, well built, and of a great Trade for Country Waggons and Carriers. *White-cock-court*, a handſome ſquare Place, well built, and inhabited by wholeſale Dealers.

Baſing-lane, or *Bakeing-lane*, from having the King's *Bakehouſe*, or ſome other great Bakehouſe, there formerly, in 20 *Richard* II. a handſome open Street, with good Buildings: Of this Lane about half is in this Ward.

In this Lane is *Gerard*'s Hall, now made uſe of for an Inn.

Red-lion-court has a Paſſage into *Watling-ſtreet*, already taken Notice of; and near the aforeſaid Inn is *Horn-alley*, which is but ſmall and ordinary.

Friday-ſtreet comes out of *Cheapſide*, and runs South into *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, and in its Paſſage croſſes *Watling-ſtreet*: This Street is well built, and inhabited chiefly by Haberdaſhers, and other wholeſale Dealers. In this Street are theſe Places; *White-horſe Inn*, large, and of a good Reſort. *Bell Inn*, of good Reſort and Trade. *Blue-boar-court*, an open Place, alſo inhabited by wholeſale Dealers. *Angel-court*, but ordinary, with an open Paſſage for Carts. *Saracen's-head Inn*, large, and of a great Reſort and Trade.

St. *Margaret Moſes* Church was ſeated on the Eaſt Side of this Street, towards *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, burnt in the Fire of *London*, not rebuilt, but the Pariſh is united to St. *Mildred's Bread-ſtreet*; and the Place where this Church ſtood is incloſed for a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants.

Great Diſtaff or *Diſtar-lane* comes out of the *Old Change*, and runs up to *Bread-ſtreet*, againſt *Baſing-lane*, croſſing *Friday-ſtreet* on the South Side.

Places of Name in this Lane: *Buck's-head-court*, a ſmall Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Cordwainers* or *Shoemakers-Hall*, a handſome Building, ſeated oppoſite to *Little Diſtaff-lane*, which is of no great Account, and runs into *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*. And in this Lane is *Dolphin-court*, as alſo *Sugar-loaf-court*, both ſmall and ordinary.

Old Fiſh-ſtreet has the North Side in this Ward, the other Side in *Queenhithe* Ward.

Trinity-lane has alſo the North Part in this Ward, the other in *Queenhithe* Ward.

The *Old Change* has but a ſmall Part in this Ward, *viz.* the Eaſt Side, from *Watling-ſtreet* Corner to *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*; the other Part in the Ward of *Faringdon within* and *Caſtle-Baynard*.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and thirty Watchmen.

The Jury returned by the Inqueſt for the Ward are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts at *Guild-hall* in the Month of *April*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, and twelve more Common-Councilmen, ſixteen Conſtables, eight Scavengers, thirteen Ward-mote-Inqueſt-Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at thirty-ſeven Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at thirty-eight Pounds eighteen Shillings and two Pence.

The Alderman is the Right Honourable *Stephen Theodore Janſſen*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor. The Com-

mon-

mon-Councilmen are, Mr. *Robert Cadge*, Deputy, Mr. *John Sedgwick*, Mr. *Anthony Plank*, Mr. *William Woolley*, Mr. *John Moorey*, Mr. *Thomas Skynner*, Mr. *William Robinſon*, Mr. *Edward Say*, Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Mr. *Jonathan Barnard*, Mr. *John Twyne*, and Mr. *Edward Barwick*.

The remarkable Things in this Ward are,

Pariſhes. *Firſt*, Four Pariſhes; 1. *Allhallows Bread-ſtreet*, 2. St. *Mildred's Bread-ſtreet*, 3. St. *John the Evangeliſt*, and, 4. St. *Margaret Moſes*; but only two Pariſh Churches, dedicated, 1. to *Allhallows* or *All-Saints*, and, 2. the other to St. *Mildred*: Of which hereafter in the Parochial Hiſtory.

Cord-wainers-Hall. *Secondly*, *Cordwainers-Hall* or *Shoemakers-Hall*, ſituate on the North Side of *Great Diſtaff-lane*, is a handſome Brick Building, and convenient within. The large Hall is adorned with the Pictures of King *William* III. and Queen *Mary* his Conſort.

Of theſe Cordwainers *Stow* has read, that, ſince the fifth of *Richard* II. (when he took to Wife *Anne*, Daughter to *Wenceſlaus*, King of *Bohemia*) by her Example the *Engliſh* People had uſed piked Shoes, tied to their Knees with ſilken Laces, or Chains of Silver and gilt. Wherefore in the fourth of *Edward* IV. it was ordained and proclaimed, That Beaks of Shoes and Boots ſhould not paſs the Length of two Inches, upon Pain of Curſing by the Clergy, and by Parliament to pay twenty Shillings for every Pair. And every Cordwainer that ſhod any Man or Woman on the *Sunday*, to pay thirty Shillings. See Page 204.

Gerard's-Hall Inn. *Thirdly*, On the South Side of *Baſing-lane* is a great Houſe, built of old Time upon arched Vaults, and with arched Gates of Stone, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*. It is now an Inn of good Repute, and the arched Vaults, ſupported by ſixteen Pillars, are a great Curioſity.

Stow ſays, in his Time this was a common Hoſtery, corruptly then and now called *Gerard's-Hall*, from a Giant ſaid to have dwelled there.

In the high-roofed Hall of this Houſe ſome Time ſtood a large Fir-Pole, which reached to the Roof thereof, and was ſaid to be one of the Staves that *Gerard* the Giant uſed in the Wars to run withal. There ſtood alſo a Ladder of the ſame Length, which, as they ſaid, ſerved to aſcend to the Top of the Staff. But *Stow* takes all this to be a Fable, as undoubtedly it was; nor does he believe that any one of the Name of *Gerard* lived there. "I read, ſays he, "that *John Giſors*, Mayor of *London*, in the "Year 1245, was Owner thereof; and that Sir "*John Giſors*, Knight, Mayor of *London*, and "Conſtable of the *Tower*, 1311, and divers "others of that Name and Family, ſince that "Time, owned it: For I read that *William Gi-*"*ſors* was one of the Sheriffs in 1329: More, "that *John Giſors* had Iſſue *Henry* and *John*, "which *John* had Iſſue *Thomas*; which *Thomas* "deceaſing in the Year 1358, left unto his Son "*Thomas* his Meſſuage called *Giſor's-Hall*, in the "Pariſh of St. *Mildred* in *Bread-ſtreet*. *John* "*Giſors* made a Feoffment thereof 1386, *&c.* "So that it appeareth, that this *Giſor's-Hall* of "late Time, by Corruption, hath been called "*Gerard's-Hall* for *Giſor's-Hall*; as *Boſoms-Inn* "for *Bloſſoms-Inn*, *Bevis Marks* for *Buries Marks*, "*Mark-lane* for *Mart-lane*, *Beliter-lane* for *Bel-*"*zetters-lane*, *Gutter-lane* for *Guthuruns-lane*, *Cry* "or *Cre-Church* for *Chriſt-Church*, St. *Michel* in "the *Quern* for St. *Michel* at *Corn*, and ſuch "others. Out of this *Giſor's-Hall*, at the firſt "Building thereof, were made divers arched "Doors, yet to be ſeen, which ſeem not ſuffi-"cient for any great Monſter, or other than Men "of common Stature, to paſs through. The "Pole in the Hall might be uſed in old Time, "as then the Cuſtom was in every Pariſh, to be "ſet up in the Street in the Summer as a May-"Pole, before the principal Hall or Houſe in "the Pariſh or Street; and to ſtand in the Hall "before the Scrine, decked with Holly and "Ivy, at the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*. The Ladder "ſerved for the decking of the May-Pole and "Roof of the Hall." Thus much for *Giſor's-Hall*, and for that Side of *Bread-ſtreet*, may ſuffice.

Compter *in* Bread-ſtreet. On the Weſt Side of *Bread-ſtreet*, amongſt divers fair and large Houſes for Merchants, and Inns for Paſſengers, was a Priſon-Houſe pertaining to the Sheriffs of *London*, called the *Compter* in *Bread-ſtreet*. But, in the Year 1555, the Priſoners were removed from thence to another new *Compter* in *Wood-ſtreet*, provided by the City's Purchaſe, and built for that Purpoſe. See Page 252. The Cauſe of which Remove was this; *Richard Huſband*, Paſtelar, Keeper of this *Compter* in *Bread-ſtreet*, being a wilful and head-ſtrong Man, dealt, for his own Advantage, hard with the Priſoners under his Charge; having alſo Servants, ſuch as himſelf liked beſt for their bad Uſage, and would not for any Complaint be reformed. Whereupon, in the Year 1550, Sir *Rowland Hill* being Mayor, by the Aſſent of a Court of Aldermen, he was ſent to the Jail of *Newgate*, for the cruel handling of his Priſoners; and it was commanded to the Keeper, to ſet thoſe Irons on his Legs which are called the *Widows Alms*. Theſe he wore from *Thurſday* till *Sunday* in the Afternoon; and, being by a Court of Aldermen releaſed on the *Tueſday*, was bound in an hundred Marks, to obſerve from thenceforth an Act made by the Common Council, for the ordering of Priſoners in the *Compters*. All which notwithſtanding, he continued as afore, and could not be reformed, till this Remove of the Priſoners; for the Houſe in *Bread-ſtreet* was his own by Leaſe, or otherwiſe, ſo that he could not be put from it. Such Jailers, buying their Offices, will deal hardly with pitiful Priſoners.

An Abſtract of an Act of Common Council, held September 19, *in the third and fourth Years of* Philip *and* Mary, *for the removing of the* Compter *Priſon out of* Bread-ſtreet *into* Great Wood-ſtreet.

"By Reaſon of divers Hindrances, Injuries, "Extremities, and Diſpleaſures, done unto the "Priſoners in *Bread-ſtreet Compter*, by the Keep-"ers of the ſame, who, hiring the Houſe of the "Goldſmiths Company, would not many Times "ſuffer the Sheriffs of *London*, who ſtand charged "with the Priſoners, to uſe them ſo well as they

" had propoſed; whereby the City hath been " ſlandered, Law and good Orders broken, and " poor Priſoners too much abuſed: Therefore " was the Priſon removed to a Houſe belonging " to the City, ſituate in *Great Wood-ſtreet*, where " the Sheriff and his Officers were to keep their " Courts, *&c.* as they had before uſed in *Bread-* " *ſtreet*. At which Time it was alſo enacted, " that the ſaid *Compter* in *Wood-ſtreet* ſhould " never hereafter, for any Cauſe whatſo- " ever, be let out to any other Uſe or Pe- " ſon, *&c.*"

Fourthly, Among the Monuments of Antiquity to be mentioned in this Ward, we muſt not omit the moſt beautiful Frame and Front of fair Houſes and Shops that were within the Walls of *London*, or elſewhere in *England*, commonly called *Gold-ſmith's-Row*, betwixt *Bread-ſtreet* End and the Croſs in *Cheap*, but within this *Bread-ſtreet* Ward. The ſame was built by *Thomas Wood*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs of *London* in the Year 1491. It contained in Number ten Dwelling-Houſes and fourteen Shops, all in one Frame, uniformly built four Stories high, beautified towards the Street with the Goldſmiths-Arms, and the Likeneſs of Woodmen, in Memory of his Name, riding on monſtrous Beaſts; all which were caſt in Lead, richly painted over and gilt. Theſe he gave to the Goldſmiths, with Stocks of Money to be lent to young Men having thoſe Shops, *&c.* This ſaid Front was again new painted and gilt over in the Year 1594, Sir *Richard Martin* being then Mayor, and keeping his Mayoralty in one of them; and ſerving out the Time of *Cuthbert Buckle*, in that Office, from the ſecond of *July* till the twenty-eighth of *October*.

Gold-ſmiths-Row.

The *Goldſmiths* kept their Shops and Trade in *Weſt-Cheap* from antient Times, even before the Days of King *Edward* III. unto the Times of King *Charles* I. (ſee Page 301): And the *Exchange* for the King's Coin was not far off the Place yet called the *Old-Change*, as appears by this Record, ſhewing not only the Place of the *Goldſmiths* Habitation, but their Occupation and Buſineſs about the Coin and Plate.

Upon the Goldſmiths Petition, exhibited to King *Edward* III. and his Council in Parliament, holden at *Weſtminſter* in the firſt of his Reign, ſhewing, " That no private Merchant nor Stran- " ger heretofore were wont to bring into this " Land any Money coined, but Plate of Silver " to exchange for our Coin. And that it had " been alſo ordained, that all who were of the " Goldſmiths Trade were to ſit in their Shops " in the high Street of *Cheap*: And that no " Silver in Plate, nor Veſſel of Gold or Silver, " ought to be ſold in the City of *London*, except " at or in the *Exchange*, or in *Cheapſide*, among " the Goldſmiths, and that publickly; to the " End that the People of the ſaid Trade might " inform themſelves, whether the Seller came " lawfully by ſuch Veſſel or not. But that now " of late the ſaid Merchants, as well Private as " Strangers, brought from foreign Countries " into this Nation counterfeit Sterling, whereof " the Pound was not worth above ſixteen Sols of " the right Sterling; and of this Money none " could know the true Value, but by melting it " down. And alſo that many of the ſaid Trade " of Goldſmiths kept Shops in obſcure Turnings, " and By-Lanes and Streets, and did buy Veſſels " of Gold and Silver ſecretly, without enquiring " whether ſuch Veſſel were ſtolen or lawfully " come by; and, immediately melting it down, " did make it into Plate, and ſell it to Merchants " trading beyond Sea, that it might be exported. " And ſo they made falſe Work of Gold and " Silver, as Bracelets, Lockets, Rings, and " other Jewels; in which they ſet Glaſs of divers " Colours, counterfeiting right Stones, and put " more Alloy in the Silver than they ought; " which they ſold to ſuch as had no Skill in ſuch " Things.

" And that the Cutlers, in their Work-houſes, " covered Tin with Silver ſo ſubtilly, and with " ſuch Slight, that the ſame could not be diſ- " cerned and ſevered from the Tin; and by that " Means they ſold the Tin ſo covered for fine " Silver, to the great Damage and Deceit of the " King and his People.

" Whereupon the ſaid Goldſmiths petitioned " the King, that he would be pleaſed to apply " convenient Remedy therein. And he, being " willing to prevent the ſaid Evil, (as the Letters " Patents ran) did, by and with the Aſſent of " the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the " Commons of the Realm, for the common " Profit, will and grant for him and his Heirs, " That henceforth no Merchant, either private " or Stranger, ſhould bring into this Land any " Sort of Money, but only Plate of fine Silver; " nor that any Gold or Silver, wrought by Gold- " ſmiths, or any Plate of Silver, ſhould be ſold " to the Merchant to ſell again, and to be carried " out of the Kingdom, but ſhould be ſold at the " King's ſaid Exchange, or openly among the " ſaid Goldſmiths, for private Uſe only: And " that none that pretended to be of the ſame " Trade ſhould keep any Shop but in *Cheapſide*, " that it might be ſeen that their Works were " good and right.

" And that thoſe of the ſame Trade might, " by Virtue of theſe Preſents, elect honeſt, law- " ful, and ſufficient Men, beſt ſkilled in the " ſaid Trade, to enquire of the Matters afore- " ſaid: And that they ſo choſen might, upon " due Conſideration of the ſaid Craft, reform " what Defects they ſhould find therein, and " thereupon inflict due Puniſhment upon the " Offenders; and that, by the Help and Aſſiſt- " ance of the Mayor and Sheriffs, if Occaſion " be. And that in all trading Cities and " Towns in *England*, where Goldſmiths reſided, " the ſame Ordinance be obſerved as in *London*. " And that one or two of every ſuch City or " Town, for the reſt of that Trade, ſhould come " to *London*, to be aſcertained of their Touch " of Gold, and there to have a Stamp of a " Puncheon, with a Leopard's Head, marked " upon their Work, as of antient Time it hath " been ordained." Theſe Letters Patents bore Date at *Weſtminſter*, the thirtieth of *March*, in the firſt Year of the King.

The Monuments to be noted here are, firſt, at *Bread-ſtreet* Corner, the North-Eaſt End, in 1595, one *Thomas Tomlinſon*, cauſing in the High Street of *Cheap* a Vault to be digged and made, there

there was found, at fifteen Feet deep, a fair Pavement, like that above Ground. And at the further End, at the Channel, was found a Tree, ſawed into five Steps, which was to ſtep over ſome Brook, running out of the Weſt, towards *Walbrook*. And upon the Edge of the ſaid Brook, as it ſeemeth, there were found lying along the Bodies of two great Trees, the Ends whereof were then ſawed off; and firm Timber, as at the firſt when they fell: Part of the ſaid Trees remain yet in the Ground undigged. It was all forced Ground, until they went paſt the Trees aforeſaid; which was about ſeventeen Feet deep, or better. Thus much hath the Ground of this City (in that Place) been raiſed from the Main.

And here it may be obſerved, that within fourſcore Years, and leſs, *Cheapſide* was raiſed divers Feet higher. For it was found to be twenty-eight Feet higher than it was when St. *Paul's* was firſt built; as appeared by ſeveral eminent Marks diſcovered in the late laying of the Foundation of that Church. *Parentalia.*

CHAP. XII.

Of BRIDGE WARD *Within,*

With a PLAN *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name. Whence derived. Its Bounds and Preſent State, Pariſhes and Churches. London-Bridge. *Water Machine.* Fiſhmonger's-hall. *The Monument. The* Black Prince's *Palace. Aldermen and Common Council.*

Name. THIS Ward derives its Name from its Connection with *London-Bridge*; for it begins Southward at the End next *Southwark*; from whence it ſtretcheth direct North up *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, as far as the Corner of *Lombard-ſtreet* and *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, including all the Bridge, the greateſt Part of all the Alleys and Courts on the Eaſt Side, and on the Weſt Side all the Alleys, Courts and Lanes in *Thames-ſtreet* on both Sides to *New Key*, Part of *Michael's-lane*, and Part of *Crooked-lane*. It is encompaſſed on the South by *Southwark*, and the River *Thames*; on the Eaſt by *Billingſgate* Ward; on the North by *Langborne* Ward; and on the Weſt by *Candlewick* and *Dowgate* Wards. *Bounds.*

Preſent State. As to the preſent State of this Ward:

The Streets and Places of Note are *London-Bridge*, *New Fiſh-ſtreet*, *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, as far as *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

We begin with *London-Bridge*; a Bridge not inferior to any in *Europe* for its Length, Breadth, and Buildings thereon, being ſuſtained by nineteen great Stone Arches, ſecured by Piles of Timber drove to the Bottom of the River, having a Draw-bridge towards *Southwark*, as alſo ſtrong Gates; and by the Houſes built thereon on both Sides, it ſeemeth rather a Street than a Bridge, being furniſhed with good Timber Buildings, which have been well inhabited by ſufficient Tradeſmen, who have very conſiderable Dealings, as being ſo great a Thoroughfare from *Southwark* into *London:* And amongſt theſe Buildings ſome are very large, with curious Fronts, in that Part near the *Draw-bridge*, where it hath an open Proſpect on both Sides into the River *Thames*; but we cannot help being of the Opinion of a late Writer, that this Bridge would have been more convenient for Paſſage, and a greater Ornament to the City, if, inſtead of the Houſes thereon, it had been only adorned with a ſtrong Breaſt-work and Baluſtrade.

Mr. Labelye's *Opinion and Method of repairing and improving* London-Bridge.

To what has been written concerning this Bridge, in the former Part of this Work, Chap. VII. p. 42, *&c.* we apprehend it may be ſatisfactory to our Readers to add the Anſwers of an ingenious and experienced Architect to certain Queries, propoſed to him by the Lord-Mayor and his Council in the Year 1746, concerning the preſent State, and the propereſt Method of altering and improving *London-Bridge*.

Mr. *Labelye* informs us, that the monſtrous Largeneſs of the preſent Sterlings ſtops near one fourth Part in five of the Water-way, during the greateſt Part of the Flood and Ebb Tides, which makes a Fall of near five Foot perpendicular in Height, and makes the Navigation thro' the Arches or Locks very difficult, and often fatal to the Lives of the People; of which Fact hardly a Week paſſes without ſome melancholy Proof.

He then gives a Sketch of a Method to remove theſe Sterlings, and conſequently the Danger occaſioned by them, (ſee the Plate) with the following Explanation:

"This Sketch repreſents the Plan of the "Piers, and the Weſtern Elevation of *London-*"*Bridge*, excluſive of the Houſes, with the "Sterlings, reduced to the Size they ought to "be of, to afford the greateſt Waterway poſſi-"ble, which would be never leſs than about 400 "Feet, or twice as much as it is now, and the "Fall would be reduced to about 15 Inches, "which would afford at all Times an eaſy and "ſafe Navigation thro' the Locks or Arches. "Practicable Methods will be explained (if de-"ſired) how to reduce the Sterlings, as is ex-"preſſed in this Plan; and thereby not only to "ſecure the Foundations of the Piers from fur-"ther Decay, but greatly to mend them, with "Materials much more durable than thoſe uſed "in the preſent Sterlings; which, if mended ac-"cording to this Method, would require but very "few and inconſiderable Repairs for many Years.

"As to the Time and Expence that is likely "to be required to mend *London-Bridge* after "this Method, it is likely that two or three of "the Piers may be mended every Year till the "whole is done; and the Expence, as far as it "can be computed at preſent, does not amount "to more than about 2000 *l.* for every Pier, "taken at an Average upon them all.

"This Method of mending *London-Bridge*, "and ſaving the large Sums now yearly laid out "in bad Repairs, may be put into Execution, "without any Hindrance to the Navigation un-"der, or to the Paſſage over, the ſaid Bridge."

Sir Chriſtopher Wren's *Plan for repairing* London-Bridge.

To this the Architect adds another Sketch, (ſee the Plate), "which, ſays he, repreſents the "Plan and Weſtern Front of *London-Bridge*, "as it may be mended, and ought to be, accord-"to the Opinion of that juſtly celebrated Archi-"tect, the late Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*.

"The

"The Arches are all propoſed to be *Gothick*, "as being much ſtronger than any others of "the Heights and Spans, and to ſpring from "the loweſt Low-water-Mark, which would "greatly add to their Strength: But this could "not be repreſented in the Sketch, wherein all "the lower Parts of the Arches are covered by "the ſaliant Angles of the Piers.

"*London-Bridge*, ſo mended, would want no "Repairs for a great Number of Years, unleſs "as to the Paving.

"Inſtead of *Gothick* Receſſes, and a Caſt-iron "Baluſtrade, on a Dwarf Parapet-Wall, as in "this Sketch, new Houſes might be replaced "on the Top in the ſame Taſte as thoſe now "building.

"Such a Bridge would afford at all Times, a "clear Water-way of upwards of 540 Feet, "and there would not be above nine Inches Fall "at the moſt, which would never hinder nor "endanger the Navigation.

"No new Materials are required, but only "to turn the *Sofiets* of the new Arches; the "Stone Materials in the preſent Arches, and in "the eleven Piers that would be taken away, "being more than ſufficient to complete the "Whole.

"The Time required for putting in Execu-"tion this Method of mending *London-Bridge*, "would not be much longer than for the Me-"thod explained in the preceding Sketch, and "might alſo be done without a Moment's Hinder-"ance to the Navigation under, or to the Paſſage "over, the Bridge.

"The Expence would not be much more than "the other, and *London-Bridge*, ſo mended, would "be the fineſt and moſt commodious *Gothick* "Bridge in the World."

At a Committee of Bridgehouſe-Lands, held at Guild-hall, London, Wedneſday *the tenth of* Septem-ber, 1746.

PRESENT,

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Hoare, *Knight, Lord-Mayor*,

Mr. Alderm. Cokayne, *Mr.* George Wyld,
Mr. Ald. Winterbottom, *Mr.* Benjamin Crooke,
Mr. Chr. Fullagar, *Mr.* Robert Elliott,
Mr. Deputy Bayley, *Mr.* James Hodges.

A Plan of the Arches and Sterlings of the Bridge was laid before the Committee, and the Anſwers to the Queries formerly given to Meſſrs. *Dance* and *Sparruck* were laid before them, which are as follow:

Queries relating to London-Bridge, *propoſed in* 1746.

Queries by the Committee of Bridge-Lands.

"I. What are the Shapes and Dimenſions of "the Stone Piers, the Sterling, and the Open-"ings at High and Low Water?

"*N. B.* This will be beſt anſwered by figured "Sketches, or Plans, correctly laid down from "an exact Menſuration by a Scale, provided "that Scale be not ſmaller than 8 or 10 Feet "to an Inch.

"II. What are the Depths of Water juſt "above, under, and juſt below the Arches, or "Locks, at a common Low-water.

"*N. B.* Theſe Depths may be marked on the "Plans or Sketches.

"III. At what Heighth above Low-water-"Mark, and at what Depth below the Surface "of the Sterlings, is the under Bed, or lower "Side, of the firſt Courſe of Stones?

"IV. What is there between the Stones and "the Heads of the Piles? Is it one Row of "Planks only, or two Rows, croſs-laid? Or, if "Timber, what Wood are they made of? And "what are their Dimenſions and Scantlings?

"V. Are the Piles, which ſurrounded the Foun-"dations of the Piers before the Sterlings were "added, ſquare or round, rough or hewn, driven "as cloſe as poſſible, or at a Diſtance? If they "touch one another, are they faſtened by a "Dove-tail, or by any other Contrivance of the "ſame Nature? And, if they do not touch, at "what Diſtance are they, at a Mean?

"VI. Are the Heads of thoſe ſurrounding "Piles faſtened together by any Curb, or Capcil? "If there be any, let it be deſcribed, and its "Dimenſions, by a figured Sketch.

"VII. Are the inſide Piles, on which the "Foundations of the Piers are laid, round or "ſquare, hewn or rough, very cloſe, or at a "Diſtance, at a Mean? Of what Timber and "Size? Are they ſhod, or not?

"VIII. Whether the Foundations of the "Piers, before the Sterlings were added, extend-"ed beyond the naked Line of the Stone "Work? And, if ſo, (as it is moſt likely) "deſcribe how much, at a Mean, and the Man-"ner, by a figured Sketch.

"IX. Are the Piles under the Foundations of "the Piers much decayed and galled by the "Action of the Current of Water, before the "Sterlings were added?

"X. What is the Inſide of the Stone Piers "made of? Whether of the ſame ſort of Stone, "as the Outſide, cut and laid regular, or only "common Rubble Stones, laid in very bad Mor-"tar, as it is in *Rocheſter-Bridge?*

"*N. B.* The Perſons, who are to anſwer theſe "Queries, may add to their Anſwers what fur-"ther Remarks and Obſervations they ſhall "think proper, to the ſame Purpoſe as theſe "Queries."

Anſwer by Mr. Dance.

"In the Middle of every Arch there are Piles "drove, which they call Driftſhod-Piles, in or-"der to prevent the Water gutting away the "Ground.

"I am of Opinion, from the Nature of the "Work, that the Bridge was not ſo wide origi-"nally, as it is now; and that the Points of the "Piers have been much extended, in order to "erect Houſes thereon. I obſerve likewiſe, that, "in ſome of the Piers, there are freſh Caſings of "Stone before the original Aſhler.

July the 9th, 1746. *George Dance.*"

Queries relating to London-Bridge, *propoſed in* 1746.

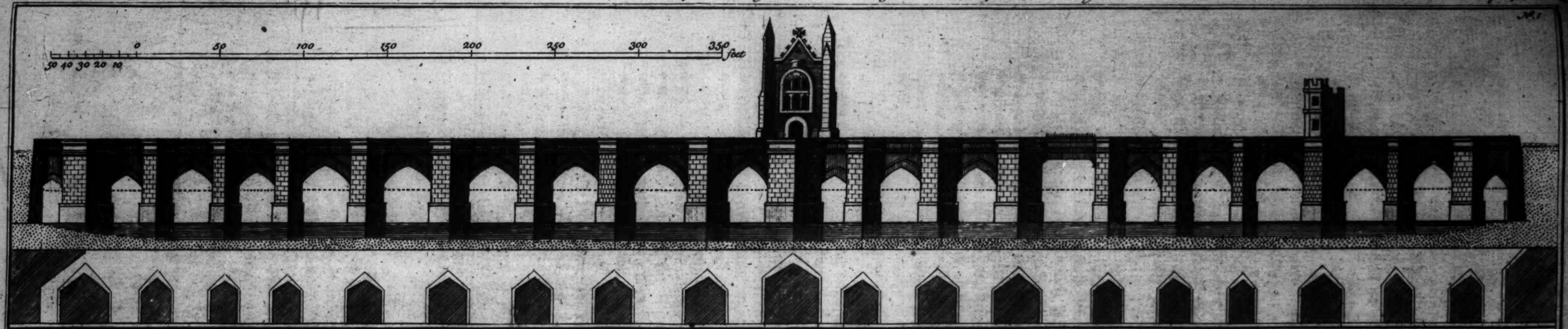
More Queries.

"I. What are the Shapes and Dimenſions of the "Stone Piers, the Sterlings, and Openings, at "High and Low Water.

"*N. B.*

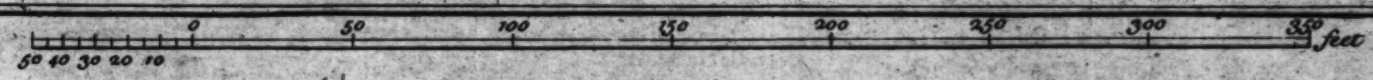
unto the R. HON.ble S.r RICH.d HOARE LORD MAYOR of the said CITY at whose request they were drawn by his Lordships most Oblegd and most Obedient Servant Charles Labelye Esq.r 1746.

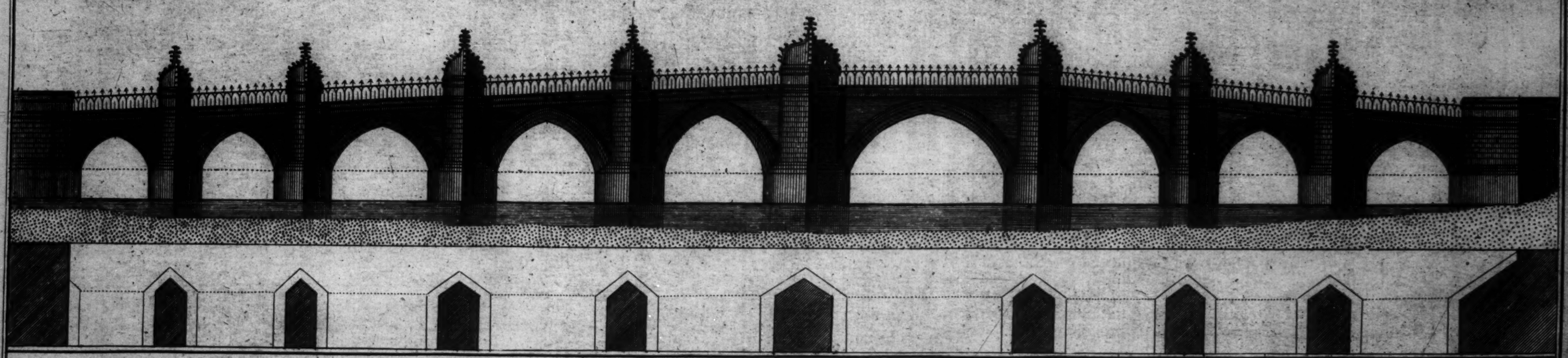
№1



The Plan *and* Western Front *of* LONDON BRIDGE exclusive of the Houses *with the* Sterlings *reduced to such a size as to afford twice as much Water-way as they do at present.* — *N.B. By this Sketch it appears that the clear Water-way at High-water is 430 Feet and at low Water 400 Feet and the Perpendicular fall only 15 Inches.*

№2





The Plan *and* Western Front *of* LONDON BRIDGE *To which it might be Altered is according to the opinion of the Celebrated Architect* Sir Christopher Wren *by taking away every other Arch & reducing two into one. N.B. By this Sketch it appears that there would be at all times a Clear Waterway of upwards of 540 Feet & the fall would not be above 9 Inches at the most*

E.B. Cole Sculp.

5 JA 53

" *N. B.* This will be beſt anſwered by figured " Sketches, or Plans, correctly laid down from " an exact Menſuration by a Scale, provided that " Scale be not ſmaller than 8 or 10 Feet to an " Inch.

" II. What are the Depths of Water juſt " above, under, and juſt below the Arches, or " Locks, at a common Low-Water?

" *N. B.* Thoſe Depths may be marked on the " Plans or Sketches.

" III. At what Heighth above Low-Water- " Mark, and what Depth below the Surface of " the Sterlings, is the under Bed, or lower Side, " of the firſt Courſe of Stones?

" IV. What is there between the Stones and the " Heads of the Piles? Is it one Row of Planks " only, or two Rows, croſs-laid? Or, if Tim- " ber, what Wood are they made of? And " what are their Dimenſions or Scantlings?

" V. Are the Piles, which ſurrounded the " Foundations of the Piers before the Sterlings " were added, ſquare or round, rough or hewn, " driven as cloſe as poſſible or at a Diſtance? If " they touch one another, are they faſtened to- " gether by a Dovetail, or by any other Contri- " vance of the ſame Nature? And, if they do " not touch, at what Diſtance are they, at a " Mean?

" VI. Are the Heads of theſe ſurrounding " Piles faſtened together by any Curb or Cap- " cil? If there be any, let it be deſcribed, and " its Dimenſions, by a ſigned Sketch.

" VII. Are the inſide Piles, on which the " Foundation of the Piers are laid, round or " ſquare, hewn or rough, very cloſe or at what " Diſtance, at a Mean? Of what Timber and " Size? Are they ſhod or not?

" VIII. Whether the Foundation of the Piers, " before the Sterlings were added, extended be- " yond the naked Line of the Stone Work? If " ſo, (as it is moſt likely) deſcribe how much, " at a Mean, and the Manner, by a ſigned " Sketch.

" IX. Are the Piles under the Foundation of " the Piers much decayed and galled by the " Action of the Currents of Waters, before the " Sterlings were added?

" X. What is the Inſide of the Stone Piers " made of? Whether of the ſame ſort of Stone " as the Outſide, cut and laid regular, or only " common Rubble-Stones, laid in very bad Mor- " tar, as it is in *Rocheſter-Bridge?*"

Mr. Dance's *Anſwers to the Queries:*

Anſwers by Mr. Dance.

" I. I have deſcribed the Shapes and Dimenſi- " ons of the Stone Piers, Sterlings, and Open- " ings, at High and Low-Water, in a ſigned " Plan, which I delivered to Mr. Comptroller.

" II. The Depth of Water, beginning at the " South End of the Bridge, is as follows, *viz.*

On the Weſt Side of the	F.	In.		Under the Arch. F.	In.		Eaſt Side. F.	In.
Firſt Lock	16	0	—	5	9	—	8	10
Second	14	6	—	9	0	—	10	4
Third	23	3	—	3	0	—	14	0
Fourth	14	0	—	7	0	—	15	7
Fifth	18	9	—	10	3	—	18	7
Sixth	17	7	—	8	7	—	15	11
Seventh	18	1	—	8	10	—	15	11
Eighth	25	1	—	9	3	—	18	3
Ninth Lock	17	8	—	5	9	—	18	6
Tenth	21	2	—	5	6	—	17	8
Eleventh	18	11	—	2	5	—	12	8
Twelfth	17	0	—	2	4	—	22	0
Thirteenth	24	6	—	8	9	—	20	9
Fourteenth	22	3	—	9	0	—	17	4
Fifteenth	23	9	—	6	9	—	20	7
Sixteenth	19	9	—	6	11	—	21	10
Seventeenth	20	3	—	4	6	—	21	10
Eighteenth	19	4	—	7	9	—	14	1
Nineteenth	10	10	—	4	0	—	13	10
Twentieth	6	7	—	6	1	—	10	10

" I have likewiſe deſcribed the Dimenſions, in " the Plan aforeſaid.

" III. The Heighth of the under Bed of the " firſt Courſe of Stones is various, ſome being " 2 Foot 4 Inches, ſome 1 Foot 11 Inches, " ſome 1 Foot 10 Inches, ſome 1 Foot 3 In- " ches, ſome 1 Foot 1 Inch, above Low-Water- " Mark; and ſome are 6 Foot, ſome 5 Foot 8 " Inches, ſome 4 Foot 6 Inches, ſome 4 Foot " 1 Inch, and ſome 4 Foot, below the Surface " of the Sterlings. Theſe are the Dimenſions, " as far as I am able to get at them, there " being no Opportunity to make Obſervations, " but when a Breach happens to any of the " Piers.

" IV. In general, I find nothing between the " Stones and Piles; but here and there are " ſome Pieces of Plank, moſtly of Oak, and " a little of Elm, ſome of which are 6 Inches, " and ſome 4 Inches thick: Which, I appre- " hend, were not originally placed there, but " only when there hath been Reparation; upon " which Account they were fixed, in order to " wedge up tight to the Stone Work, it being " impoſſible to make ſound, in that Caſe, by any " other Method.

" V. Theſe Piles are rough and unhewn; " they are driven cloſe, and touch one another; " they do not ſeem to be faſtened together, by any " Contrivance, except that ſome have Plank upon " them, and ſome have none: But theſe Obſer- " vations I have made where Breaches have " happened, ſo that one might get one, two, or " three Feet within the Surface of the Piers; but " how they are in the Middle of the Piers, is " impoſſible to determine.

" VI. They are faſtened by no Curb or Cap- " cil; there is only Plank upon ſome of them, " as I mentioned in the former Anſwer.

" VII. This Query is very difficult to an- " ſwer: I can only ſay, that I have had an Op- " portunity to examine one Pier about 7 Foot " within; it is the South Pier of the Dam- " Lock, a great Part of which was undermined " by ſome of the Sterlings being carried away, " and leaving it defenceleſs; there I obſerve, " that the Piles are round, rough, unhewn, " and driven cloſe together; they are chiefly " Elm, and about one Foot Diameter. Some of " theſe Piles, being taken up, were ſhod with " Iron; and I think it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe " they are all ſo.

" VIII. There is to every Pier a Set-off; or " Foundation, which extends about 7 Inches " beyond the naked Line of the Pier; and

" that Set-off, or Foundation, is of Stone. But " I am of Opinion, that the Sterlings were fixed " at the firſt Erecting of the Bridge, becauſe I " think it impoſſible for the Piers to ſtand long " without ſome ſuch Defence; but whether they " were ſo much extended, or in the ſame Shape " they are now, is not eaſy to determine.

" IX. All thoſe Piles under the Foundation " of the Piers, which I ever ſaw, are very ſound " at the Heart, but about 1 Inch of their Sur- " face hath been decayed; but theſe were Piles " which had been for ſome Time expoſed to the " Violence of the Flood, by the Breaches made in " the Sterlings: But, I apprehend, that cannot " be the Caſe with the other Piles, becauſe the " Water cannot act upon them.

" X. I have ſeen, in ſeveral Breaches, the " Texture of the Piers; and, by them, it ap- " pears to me, that the Inſide of the ſaid Piers " are filled with Rubble, and the external Faces " are formed with Aſhlers, laid in Courſes; but " the Rubble appears to be laid with good " Mortar."

Mr. Sparruck *the Tide-Carpenter's Anſwers to the Queries.*

Mr. Sparruck's *Anſwers.*

" I. This can't be anſwered but by a Plan, " which, I am informed, is made by Mr. *Dance.*

" II. The Depth of the Water the ſame as " before.

" III. The Heighth of the under Bed of the firſt " Courſe of Stone is various, ſome being 2 Foot " 4 Inches, ſome 1 Foot 10 Inches, ſome 1 Foot " 3 Inches, ſome 1 Foot 1 Inch above Low-Wa- " ter-Mark; and ſome are 6 Foot, ſome 5 Foot 8 " Inches, ſome 4 Foot 6 Inches, ſome 4 Foot 1 " Inch, and ſome 4 Foot, below the Surface of the " Sterlings. Theſe are the Dimenſions, as far as I " am able to get at them, there being no Oppor- " tunity to make Obſervations, but when a " Breach happens to any of the Piers.

" IV. In general, I find nothing between the " Stones and Piles; but here and there are ſome " Pieces of Plank, moſtly of Oak, and a little " of Elm, ſome of which is 6, ſome 4 Inches " thick; which, I apprehend, was not origin- " ally placed there, but only when there have " been Reparations; upon which Account they " were fixed, in order to wedge up tight to the " Stone Work, it being impoſſible to make " ſound Work, in that Caſe, by any other Me- " thod.

" V. The Piles are rough, round, and un- " hewn; they are driven cloſe, and touch one " another; they don't ſeem to be faſtened to- " gether, by any Contrivance, except that ſome " have Plank upon them, and ſome have none. But " theſe Obſervations I have made where Breaches " have happened, ſo that one might get one, " two, or three Feet within the Surface of the " Piers; but how they are in the Middle of the " Piers, is impoſſible to determine.

" VI. They are faſtened together by no Curb " or Capcil; there is only Plank upon ſome " of them, as I have mentioned in the former " Anſwer.

" VII. This Query is very difficult to anſwer: " I can only ſay, that I have had an Opportu- " nity to examine one Pier about ſeven Feet " within; it is the South Pier of the Dam- " Lock, a great Part of which was undermined, " by ſome of the Sterlings being carried away, " and leaving it defenceleſs: There I obſerve, " the Piles are rough, round, and unhewn, and " driven cloſe together; they are chiefly Elm, " and about one Foot Diameter. Some of thoſe " Piles, being taken up, were ſhod with Iron, " and I think it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe they " are all ſo.

" VIII. There is to every Pier a Set-off, or " Foundation, which extends about ſeven Inches " beyond the naked Line of the Pier; and that " Set-off, or Foundation, is of Stone. But I " am of Opinion, that the Sterlings were fixed " at the firſt Erecting of the Bridge, becauſe I " think it impoſſible for the Piers to ſtand long " without ſome ſuch Defence; but whether they " were ſo much extended, or in the ſame Shape " they are now, is not eaſy to determine.

" IX. All thoſe Piles underneath the Founda- " tion of the Piers, which I ever ſaw, are very " ſound at Heart, but about one Inch of the " Surface hath been decayed; but theſe are Piles " that have been for ſome Time expoſed to the " Violence of the Flood, by the Breaches made in " the Sterlings: But, I apprehend, that cannot be " the Caſe with the Piles that go further under, " or in the Middle of the Piers, becauſe the " Water cannot act upon them.

" X. I have ſeen, in ſeveral Breaches, the " Texture of the Piers; and, by them, it ap- " pears to me, that the Inſide of the ſaid Piers " are filled with Rubble, and the external Faces " are formed with Aſhlers, laid in Courſes; but " the Rubble appears to be laid with good " Mortar.

July *the* 12*th*, 1746.

Bartholomew Sparruck."

At a Committee of Bridgehouſe-Lands, held at Guildhall, London, *on* Wedneſday *the* 17*th of* September, 1746.

PRESENT,

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Hoare, *Knight, Lord-Mayor,*

Francis Cokayne, *Eſq; one of the Sheriffs, and Aldermen,*
Mr. Dep. Rich. Bailey,
Mr. George Wyld,
Mr. Benj. Gaſcoyne,
Mr. James Hodges,
Mr. Benjamin Crooke,
Mr. Robert Elliott,
Mr. Chriſt. Robinſon.

Further Proceedings of the Bridge-houſe Committee.

The Committee proceeded to take into their Conſideration the State of the Bridge; and Mr. *Labelye*, the Engineer, was called in, as alſo Mr. *George Dance*, and *Joſeph Nixon*, the Tide-Carpenter's Freeman, and were ſeverally examined concerning the Bridge: Whereby many Inconveniencies were ſhewn to the Committee, by the ſaid Mr. *Labelye*, that muſt frequently happen to Veſſels and Craft going thro' the Bridge, by the paſt and preſent Method of driving Driftſhod in the Paſſages, which are thence rendered very ſhallow and almoſt unnavigable: He alſo objected to the great Extent of the Sterlings; which he alledged to be, in a great Meaſure, unneceſſary, and made the Bridge no ſtronger than it would be, were they no longer above and below the Piers, than they are on the Sides. And then

Mr. Labelye's *Opinion concerning the preſent Method of Repairs.*

the

the ſaid Mr. *Labelye* informed the Committee, That he had a written Paper of the Purport of what he had now advanced, which, being delivered in, was read as follows:

To the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, and the Gentlemen of the Committee of Bridgehouſe-Lands.

His Anſwer to the former Queries.

"Having carefully examined the Plan of *London-Bridge* lately made, and the Anſwers given to the Queries propoſed, from what I have ſeen of *London* and *Rocheſter* Bridges, my humble Opinion is as follows, *viz.*

"I. That *London-Bridge* (like moſt of the Stone Bridges that were built about the ſame Time over large and deep Rivers) is founded on the Tops of wooden Piles, cut off ſome Feet above Low-Water-Mark: Such are the Stone Bridges at *Rocheſter*, *Briſtol*, and *Berwick*, in *Great Britain*; and thoſe of *Dreſden*, *Prague*, and *Ratiſbon*, in *Germany*.

"II. That the wooden Piles, on which the Foundation of *London-Bridge* was laid, having been for ſome Years expoſed to the Air, and to the Wet and Dry for ſome Hours alternately, twice every 24 Hours, the neceſſary Conſequence was, that thoſe Piles decayed in Time; and this occaſioned the Neceſſity of ſurrounding them with ſome Fences, to preſerve them from Ruin; which Fences, or Sterlings, have been increaſed by Degrees to the preſent monſtrous Size, without any Neceſſity.

"III. That, notwithſtanding the Repairs of this Bridge have coſt (as I have been informed) for ſeveral Years laſt paſt near 2000 *l.* a Year, the Sterlings being made of Timber and expoſed to the Wet and Dry, and filled in with looſe Stones, or Chalk, they muſt be continually decaying, and in want of Repairs.

"IV. And that, as long as all thoſe Piers ſtand with their Sterlings of ſuch monſtrous Size, and as long as they are repaired in the ſame Manner, they will certainly occaſion the ſame great Expences, and the ſame great and dangerous Fall under the Arches; and, conſequently, *London-Bridge* will ſtill be a moſt dangerous Bridge to the Navigation, and to the Lives of Watermen and Paſſengers.

"All which is humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the honourable Committee, by their moſt humble Servant,

Sept. *the* 17*th*, 1746.

Charles Labelye."

His Propoſals.

And, they being withdrawn, a Motion was made, That Mr. *Labelye* be again called in, and aſked if he had any Propoſal to lay before the Committee how to remedy the above Faults and Defects. And he was accordingly called in, and examined thereto.

He informed the Committee, That he had two Plans to produce; but, as they were partly mathematical, he ſhould deſire that ſome eminent, ſkilful, and diſintereſted Perſons ſhould be likewiſe preſent to hear his Propoſals. However, he mentioned the caſting the Piers four Feet about with ſtrong *Portland* Stone, and the Sterlings to be taken away. A Model whereof he had prepared.

He then mentioned another Scheme, which, he ſaid, was Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*'s; which was, That out of nineteen Piers, nine, being every other Pier, ſhould be taken away, and the remaining to be well repaired, and made *Gothick* Arches acroſs; and there would no new Materials be wanting, but ſeveral of the Houſes muſt be taken down.

[All which is more particularly related above, from his own MS.]

A Motion for a Sub-Committee.

And then he withdrew; and a Motion was made, That a Sub-Committee be appointed to examine the Plan of *London-Bridge* in its preſent Condition; and alſo any other Plan or Deſign, which ſhall be propoſed by any Perſon or Perſons, for altering or amending thereof: And that the ſaid Committee do deſire the Aſſiſtance of *Martin Folkes*, Eſq; *William Jones*, Eſq; *George Scott*, Eſq; Mr. *Horſnaile*, Mr. *Jelf*, Mr. *Etheridge*, Dr. *Jurin*, Mr. *Robins*, Mr. *Elliott*, Mr. *Price*, Mr. *Phillips*, Mr. *Dance*, Mr. *Charles Labelye*, and ſuch other Perſons as any Member of the Committee ſhall think proper to apply to, in order to receive their Opinions concerning the preſent Condition of the Bridge, and the Practicability and Conſequences of making any Alteration therein: And that this Committee do conſiſt of the Whole, and that every Member be ſummoned, and the Summons underwrote upon what Buſineſs: Which was agreed to. And it was ordered, that the Comptroller ſhould attend the ſaid Gentlemen nominated for their Aſſiſtance, and acquaint them therewith, and deſire their Preſence at the ſaid Committee.

By whom aſſiſted.

At a Committee of Bridgehouſe Lands, held at Guildhall, London, *on* Thurſday *the twenty-fifth of* September, 1746.

PRESENT,

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Hoare, *Knight, Lord-Mayor,*

Mr. Ald. Winterbottom,	*Mr. Dep.* Rich. Baily,
Mr. Sheriff Cokayne,	*Mr.* Chr. Fullagar,
Mr. Chriſt. Robinſon,	*Mr.* Benj. Crooke,
Mr. John Rily,	*Mr.* Will. Stephens,
Mr. Robert Elliott,	*Mr.* Cadw. Coker.

Further Proceedings of the Bridgehouſe Committee.

This Committee being met, purſuant to their Reſolution of *Wedneſday*, the 17th Inſtant, to conſider of the preſent Condition of the Bridge, and the Practicability and Conſequences of making any Alteration therein; and Mr. *Labelye* being called in, and peruſing the Plan of the Bridge lately prepared by Mr. *Dance*; and the ſeveral Gentlemen, who were deſired to be preſent at this Committee, being likewiſe called in, *viz.* Dr. *Jurin*, *Martin Folkes*, Eſq; Mr. *Robins*, Mr. *Elliott*, Mr. *Horſenaile*, Mr. *Jelf*, Mr. *Etheridge*, Mr. *Price*, Mr. *Phillips*, and Mr. *Dance*; Mr. *Labelye* proceeded to ſhow and explain to the Committee the Badneſs of the Bridge, eſpecially the extraordinary and unneceſſary Extent of the Sterlings: In the next Place, the bad Cuſtom of driving Driftſhod Piles, in the Spaces betwixt the Sterlings, in the Locks, whereby the Water was rendered more ſhallow, and conſequently more dangerous to Paſſengers through; and, inſtead of hindering the Water from gulling the Bridge-

Mr. Labelye's further Opinion.

Bridge-Works (as alledged by the Tide-Carpenter) it increaſed it, by ſtopping the Water, and made the Fall the greater.

He then deſired Leave, before he preſented the Model and Plan he had prepared (as mentioned above) to obſerve, that he ſhould propoſe to leave the Piers and Houſes ſtanding, but to take away great Part of the Sterlings, and caſe the Piers about, with ſtrong *Portland* Stone, three or four Feet: And then he produced the Plan, whereby he ſhewed the propoſed Caſing, and the Increaſe of the Water-way or Paſſage through the Bridge, which would be, from two hundred and thirty-ſix Feet, as it is now, increaſed to three hundred and ninety-ſix Feet and ſix Inches clear, and the Solid, at Low-Water, five hundred and forty Feet; and that the additional Stone Work may be ſet on the preſent Piles, (and, if they are not ſufficient, to drive more) and the Piles be cut off three Feet below Low-Water-Mark.

Mr. *Labelye* was aſked, if this Method propoſed would ſufficiently ſecure the Piers and their Foundations from Decay by Weather? He anſwered, it would; and it was agreed to by Mr. *Horſenaile*, the Maſon, and others, eſpecially as the Stone Work was to go two or three Feet below Low-Water-Mark.

Queries concerning the Water-Works.

It was urged, by a Member of the Committee, that this Propoſal might hinder the City being ſerved with *Thames* Water; and which being abſolutely neceſſary for the Uſe of the City, no Conſiderations of ſaving in Repairs of the Bridge would be an adequate Satisfaction for the Loſs of the *Thames* Water, if they cannot otherwiſe be ſufficiently ſerved.

Propoſed and agreed to deliver the Proceedings in Writing to certain Gentlemen.

Mr. *Folke*, Dr. *Jurin*, and ſeveral of the reſt of the Gentlemen, deſired they might have the Queſtions propoſed delivered to them in Writeing, ſome time before they gave their Opinions on the above Matters; and they would confer with each other, and would attend the Committee again, and give a joint Opinion. And it was mentioned by a Member of the Committee, as a Query, if taking away the Sterlings, as above propoſed, would not affect the Navigation, and alſo the Water-Works, to their Hurt?

Then a Motion was made, That the Plans, Queſtions, and Proceedings already had, concerning this Alteration, be produced and delivered in Writing to the ſeveral Gentlemen aſſiſting this Committee, the better to enable them to give their Opinions thereon; and that the Bridgehouſe Officers and Workmen do attend the ſaid Gentlemen as often as they deſire the ſame: Which was ordered accordingly.

Queries propoſed to thoſe Gentlemen.

And then the ſaid Gentlemen, attending to aſſiſt the Committee, withdrew. And the following Queries were propoſed, and ordered to be delivered to them in Writing, *viz.*

"I. What Effect will the Reducing and Alteration of the Sterlings, according to Mr. *Labelye*'s Model, have upon the Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide, with regard to Time, and the Difference in the Depth of the Water at High and Low Water, above and below Bridge, to the Extent of the Tide? And how will the Navigation be affected?

"II. What Effect will it have on the Water-Works? And, if it ſhould render them uſeleſs, or not ſufficient, how, and in what Manner, may the City be otherwiſe ſupplied with Water?"

At a Committee of Bridgehouſe Lands, held at Guildhall, London, *on* Friday *the twenty-fourth of* October, 1746.

PRESENT,

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Hoare, *Knight, Lord-Mayor,*

Sir Robert Ladbroke, *Knight,*	*Mr.* Benjamin Crooke,
	Mr. Robert Elliott,
Mr. Ald. Winterbottom,	*Mr.* George Wyld,
Mr. Chriſt. Robinſon,	*Mr.* Chriſt. Fullagar.

Further Proceedings of the Bridgehouſe Committee.

The Comptroller laid before the Committee a Letter, ſigned *Francis Hawkſbee*, F. R. S. dated the thirteenth of *October*, 1746; with a Paper, containing ſeveral Queries relating to ſome Alterations propoſed to be done to the Bridge; which was read, as follows:

Mr. Francis Hawkſbee's *Letter in Anſwer to the ſaid Queries, &c.*

"In order to anſwer the Queries propoſed "by the Committee, with regard to the Alteration of *London-Bridge*, we apprehend it will "be neceſſary,

"I. To have an exact Level taken between "ſome fixed Point on the Weſt Side of *London-Bridge*, and another Point on the Eaſt Side of "*Weſtminſter-Bridge*; as alſo to take a like Level "between ſome fixed Point on the Eaſt Side of "*London-Bridge*, and another Point at ſome "convenient Place about two Miles below the "Bridge.

"II. To take the perpendicular Heighth of "each of theſe four Points above the Surface of "the River at Low-Water; and likewiſe every "Quarter of an Hour before and after Low-"Water; to obſerve the Time when Low-Water "happens at thoſe four Places, and the ſame for "High-Water.

"III. To take the Heighth of the fixed "Point on the Weſt Side of *London-Bridge* above "the Surface of the River, at Low Still-Water "and High Still-Water, under the Draw-Bridge; "with the Times of each.

"IV. To take the Heighth of the ſame Point "above the Surface of the River, juſt above "the Sterlings, at the Time of Low-Water be-"low Bridge.

"V. To take the Depth of the Water in all "the Gullets, or at leaſt in that under the Draw-"Bridge, at the Time of Low Still-Water, and "at High Still-Water.

"VI. To aſcertain between how many of the "Arches the Driftſhod Piles are driven, how "cloſe together, and how far the Tops of them "are below Still-Water-Mark.

"VII. To know particularly at what Time "the Sterlings are firſt entirely covered, and "when firſt entirely uncovered.

"VIII. To know exactly the Time of Low "and High Water, and the Heighth the Water "riſes to, at the *Nore*, *Graveſend*, and *Woolwich*.

"IX. That all the foregoing Obſervations of "the Tides be made at ſome one Spring-Tide, "and likewiſe at ſome one Neap-Tide."

Signed, *Martin Folkes*, *George L. Scott*, *William Jones*, *Benj. Robins*, *James Jurin*, *John Elliot*.

A Mo-

Mr. Geo. Dance ordered to answer the said Letter.

A Motion was made, and the Queſtion being put, That Mr. *George Dance*, with proper Aſſiſtance, do give in Anſwers to the ſaid Queries, to be laid before the Committee, it was ordered accordingly.

Theſe Inquiries into the State of *London-Bridge* ended in a Propoſal for Building a new Bridge, as we have related on p. 709, *&c.* of our *firſt* Volume. But, after ſeveral Meetings of a Sub-Committee, appointed by the Common Council, holden on the twenty-ſecond Day of *July*, 1754, who examined many Gentlemen in relation to the Conſequences that might attend the Commerce and Navigation of this City, from the Conſtruction of a new Bridge, at or about *Black-Fryars*, to the oppoſite Shore; and came to ſeveral Reſolutions in favour of repairing and improving the preſent, before the Addition of another Bridge ſhould take place; both their Schemes ſeem to be laid aſide, or poſtponed for more mature Deliberation. See p. 52. Vol. I.

Fiſh-ſtreet Hill.

Fiſh-ſtreet-hill is a Street very well built, and inhabited by great Dealers in Fiſh, *&c.*

King's-head-court, on the Eaſt Side of the Hill, is open, with indifferent good Buildings, and hath a Paſſage into *Pudding-lane*.

Globe-yard, on the Weſt Side, an open and ſomewhat large Place, having ſeveral Turnings, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and is indifferently well inhabited.

Crooked-lane, alſo on the Weſt Side, hath a turning Paſſage into St. *Michael's* or *Miles-lane*; but the greateſt Part being in *Candlewick* Ward, it ſhall be there treated of.

Star Inn, Northward of the Monument, is very large and well accuſtomed, and hath a Paſſage into *Pudding-lane*.

Bell-yard, ſeated almoſt againſt the Monument, is a good open Court, containing three or four large Houſes, well inhabited.

Gracechurch-ſtreet.

Gracechurch-ſtreet is a very handſome, ſpacious Street, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited by wealthy Tradeſmen, being a Street of great Reſort. In that Part of the Street lying in this Ward are theſe Places; *Talbot-court*, with a wide Entrance for a Coach or Cart, being large and well inhabited.

Out of this Court is a narrow Paſſage into another of the ſame Name, which leadeth into *Little Eaſtcheap*, there alſo taken Notice of. *Crown-court*, neat, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, well-inhabited, but ſmall.

Jeruſalem-court, indifferent long, with an open Paſſage, a Free-ſtone Pavement, and good Houſes.

On the Weſt Side of the Street *White-hart-court*, a pretty good open Place, well inhabited by wholeſale Dealers, hath a Paſſage into another Court ſo called, which leadeth into *Lombard-ſtreet*, mentioned in *Langborn* Ward. Near unto this is a ſmall Court, with about two or three Houſes, but without a Name.

Nag's-head-court, very long, well built and inhabited, hath a Paſſage into St. *Clement's-lane*, where it is mentioned, the greateſt Part being in *Langborn* Ward.

Thames-ſtreet.

Thames-ſtreet is a Place of great Trade; the Part thereof in this Ward begins on the Eaſt Side of the *Old Swan-lane*, and goeth Eaſtward to *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*.

Places of Note in this Part of the Street, are, *Gully-hole*, being a Paſſage to the Water-houſe, and ſo to the *Thames* Side, which lieth open to the Wharfs as far as the *Stillyard* in *Dowgate* Ward.

Three-tun-alley, on the North Side, which is but ſmall.

Churchyard-alley, but narrow and indifferent, falls down into the new Paſſage, being the open Ground next the *Thames*; which ſaid Paſſage leads to *Old Swan-ſtairs* Weſtward, and to the Water-houſe Eaſtward, as aforeſaid.

North from *Thames-ſtreet* is St. *Michael's-lane*, which hath the greateſt Part in *Candlewick* Ward. In the Part of this Lane belonging to this Ward is *Fen-court*, a handſome, open, and well built Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Three-tun-court, a good ſquare Place, with an open Entrance for Carts.

Egbate-lane runs down to the *Thames*, and unto the *Old Swan-ſtairs*, much reſorted unto by Watermen, and is of good Note.

The *Old Swan-lane* alſo runs down to the Water Side, and leadeth to the ſaid Stairs: The Weſt Side of this Lane is in *Dowgate* Ward.

St. *Martin's-lane*, another Lane North from *Thames-ſtreet*, hath but a ſmall Part in this Ward, the greateſt being in *Candlewick* Ward.

Watch.

There are to watch in this Ward at the ſeveral Stands, every Night, beſides the Conſtable and the Beadle, twenty-five Watchmen.

Jurymen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *July*.

Alderman, Common Council, &c.

This Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy, included in the fifteen Common-Councilmen, fifteen Conſtables, ſix Scavengers, ſixteen Wardmote Inqueſt Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at forty-ſeven Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at forty-nine Pounds ten Shillings.

The Alderman of this Ward is *William Stephenſon*, Eſq; Mr. *James Hodges*, Deputy, Mr. *Coles Child*, Mr. *Richard Walkden*, Mr. *William Poſt*, Mr. *Cornelius Owen*, Mr. *Benjamin Silcock*, Mr. *Thomas Horne*, Mr. *Thomas Machen*, Mr. *Thomas Gillmore*, Mr. *James Howard*, Mr. *John Wathen*, Mr. *Clement Coderoy*, Mr. *Joſeph Gonſon*, Mr. *George Baſkerville*, and Mr. *Gabriel Wright*, Common-Councilmen.

Remarkable Things.

The moſt remarkable Things in this Ward are,

Churches.

Firſt, Two Pariſh-Churches, 1. St. *Magnus*, and, 2. St. *Bennet's Grace* or *Graſs-Church*. Four Pariſhes, 1. of St. *Magnus*, 2. of St. *Margaret*, in *New Fiſh-ſtreet*, 3. of St. *Leonard Eaſtcheap*, and, 4. of St. *Bennet Graſs-church*; of which more particularly in our Parochial Hiſtory.

Fiſhmongers-Hall.

Secondly, *Fiſhmongers Hall*, ſituate in *Thames-ſtreet*, about an hundred and fifty Yards Weſt of the Bridge. It is a curious and capacious Building of Brick and Stone. By the Street you enter thro' a handſome Paſſage paved with Free-ſtone, which leads into a large, ſquare Court, paved in the ſame Manner, encompaſſed by the great

great Hall, the Court-Room for the Aſſiſtants, and other grand Apartments; with Galleries, ſupported by Columns and Arches of the *Ionick* Order, and the Statue of Sir *William Walworth*. See Page 141. But the Front next the *Thames*, which has been lately repaired and beautified, at a very extraordinary Expence, exceeds every Thing of its Kind in this City, and yields a moſt graceful and pleaſant Proſpect; with a magnificent double Flight of Stone Stairs on the Wharf.

Theſe Fiſhmongers were ſometimes of two ſeveral Companies, to wit, Stockfiſhmongers and Saltfiſhmongers; of whoſe Antiquity we find, that, by the Name of the Fiſhmongers of *London*, they were for foreſtalling, *&c.* contrary to the Laws and Conſtitutions of the City, fined to the King at five hundred Marks, the eighth of King *Edward* I. More, that the ſaid Fiſhmongers, hearing of the great Victory obtained by the ſame King againſt the *Scots*, in the twenty-ſixth of his Reign, made a triumphant and ſolemn Shew through the City, with divers Pageants, and more than a thouſand Horſemen, *&c.*

Theſe two Companies of Stockfiſhmongers and Saltfiſhmongers, of old Time, had their ſeveral Halls; to wit, in *Thames-ſtreet* two, in *New Fiſh-ſtreet* two, and in *Old Fiſh-ſtreet* two; in each Place one for either Company; in all ſix ſeveral Halls; the Company was ſo great.

Theſe Fiſhmongers have been famous Citizens, and have had ſix Mayors of their Company in twenty-four Years; to wit, *Walter Freke*, 1350; *John Lofkin*, 1359; *John Wroth*, 1361; *John Pechie*, 1362; *Simon Morden*, 1369; and *William Walworth*, 1374. But in the Year 1382, thro' the Council of *John Northampton*, Draper, then being Mayor, *William Eſſex* and *John More*, Mercers, and *Richard Northbury*, the Fiſhmongers were greatly troubled, hindered of their Liberties, and almoſt deſtroyed, by Congregations made againſt them. See Page 143. However, in a Parliament at *London*, the Controverſy depending between the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and the Fiſhmongers, *Nicholas Exton*, Speaker for the Fiſhmongers, prayed the King to receive him and his Company into his Protection, for Fear of corporal Hurt. Whereupon it was commanded, that each Party ſhould keep the Peace, upon Pain of loſing all they had. Hereupon a Fiſhmonger ſtarting up, replied, That the Complaint brought againſt them by the Movers, *&c.* was but Matter of Malice; for that the Fiſhmongers, in the Reign of *Edward* III. being chief Officers of the City, had, for their Miſdemeanors then done, committed the chief Exhibitors of thoſe Petitions to Priſon. In this Parliament the Fiſhmongers, by the King's Charter Patents, were reſtored to their Liberties. See Page 145.

Thoſe Stockfiſhmongers and Saltfiſhmongers were united in the Year 1536, in the twenty-eighth of *Henry* VIII. their Hall to be but one, in the Houſe given to them by Sir *John Cornwall*, Lord *Fanhope*, and of *Ampthull*, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael* in *Crooked-lane*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI.

The Monument.

Thirdly, The *Monument*, erected on the Eaſt Side of *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, in a Square, open to the Street, to perpetuate the Remembrance of the dreadful Fire of *London*, in the Year 1666. This fine Piece of Architecture is the Deſign of that great Genius Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*. It is undoubtedly the fineſt modern Column in the World, and in ſome Reſpects may vie with the moſt famous of Antiquity, being twenty-four Feet higher than *Trajan*'s Pillar at *Rome*.

This Column is of the *Dorick* Order, fluted; whoſe Altitude is two hundred and two Feet from the Ground, the greateſt Diameter of the Shaft or Body of the Column is fifteen Feet, the Ground bounded by the Plinth, or loweſt Part of the Pedeſtal, twenty-eight Feet ſquare, and the Pedeſtal is in Altitude forty Feet, all of *Portland* Stone: Within is a large Stair-caſe of black Marble, containing three hundred and forty-five Steps, ten Inches and an Half broad, and ſix Inches Riſers; and a Balcony within thirty-two Feet of the very Top, where is a curious and ſpacious gilded Flame.

The Account we have of this Pillar from the Life of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Knt. is more particular, as follows: Parentalia, *P.* 321, &c.

" In the Year 1671, the *Surveyor* began the " building of the great fluted Column of *Portland* " Stone, and of the *Dorick* Order, (commonly " called the *Monument* of *London*, in Memory of " the burning and rebuilding of the City) and " finiſhed it in 1677. The Artificers were " obliged to wait ſometimes for Stones of proper " Scantlings; which occaſioned the Work to be " longer in Execution than otherwiſe it would " have been. It much exceeds in * Height the " Pillars at *Rome* of the Emperors *Trajan* and " *Antoninus*, the ſtately Remains of *Roman* Gran- " deur, or that of *Theodoſius* at *Conſtantinople*. " In forming this *Coloſs* Column, the *Surveyor* " took the Liberty to exceed the received Pro- " portion of the Order, one Module, or Semi- " diameter. In the Place of the Braſs Urn on " the Top, (which is not artfully performed, " and was ſet up contrary to his Opinion) was " originally intended a *Coloſs* Statue, in Braſs gilt, " of King *Charles* II. as Founder of the new City, " in the Manner of the *Roman* Pillars, which " terminated with the Statues of their *Cæſars*; or " elſe a Figure erect of a Woman crowned with " Turrets, holding a Sword and Cap of Main- " tenance, with other Enſigns of the City's " Grandeur and Re-erection. The Altitude, " from the Pavement, is two hundred and two " Feet, the Diameter of the Shaft or Body of " the Column is fifteen Feet, the Ground bounded " by the Plinth or loweſt Part of the Pedeſtal is " twenty-eight Feet ſquare, and the Pedeſtal in " Height is forty Feet. Within is a large Stair- " caſe of black Marble, containing three hundred " and forty-five Steps, ten Inches and an half " broad, and ſix Inches Riſers. Over the Ca- " pital is an Iron Balcony, encompaſſing a *Cippus* " or *Meta*, thirty-two Feet high, ſupporting a " blazing Urn of Braſs gilt. Prior to this, the " *Surveyor* (as it appears by an original Drawing) " had made a Deſign of a Pillar of ſomewhat leſs " Proportion, *viz.* fourteen Feet in Diameter, " and after a peculiar Device: For, as the *Romans* " expreſſed by *Relievo*, on the Pedeſtals, and round " the Shafts of their Columns, the Hiſtory of " ſuch

* *The greateſt of the* Roman *Columns*, viz. *that of* Antoninus, *was* 172½ *Feet in Height, and* 12 *Feet* 3 *Inches in Diameter*, Engliſh *Meaſure*.

" Actions and Incidents as were intended to be " thereby commemorated; ſo this *Monument* of " the Conflagration and Reſurrection of the City " of *London* was repreſented by a Pillar in " Flames; the Flames, blazing from the Loop- " holes of the Shaft, (which were to give Light " to the Stairs within) were figured in Braſs- " work gilt, and on the Top was a Phœnix riſing " from her Aſhes, of Braſs gilt likewiſe."

An accurate Account of the Quantity, by Meaſurements, of the great Column of London.

	Feet
The Solidity of the whole Fabrick, from the Bottom of the loweſt Plinth to the black Marble under the Urn, the Cylinder of the Stair-caſe only deducted, and the Stone for the Carving not allowed for, is	37396
The black Marble that covers the Capital	287
Ditto Lanthorn	64
From this Solidity deduct,	
For eight great Niches —	281
For three Doors and Paſſages	289
For three Sides reveyled —	486
For rough Block — —	1499
For Rubble-work —	7185
In all	9740
The Remainder is	27656
To this add, upon the account of the Carvings in the Front, the four great Dragons and Feſtoons	540
Feet of ſolid *Portland* Stone	28196

Three hundred and forty-three black Marble Steps.

The whole Shaft fluted after it was built, being four thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four ſuperficial Feet.

Marble Harch-pace fifty-ſix Feet.

Marble Paving, and other ſmall Articles, not in this Meaſurement.

Inſcription for the great Pillar or Monument of London, *according to the firſt Conception of Sir* C. W.

" Qui celſam ſpectas Molem, idem quoque " infauſtum & fatalem toti quondam Civitati vides " Locum. Hic quippe, Anno *Chriſti* MDCLXVI. " 2 *Sept.* altera poſt mediam Noctem Hora, ex " Caſa humili, prima ſe extulit Flamma, quæ, " Auſtro flante, adeo brevi invaluit, ut non " tantum tota fere intra Muros Urbs, ſed et " Ædificia quæcunque Arcem et Templariorum " Hoſpitium, quæcunque denique Ripas Flu- " minis, et remotiſſima Civitatis interjacent Mæ- " nia, ferali abſumpta fuerint Incendio. Tridui " ſpatio, C. Templa, Plateæ CCCC. et plura " quam XIV. Domorum Millia Flammis ab- " ſorpta fuere. Innumeri Cives omnibus ſuis " fortunis exuti, et ſub dio agitare coacti, infi- " nitæ, et toto Orbe congeſtæ opes in Cinerem et " Favillam redactæ: Ita ut de Urbe omnium " quotquot Sol aſpicit ampliſſima, et fæliciſ- " ſima, præter Nomen et Famam, et immen- " ſos Ruinarum Aggeres, vix quicquam ſu- " pereſſet.

" *Carolus* Secundus, Dei Gratia, Rex Magnæ " Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Anno Regni " XVIII. et plerique Angliæ Proceres, conſumpta " Incendio Urbe pene univerſa, eademque trien- " nio Spatio in ampliorem Modum inſtaurata, " et non ut ante ligneis aut luteis, ſed partim la- " teritiis, partim marmoreis Ædificiis et Ope- " ribus ita ornata, ut e ſuis Ruinis pulcrior multo " prodiiſſe videatur; auctis præterea ad immen- " ſam Magnitudinem Urbis Pomœriis; ad æter- " nam utriuſque Facti Memoriam, hic, ubi tantæ " Cladis prima emicuit Flamma,

" Monumentum poſuere.

" Diſcat Præſens et Futura Ætas, nequa ſimilis " ingruat Clades, tempeſtivis Numen placare " votis: Beneficium vero Regis, et Procerum, " quorum Liberalitate, præter Ornatum, major " etiam Urbi acceſſit Securitas, grata mente re- " cognoſcat.

" O quantum *tibi* debet AVGVSTA,
" Tot naſcentia Templa, tot renata,
" Tot Spectacula?" MART.

But, inſtead thereof, the North and South Sides of the Pedeſtal have each a *Latin* Inſcription, one deſcribing the Deſolation of this City laid in Aſhes, and the other its glorious Reſtoration. That on the North Side runs thus:

" Anno *Chriſti* CIↃDCLXVI. Die 11. Nonis " *Septembris*, hinc in Orientem, pedum CCII Inter- " vallo (quæ eſt hujuſce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit " de media Nocte Incendium, quod vento ſpirante " hauſit etiam longinqua, *&c.* partes per omnes " populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore " incredibili. XXCIX Templa, Portas, Præto- " rium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, " Bibliothecas, Inſularum magnum Numerum, " Domus CCIↃↃOOO OOOCC, Vicos CD ab- " ſumpſit: De XXVI Regionibus, XV funditus " delevit, alias VIII laceras & ſemi-uſtas reliquit. " Urbis Cadaver ad CIↃXXXVI Jugera, hinc " ab Arce per *Thameſis* Ripam ad Templariorum " Fanum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Portus ſe- " cundum Muros ad Foſſæ Fletanæ Caput, per- " rexit; adverſus Opes Civium & Fortunas " infeſtum, erga Viros innocuum, ut per omnia " referret ſupremam illam mundi Exuſtionem. " Velox Clades fuit; exiguum Tempus eandem " vidit Civitatem florentiſſimam, & nullam. " Tertio die, cum jam evicerat humana Con- " ſilia & Subſidia omnia, cœlitus, ut par eſt " credere, juſſus ſtetit fatalis Ignis & quaquaver- " ſum elanguit."

Made *Engliſh* thus:

" In the Year of *Chriſt* 1666, the ſecond Day " of *September*, Eaſtward from hence, at the " Diſtance of two hundred and two Feet, (the " Height of this Column) about Midnight, a " moſt terrible Fire broke out, which, driven " on by a high Wind, not only waſted the " adjacent Parts, but alſo Places very remote, " with incredible Noiſe and Fury: It conſumed " eighty-nine Churches, the City Gates, *Guild-* " *hall*, many publick Structures, Hoſpitals, " Schools, Libraries, a vaſt Number of ſtately " Edifices, thirteen thouſand two hundred Dwel- " ling-Houſes, four hundred Streets; of twenty- " ſix Wards, it utterly deſtroyed fifteen, and left " eight

" eight others ſhattered and half burnt. The " Ruins of the City were four hundred and " thirty-ſix Acres, from the Tower by the " *Thames* Side to the *Temple* Church, and from " the North-Eaſt Gate along the City Wall to " *Holborn-Bridge*. To the Eſtates and Fortunes " of the Citizens it was mercileſs, but to their " Lives very favourable, that it might in all " Things reſemble the laſt Conflagration of the " World.

" The Deſtruction was ſudden; for in a ſmall " Space of Time the ſame City was ſeen moſt " flouriſhing, and reduced to nothing.

" Three Days after, when this fatal Fire had " baffled all human Counſels and Endeavours in " the Opinion of all, as it were, by the Will of " Heaven, it ſtopped, and on every Side was ex- " tinguiſhed."

The South Side Inſcription thus:

" *Carolus* II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Franc. " & Hib. Rex. Fid. D. Princeps clementiſſi- " mus, miſeratus luctuoſam Rerum faciem, " plurima fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in ſo- " latium Civium & Urbis ſuæ Ornamentum " providit, Tributum remiſit, Preces Ordinis " & Populi Londinenſis retulit ad Regni Senatum, " qui continuo decrevit, ut Publica Opera pe- " cunia publica, ex vectigali Carbonis foſſilis " oriunda, in meliorem formam reſtituerentur; " utique Ædes ſacræ & D. *Pauli* Templum a " Fundamentis omni magnificentia extruerentur; " Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent; emun- " darentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam reſponderent, " Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, " Fora & Macella in Areas ſepoſitas eliminaren- " tur. Cenſuit etiam, uti ſingulæ Domus muris " intergerinis concluderentur, univerſæ in fron- " tem pari altitudine conſurgerent, omneſque " Parietes ſaxo quadrato aut cocto Latere ſolida- " rentur; utique nemini liceret ultra ſeptennium " ædificando immorari. Ad hæc Lites de Ter- " minis orituras Lege lata præſcidit; adjecit quo- " que Supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam " Poſterorum Memoriam H. C. P. C. Feſti- " natur undique, Reſurgit Londinum, majore " celeritate an ſplendore incertum: Unum " Triennium abſolvit quod ſeculi opus crede- " batur."

In *Engliſh* thus:

" *Charles* II. Son of *Charles the Martyr*, King " of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender " of the Faith, a moſt gracious Prince, com- " miſerating the deplorable State of Things, " whilſt the Ruins were yet ſmoaking, provided " for the Comfort of his Citizens, and the Orna- " ment of his City; remitted their Taxes, and " referred the Petitions of the Magiſtrates and " Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately " paſſed an Act, That publick Works ſhould be " reſtored to greater Beauty with publick Money, " to be raiſed by an Impoſition on Coal; that " Churches, and the Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s, " ſhould be rebuilt from their Foundations, with " all Magnificence; that Bridges, Gates, and " Priſons ſhould be new made, the Sewers " cleanſed, the Streets made ſtrait and regular, " ſuch as were ſteep levelled, and thoſe too nar- " row made wider, Markets and Shambles re- " moved to ſeparate Places. They alſo enacted, " That every Houſe ſhould be built with Party- " Walls, and all in Front raiſed of equal Height, " and thoſe Walls all of ſquare Stone or Brick, " and that no Man ſhould delay beyond the " Space of ſeven Years. Moreover, Care was " taken by Law to prevent all Suits about their " Bounds. Alſo anniverſary Prayers were en- " joined; and, to perpetuate the Memory hereof " to Poſterity, they cauſed this Column to be " erected. The Work was carried on with Dili- " gence, and *London* is reſtored; but whether " with greater Speed or Beauty, may be made a " Queſtion. A three Years Time ſaw that " finiſhed, which was ſuppoſed to be the Buſineſs " of an Age."

The Eaſt Side of the Pedeſtal has alſo an Inſcription, expreſſing the Times in which this Pillar was begun, continued, and brought to Perfection. The Words are theſe:

Incepta
Richardo Ford, Eq.
Prætore *Lond.*
A. D. CIↃDCLXXI.
Perducta altius
Geo. Waterman, Eq. Præ.
Roberto Hanſon, Eq. Præ.
Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. Præ.
Roberto Viner, Eq. Præ.
Joſepho Sheldon, Eq. Præ.
Perfecta
Thoma Davis, Eq. Præ.
Urb.
Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.

In *Engliſh* thus:

This Pillar was begun,
Sir *Richard Ford*, Knt. being Lord-Mayor of *London*, in the Year 1671.
Carried on
In the Mayoralties of
Sir *George Waterman*, Knt.
Sir *Robert Hanſon*, Knt.
Sir *William Hooker*, Knt.
Sir *Robert Viner*, Knt.
Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, Knt.
And finiſhed in that of
Sir *Thomas Davis*, in the Year 1677.

And whereas, upon Evidence, it was thought that this dreadful Fire was contrived and carried on by the *Popiſh* Faction, the ſame is expreſſed in *Engliſh* round the Baſe of the Pedeſtal, under the ſaid Inſcription, in theſe following Words:

This Pillar was ſet up in perpetual Remembrance of the moſt dreadful Burning of this antient City; begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popiſh *Faction, in the Beginning of* September, *in the Year of our Lord* 1666, *in order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Proteſtant Religion, and old* Engliſh *Liberty, and introducing* Popery *and Slavery.*

On the Front, or the Weſt Side of the Die of the Pedeſtal of this magnificent Column, is finely carved a curious Emblem of this Tragical Scene, by the maſterly Hand of Mr. *Cibber*, Father to the preſent King's Poet, who likewiſe carved the inimitable Figures on the Gate of *Bethlem*. The eleven principal Figures on this Pedeſtal are done in *Alto*, the reſt in *Baſſo Relievo*, *viz.*

I. At the North End of the ſaid Plan is repreſented, in *Baſſo Relievo*, the City in Flames, and the Inhabitants in a Conſternation, with their Arms extended upward, and crying out for Succour.

II. A little nearer the Horizon are the Arms, Cap of Maintenance, and other Enſigns of the City's Grandeur, partly buried under the Ruins.

III. On the Ruins lies the Figure of a Woman crowned with a Caſtle, her Breaſts pregnant, and in her Hand a Sword; denoting the ſtrong, plentiful, and well-governed City of *London* in Diſtreſs.

IV. The Sovereign (King *Charles* II.) is repreſented ſtanding on an Anabathrum, or Place aſcended to by three Steps, in a *Roman* Habit, providing with his Power and prudent Directions (as is expreſſed by the Inſcription on the South Side) for the Comfort of his Citizens and Ornament of his City.

V. On the ſaid Steps ſtand, in the King's Preſence, the Figures of three Women; that next his Majeſty repreſenting *Liberty*, having in her right Hand a Hat, whereon is the Word *Liberty*, denoting the Freedom or Liberty given to thoſe that engaged three Years in the Work.

VI. Another of the ſaid three Women is *Ichnographia*, with Rules and Compaſſes in one Hand, (the Inſtruments whereby Plans and Deſigns are delineated in due Proportion) and a Scroll partly unrolled in the other Hand, whereon ſuch Deſigns are to be drawn; and near this is a Bee-hive, the known Emblem of Induſtry.

VII. The third of the ſaid Figures repreſents *Imagination*, holding the Emblem of Invention, and having on her Head Wings and ſmall Children, as being ſwift and fruitful, and on the Borders of her Garment theſe Words, *Non aliunde*; all which ſhew, that the ſpeedy Re-erection of the City is principally owing to *Liberty*, *Imagination*, *Contrivance*, *Art*, and *Induſtry*.

VIII. And farther, to encourage the ſaid Citizens, here is the Figure of *Time*, elevating the Woman in Diſtreſs, and *Providence* with his winged Hand containing an Eye, promiſing Peace and Plenty, by pointing towards thoſe two Figures appearing above the Clouds.

IX. Behind the King, as it were Eaſtward, the Work is going forward, as Scaffolding, Labourers carrying Materials, *&c.*

X. Partly within a camerated Cell, under the Sovereign's Feet, appeareth *Envy*, diabolically enraged at the Meaſures concerted, and the great Proſpect of Succeſs. He is endeavouring to renew the Diſaſter, by blowing Flames out of his Mouth towards the diſtreſſed City.

XI. On the ſame Plane, at the South End from the King, is a Lion, with one fore Foot tied up, and curbed by the left Hand of *Fortitude*, in whoſe right Hand is a Sword, under which Figures appears the Muzzle of a Canon, which denotes this deplorable Loſs and Misfortune to happen in Time of War.

XII. Between that and the King is the Figure of *Mars*, with a Chaplet in his Hand, an Emblem that an approaching honourable Peace would be the Conſequence of the War.

And above this, round the Cornice of the Pedeſtal, are noble Enrichments of Trophy Work, and the King's Arms; alſo of the Sword, Mace, Cap of Maintenance, *&c.* and at the Angles are four very large Dragons, the Supporters of the City Arms.

For a more particular Account of the Fire, and the Parties accuſed thereof, ſee Page 432, *&c.* to which we ſhall now add,

The Damage done by this Fire is thus computed: Burned and conſumed twelve thouſand Houſes within the Walls of the City, and above one thouſand more without the Walls, but all of them within the Freedom and Liberty of *London*; that is, in all, thirteen thouſand, or, as others, thirteen thouſand two hundred Houſes. There were alſo deſtroyed the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, which at that Time was new building, and, as to the Stone Work, almoſt finiſhed; alſo eighty-ſeven Pariſh-Churches, and ſix conſecrated Chapels; moſt of the principal and publick Edifices; as, the great *Guildhall*, wherein were nine ſeveral Courts belonging to the City; the *Royal-Exchange*; the King's *Cuſtom-houſe*; *Juſtice-hall*, where the Seſſions were kept eight or nine Times in the Year for the Trial of Murderers, Felons, and other Malefactors; the four Priſons; four of the principal Gates of the City; and fifty Halls of Companies, moſt of which were moſt magnificent Structures and Palaces. The whole Damage ſuſtained by this Fire is almoſt incredible: Yet, to make ſome Computation, that which follows is the Method that hath been taken:

An Account of the vaſt Damage and Spoil made by the afore-mentioned Conflagration.

That the Reader may the better judge of the Damages done by this Fire, ſome have computed the thirteen thouſand odd hundred Houſes burnt and deſtroyed to be worth, one with another, twenty-five Pounds yearly Rent; which, at the low Rent of twelve Years Purchaſe, will in the whole amount unto three Millions nine hundred thouſand Pounds Sterling, and upwards.

And for the other Works of publick Concern, they have been thus moderately eſtimated:

A Table of Eſtimates.

In Houſes burnt as aforeſaid	£.	3900000
In Churches and other publick Edifices as follow: The eighty-ſeven Pariſh-Churches at eight thouſand Pounds each		696000
Six Chapels, at two thouſand Pounds each		12000

The *Royal-Exchange*, at	£.	50000
The King's *Custom-house*, at		10000
The fifty-two Halls of Companies, at one thousand five hundred Pounds		78000
Three of the City Gates, at three thousand Pounds each		9000
The Gaol of *Newgate*		15000
Four Stone Bridges		6000
The *Sessions-house*		7000
The *Guildhall*, and Courts and Offices belonging to it		40000
Blackwell-hall		3000
Bridewell		5000
Poultry Compter		5000
Wood-street Compter		3000
		939000

To which add,

Towards the building of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral	2000000
The Wares, Houshold-Suff, Monies, and other moveable Goods, lost and spoiled, may probably amount to	2000000
The Hire of Porters, Carts, Waggons, Barges, Boats, *&c.* for removing of Wares, Houshold-Stuff, and the like, during the Time of the Fire, and some small Time after, may well be reckoned at	200000
In printed Books and Paper in several Shops and Warehouses	150000
In Wine, Tobacco, Sugar, Plumbs, *&c.* of which the City was at that Time very full	1500000
	5850000

For publick Works enjoined by Act of Parliament.

For cutting a navigable Channel from the *Thames* to *Holborn-bridge*	27000
For a Monument to be erected near to the Place where the Fire began	14500
	41500

Melioration Money paid to several Proprietors, who had their Ground taken away for the makeing of Wharfs, enlarging of Streets, making of new Streets and Market-Places, *&c.*

All which Particulars, viz.

For Houses burnt	3900000
For publick Edifices burnt	939000
For Losses sustained in Monies, and in Goods burnt, and in Carriage and Removing, and by St. *Paul*'s Church, being then almost new built	5850000
For publick Works enjoined to be done by Act of Parliament	14500
For Melioration	
The Sum of all	10703500

Water-Works. *Fourthly*, The *Water-works*, by which the City is supplied with *Thames* Water, is a lofty wooden Edifice at the North-West End of the Bridge, behind the Front Houses, which, by Vessels, Iron Chains, *&c.* forceth the New Water through Pipes into a Cistern placed at the Top thereof, which from thence descends by Pipes to the Bottom, to be conveyed thro' other Pipes, under the Pavements of the City. See a larger Account of this Machine on p. 51.

Prince Edward's Palace. *Fifthly*, at the End of *Crooked-lane*, facing the *Monument-yard*, was in antient Days a Palace built chiefly of Stone, in which *Edward the Black Prince*, Son to King *Edward* III. held his Residence, to the Honour of this City. It was afterwards let out for an Inn, and was known by the Name of the *Black-bull-Inn*.

CHAP. XIII.

Of BROAD-STREET WARD.

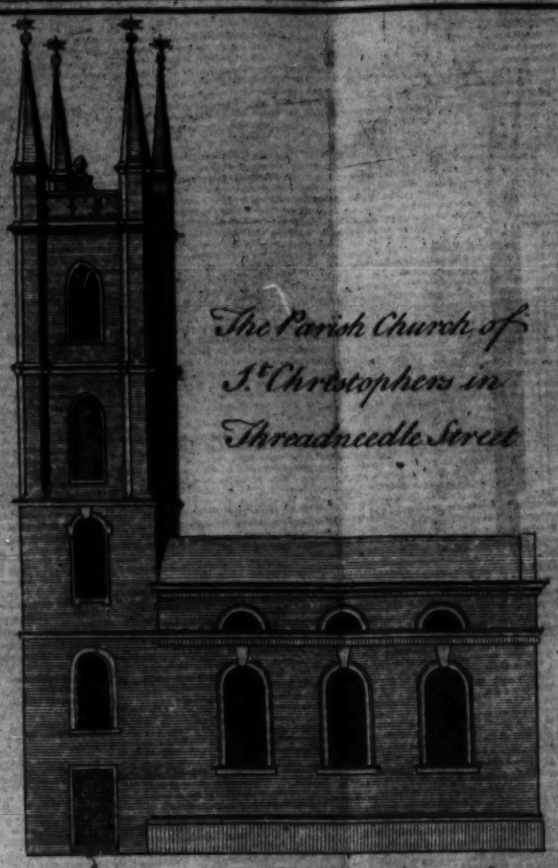
With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

The Derivation of its Name. Bounds and Contents. Present State. Aldermen and Common Council. Winchester *Place. St.* Augustin's *Priory. The* Dutch *Church. The* French *Church.* Scalding-House. Carpenters, Drapers, Merchant-Taylors, *and* Pinners Halls. *The* Bank *of* England, *and Directors. The* South-Sea House, *Company and Directors. The* Pay-Office. Gresham *Almshouse, and the Ward-School.*

Derivation. THIS Ward derives its Name from that Part of it called *Broad-street*, which lies almost in the Centre thereof, and in antient Times was peculiarly distinguished from the rest of the Streets in this Metropolis by the Name of *Broad*, there being few before the Fire of *London* of such a Breadth within the Walls.

Bounds. It is bounded by *Bishopsgate* Ward on the East and North; on the West by *Coleman-street* Ward; and on the South by *Cornhill* Ward; and extends from the East Corner of *Helmet-court*, in *Wormwood-street*, Westward, on both Sides of the Way, to the Iron Grate over the Common-Sewer near to the Back-Gate of New *Bethlem-Hospital*; and its Extent from North to South, from the East Corner of *Allhallows* Churchyard in *Wormwood-street*, where new *Broad-street* begins, somewhat South, to the Parish Church of St. *Peter the Poor*, on both Sides. And then by the South Gate of the *Augustine* Friers, West, down *Throkmorton-street*, by the *Drapers-hall*, into *Lothbury*, to another Grate of Iron over the Channel there, whereby the Water runneth into the Course of *Walbrook*, under the East End of St. *Margaret*'s Church. Certain Posts of Timber are there set up; which is the fartherst West Part of this Ward, in the said Street. Out of which Street, it runs up *Bartholomew-lane*, South, to the North Side of the *Exchange*: Then, more East, out of the former Street, from over-against the Friers *Augustines* Church South Gate, it runs up *Pig-street*, which is another Part of *Broad-street*, South, to a Pump over-against St. *Bennet*'s Church.

Then



The Parish Church of
St. Christophers in
Threadneedle Street

BROAD STREET
WARD
Divided into Parishes
according to
A New SURVEY.

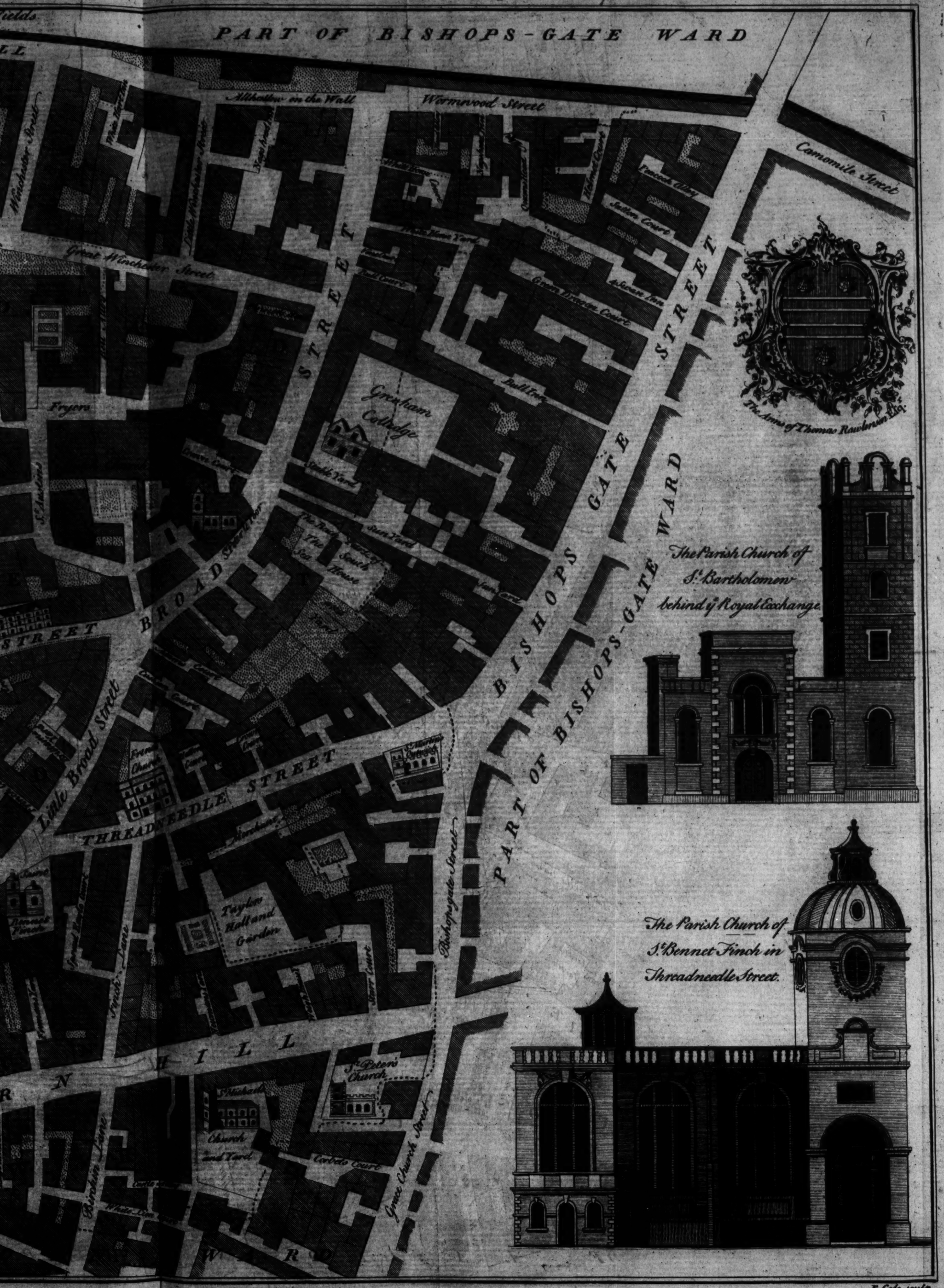
CORNHILL WARD
Divided into Parishes
according to
A New SURVEY.

The Arms of Francis Cokayne Esq.

This PLAN is most humbly inscribed to THOMAS RAWLINSON Esq.r Alderman of

B 2. 839

PART OF BISHOPS-GATE WARD



B. Cole sculp

Alderman of Broad Street Ward. *And to* FRANCIS COKAYNE Esq.^r *Alderman of* Cornhill Ward. *1755.*

Boe

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Three *or* Thread-Needle-ſtreet.

Then have ye one other Street, called *Three* or *Theadneedle-ſtreet*, beginning at the Well with two Buckets, now a cloſe Pump, by St. *Martin*'s *Oteſwich* Church-wall. This Street runneth down on both Sides to *Finch* or *Finke*'s-*lane*, and half Way up that Lane, to a Gate of a large Houſe on the Weſt Side, but not ſo far on the Eaſt. Then the aforeſaid Street, from this *Finke*'s-*lane*, runneth down by the *Royal Exchange*, to the *Stocks*, and to a Place formerly called *Scalding-houſe*, or *Scalding-wick*, but now *Scalding-alley*; by the Weſt Side whereof, under the Pariſh Church of St. *Mildred*, runneth the Courſe of *Walbrook*: And theſe are the Bounds of this Ward.

The modern State of Broad-ſtreet *Ward.*

The Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, and Places now contained in this Ward, are,

Threadneedle-ſtreet, on both Sides of the Way, from the North-Weſt Corner of *Cornhill*, near St. *Chriſtopher*'s Church, to St. *Martin*'s *Outwich* Church at the Corner of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; *Bartholomew-lane*, *Prince*'s-*ſtreet*, almoſt as far as *Catharine-court*; the North End, next to *Lothbury*, being in *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward; *Lothbury*, on both Sides, from the Grate by St. *Margaret*'s Church to *Bartholomew-lane* End. *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, on both Sides, unto *Broad-ſtreet*. *Broad-ſtreet*, on both Sides, from St. *Bennet-fink* Church to *London-wall*. *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, *Auguſtine-fryars*, *Wormwood-ſtreet*, as far as *Helmet-court* in the Eaſt; *London-wall-ſtreet*, from a little Eaſtwards of *Croſs-keys-court*, or *Helmet-court*, unto the Beginning of *Wormwood-ſtreet*, by *Broad-ſtreet* End.

In the Streets and Lanes are ſeveral Courts and Places, in the Deſcription of which we ſhall begin with *London-wall-ſtreet*, and ſo come Southward:

London-wall-ſtreet.

London-wall-ſtreet, ſo called, from having the City Wall running along the North Side. It is a Street of old Buildings, and they, for the moſt Part, but ordinary, and inhabited by Curriers, Innholders, Chandlers, *&c.* This Street, extending beyond this Ward, is very long, taking its Beginning from *Cripplegate*: The Alleys, Courts, *&c.* beginning Weſt, are theſe, *Little Bell-alley*, or *Back-alley*, narrow, ſeated on the Back-ſide of *Coleman-ſtreet*: This Alley is very long and well built, but the Part in this Ward begins on the Eaſt Side, over-againſt *Swan-alley*; and from thence falls down into *Thompſon*'s-*rents*, which is very narrow, dark, and an ill Paſſage, to *London-wall*; *Three-pigeon-alley*, very ordinary; *White-horſe-Inn*, a Place for Stabling; all theſe three fall into *Bell-alley*. *Ball-alley*, very ordinary. The *Boarded-entry*, but indifferent. *Three-tun-alley*, large, and indifferently built and inhabited. *Maidenhead-court*, ſomewhat long, but narrow, except at the upper End, which is wider and better built, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Wreſtler's-court*, very long, with only Houſes on the Weſt Side, the Eaſt being the Back-ſide of *Carpenter's-hall*. *White-hart-Inn*, indifferent large, chiefly for Coaches, and Stabling for Livery Horſes.

This Street, to *Broad-ſtreet*, is called *Allhallows in the Wall*, from the Church of that Name there ſeated, very dirty and of no Trade.

Here on the South is *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, the Great and the Little.

Wincheſter-ſtreet.

Great Wincheſter-ſtreet comes out of *Broad-ſtreet* on the Eaſt, and after ſome Space, turning Northwards, falls into *London-wall-ſtreet*: It is an open broad Street, graced with good and ſome capital Buildings, which are well inhabited by Merchants and Perſons of Repute: Where it looks Northward, it is called *Little Wincheſter-ſtreet*, and leadeth to *London-wall*, where *Little Moorgate*, or Poſtern, formerly ſtood, and opened into the South-Eaſt Corner of *Moorfields*.

This *Little Wincheſter-ſtreet* is not ſo broad, nor ſo well inhabited, as the *Great*. Out of *Great Wincheſter-ſtreet* on the South is a Paſſage paved with Free-ſtone, but very narrow, and leads into St. *Auguſtine-fryars*. Along from *Allhallows* Church-Wall is *Wormwood-ſtreet*, of ſmall Account for Houſes, or Inhabitants. In this Street are Alms-houſes for twelve poor Women, erected by Mr. *Kemp*, each having 12 *d.* a Week in Money, beſides ſome other Perquiſites: And in this Street alſo are theſe Places; *Hand-alley*, but ſmall; *Queen's-head-alley*, very ordinary, both as to its Houſes and Inhabitants; this Alley with a turning Paſſage falls into a broad or open Place, out of which is a Paſſage into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; *Helmet-court*, but indifferent, which aſcending up Steps comes into *Sutton-court*, which hath a Paſſage into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; it is a pretty handſome new built Court, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and well inhabited, but this Court is in *Biſhopſgate* Ward; betwixt *Helmet-court* and *Queen's-head-alley* is *Cock-yard*, a Place of ordinary Account.

Broad-ſtreet.

Now going back again, we turn South into *Broad-ſtreet*, very ſpacious, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited; which ſaid Street from *London-wall* runs Southwards, till, bending Weſt, it falls into *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, and more South into *Pig-ſtreet*, or *Little Broad-ſtreet*, and thence into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*. In this *Broad-ſtreet* are theſe Alleys, Courts, and Places of Name, beginning next to *London-wall*: Firſt *White-horſe-court*, large, well built and inhabited, nigh unto which is *White-horſe-yard*, only for Stablings; *Vine-court*, well built; *Bull-alley*, but narrow and ordinary.

At the South-Weſt Corner of *Great Wincheſter-ſtreet*, already mentioned, is *Pin-maker's-alley*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; *Crown-court*, ſtill more South, a handſome broad Place, with good Houſes, well inhabited by Merchants and others.

On the Eaſt Side of this Street, hereabout, is the back Part of *Greſham College*, which has ſome Part in this Ward, but is moſt of it in *Biſhopſgate* Ward, as already deſcribed. Here ſtand *Greſham*'s Alms-Houſes, and near unto them is a Yard for Livery Horſes; adjoining to which is *Sun-yard*, a Livery Stable, having ſome Houſes in it, and is a Thoroughfare into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*. Next to this is the *South-Sea* Houſe, ſpoken of before in *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

Oppoſite to this Office is the Pariſh Church of St. *Peter's Poor*, with a Dial hanging over the Street. A little beyond the Church is a Place called *Auguſtine-friars*, now built into ſeveral large Houſes, inhabited chiefly by Merchants.

Over-againſt *Auguſtine-fryars* Gateway, is *Little Broad-ſtreet*, or *Pig-ſtreet*, much narrower than the other, wherein are theſe Places; *Adam's-court*, pretty

pretty large, well built and inhabited; *Cuſhion-court*, pretty handſome, but ſmall, containing only two good Houſes; *Britain's-yard*, but ſmall, having but one Houſe; *French-court*, indifferent well inhabited, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Throg-morton-ſtreet.

Throgmorton-ſtreet begins at the Gate of *Auſtin-fryars*, and runs Weſt to *Lothbury*; it is very well built and inhabited; the chief Place here is the Houſe and Gardens belonging to the *Drapers* Company. In this Street are theſe Courts, and Places of Name, *viz. Red-lion-court*, both ſmall and ordinary; *New-court*, a pretty handſome ſquare Place with good Houſes; *Shorter's-court*, a very neat ſquare Place, with an open Paſſage, the Houſes well built and inhabited; St. *Bartholomew's-court*, but mean; *Angel-court*, very large and handſome, with good Buildings, the Habitation of Merchants and People of Repute; *Copt-hall-court*, a large and handſome open Place, with Houſes fit for good Inhabitants; *Warnford-court*, a good large Place, very well built and inhabited.

Lothbury.

Next *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, Weſt, is *Lothbury*, a well built Street of pretty good Trade, formerly for Founders, who made Candleſticks, Bells, and divers Utenſils of Braſs and Copper; but at preſent for divers other Trades, and Merchandize. The Part of this Street, which is in this Ward, goeth but to the Eaſt Corner of St. *Margaret*'s *Lothbury*. The Courts in this Part are, *Green*'s-*court*, but ordinary; *Prince*'s-*court*, likewiſe but ordinary; *Falcon-court*, but ſmall, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; *Token-houſe-yard*, a large Place, with well built Houſes, fit for good Inhabitants; the Row on the Eaſt Side, have Court-Yards, with Brick Walls before them; at the Upper End of this Yard is a narrow Paſſage into *Bell-alley* in *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward; this Place took its Name from an old Houſe there ſtanding, which antiently was the Office for delivering out of Farthings, which were called *Tokens*; *Whalebone-court*, large, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, hath good Houſes, pretty well tenanted.

Bartholo-mew lane.

Coming back we paſs up *Bartholomew-lane*, which runs up to the North Side of the *Royal Exchange*; a Place well built and inhabited, and of a good Trade for ſeveral Callings, being a great Thoroughfare, to and from the *Exchange*, to the North Parts of the City: In this Lane are *Black Swan-yard*, formerly called *Ship-yard*, which hath a wide Entrance; it is repleniſhed with good Buildings, ſpacious, well inhabited, and it hath a Free-ſtone Pavement. Facing it is the Back-Gate of the *Bank* of *England*.

Thread-needle-ſtreet.

Bartholomew-lane brings us into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*; which takes its Beginning on the Weſt, at the Corner of St. *Mildred*'s in the *Poultry*, and paſſing by St. *Bartholomew-lane*, and leaving *Little Broad-ſtreet* on the North Side, and *Finch-lane* on the South, falleth into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, at the Eaſt End: In this Street are ſeveral good Buildings, well inhabited, with divers noted Places, with Taverns, Coffee-Houſes, and other publick Places of Entertainment. Near the Weſt End of this Street is *Prince's-ſtreet*, which, with a winding Paſſage, falls into *Lothbury*; and is very well built and inhabited; in the Part in this Ward is *Draper's-court*, which is pretty handſome, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and turns by a Triangle into *Lothbury*. *Catharine court*, which is but ſmall and ordinary.

But to go back again into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*; near the End of *Prince's-ſtreet* is *Three-nun-court*, pretty large, and indifferent good, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

At the Eaſt End of this St. *Chriſtopher's* Church is a narrow Alley, which bears the Name of St. *Chriſtopher's-alley*: At the upper End whereof, going down Steps, is a handſome open Court, with good Houſes, having alſo the ſame Name.

More Eaſtward is *Caſtle-alley* on the South Side, which falls into *Cornhill*, filled with Eating-Houſes, Stationers, and Offices depending on the *Change*; further to the Eaſt, are *Sweeting's-rents* and *alley*, both narrow Places, with Free-ſtone Pavements; which alſo give Paſſages into *Cornhill*, being Places taken up by Coffee-houſes, Eating-houſes, and Shops of divers Sorts, as Watchmakers, Stationers, *&c.*

Still further Eaſt, on the ſame Side, is *Finch*, or *Fink-lane*, which falls into *Cornhill*; and is a Place of good Trade. On the Weſt Side is *Spread-eagle-court*, but ordinary, which with a turning Paſſage falls into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, againſt *Pig-ſtreet*.

Hatton-court, a handſome ſquare Place, well built and inhabited; *Crown-court*, ſmall, and but indifferent.

Watch. There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle, and thirty Watchmen.

Jurymen. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guild-hall* in the Month of *Auguſt*.

This *Broad-ſtreet* Ward hath an Alderman, with his Deputy, and nine other Common-Councilmen, ten Conſtables, eight Scavengers, thirteen Men for the Wardmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at 27 *l.* and accounted in the *Exchequer* after the Rate of 25 *l.*

Aldermen and Common Council. The Alderman of this Ward is *Thomas Rawlinſon*, Eſq; late Lord-Mayor of *London*; Mr. *John Clark*, Deputy, Mr. *John Cotterel*, Mr. *John Ellis*, Mr. *Thomas Warren*, Mr. *Samuel Guillum*, Mr. *Timothy Helmſley*, Mr. *Henry Kent*, Mr. *John Weare*, Mr. *Francis Magnus*, and Mr. *Samuel Dolby*, are the Common-Councilmen.

Wincheſter *Houſe.* On the Spot where *Great* and *Little Wincheſter-ſtreets* now ſtand was a large Houſe (Part of which is the preſent *Pay-Office*,) and Garden, divided from *Carpenters-hall* on the Weſt by a high Stone Wall; the Property of and built by Sir *William Pawlet*, Knight, created Earl of *Wilts*, and Marquis of *Wincheſter*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England* under K. *Edw.* VI.

Through this Garden was a Foot-way, leading by the Weſt End of the *Auguſtine-fryars* Church, ſtrait North, and opened ſomewhat Weſt from *Alhallows* Church, againſt *London-wall*, towards *Moorgate*; which Footway had Gates at each End, locked up every Night: The great Houſe joining to the Gardens ſtretched to the North Corner of *Broad-ſtreet*, and then turned up the ſaid Street to the Eaſt End of *Auguſtine-fryars* Church, which the Lord *Wincheſter* pulled down, except the Weſt End thereof, incloſed from the Steeple and Choir, which was in the

Year 1550 let to the *Dutch* Nation in *London*, to be their Preaching Place.

St. Auguſtine's Priory on Auguſtine Fryars.

On that Spot of Ground ſtill retaining the Name, ſtood a Convent of *Auguſtine-fryars*, called properly Fryars *Eremites* of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*. They were Mendicants. The Houſe was a Priory, founded *A. D.* 1253, by *Humfrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, and at its Diſſolution, 26 *Hen.* VIII. a great Part of it was granted to *William Pawlet*, Lord *St. John*, afterwards Marquis of *Winchester*.

Reginald Cobham gave his Meſſuage in *London* to enlarge it, in the Year 1344. *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, re-edified this Church in the Year 1354, whoſe Body was there buried in the Choir. The ſmall ſpired Steeple of this Church was overthrown by a Tempeſt of Wind in the Year 1362, but was raiſed anew, and was ſtanding in the Year 1603, in a very dangerous, tottering Condition; but ſuch was the venerable Regard the City had of it, that a Petition being preferred to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, by the Inhabitants of St. *Peter le Poor*, they readily concurred to promote the Repair thereof all they could, by uſing their Intereſt with the Marquis of *Wincheſter*, to whom the Property of that Monaſtery and the Lands adjoining belonged, and for that Purpoſe drew up a Letter to him, in the moſt pathetic Words, and moving Arguments, exciting him to go in Hand with that Work; which was as followeth:

City Petition to the Marquis of Wincheſter.

Right Honourable, my very good Lord,

" There hath been offered of late unto this " Court a moſt juſt and earneſt Petition, by " divers of the chiefeſt of the Pariſh of St. " *Peter le Poor* in *London*, to move us to be " humble Suitors unto your Lordſhip, in a " Cauſe which is ſufficient to ſpeak for it- " ſelf, without the Mediation of any other, *viz.* " for the Repairing of the ruinous Steeple of the " Church, ſome Time called *The Auguſtine Fry-* " *ars*, now belonging to the *Dutch* Nation, ſitu- " ated in the ſame Pariſh of St. *Peter le Poor*, the " Fall whereof (which, without ſpeedy Prevention, " is near at Hand) muſt needs bring with it not " only a great Deformity to the whole City, it " being, for Architecture, one of the beautifuleſt " and rareſt Spectacles thereof, but a fearful im- " minent Danger to all the Inhabitants next ad- " joining. Your Lordſhip, being moved herein " (as we underſtand) a Year ſince, was pleaſed " to give honourable Promiſes, with Hope of " preſent Help; but the Effects not following, " according to your honourable Intention, we " are bold to renew the ſaid Suit again, eftſoons " craving at your Lordſhip's Hands a due Con- " ſideration of ſo worthy a Work, as to help to " build up the Houſe of GOD, one of the " chiefeſt Fountains, from whence hath ſprung " ſo great Glory to your Lordſhip's moſt noble " Deſcendency of the *Pawlets*, whoſe Steps " your Lordſhip muſt needs follow, to continue " to all Poſterity the Fame of ſo bountiful " Benefactors both to the Church and Common- " wealth.

" So that I truſt we ſhall have the leſs Need " to importune your Lordſhip in ſo reaſonable a " Suit: Firſt, Becauſe it doth principally con- " cern your Lordſhip, being the Owner of the " greateſt Part of the ſaid Spire, or Steeple: But " eſpecially that by diſburſing of a ſmall Sum of " Money, to the Value of 50 or 60 *l.* your " Lordſhip will do an excellent Work, very " helpful to many, and moſt grateful to all, as " well *Engliſh* as Strangers; who by this means " ſhall have Cauſe to magnify to the World this " ſo honourable and charitable an Action. And " I and my Brethren ſhall much rejoice to be " relieved herein by your Lordſhip's moſt noble " Diſpoſition, rather than to fly to the laſt Re- " medy of the Law of the Land, which in this " Caſe hath provided a Writ, *De reparatione* " *facienda*.

" Thus hoping as aſſuredly on your Lord- " ſhip's Favour, as we pray inceſſantly for your " continual Felicity, we humbly take Leave of " your Lordſhip. From *London* the 4th of *Au-* " *guſt* 1600.

Your Lordſhip's humbly to be commanded,

Thomas Lowe,	*Nicholas Moſly*, Mayor.
Leonard Holiday,	*Richard Markin*,
Robert Hampſon,	*John Hart*,
Ry. Godard,	*Henry Billingſly*,
John Wattes,	*Stephen Soame*,
Thomas Smythe,	*William Ryder*,
William Craven,	*John Gerrard*,
Humphrey Weld,	*Thomas Bennett.*

But this took no Effect.

This Houſe was valued at 57 *l.* *&c.* and was ſurrendered the 12th of *November*, in the 30th of *Henry* VIII.

Funeral Monument in the antient Priory of Auguſtine-fryars.

There lie buried in this Fryars Church, among many others of leſs Note, *Edmond*, firſt Son of *Joan*, Mother to King *Richard* II. 1375.

Lady *Margery de Ilderton*, in *Com. Northumberl.* buried in *Auguſtine Fryars*, *London*. Her Will bore Date, 1338.

Guy de Mericke, Earl of St. *Paul.*

In the middle Iſle Sir *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, Lord of *Brecknock*, who died 1361.

Richard, the great Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Warren*, beheaded 1397.

Sir *Francis Courtney*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who married *Alice*, Siſter to the Earl of *Oxford.*

The Lord *John Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, beheaded on *Tower-hill*, 1463.

Auberey de Vere, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Oxford.*

Sir *William Bourſer*, Lord *Fitz-Warren.*

Dame *Jane Norris*, Lady *Bedford.*

Anne, Daughter to *John* Viſcount *Welles.*

In St. *John*'s Chapel, *John*, Son of Sir *John Wingfield.*

The Lord *Angleure* of *France.* By him the Lord *Tremayle* of *France.*

In the Chapter-houſe, many of the Barons, ſlain at *Barnet* Field, 1471.

In the Body of the Church, Sir *Thomas Courtney*, Son to the Earl of *Devonſhire*, and by him his Siſter, wedded to *Cheveſtone.*

Between St. *James*'s Altar, and St. *Mary*'s, lay the Lord *William*, Marquis of *Barkeley*, and Earl of *Nottingham*, and Dame *Joan*, his Wife.

This *William*, Marquis of *Barkeley*, by his Laſt Will, bearing Date, *Feb.* 6, 1491, bequeathed his

his Body to be buried here in the Fryars of *Auguſtine*: And two Fryars to ſing perpetually in the *White-fryars* Church in *Fleet-ſtreet*, in the Suburbs of *London*, for the Teſtator's Soul, and the Soul of *Thomas Barkeley*, his Son, *&c.* Sir *Tho. Brandon*, Knight, who married the Lady Marchioneſs, bequeathed by his Will, *Anno* 1509, to theſe Fryars *Auguſtines*, 60 *l.* for a perpetual Memory to be had of the ſaid Lord Marquis *Barkeley*, and the ſaid Lady his Wife: And his own, to be buried in the Fryars Preachers, *London*.

William Collingborne, Eſq; beheaded, 1484.

Sir *James Tirrell*, Sir *John Windam*, Knights, beheaded 1502.

Edward Duke of *Buckingham*, beheaded 1521.

Gwiſcard, Earl of *Huntington*.

Some alſo of the antient Family of the *Scots* of *Stapleford Tawney*, in *Eſſex*, ſeem to have been here interred. *William Scot*, of the ſame Place, Eſq; by his laſt Will, bearing Date 1490, willed his Executors with his Goods, aſſone as they goodly may, to be ſeyd and ſonge for his Sowle and other Sowles afore ſeyd [viz. of his Fadyr and Modyr, Benefactours, and al Chriſten Souls] in the Covent Chyrch of the Freers Auſtyns of London, by the Freers of the ſeyd Place, xxx Maſſes, which bene callyd a Trental of St. Gregory, &c. Alſo, in the ſeyd Covent Chyrche of Freers Auguſtines, by the Covent of the ſeyd Place, a Dirige and Mals of Requiem by Note, if it happen hym there to decese. And to the ſame Freers for the ſame Dirige and Mals to be kept, that is to ſey, the Principal thereat, being xl to the Pryour, xl to the Freers which ſhall ſyng the ſaid Mals of Requiem, xii d. to every other Freer of the ſame Houſe being a Pryeſt, and helping at the ſame Dirige and Mals viii d. and to every other Freer of the ſame Houſe, being no Pryeſt, helping therein likewiſe iiii d.

That Portion of this Church which was Eaſt, and not granted to theſe Strangers, the aforeſaid *Pawlet*, Earl of *Wilts*, obtained in the fourth alſo of the ſaid King, who of his ſpecial Grace granted him *totam ſuperiorem partem Eccleſiæ nuper fratrum* Auguſtinen. *infra Civitatem* London. *viz. Le Quere, La Cros Ile, & capellas ibidem.*

This other Part then, namely, the Steeple, Choir, and Side Iſles to the Choir adjoining, the Earl reſerved to Houſhold Uſes, as for Stowage of Corn, Coal, and other Things. His Son and Heir, Marquis of *Wincheſter*, ſold the Monuments of Noblemen (there buried) in great Number, the Pave Stones, and whatſoever, (which coſt many thouſands) for one hundred Pounds, and in Place thereof made Stabling for Horſes. He cauſed the Lead to be taken off the Roofs of the Church, and laid Tile inſtead thereof; which Exchange of Lead for Tile proved not ſo profitable as he looked for, but rather to his Diſadvantage.

Dutch *Church in* Auguſtine-fryars.

In the 4th of King *Edward* VI. he granted by Letters Patents, dated the 24th of *July* 1551, all that Church, except the Choir, to *John Alaſco*, and a Congregation of *Germans*, and other Strangers fled hither for the Sake of Religion, and to their Succeſſors, *in puram & liberam Eleemoſynam*; and the Church to be called *The Temple of the Lord Jeſus*; and *Alaſco* to be the firſt Superintendent, and *Gualter de Leone*, *Martinus Flandrus*, *Francis Riverius*, and *Richardus Gallus*, to be the four firſt Miniſters: And this Gift hath been confirmed by the ſucceſſive Princes to the *Dutch* Strangers, and remains to them to this Day, for the holy Uſes of Prayer, Preaching and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments. This is a very ſpacious and comely Church, tho' but a Part of that Church that belonged to the *Auguſtine-fryars*: There is a handſome Library erected on the Weſt Part of it, which is very ornamental as well as uſeful: And the Miniſters, which are now reduced to two, have convenient Houſes allotted them in the ſaid Fryars.

The aforeſaid Charter is extant in the Collection of Records to *The Hiſtory of the Reformation*, Vol. II. Book I. Numb. LI.

It has been cuſtomary for the *Dutch* and *Walloon* Churches to pay a Deference to every Biſhop of *London*, and to each Lord-Mayor, upon their firſt Acceſs to their Dignity and Charge, and to preſent them with a Piece of Plate. Their Miniſters and Elders of both Churches, as Repreſentatives of the whole, at ſome convenient Time, make their Appearance before them, and one of the Miniſters makes a ſhort Speech to the Biſhop in *Latin*, to the Mayor in *Engliſh*. The Sum of what is ſpoken to the Biſhop is, "To "ſhew the original Plantation of their Church "in *London*, by a Charter of King *Edward* VI. "in the Year 1550, until they, with many "other pious Chriſtians, were fain to fly the "Realm in the Reign of Queen *Mary*: But "yet, that in the Year 1558, upon the Succeſs of the Reformed Religion, reſtored under "Queen *Elizabeth*, they began to fly hither a-"gain by little and little, as to a Sanctuary, "from the Perſecution of the Duke *D'Alva*, the "*Guiſes*, and Prince of *Parma*; ſhe, a true "Mother in *Iſrael*, reſtoring them the Place and "Privileges granted them by King *Edward*. "That King *James* I. her Succeſſor, willed this "Liberty of theirs to remain to them inviolate. "That their Miniſters have all along, to that "Time, been Men of Piety and Learning, pre-"ſerving Peace and Brotherhood with the *Eng-"liſh* Churches. And that as for the Biſhops of "this Dioceſe of *London*, it appeared from "their Records, how lovingly in their Reſto-"ration *Grindal* received them, and what *Ed-"win Sandys*, the next Biſhop, moſt prudently "performed, in appeaſing certain unſeaſon-"able Controverſies ariſen among them, and "how brotherly all the reſt of the Biſhops of "*London* ſince had offered their Aſſiſtances "to them. The like they certainly promiſed "themſelves from him; and ſo congratulating "him on his Preferment, and his Merit of it, "for his Piety and Eloquence, ſo well known "in Court, in the Univerſity, in the City, "and whole Kingdom, they conclude with a "Prayer, That GOD would endue him with "his Holy Spirit, that by his Miniſtry the Glo-"ry of GOD might be promoted, and his Church "edified."

The Import of their Addreſs to the Lord-Mayor, is, "That they appear there before his "Honour, to congratulate him in the Name of "their Congregations, according to their yearly "Cuſtom. They pray Almighty GOD, by his "Holy Spirit, to qualify him for the great Du-

" ties belonging to his high Office and Calling, " that GOD's Glory may be advanced, and the " Church edified. And laſtly, beſeeching him, " according to the Example of his Predeceſſors, " to be favourable unto them Strangers, fled hi- " ther, at firſt, for the true Profeſſion of the " Goſpel, and hitherto charitably entertained " in this Honourable City." And then they dine with the Lord-Mayor.

Upon the Acceſs of King *James* I. to the Crown of *Great Britain*, *Anno* 1603, the ſaid Church making their humble Addreſs to him, he anſwered them in *French*, " That the Queen " departed made herſelf renowned through the " whole World by two Things; the one was, " that ſhe always entertained and cheriſhed the " Service of God in the Kingdom; and the " other, her Hoſpitality towards Strangers. " Which Commendation of hers he was de- " ſirous to inherit. That if Occaſion had offered " itſelf, when he was at a Diſtance, and lived " as in a Corner of the World, he would have " made known his good Affection to them: But " now that it had pleaſed God to conſtitute him " King of this Country, he ſwore to them, that " if any moleſted them in their Churches, they " addreſſing to him, he would avenge them. " And that tho' they were not his proper Subjects, " yet he would maintain and cheriſh them, as " much as any Prince in the World." He took Notice alſo of their former good Deſerts to the Queen and Kingdom; that is, " How they " had always prayed for the late Queen, and " never gone beyond the Limits of their Duty, " and how they had enriched the Realm with " many Arts, Manufactures, and Sciences uſeful " to the Publick."

Further, in the Year 1642, they preferred a Petition to the Houſe of Lords, in Behalf of themſelves and of the reformed Foreign Churches in the Realm; as in *Norwich*, *Colcheſter*, *Canterbury*, *Sandwich*, &c. to this Purpoſe: " That " there might be an Ordinance of Parliament for " ſettling the Liberty and Exerciſe of their Reli- " gion and Diſcipline, as they were uſed beyond " the Seas reſpectively in the reformed Churches " of their ſeveral Nations: And which they had " hitherto enjoyed by the Charter of King *Ed- " ward* VI. of ever-bleſſed Memory, authorized " by his Parliament, and the gracious Favour of " all the ſucceeding Princes." Particularly,

" *Firſt*, That they might have free Liberty to " chuſe and appoint their own Miniſters and all " other Officers belonging to their Churches, ac- " cording to their Diſcipline.

" *Secondly*, That no Member of their Congre- " gations, being under the Cenſure of their Diſ- " cipline, by reaſon of ſome ſcandalous Offence " committed, might be received as Member of " any other Church without a Certification from " his own Church.

" *Thirdly*, That no Church or Congregation " of Foreigners ſhould be authorized in this " Realm, which was not ſubject reſpectively to the " Synods of their ſeveral Nations." They added Reaſons for their third Article.

Hereupon on *Saturday*, *Jan.* 21, 1642, (by Report of the Earl of *Northumberland*) the Houſe ordered, " That there be an Ordinance of Parlia- " ment for ſettling of the Liberty and Exerciſe " of their Religion and Diſcipline, as they are " uſed beyond the Seas reſpectively in the re- " formed Churches of their ſeveral Nations, " which they have hitherto enjoyed by the Char- " ter of King *Edward* VI. authorized by Parlia- " ment, and the Favour of all ſucceeding Princes " of the reformed Religion, Queen *Elizabeth*, " King *James*, and his Majeſty that now is. In " particular, Firſt, &c. as above in the three Ar- " ticles."

About the Year 1704, this *Dutch* Congregation in *Auguſtine-fryars* built, at their common Charge, upon a Piece of Ground in Middle *Moorfields*, purchaſed by them, a handſome Alms-Houſe, containing twenty-ſix Rooms, for maintaining their Poor, either Men or Women, beſides one complete Room where the Elders and Deacons meet weekly to pay the Penſions of the Alms-Folks, or to do other Buſineſs relating to their Poor. The Penſions are either more or leſs, according as their Neceſſities require. The Rooms are not ſo appropriated to the *Dutch* Nation, but that any *Engliſh* Woman, whoſe Huſband had been a Member of the ſaid Church, is capable of being admitted. And oftentimes it happens, that there be more *Engliſh* than *Dutch* harboured there.

Since this Church hath been appropriated to the Uſe of the *Dutch* Nation, few have been buried here, except the Miniſters belonging to it, and the Elders, or others, of more eminent Quality, or Wealth. Such as have Monuments, or Stones, with Inſcriptions, are theſe that follow:

Againſt the Eaſt Wall of the North Iſle, a Monument for *Margaret Laurence*, Daughter and Heir of *Laurence Huyſſen* Heer Van *Weelde* in *Zeeland*. She was married to Colonel *Henry Cornwall* of *Bredwardine*, in the County of *Hereford*. Died *April* 21, 1692.

Elizabeth Philippine, Widow of *Wylen Albert*, *George Graaf tot Bronchorſt*, and *Lamborg Stirum*, born Baroneſs of *Boetzlaer*. Died *October* 1692.

In the South Iſle is the common Place of Burial for the Miniſters of the Church; tho' ſome others are alſo here interred.

Arnoldina, Daughter of the Heer *Arnold Citiers*, Ordinary Ambaſſador of the States General to his Majeſty of *Great Britain*. She died *June* 5, 1686, aged 5 Years.

Here is a very handſome Marble Monument ſet up for Sir *Dennis Dutry*, who died in the Year 1728; the Inſcription, as upon moſt of the other, is in the *Dutch* Language.

At the Eaſt End of this Church, between the two Iſles, is a Riſing with ſeveral Steps both from the North and South Sides, and likewiſe on the Weſt, unto a large Platform, whereon is placed a long Table with Seats againſt the Wall, and Forms round, for the Uſe of the holy Communion. On the Eaſt Wall at a due Height are the *Ten Commandments* in *Dutch*, largely written in golden Letters.

On the Weſt End over the Skreen is the Library, inſcribed thus: *Eccleſiæ Londino-Belgicæ Bibliotheca, extructa ſumptibus* Mariæ Dubois, 1659.

In

In this Library are divers valuable MSS and Letters of *Calvin*, *Peter Martyr*, and other foreign Reformers.

The Church is very large and ſpacious, ſupported with two Rows of Stone Pillars. The Seats are all long Benches lined with green Cloth, ſtuffed for eaſy ſitting. The Floor with Deal-Boards laid over the Stones for Warmth: The Windows on the South Side have painted on them *JESUS TEMPLE* in ſeveral Places.

The preſent State of this *Dutch* Church in *Auguſtine-fryars*, and the Congregation of Strangers, or the Children of Strangers, belonging to it, is thus:

They have two Miniſters, who preach twice every *Sunday*, and once in the Week beſides; and they adminiſter the Holy Sacrament monthly, the laſt *Sunday* in the Month; and exchange Churches every firſt *Sunday* in the Month with the *Walloon* Congregation, for their Adminiſtration of the Sacrament, their own Church in *Threadneedle-ſtreet* being too ſmall for them. The Miniſters have allowed them a good yearly Salary, and Houſes to dwell in, conveniently ſituated, near the ſaid Church, and a competent Subſiſtance for their Widows. M. *Vandermerſh*, a Merchant, and one of their Elders, built a Houſe, at his own Coſt, for one of the Miniſters, on which he laid out 400 *l.* and afterwards finiſhed it within, at a conſiderable farther Expence, greatly to his Commendation, and the laſting Memory of his Charity, and good Will to the Church.

They maintain their Poor at their own Charge, which ſtands them in near 1200 *l. per Ann.* Part of which they collect every *Sunday*, and Week-day, when there is a Sermon, at the Church-door, by Deacons of the Church, who ſtand there with Baſons to receive what the People are pleaſed to put in.

Near this Church was formerly a Glaſs-houſe, where *Venice* Glaſſes were made, and *Venetians* employed in the Work: And Mr. *James Howel*, an ingenious Man in King *James* I's Reign, was Steward to this Houſe (who was afterwards Clerk of the Council to King *Charles* I.) When he left this Place, ſcarce able to bear the continual Heat of it, he thus wittily expreſſed himſelf, *That had he continued ſtill Steward, he ſhould in a ſhort Time have melted away to nothing among thoſe hot* Venetians. This Houſe ſtood on the Ground where now are built handſome Dwelling-Houſes and *Pinners-Hall*.

Adjoining to the South-Weſt Side of the Marquis of *Wincheſter*'s Garden was another large Houſe and Garden that reached into *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, on whoſe Site *Drapers-Hall* and Gardens now ſtand. This was the Palace of Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Vicar-General to K. *Hen.* VIII.

Drapers-Hall.

Mr. *Stow* makes great Complaints of this Lord's ill Uſage of his Father, who had a Garden and Summer-Houſe joining to the North Pales of my Lord's Garden: This Summer-Houſe was looſed from the Ground, and carried on Rowlers into his Father's Garden, 22 Feet, without any Warning given to him, or being able to obtain any other Anſwer, when he ſpoke of it to the Surveyors of the Work, than, That their Maſter had commanded them ſo to do.

And more to the Weſt in *Throgmorton-ſtreet* was another great Houſe, appertaining to the Abbot of St. *Alban*'s; and on the South Side thereof a large Free-School, belonging to the diſſolved Hoſpital of St. *Anthony* in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*.

St. Anthony's Hoſpital.

On the North Side of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, near where the *French* Church now ſtands, was formerly the Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*, and ſome Time a Cell too of St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*. For King *Henry* III. granted to the Brotherhood of St. *Anthony* of *Vienna* a Place amongſt the *Jews*, which was ſome Time their Synagogue, and had been built by them, about the Year 1231. But the Chriſtians obtained of the King, that it ſhould be dedicated to our Bleſſed Lady: And ſince, an Hoſpital being there built, was called St. *Anthony*'s of *London*. It was founded in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Finke*, for a Maſter, two Prieſts, one School-maſter, and twelve poor Men: After which Foundation, amongſt other Things given to this Hoſpital, one was a Meſſuage and Garden, [whereon was built the fair large Free-School, mentioned above] and one other Parcel of Ground, containing 37 Feet in Length, and 18 Feet in Breadth, in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Finke*. This was given to the Maſter of the Hoſpital, to the enlarging of their Church, and Houſe to the ſame belonging, for a Maſter, 14 Prieſts, *&c.* in the 7th of *Henry* VI.

Moreover King *Henry* VI. in the 20th of his Reign, gave unto *John Carpenter*, Doctor of Divinity, Maſter of St. *Anthony*'s Hoſpital, and to his Brethren and their Succeſſors for ever, his Manor of *Ponington*, with the Appurtenances, with certain Penſions and Portions of *Milburn*, *Turneworth*, *Charlton*, and *Up-wimburne*, in the County of *Southampton*, towards the Maintenance of five Scholars in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, to be brought up in the Faculty of Arts, after the Rate of 10 *d. per* Week for every Scholar: So that the ſaid Scholars, before their going to *Oxford*, be firſt inſtructed in the Rudiments of Grammar at the College of *Eaton*, founded by the ſaid King.

In the Year 1474, *Edward* the IVth granted to *William Say*, Batchelor of Divinity, Maſter of the Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*'s, to have Prieſts, Clerks, Scholars, poor Men, and Brethren of the ſame, Clerks or Laymen, Choriſters, Proctors, Meſſengers, Servants in Houſhold, and other Things whatſoever, like as the Prior and Convent of St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*, *&c.* This Hoſpital was annexed, united, and appropriated unto the Collegiate Church of St. *George* in *Windſor*, about the Year 1485, as was reported by Sir *Anthony Baker*, Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital, to Sir *John Woolfborne*, Knt. and other Commiſſioners in the 37th of *Henry* VIII.

The Proctors of this Houſe were to collect the Benevolence of charitable Perſons towards the Building and Supporting thereof: And among other Things remarkable in this Place, Mr. *Stow* ſays, he remembered that the Officers charged with the Overſight of the Markets in this City, did ſeveral times take from the Market-People Pigs ſtarved, or otherwiſe unwholeſome for Man's Suſtenance; theſe they uſed to ſlit in the Ear; and one of the Proctors for St. *Anthony*'s having tied a Bell about the Neck of one of them, and turned it to feed on the Dunghills, no Man would hurt or take

take it up; but if any gave them Bread, or other Feeding, ſuch they would know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had ſomewhat given them: From whence aroſe the Proverb, *That ſuch-a-one would follow ſuch-a-one, and whine like an* Anthony *Pig*. But if one of theſe Pigs grew to be fat, and came to good Liking, as oftentimes they would, then the Proctor took it up for the Uſe of the Hoſpital.

Since the ſaid annexing this Hoſpital to *Windſor* College, to wit, in the Year 1499, the 14th of *Henry* VII. Sir *John Tate*, ſome Time Ale-brewer, then a Mercer, cauſed his Brew-houſe, called the *Swan*, near adjoining to the ſaid Free Chapel, College, or Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*, to be taken down for the enlarging of the Church, which was then newly built; toward the Building whereof the ſaid *Tate* gave great Sums of Money.

This goodly Foundation having a Free-School and Alms-Houſes for poor Men, built of hard Stone, adjoining to the Weſt End of the Church, was of old Time confirmed by *Henry* VI. in the Year 1447. The outward Work of this new Church was finiſhed in the Year 1501.

Sir *John Tate* deceaſed 1514, and was there buried in a Monument by him prepared, as appeareth by an Indenture Tripartite, made between the ſaid *John Tate*, the Dean of *Windſor*, and *William Milbourne*, Chamberlain.

Walter Champion, Draper, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, 1529, was buried there, and gave to the Beadmen 20 *l.* The Lands, by Year, of this Hoſpital were valued, in the 37th Year of *Henry* VIII. to be 55 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Here was alſo an antient Marble Tomb of *John Taylor*, ſome Time Maſter of the Rolls, remaining long after the *French* enjoyed the Church, *viz.*

Religionis intereſt Monumenta extrui & ornari.

Johannes Taylor *Trigeminor. natu primus, Illuſtriſſimo Rege* Henrico VIII° *imperante, Archichartophylax, in hac ſacra Æde teneris ab unguiculis enutritus, ad Laudem Dei Omnipotentis, & iſtius celebris & Beatiſſimi Patris* Antonii *Eccleſiæ Ornamentum & Decus, ad Oblivionis Procacitatem, quæ rerum omnium citius obfuſcat memoriam, effugandam, hoc vivus & ſuperſtes poſuit, quia præſtat tempeſtive quam ſero ſapere, Executoribus negligentibus ac avaris hujuſmodi Curam relinquendo, Anno Dom.* MDXXXII.

Quocunq; ingrederis, ſequitur mors corporis umbram.

One *Johnſon* (a School-maſter here) became a Prebendary of *Windſor*, and then (by little and little) ſpoiled this Hoſpital: He firſt diſſolved the Choir, conveyed away the Plate and Ornaments, then the Bells, and, laſtly, put out the Alms-Men from their Houſes, appointing them Portions of 12 *d.* the Week to each: But afterwards their Houſes, with others, were let out for Rent, and the Church was a preaching Place for the *French* Nation, who hold it of the Church of *Windſor*.

This School was commended in the Reign of *Henry* VI. and ſince alſo commended above others; but now it is decayed, and come to nothing.

The Scholars of this School uſed at a certain Time of the Year to go in Proceſſion. In the Year 1562, on the 15th Day of *September*, there ſet out from *Mile-End* two hundred Children of this St. *Anthony*'s School, and ſo along through *Aldgate* down *Cornhill* to the *Stocks*, and ſo to the *Fryar Auguſtine*'s, with Streamers and Flags, and Drums beating.

The *French* and *Walloon* Church is ſtill in this Place, having been new built after the Ruins of the former Church by the great Fire.

Scalding-Alley.

At the Weſt Extremity of this Ward, now called *Scalding-Alley*, was formerly a large Houſe known by the Name of *Scalding-Houſe*, or *Scalding-wicke*; becauſe the Ground, for the moſt part, was then employed by Poulterers, who dwelt in the High-ſtreet, from *Stocks-market* to the great Conduit. Their Poultry, which they ſold at their Stalls, was ſcalded in this Place. The Street yet bears the Name of the *Poultry*. This *Scalding-alley* was once parted by the Water of *Walbrook* from *Cheap* Ward.

The moſt remarkable Things in this Ward at preſent are,

Parishes.

Firſt, Six *Churches*. (1.) *Allhallows in the Wall*. (2.) St. *Peter's le Poor*. (3.) St. *Martin's Oteſwich* or *Outwich*. (4.) St. *Benedict*, alias *Bennet-Finck* or *Finch*. (5.) St. *Bartholomew Exchange*, or *Little*. (6.) St. *Chriſtopher*'s. Of which more particularly in the parochial Hiſtory.

Carpenters-Hall.

Secondly, Four *Halls*. (1.) *Carpenters-Hall* is ſituate almoſt facing the Eaſt End of *Bethlehem*, on the South Side of *London-wall-ſtreet*, in a Court or Yard called *Carpenters-Hall-yard*, to which we enter through a large Pair of Gates. The Buildings in this *Yard*, and the Hall itſelf, are antient Timber and Plaiſter, in the Manner of the like Sort that eſcaped the Fire of *London*. This Hall was formerly bounded on the Eaſt by a high Stone Wall belonging to the Garden of the Marquis of *Wincheſter*; and on the South it is now joined by *Drapers Gardens*. This Hall, though very old, and chiefly Timber, is not without its peculiar Ornaments.

Drapers-Hall.

(2.) *Drapers-Hall*, ſituate on the South Side of *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Peter le Poor*, is built upon the Ruins of a noble Palace erected on that Spot in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. by *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, which upon his Attainder and Execution for High Treaſon devolving to the Crown, was purchaſed by the Company of *Drapers* for the Uſes to which it is now applied. It was burnt down in the Fire of *London* 1666, and ſince magnificently rebuilt partly by Subſcription; towards which, one Member, then in the *Eaſt-India* Service, gave 6000 *l.* if we are rightly informed.

It is a very ſpacious noble Building, containing the four Sides of a Quadrangle, each Side elevated on Columns, and adorned with Arches, by which there are conſtituted Piazzas, and between each Arch is a Shield, Mantling, and other Fret-Work. To this Hall belongs a large and pleaſant Garden, with Walks, much frequented by genteel Citizens at convenient Hours. The Room called the Hall is adorned within with a ſtately Screen, Enrichment and fine Wainſcot; the Pictures of King *William* III. King *George* I. King *George* II. at full Length; and a three Quarter Length, an antient Picture, of *Henry Fitz-Alwine*,

a Draper, and firſt Lord-Mayor of *London*: And there are ſeveral large Rooms wainſcotted with Oak; ſuch as the Court-Room, ſo called, at the Weſt End of which hangs an original Picture of the unfortunate *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, at full Length, with King *James* her Infant Son in her Hand; ſuppoſed to be a Picture of great Value. This leads into a long Gallery, at the South End whereof is a Door into the Apartments for the Clerk and Offices: At the North End, a folding Saſh-door opens into a grand ſquare Room, called the *Ladies Chamber*, where the Company uſed, a few Years ago, to entertain their Wives and Friends with a Ball at certain Seaſons, eſpecially on the Day of declaring the Election of their Maſter and Wardens. In the Center of this Chamber hangs a large and beautiful Cryſtal cut Chandelier, a Preſent from the late Sir *Joſeph Eyles*, when he ſerved the Office of Sheriff. And over the Chimney-piece is a fine Picture of Sir *Robert Clayton*, Lord-Mayor of *London* in 167--. Out of the Weſt Side of this Room, a Paſſage leads to a Place called the *Record Room*; the Door to which is of Iron. It is very ſtrongly built over the Paſſage that leads into the Garden, and covered with a Ciſtern, containing ſuch a Body of Water, as at any Time to be ready and ſufficient to defend this Apartment from Fire that might ſpread from the adjacent Buildings.

Merchant Taylors-Hall.

(3.) *Merchant-Taylors-Hall*, ſituate near the South-Eaſt Corner of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, and in the Pariſh of St. *Martin Outwich*, is built upon the Site of an antient Houſe poſſeſſed by one *Edmund Crepin*, or *Dominus Crepin*, who in the Year 1331 ſold it to *John* of *Takeſley*, the King's Pavillion-maker, for the Uſe of the *Linnen Armourers*, or *Taylors*, of the Guild and Fraternity of St. *John Baptiſt*, who at that Time met at a Houſe or Hall on the Back-ſide of the *Red Lion* in *Baſing-lane*.

This *Merchant-Taylors-Hall* is a ſpacious Building, having at the Entrance, in the Front, a handſome large Door-Caſe, adorned with two Demy Columns, their Entablature and Pediment of the *Compoſite* Order; and the Inſide is adorned with Hangings, which contain the Hiſtory of their Patron St. *John Baptiſt*; and which, though old, are very curious and valuable.

Pinners-Hall.

(4.) *Pinners* or *Pinmakers-Hall*, ſituate at the S. E. Corner of *Great Wincheſter-ſtreet*. It is moſt noted for being let out for a Meeting of Independents, whoſe Lectures are preached here with great Applauſe.

The Bank.

Thirdly, Publick *Offices*. (1. The *Bank* of *England*, which is ſituate cloſe to the Eaſt End of St. *Chriſtopher*'s Church, on the Site of the late Houſe and Garden of Sir *John Houblon*, and ſome other Tenements, to make its Way backward into *Bartholomew-lane*. It ſtands in too narrow a Place, near to the confined Weſt Extremity of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*; but it is a moſt magnificent Structure; the Front next the Street is about eighty Feet in Length, adorned with Columns, Entablature, *&c.* of the *Ionick* Order. There is a handſome Court-yard between this and the main Building, which, like the other, is of Stone, and adorned with Pillars, Pilaſters, Entablature, and triangular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order. The Hall is 79 Feet in Length, and 40 in Breadth, is wainſcotted about eight Feet high, has a fine Fret-work Ceiling, and a large *Venetian* Window at the Weſt End of it. Beyond this is another Quadrangle, with an Arcade on the Eaſt and Weſt Sides of it; and on the North is the Accomptant's Office, which is 60 Feet long, and 28 Feet broad. There are handſome Apartments over this and the other Sides of the Quadrangle, with a fine Stair-caſe adorned with Fret-work; and under it are large Vaults, that have very ſtrong Walls and Iron Gates for the Preſervation of the Caſh.

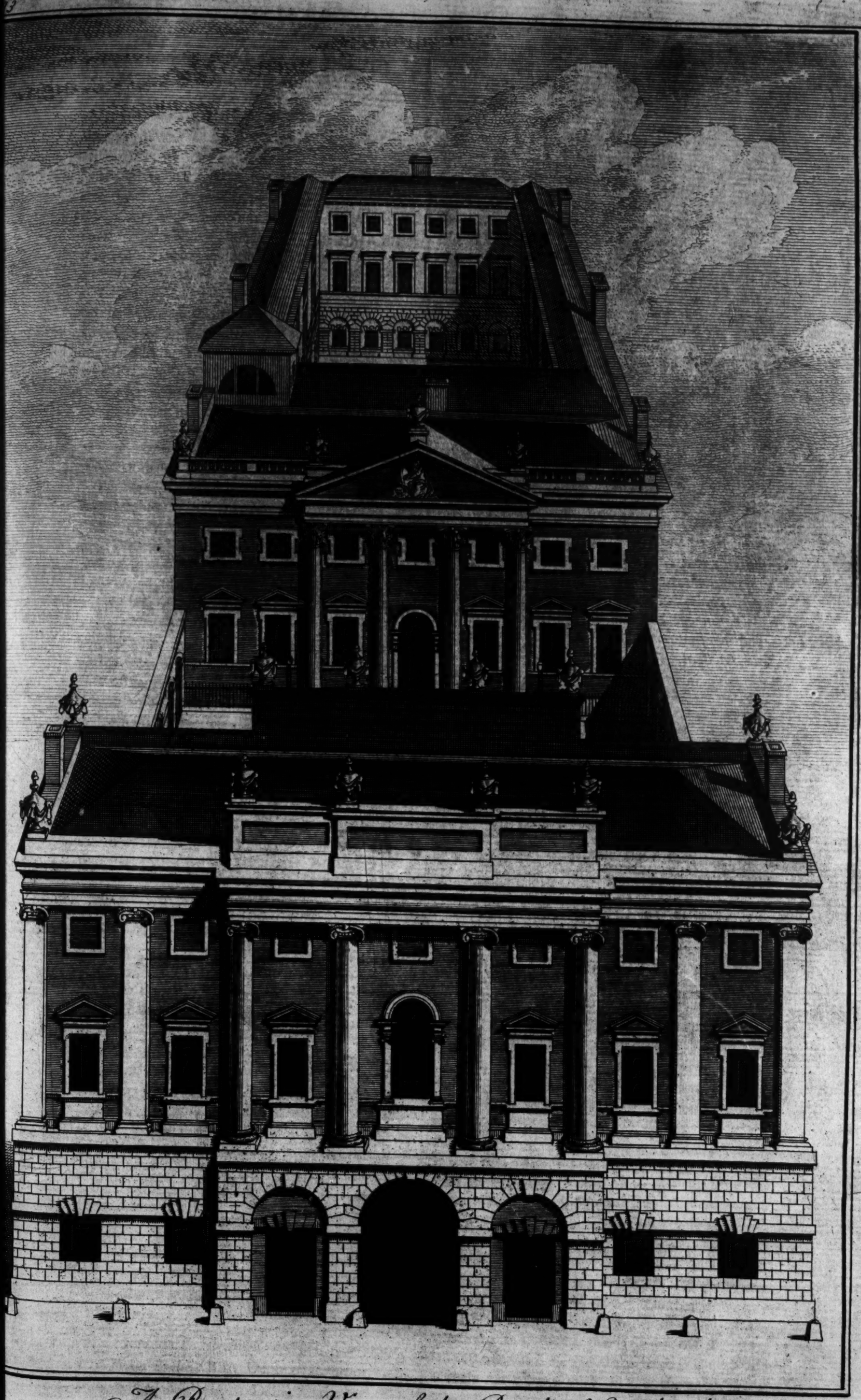
The back Entrance from *Bartholomew-Lane* is by a grand Gateway, which opens into a commodious and ſpacious Court-yard for Coaches or Waggons that come frequently loaded with Gold and Silver Bullion.

The *Bank* was eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1693, 5 and 6 *William* and *Mary*, Chap. 20. for a Loan of 1,200,000 *l.* ſubſcribed and paid in to the Government at ſeveral Times; which Act laid an additional Duty on Tonnage, Exciſe, *&c.* which it was propoſed would bring into the *Exchequer* 140,000 *l. per Ann.* of which 100,000 *l.* was ſecured to the *Bank*, as Intereſt, *&c.* for the ſaid 1,200,000 *l. viz.* 96,000 *l.* Intereſt, at eight *per Cent. per Ann.* and the 4000 *l.* for Salaries and Incidents; upon which Baſis the *Governor and Company of the* Bank *of* England were incorporated, with a Power to make By-Laws, and act in all other Reſpects as a legal Corporation for thirteen Years.

By their Charter they were conſtituted a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Directors, thirteen of whom, whereof the Governor, or Deputy-Governor, to be one, made a Court; who were inveſted with the Power of Management, except at General Courts of all the Members, which were to be held four Times a Year, or oftner, if demanded by nine Members, who had then each 500 *l.* Stock. And the Sum of 4000 *l.* in Capital Stock qualified a Member for Governor; 3000 *l.* for Deputy-Governor; and 2000 *l.* for Director: And the Appointment of Officers, and their Salaries, was by the Majority of ſuch Members as had in this Stock 500 *l.* and the Choice to be annually.

Upon this Foot the *Bank* continued till the Year 1696, when, by reaſon of the ill State of the Coin, the ſelfiſh Practices of ſome Perſons, *&c.* the Credit both of the *Exchequer* and *Bank* were low, greater Demands being made upon the latter than they were able to anſwer; and the Tallies going at 50, or upwards, *per Cent.* Diſcount, an Act was made *Anno* 1696, 8 and 9 *Will.* III. *Chap.* 20. for reſtoring Credit to both, whereby any Perſon might make new Subſcriptions to the *Bank*, which was obliged to take them four Fifths in Tallies (upon a *Par*) and one Fifth in *Bank* Notes, by which Means the Capital Stock of the *Bank* was enlarged, the Demand on their Notes leſſened, their Credit revived, and the Diſcount on Tallies reduced much lower, the Government allowing eight *per Cent.* for all ſubſcribed as aboveſaid, until the Funds might come in, which would pay off in Courſe ſuch Tallies, and the *Bank* was to make a Dividend of the Principal to the Members, as thoſe Tallies were from Time to Time paid off.

Upon



A Perspective View of the Bank of England.

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Upon theſe Eſtabliſhments the *Bank* was reſtrained by the following Injunctions:

I. That no Perſon ſhould ſubſcribe above 10,000 *l.* before the firſt of *July* following, the opening of the Books, nor above 20,000 *l.* afterward.

II. They are not to borrow under their Seal more than 1,200,000 *l.* upon the firſt Eſtabliſhment, nor above the Sum ſubſcribed on the ſecond, otherwiſe each private Member ſhall make good his Proportion of the Deficiency that may be occaſioned thereby.

III. They are not to trade as a Corporation, but as hereafter-mentioned, nor impower any one to trade for them, under the Penalty of forfeiting treble the Value of what they trade for, of which the Informer ſhall have the fifth Part.

If they refuſe to pay any of their juſt Debts, the *Exchequer* muſt pay them out of the 100,000 *l.* as it ſhall become due to the *Bank*.

The Privileges of this Bank *are*,

I. Their ſealed Notes were by Law made transferable by Indorſement.

II. They have Power to purchaſe Lands, (except thoſe of the Crown) and to receive Goods as a Security for Money lent, to buy Gold or Silver Bullion, and to ſell Goods, *&c.* forfeited to them.

III. Their Stock ſhall not be taxable in any Caſe.

IV. They may negotiate Bills of Exchange, and receive or take them for other Bills or Caſh.

V. The Government was to give them a Year's Notice upon paying them back their 1,200,000 *l.*

VI. To counterfeit their Notes was made Felony.

VII. No Perſon dealing in this Stock could be a Bankrupt thereby, nor the Stock liable to foreign Attachment.

VIII. During the Continuance of this *Bank*, the Time for which was enlarged, no other *Bank* ſhall be erected by Parliamentary Authority.

	l.
There is at preſent due to the *Bank* from the Government on the original Fund, at 6 *l. per Cent.* —	1,600,000
For cancelling of *Exchequer* Bills, 3 *George* I. — —	1,500,000
Purchaſed of the *South-Sea* Company, — — —	4,000,000
Annuities, at 4 *l. per Cent.* charged on the Duty on Coals ſince *Lady-Day*, 1719, — —	1,750,000
Ditto, charged on the Surplus of the Funds for the Lottery of 1714, — —	1,250,000
Total due to the *Bank* of *England*, — —	10,100,000

Their Seal is *Britannia*.

The following is a LIST *of the Names of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Twenty-four Directors, of the* Bank *of* England, *for the Year* 1733.

A.D.1733

The Honourable *Horatio Townſhend*, Governor.

Bryan Benſon, Eſq; Deputy-Governor.

Rob. Alſop, *Eſq*; *Ald.*
Delill. Carbonnel, *Eſq*;
Mr. Robert Atwood.
Sir Edw. Bellamy, *Knt. and Ald.*
John Bance, *Eſq*;
Stamp Brookſbank, *Eſq*;
Mr. Clement Boehm.
Sir Gerard Conyers, *Knt. and Ald.*
Sir William Jolliff.
Chr. Lethuillier, *Eſq*;
Henry Neale, *Eſq*;
John Rudge, *Eſq*;
Moſes Raper, *Eſq*;
Thomas Cooke, *Eſq*;
Will. Fawkener, *Eſq*;
Mr. James Gaultier.
Sir John Heathcote, *Bart.*
Samuel Holding, *Eſq*;
Henry Herring, *Eſq*;
Matthew Howard, *Eſq*;
William Snelling, *Eſq*;
James Spilman, *Eſq*;
Charles Savage, *Eſq*;
Mr. Rob. Thornton.

In the Year 1707, *Nathanael Tench*, Eſq; a worthy and intelligent Citizen, wrote *a Defence of this* Bank; being a Reply to a Pamphlet, called, *Remarks upon the* Bank *of* England; alſo to two other Pamphlets wrote againſt the *Bank*, one intitled, *A ſhort View of the apparent Danger and Miſchiefs from the* Bank *of* England; the other, *Reaſons offered againſt the Continuance of the* Bank, *in a Letter to a Member of Parliament*. Theſe Remarks and Pamphlets were thrown abroad, to prejudice the Parliament againſt granting a further Enlargement of Time to the *Bank*. The chief Purpoſe of this Defence was to vindicate a Corporation, and the Management thereof; not ſo much from Crimes they had already been guilty of in the Experiment of eleven or twelve Years, as the Fear of what they might do hereafter. For it was acknowledged by their bittereſt Enemies, even in their Treatiſes wrote againſt it, That the *Bank* had been ſerviceable to the Government, and that the Managers thereof had not been guilty of thoſe Villainies and Knaveries, which they ſuppoſed their Succeſſors might be: But that it was a neceſſary Conſequence, that by a further Enlargement of their Time (if any ſuch they ſhould have) either they, or their Succeſſors, might, for Time to come, ſo prevaricate, as to be guilty of thoſe Crimes, which they took upon them to ſuppoſe; though hereof was not the leaſt Proof brought.

This Vindication of the *Bank* thus concludes: "That it might be with Truth concluded, that "ſince their firſt Eſtabliſhment, (which was then "about 12 or 13 Years) they never bought one "Foot of Land, they never monopolized any "one Commodity. That they had been ſo far "from obſtructing Trade, that they had very "much encouraged and enlarged it, by diſcountenancing Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange; and by lending Money upon Notes, "to very great Sums, at very low Intereſt. That "they had never put any Hardſhips upon the "Government, as thoſe Authors would inſinuate; but had all Times ſerved it to the utmoſt "of their Power. That they had been ſo far "from raiſing the Intereſt of Money, that they "were the great, if not the only, Cauſe of lowering it. That they had never concerned themſelves in the Election of any one Member of "Parliament, nor ever advanced a ſingle Penny "to influence any Election. Neither could any "Man complain, that he did not receive his "Money on Demand, that called for it. In ſhort, "that notwithſtanding the Clamour and Noiſe "their Adverſaries made againſt them, they had "not brought any Inſtance, that they had been "guilty

" guilty of any baſe or unworthy Action, in any " one Fact committed by them, ſince their firſt " Eſtabliſhment. So that all the Clamour of " their Ill-willers had been raiſed upon a bare " Suſpicion of what their Succeſſors might do " hereafter."

The BANK of ENGLAND was incorporated *A. D.* 1693, and is managed by a *Governor*, *Deputy-Governor*, and twenty-four Directors, choſen annually in the *firſt whole Week* in *April*, under this Reſtriction, that *eighteen Directors* at leaſt ſhall be choſen every Year.

Theſe for the Year 1755 are, *Charles Palmer*, Eſq; Governor, *Matthew Beachcroft*, Eſq; Deputy-Governor.

Directors,

Bryan Benſon, Eſq;	*Richard Stratton*, Eſq;
Matthew Clarmont, Eſq;	*Peter Thomas*, Eſq;
William Cooper, Eſq;	*Harry Thompſon*, Eſq;
Philip de la Haize, Eſq;	*John Weyland*, Eſq;
William Hunt, Eſq;	*Bartholomew Burton*, Eſq;
Samuel Handley, Eſq;	*Tho. Chitty*, Eſq; and Ald.
Benjamin Longuet, Eſq;	*J. Eaton Dodſworth*, Eſq;
Benj. Lethieullier, Eſq;	*Peter Du Cane*, Eſq;
Robert Marſh, Eſq;	*John Smith*, Eſq;
Charles Savage, Eſq;	*James Spilman*, Eſq;
Alexander Sheafe, Eſq;	*James Theobald*, Eſq;
Robert Saluſbury, Eſq;	*Thomas Whateley*, Eſq;

N. B. The *laſt eight* are *new ones.*

South-Sea-Houſe

2. The *South-Sea-Houſe*, which is ſituate at the N. E. Extremity of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, and Part in *Biſhopſgate* Ward, faces the Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin Outwich* forward, and the Pariſh-Church of St. *Peter le Poor* in *Broad-ſtreet* with its back Front, which was once the only Office of this Company; and, before its Inſtitution, this Part was the *Exciſe-Office.* As to the new Building, it is a moſt magnificent Structure of Brick and Stone, about a Quadrangle, ſupported by Stone Pillars of the *Tuſcan* Order, which form a fine Piazza. There is a beautiful Front of the *Dorick* Order in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*. The Walls are of a very great Thickneſs, and there are Vaults underneath the Houſe, arched over, to preſerve their Treaſure and rich Merchandize from Fire. The ſeveral Offices for the Buſineſs of the Company are admirably well diſpoſed; and the great Hall for Sales, the Dining-Room, Galleries, and Chambers, are hardly to be parallelled.

The Tranſactions of the *South-Sea* Company having made ſo much Noiſe in the World, and the Conſequences of them having been ſo fatal to a great Number of People, of which many yet feel the unhappy Effects, a diſtinct Account of its Foundation, *&c.* cannot be thought improper in ſuch a Collection as this:

Abſtract of the Charter of the Governors and Company of Merchants of Great-Britain *trading to the* South-Seas, *and other Parts of* America, *and for encouraging the Fiſhery, founded upon an Act of Parliament eſtabliſhing the ſaid Company.*

Date and Recital of the Act.

" The Charter is dated the eighth of *September*, " 1711, and recites the Act for paying the pub- " lick Debts, and ſettling the Trade to the " *South-Seas* and other Parts of *America*, and for " encouraging the Fiſhery; and the Settlement " thereby made of a Fund of five hundred and " ſixty-eight thouſand two hundred and ſeventy- " nine Pounds ten Shillings *per Ann.* to pay an " Annuity of ſix Pounds *per Cent.* for all the pub- " lick Debts, to be provided for by the ſaid " Act, computed at nine Millions four hundred " and ſeventy-one thouſand three hundred and " twenty-five Pounds, and the Power thereby " granted to her Majeſty to incorporate the Pro- " prietors of the ſaid Debts, and to appoint Com- " miſſioners for taking Subſcriptions toward the " joint Stock of the Corporation, by the ſaid Act, " directed to be erected for carrying on the Trade " to the *South-Seas*, and for encouraging the " Fiſhery; and the Clauſe of the Act for allowing " the Company eight thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* " towards the Charge of Management.

Recital of the two Commiſſions.

" And the Charter further recites, That two " Commiſſions had been granted for taking the " ſaid Subſcriptions; the one dated the twenty- " ſeventh of *June*, and the other the eleventh of " *July*, 1711. And that there appears to have " been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the ſaid Act and " Commiſſions, before the laſt Day of *July* 1711, " the Sum of three Millions four hundred and " five thouſand five hundred and fifty-nine Pounds " twelve Shillings and ſeven Pence, or there- " abouts; and that the ſaid Subſcriptions have " been paid and anſwered by Delivery, within " the Time for that Purpoſe limited, in the ſe- " veral Species provided for by the Act, to the " Amount in Principal Money of ſuch Subſcrip- " tions.

Sum already ſubſcribed.

Incorporating Clauſe.

" Then her Majeſty incorporates the preſent " Subſcribers, and all the Proprietors of the ſe- " veral Species intended to be provided for by " the Act who ſhould hereafter ſubſcribe, to be " one Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name " of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of* " Great-Britain *trading to the* South-Seas *and* " *other Parts of* America, *and for encouraging the* " *Fiſhery*; with Power to purchaſe Lands, *&c.* " not exceeding one thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* " and to ſell, grant, or diſpoſe of the ſame " Lands, *&c.* and to ſue and be ſued.

The Name of the Corporation.

And what Lands they may purchaſe.

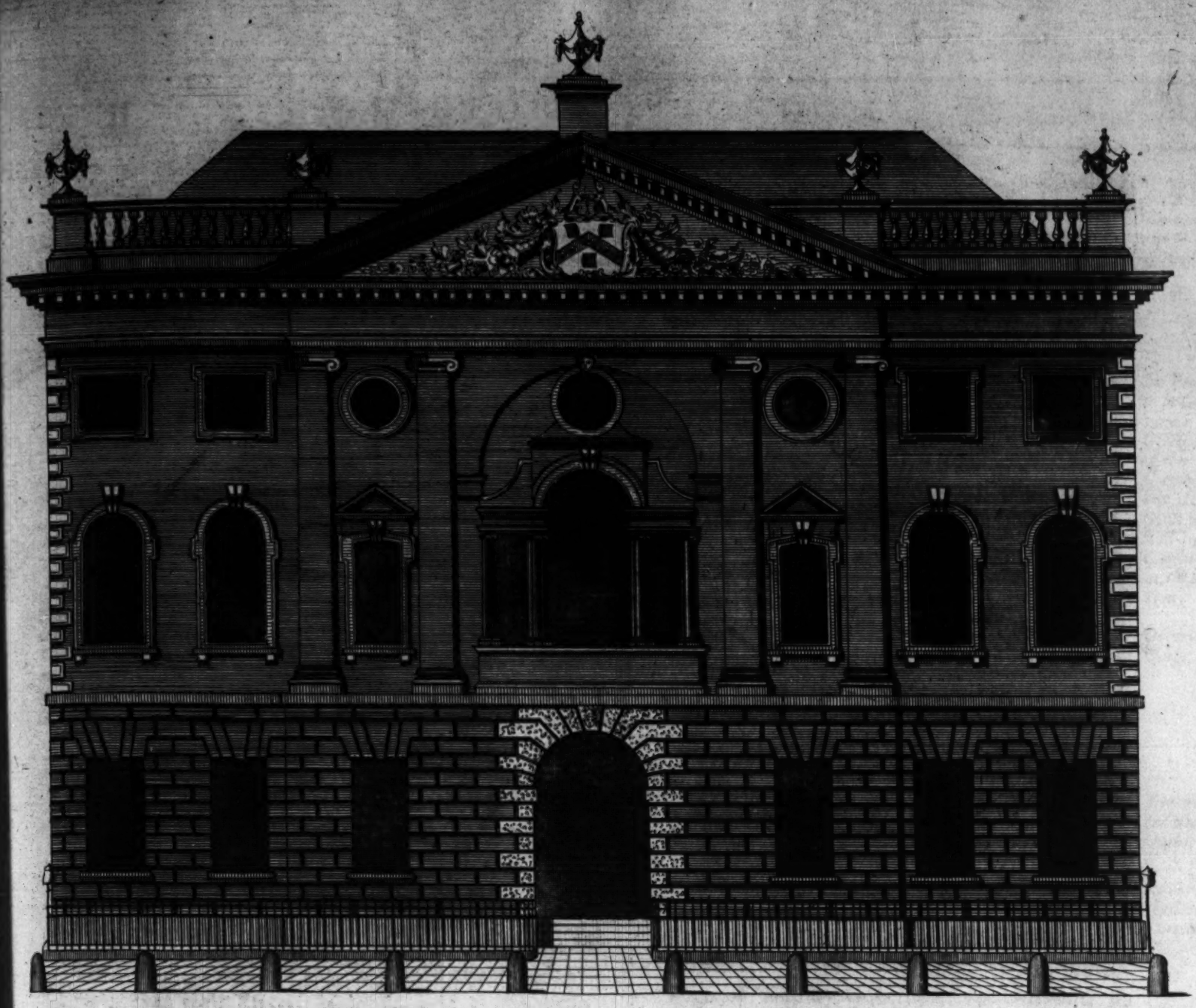
May diſpoſe of their Lands, and ſue and be ſued.

" And that the total Sum of all Tallies, *&c.* " and Sum of Money, with the Intereſt, to be " computed as the ſaid Act directs, ſubſcribed or " put into the joint Stock, and to be ſubſcribed " and put into the ſame, purſuant to the ſaid Act, " ſhall be deemed and called the Common Ca- " pital and Principal Stock of the ſaid Com- " pany; and all Perſons concerned to have a " Share in the Annuity or Fund in Proportion to " their Stock, and to become Members of the " Company, and be admitted without Fee or " Charge.

What deemed the Capital Stock.

Directions to the Treaſury, &c. to pay the Annuity, and the 8000 l. per Ann. toward the Charge of Management.

" Her Majeſty commands the High Treaſurer " and Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the " Time being, and the other Officers, to cauſe " to be paid to the Company the aforeſaid annual " Sum of ſix Pounds *per Cent.* for the whole Ca- " pital Stock, and alſo the eight thouſand Pounds " *per Ann.* towards the Charge of Management " of the ſaid Company, according to the ſaid " Act, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as the Com- " pany,



Ironmonger's Hall in Fenchurch Street London.

B. Cole sculp.

The South Sea House in Threadneedle Street.

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" pany, under their Common Seal, ſhall appoint " to receive the ſame.

Inſtitutes a Court of Directors.

" And grants, that, for the good Government " of the Company, there ſhall be for ever a " Court of Directors, to conſiſt of one Governor, " one Sub-Governor, and one Deputy-Governor, " and thirty Directors; and that the Majority of " the ſaid Court of Directors, whereof the Gover- " nor, Sub-Governor, and Deputy-Governor (ex- " cept as is therein excepted) to be always one, " ſhall be deemed a Court of Directors.

How long to continue.

" That the preſent Governors and Directors " ſhall continue in their reſpective Offices or " Truſt one Year from the Date of the Charter, " unleſs others ſhall be choſen ſooner.

Time of next Election, and Qualifications for voting.

" The next Election of Governors, *&c.* to be " between the twenty-fourth of *June* and firſt of " *September*, 1712, by the Majority of Votes of " ſuch Members as are qualified as follows, *viz.* " ſuch Perſon as hath a thouſand Pounds in the " Capital Stock in his or her own Name and " Right, to have one Vote; ſuch as have three " thouſand Pounds, two Votes; ſuch as have " five thouſand Pounds, three Votes; and ſuch " as have ten thouſand Pounds Stock, or more, " to have four Votes, and none more: And the " Governor and Directors choſen before the firſt " of *September*, 1712, to continue till the ſixth " of *February*, 1714, and until others are choſen " in their Places.

Continuance of the next Court of Directors.

" And the next Election of Governors and Di- " rectors to be between the twenty-fifth of *De-* " *cember* and ſixth of *February*, 1714; and the " next Election of Governors and Directors after " the ſixth of *February*, 1714, to be between the " twenty-fifth of *December* and ſixth of *February*, " 1717; and from thenceforth every third Year " between the twenty-fifth of *December* and the " ſixth of *February*, for ever.

Time of the next and future Elections.

Notice of the Election.

" Publick Notice to be given in the *London* " *Gazette* fourteen Days before every Election of " Governors and Directors.

Others to be choſen in the room of thoſe deceaſed, &c.

" The Majority of the Governors and Directors " remaining in Office may, after fourteen Days " publick Notice, as aforeſaid, aſſemble the " Members of the Company, in order to chuſe " others in the room of Governors or Directors " deceaſed or avoided, *&c.*

Voter's Oath.

" I A. B. *do ſwear, that the Sum of one thou-* " *ſand Pounds, or more, of the Capital Stock of* " *the Body Politick, called by the Name of the* Gover- " nor and Company of Merchants of *Great-Bri-* " *tain* trading to the *South-Seas* and other Parts " of *America*, and for encouraging the Fiſhery, " *doth at this Time belong to me in my own Right,* " *and not in Truſt for any other Perſon or Perſons* " *whatſoever.* So help me God.

Quakers Declaration.

" A Declaration to the like Effect to be made " by ſuch Perſons called *Quakers*.

Oath on Behalf of any Corporation.

" The like Oath to be taken on Behalf of any " Corporation or Body Politick, claiming Right " to vote; the ſaid Oath to be made by ſuch " Perſon or Perſons as ſuch Corporation, under " their common Seal, depute to vote for them.

Who to adminiſter them.

" The Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Go- " vernor, or any two or more of the Directors, " to adminiſter the aforeſaid Oath and Declara- " tion.

" No Perſon to be qualified for Governor, " Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director, " but natural-born Subjects of *Great-Britain*, or " naturalized; and likewiſe the Perſon to be " choſen Governor, Sub-Governor, or Deputy- " Governor, at ſuch Time to have five thouſand " Pounds, and the Directors three thouſand " Pounds, or more, in the Capital Stock of " the ſaid Company, in his own Name and " Right.

Qualification for Governors and Directors.

" No Perſon to be Governor, Sub-Governor, " Deputy-Governor, or Director, while Gover- " nor, Deputy-Governor, or Director of the " *Bank of England* or *Eaſt-India* Company, or ca- " pable thereof.

No Perſon to be Governor or Director of this Company, and of the Bank *or* Eaſt-India *Company, at the ſame Time.*

" No Governor to be capable of executing that " Office in this Company, until he has taken an " Oath, That he will give his beſt Advice and " Aſſiſtance for the Support and good Govern- " ment of the ſaid Company, and will faithfully " and honeſtly demean himſelf, and execute the " ſaid Office accordingly, to the beſt of his Skill " and Underſtanding.

Governor's Oaths.

" The like Oaths, *mutatis mutandis*, to be " taken by the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, " and Directors of the ſaid Company.

Directors the like Oaths.

" The Court of Directors to meet at any con- " venient Place, hold Courts, ſummon General " Courts, as Occaſion requires; and the Court " of Directors, with a Governor, or Sub-Gover- " nor, or Deputy-Governor, (or without, in " ſuch Caſes as are after mentioned) may act ac- " cording to By-Laws, *&c.* given them by Ge- " neral Courts; and where ſuch By-Laws are " wanting, the Majority of the Court of Directors " may manage Affairs of the Company, direct " Voyages, appoint Agents, Factors, *&c.* ac- " cording to the beſt of their Judgments.

Power of the Court of Directors.

" Committees of the Court of Directors may " act or do any Thing committed to them by the " Court of Directors, as fully as the Court of " Directors might lawfully do.

Power of Committees

" The Company impowered to meet together " as often as they think fit, for making By- " Laws, or any other Affair of the ſaid Com- " pany, for the good Government of the Com- " pany, *&c.* and that as many as are ſo aſſem- " bled, whereof the Governor, Sub-Governor, " or Deputy-Governor, to be always one, (ex- " cept in ſuch Caſes as are otherwiſe provided) " to be a General Court of the ſaid Company.

Power for General Courts to meet and make By-Laws, &c.

" The Court of Directors are to ſummon two " General Courts at leaſt in a Year, *viz.* in " *September* and *March*.

Two General Courts a Year.

" The Court of Directors, within twenty Days " after Demand by any nine or more Members, " having each three thouſand Pounds Stock, to " call a General Court to be held of the Mem- " bers of the ſaid Company qualified for Electors; " and, in Default of the Court of Directors ſo " doing, any nine or more ſuch Members as have " three thouſand Pounds Stock each, upon four- " teen Days publick Notice in the *Gazette*, may " ſummon and hold a General Court of the ſaid " Company, appoint a Preſident or Chairman, " and do and diſpatch any Buſineſs relating to the " Government and Affairs of the ſaid Company. " And that in the General Court to be ſo called " and held, or in any other General Court, the " Members preſent may hear and determine any

Court of Directors to call a Geveral Court, upon Demand of any nine Members, having 3000*l. Stock.*

Upon Default, the ſaid nine may call one, and do Buſineſs.

" Complaint made againſt any Governor, Sub-
" Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director, for
" Miſmanagement in his or their Office or Offices;
Governors and Directors may be removed for Miſmanagement. " and may, upon juſt Cauſe, diſplace any Go-
" vernor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, or
" Director; and, upon due Notice given as afore-
" ſaid, ſummon another General Court, and,
" by Majority of Votes of ſuch Members as are
" qualified as aforeſaid, may chuſe other or
" others in the room of ſuch as ſhall be diſ-
" placed.

Company to make reaſonable By-Laws. " The Members of the Company qualified for
" Electors, as aforeſaid, are empowered, by
" Majority of Votes, in General Courts and
" Aſſemblies, to make reaſonable By-Laws,
" *&c.*

Equality of Votes to determine by Lot. " In Caſe of Equality of Votes in any General
" Court, or Court of Directors, the Matter to
" be determined by Lot, to be prepared by the
" Treaſurer or Caſhier.

The Company to have the ſole Trade within their Limits. " The Company to have from the firſt of *Au-*
" *guſt*, 1711, for ever, the ſole Trade and Traf-
" fick to *America*, within the Limits preſcribed
" by the Act and Charter.

Not to call in above 10l. per Cent. *&c.* " That the Company may, at a General Court
" or Courts, call for from the Members ſuch
" Money as the General Court ſhall think fit to
" carry on the Trade, in Proportion to each Per-
" ſon's Share in the Capital Stock, not exceeding
" ten Pounds *per Cent.* which Money ſo called in
" ſhall be deemed and called *Additional Stock.*

The Company's Bonds to be taken for Cuſtoms. " The Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms are re-
" quired to take the Company's Bonds, under
" their Common Seal, for the Cuſtoms of Goods
" bondable imported.

Privileges of the Company. " Her Majeſty grants to the Company the En-
" joyment of all Privileges in the City of *London*,
" as fully as any Company, eſtabliſhed by Letters
" Patent granted by her Majeſty or her Prede-
" ceſſors, at preſent do or may enjoy, or for-
" merly did or might enjoy.

One per Cent. *for the Fiſhery.* " Her Majeſty, purſuant to the Act, directs
" the Company to raiſe a Stock of One *per Cent.*
" on the Capital Stock; the ſame to be raiſed by
" the Members, in Proportion to their Stock;
" the ſaid Stock to be kept apart, and always
" employed in the improving, enlarging, and
" carrying on the Fiſhery of this Realm, or other
" Fiſhery, for the Benefit and Uſe of the Mem-
" bers of the Company, in Proportion to their
" Stock: Nevertheleſs, no other of her Majeſty's
" Subjects are to be excluded from the Fiſhing-
" Trade: And the ſaid One *per Cent.* not to be
" called for, but by Order of a General Court,
" ſummoned and aſſembled for that Purpoſe, on
" fourteen Days publick Notice in the *Gazette.*

Members refuſing to pay upon Call, &c. not to transfer or receive Dividends. " Members of the ſaid Company neglecting to
" pay Money called in by General Courts, or
" being otherwiſe indebted to the Company, are
" not to be permitted to transfer their Stock,
" without Conſent of the Court of Directors;
" neither ſhall ſuch Defaulter receive any Divi-
" dend during their Default.

Clauſe in Favour of the Bank. " The Company ſhall not, at any Time or
" Times hereafter, borrow, owe, or take up
" any Sum or Sums of Money, on their Bills or
" Notes payable at Demand, or at any leſs Time
" than ſix Months from the borrowing thereof;
" or diſcount any Bills of Exchange, or other
" Bills or Notes whatſoever; or keep any Book
" or Caſh for any Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Po-
" litick or Corporate whatſoever, other than their
" own proper Books, Money, and Caſh; nei-
" ther ſhall any of the Powers, Privileges, Im-
" munities, Exemptions, or Advantages granted
" to the ſaid Company, extend, or be conſtrued
" to extend, or be uſed to the Prejudice of the
" Privileges of the Governor and Company of
" the *Bank* of *England*. Then follows a Clauſe
" for ſecuring the Privileges of the *Eaſt-India*
" Company; and another to make the yearly
" Fund ſubject to Redemption.

Eaſt-India *Company's Clauſe, and Redemption of the Fund.*

Tallies, &c. of the 8th of the Queen how to be ſubſcribed after the 25th of December, 1711. " The Court of Directors may, purſuant to the
" ſaid Act, at any Time after the twenty-fifth of
" *December*, 1711, if they think fit, admit and
" take into the joint Stock of the Company, or
" purchaſe, pay off, and diſcharge, in order to
" the Admiſſion into the joint Stock of the ſaid
" Corporation, and to admit the ſame accor-
" dingly, all or any the Tallies and Orders
" made forth in Purſuance of the Act of the
" eighth of her preſent Majeſty, which, on the
" firſt of *May*, 1711, were not in the Hands of
" the Treaſurers and Pay-maſters of the publick
" Offices, and which ſhall not have been ſub-
" ſcribed on or before the twenty-fifth of *De-*
" *cember*, 1711; and that the ſaid Tallies be
" admitted into the Stock for ſuch Sums as the
" Principal and Intereſt which ſhall be due on
" the ſame ſhall amount to when admitted."

See what has been already ſaid of this Scheme and Company on Page 525, *&c.*

Parliamentary Proceedins againſt this Company. The Abuſe of thoſe Powers granted this Company by Parliament and the Royal Favour, brought on an Enquiry before the Parliament, in which Sir *Joſeph Jekyll* ſet forth " The
" Neceſſity of examining, without the leaſt
" Delay, into the Conduct of the *South-Sea*
" Company, to ſee whether they had made good
" their Engagements, and ſtrictly followed the
" Rules preſcribed to them by the Act paſſed laſt
" Seſſion of Parliament in their Favour; urging,
" that this was the moſt natural Way of proceed-
" ing in an Affair of ſo great Importance: That,
" on the contrary, it ſeemed abſurd to attempt
" the Cure of a Diſtemper before they were ac-
" quainted with it; but that, as ſoon as it was
" thoroughly known, he hoped that wiſe Aſ-
" ſembly ſhould not want Schemes to apply
" proper Remedies to it."

Reſolutions of the Lords. This Speech made ſo deep an Impreſſion, that ſome Members, who offered to ſpeak on the contrary Side, were not much liſtened to; and, on the other Hand, *Wilfred Lawſon*, Eſq; having ſupported Mr. *Nevill*'s Motion, the Courtiers thought fit no longer to oppoſe it; ſo that, without coming to a Diviſion, the Houſe made the following Orders, *viz.*

" 1. That the Directors of the *South-Sea* Com-
" pany do forthwith lay before this Houſe an
" Account of all their Proceedings whatſoever,
" relating to an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of
" Parliament, intitled, *An Act for enabling the*
" South-Sea *Company to increaſe their preſent Capital*
" *Stock and Fund, by redeeming ſuch publick Debts*
" *and Incumbrances as are therein mentioned, and for*
" *raiſing Money to be applied for leſſening ſeveral of*
" *the*

" *the publick Debts and Incumbrances, and for calling* " *in the preſent* Exchequer *Bills remaining uncan-* " *celled, and for making forth new Bills in lieu thereof,* " *to be circulated and exchanged upon Demand at or* " *near the* Exchequer.

" 2. That the Managers and Directors appointed by the Lords Commiſſioners of the " Treaſury, by Virtue of the ſaid Act, do forthwith lay before this Houſe all ſuch Matters " and Things as they have done and performed, " or ordered to be done and performed, in relation to the ſaid Act.

" 3. That the ſaid Managers and Directors " do forthwith lay before this Houſe an Account " of all Orders they have received from Time " to Time from the Lords Commiſſioners of the " Treaſury.

" 4. That the Directors of the *South-Sea* " Company do forthwith lay before this Houſe " an Account of what Money and *Exchequer* " Bills have been received by or for the Uſe " of the ſaid Company, ſince the twenty-fifth " Day of *December*, 1719, and the reſpective " Uſes and Purpoſes to which the ſame have been " applied.

" 5. That the ſaid Directors do forthwith lay " before this Houſe an Abſtract of what pub- " lick Debts and Incumbrances have been ſub- " ſcribed to or diſcharged by the ſaid Company, " purſuant to any Act or Acts of Parliament in " that Behalf, ſince the twenty fifth Day of *De-* " *cember*, 1719, and in what Manner ſuch Sub- " ſcriptions were made.

" 6. That the ſaid Directors do forthwith " lay before this Houſe an Account of what " Sum or Sums of Money have been taken up " or borrowed on Account of the ſaid Company, " or which they ſtand engaged for upon Bills, " Bonds, or other Contracts, under their Com- " mon Seal or otherwiſe, ſince the twenty-fifth " Day of *December*, 1719."

And the Houſe diſcovered ſo much Iniquity and Deſtruction to the Subſcribers throughout all the Company's Proceedings, that it was thought proper, in the firſt place, to paſs an Act to prevent the Governor, Sub-Governor, Directors, Caſhier, *&c.* going out of the Kingdom.

In the mean time the Houſe of Lords concurred in every Particular with the Commons, and came to the following Reſolution:

Reſolution of the Lords.

" That the taking in of Stock, the transferring " of Stock belonging to the *South-Sea* Company, " or giving Credit for the ſame, without a va- " luable Conſideration actually paid, or ſuffici- " ently ſecured; or the purchaſing Stock by any " Director or Agent of the *South-Sea* Company, " for the Uſe or Benefit of any Perſon in the Ad- " miniſtration, or any Member of either Houſe " of Parliament, during ſuch Time as the late " Bill relating to the *South-Sea* Company was de- " pending laſt Year in Parliament, was a *noto-* " *rious and moſt dangerous Corruption.*"

The Directors and Value of their Eſtates, which on this Occaſion were ordered and laid before the Parliament for their Cenſure, follow:

A compleat and exact Ballance of the Eſtates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, &c. of the South-Sea *Company, as delivered upon Oath to the Barons of the* Exchequer; *together with the Allowances out of each, thought proper, by the Grand Committee of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, to be made to each Perſon reſpectively.*

Perſons.	Eſtates. l.	s.	d.	q.	Allowances. l.	s.	d.
Sir *John Fellows*, Sub-Governor-	243096	00	06		10000	0	0
Charles Joye, Eſq; Deputy-Governor	40105	02	00		5000	0	0
Mr. *Aſtell* —	27750	19	08	¾	5000	0	0
Sir *John Blunt* —	183349	10	08	¾	1000	0	0
Sir *Lamb. Blackwell*	83529	17	11		10000	0	0
Sir *Robert Chaplin*	45875	14	05		10000	0	0
Sir *William Chapman*	39161	06	08	½	10000	0	0
Mr. *Cheſter* — —	140372	15	06		10000	0	0
Mr. *Child* —	52437	19	01		10000	0	0
Mr. *Delaport* —	17151	04	06		10000	0	0
Mr. *Eyles* ——	34329	16	07		20000	0	0
Mr. *Edmundſon* —	5365	00	00		3000	0	0
Mr. *Gibbon* —	106543	05	06		10000	0	0
Mr. *Gore* —	38936	15	05		20000	0	0
Mr. *Hawes* —	40031	00	02	¾	31	0	0
Sir *Will. Hammond*	22707	04	02		10000	0	0
Mr. *Horſey* —	19962	05	03		10000	0	0
Mr. *Houlditch* —	39527	10	04		5000	0	0
Sir *Theodore Janſſen*	243244	03	11		50000	0	0
Sir *Jacob Jacobſon*	11481	04	00		11000	0	0
Mr. *Ingram* —	16795	00	09		12000	0	0
Sir *John Lambert*	72508	01	05		5000	0	0
Sir *Harcourt Maſter*	11814	12	03	½	5000	0	0
Mr. *Morley* —	1869	10	03		1800	0	0
Mr. *Page* —	34817	12	03	¼	10000	0	0
Mr. *Raymond* —	64373	06	03		30000	0	0
Mr. *Read* —	117297	16	00		10000	0	0
Mr. *Reynolds* —	18368	13	02	¼	14000	0	0
Mr. *Sawbridge*	77254	01	08		5000	0	0
Mr. *Tillard* —	19175	14	04		15000	0	0
Mr. *Turner* —	881	17	06		800	0	0
Mr. *Surman*, Deputy-Caſhier —	121321	10	00		5000	0	0

June 12. The Commons, in a Grand Committee, conſidered further of the State of the publick Credit, and came to ſeveral Reſolutions, which, being the next Day reported by Mr. *Farrer*, were agreed to by the Houſe, as follows, *viz.*

Reſolutions of the Commons concerning publick Credit.

1. That ſuch Perſons as have borrowed Money from the *South-Sea* Company upon *South-Sea* Stock, actually transferred and pledged at the Time of borrowing, to or for the Uſe of the ſaid Company, ſhall, upon Payment of 10 *per Cent.* upon the reſpective Sums ſo borrowed, at a Time or Times to be limited, and not otherwiſe, be diſcharged from all farther Demands of the ſaid Company, in reſpect of the Monies ſo borrowed; and that all the Stock ſo transferred and pledged, together with all Dividends and Profits thereto belonging reſpectively, be abſolutely veſted in the ſaid Company.

2. That ſuch Perſons as have borrowed Money from the *South-Sea* Company upon Subſcription-Receipts, actually pledged to the ſaid Company at the Time of borrowing, ſhall, upon Payment of 10 *per Cent.* upon the reſpective Sums ſo borrowed, at a Time or Times to be limited, and not otherwiſe, be diſcharged of all farther Demands in reſpect of the Money ſo borrowed; and that all the Subſcription-Receipts ſo pledged, together

gether with all Dividends and Profits thereunto belonging, be abſolutely veſted in the ſaid Company.

An Author of Reputation, who wrote about the Year 1726, gives the following Account of the *South-Sea* Company:

"Many take this Company to have been originally intended, rather as a political Contrivance for raiſing a Fund of Money, to ſerve in the preſſing Occaſions of the State, than as a real Eſtabliſhment for the ſake of Commerce; for the Nation being exhauſted of Money by the long Wars with *France*, it is no Wonder the Phantom of a new Company ſhould be raiſed, to bring in the Subſcriptions of the monied Men, as the only Expedient to be ſupplied with Money, without diſſatisfying the People, already wore out with Subſidies, *&c.* Be this as it will, it is certain the Miniſtry never thought ſeriouſly, during the whole Courſe of the War, about making any Settlement on the Coaſts of *South America*; which was the Thing wherewith the People were firſt flattered: Beſides, that the Fund having been apparently perverted to defray the Expences of the War, its Value was ſo lowered, that it muſt in all Probability have ſunk outright, but for the unexpected Help it met with in 1713.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht*, the Buſineſs of the *French Aſſienta* Company, which was to furniſh the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* with Negroes, was reſigned to the *Engliſh*, in Favour of the *South-Sea* Company; which by this Turn relieved itſelf from its languiſhing Condition, and became in a Condition to vie with the moſt flouriſhing Companies of Commerce in *England*.

The Treaty of this Company with the *Spaniards* commences from *May* 1713, and is to hold 30 Years; during which Time, the Company is to furniſh the *Spaniſh America* with 144000 Negroes of both Sexes, between fifteen and twenty-five Years of Age, ſound, *&c.* at the Rate of 4800 *per Annum*; and for all they furniſh beſides, only to pay Half the Dues to the King of *Spain* for the firſt twenty-five Years of the Farm, or Aſſienta. It may be added, that in Conſideration of 200,000 Piaſters, paid in Advance to the King of *Spain*, to be reimburſed as the Dues riſe during the firſt ten Years, the Company is only to pay Dues for 4000: The King's Due is 33 ⅓ Piaſters *per* Head.

The chief Eſtabliſhment of the *French Aſſienta* Company was *Buenos Ayres*, a Town of conſiderable Trade on the Coaſt of *South America*. The *South-Sea* Company, who, without changing their Name, took on them the Aſſienta, or Farm of Negroes, preſerves the ſame Eſtabliſhment; and it is here their Veſſels diſembark their Negroes, which they had purchaſed through all the Coaſts of *Africa* within their Grant. The Company, it is certain, ſet out with good Succeſs; and there was room to hope ſtill better; ſince, beſides that the Value of their Stock the firſt five Years roſe faſter, in Proportion, than that of any other Company; his Majeſty, after purchaſing 10,000 *l.* Sterling therein, was pleaſed to condeſcend to be their Governor, or firſt Director."

This Trade was interrupted by the late Spaniſh *War, and has never been renewed.*

In the ſixth Seſſions of the laſt Parliament, *A. D.* 1753, it was enacted, "That from and after "the Expiration of the three Years for which the "preſent Governors and Directors are choſen, "the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company do "and ſhall conſiſt of one Governor, one Sub-Governor, one Deputy-Governor, and twenty-one "Directors only; and that the Majority of ſuch "Court of Directors, whereof the Governor, "Sub-Governor, or Deputy-Governor (except as "in the Charter of the ſaid Company is excepted) to be always one, ſhall from thenceforth "be deemed and be a Court of Directors.

The Number of which a Court of Directors, for the future, is to conſiſt.

One declared to be a Majority.

"Provided always, and be it further enacted "by the Authority aforeſaid, That at the next "general Election of Directors, twenty-one Directors, and no more, who were at the laſt preceding general Election of Directors choſen in"to the Office of Directors, may be again appointed or choſen into the Office of Directors; "and that at and in every ſubſequent Election, "no more than fifteen, who were at the laſt preceding general Election of Directors choſen in"to the Office of Director, ſhall be again appointed or choſen into the Office of Directors; "any By-law of the ſaid Governor and Company "to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

At the next general Election, 21 of the former Directors may be re-choſen,

and in every ſubſequent one, no more than 15 of thoſe in the preceding Election.

"Provided always, and be it further enacted "by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Salaries of "the Governors and Directors of the ſaid Gover"nor and Company ſhall continue and be the "ſame as they now are; any By-law of the ſaid "Governor and Company to the contrary there"of in any wiſe notwithſtanding."

Salaries of the Governors and Directors to continue as they now are.

The preſent Governors and Directors are,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty, Governor.
Peter Burrel, Eſq; Sub-Governor.
John Briſtow, Eſq; Deputy-Governor.

Directors.

Directors.

Richard Baker, Eſq;	*Thomas le Blanc*, Eſq;
Thomas Coventrye, Eſq;	*Samuel Craghead*, Eſq;
John Edwards, Eſq;	*Francis Fauquier*, Eſq;
Brice Fiſher, Eſq;	*Francis Gaſbry*, Eſq;
Joſeph Gulſon, jun. Eſq;	*Tilman Henckell*, Eſq;
Richard Jackſon, Eſq;	*Thomas Lane*, Eſq;
James Locke, Eſq;	*Sydenham Malthus*, Eſq;
Nathanael Paice, Eſq;	*John Philipſon*, Eſq;
Richard Salwey, Eſq;	*Walter Vane*, Eſq;
John Warde, Eſq;	*Lewis Way*, Eſq;
John Wenham, Eſq;	

Caſhier, *George Wolley*.
Deputy-Caſhier, *James Goſling*.
Secretary, *Claud. Creſpigny*.
Accomptant, *John Read*.
Deputy-Accomptant, *Robert Montague*.
Chief Clerk of the Stock and Annuity-Office, *John Giles*.

(3.) The chief *Penny-Poſt-Office*, ſituate at the North Side of St. *Chriſtopher*'s Church-yard, *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, is a Place of Eminence on Account of its extenſive Communication with all Parts of the City, and ten Miles round; but has no Appearance of a publick Building, being only a private Dwelling-Houſe hired for that Purpoſe.

(4.) The *Pay-Office*, ſituate on the Weſt Side near to the Corner of *Great Wincheſter-ſtreet*, in *Broad-ſtreet*, is a large Houſe, and the only Remains of *Wincheſter-Place*. Here are made all Payments for the Service of the royal Navy. The preſent *Treaſurer of the Navy*, who is always at the Head of this Office, with a Salary of 2000 *l. per Annum*,

Annum, is the Right Honourable *George Grenville*, Eſq; The *Paymaſter* is *James Wallace*, Eſq; 500 *l.* and the *Caſhier* and *Accomptant* is *Richard Berenger*, Eſq; 400 *l.*

Greſham's *Almſ-houſes.* *Fifthly*, An Alms-houſe in *Broad-ſtreet*, at the Back-part of *Greſham*-College, founded by Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. for eight decayed Citizens, who are paid 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum* each, quarterly, out of the Chamber of *London*; and have alſo once a Year a Load of Coals, and a Gown once in two Years.

Free-School. We ſhall conclude the Account of this Ward with Mention of the Free-School belonging to it for the Education of 50 Boys and 30 Girls. It is taught in an old Houſe facing the Back-gate of *Bethlehem*-Hoſpital in *London-wall Pariſh and Street*, and ſupported by private Subſcription.

CHAP. XIV.

Of CANDLEWICK WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name, Bounds, and Extent. Modern State. Aldermen and Common-Councilmen. Pariſhes and Pariſh-Churches. A French *Epiſcopal Church. Two Colleges. The Poet* Lidiat's *Account of* Eaſt-cheap.

Name and Bounds. THIS Ward took its Name from a Street called *Candlewick* or *Candlewright-ſtreet*, a Place remarkable for Wax and Tallow-Chandlers or *Candlewrights*, as they were antiently named. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Bridge* Ward; on the South by *Bridge* and *Dowgate* Wards; on the North by *Langborn* Ward; and on the Weſt by *Dowgate* and *Wallbrook* Wards.

Extent. It begins at the Eaſt End of *Great Eaſt-cheap*, and runs Weſtward thro' the ſaid Street, and *Candlewick-ſtreet*, now *Canon-ſtreet*, to the North End of *Green-lettice*, formerly called *Suffolk-lane*, on the South Side, and down that Lane to the Weſt End of St. *Laurence Poultney* Church-yard, including, on the South Side of *Canon-ſtreet*, half *Crooked-Lane*, and the greateſt Part of all the other Lanes: But on the North Side it takes in not one fourth Part of thoſe Lanes, which run into *Lombard-ſtreet*. Thus, *Great Eaſt-cheap*, the whole on both Sides, except a very ſmall Part in the North Corner next to *Graſs-church-ſtreet*: *Candlewick* (now commonly called *Canon*) *ſtreet*, from *Green-lettice-lane* on both Sides to *Great Eaſt-cheap*: *Abchurch-lane*, all, except 96 Feet on the Weſt Side, and about 140 Feet on the Eaſt Side of the North End, towards *Lombard-ſtreet*. St. *Nicholas-lane*, about 200 Feet, at the South End, on both Sides. St. *Clement*'s-*lane*, the South End, and about 180 Feet on the Weſt Side, and 150 Feet on the Eaſt Side. St. *Michael*'s-*lane*, all but about 140 Feet at the South End on both Sides. *Crooked-lane*, the Weſt End, about Half. St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, all, on both Sides, except about 95 Feet at the Sout h End. St. *Laurence Poultney-lane*, or *Hill*, from *Canon-ſtreet* on both Sides, a little beyond St. *Laurence* Church-yard. *Green-lettice-lane*, the Eaſt Side. And all theſe Streets and Lanes have ſeveral Courts and Alleys and ſmall Paſſages, which ſhall be mentioned under each.

Modern State. *Great Eaſt-cheap* begins by the Corner of *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, and runs Weſtward unto *Clement*'s-*lane*, where *Canon-ſtreet* begins. It took its Name, *Eaſt-cheap*, from a Market antiently there kept for the ſerving the Eaſt Part of the City: Which Market was afterwards removed to *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and now is kept in *Leadenhall-ſquare*. But ſtill *Great Eaſt-cheap* continues a Fleſh-Market, and is a great Thoroughfare from the Eaſtern Parts to thoſe in the Weſt. In this Street is the *Boar's-head* Tavern, under the Sign of which is wrote, *This is the oldeſt Tavern in* London. It is in this Tavern where ſome of the Scenes of the Poet *Shakeſpear*'s *Henry* IV. are laid, in which he introduces Prince *Henry*, *Falſtaff*, and his Companions.

The Courts and Alleys are as followeth, beginning Eaſtwards, *viz.*

Small-alley, very ordinary, only for Stabling.

Maidenhead-court, but ſmall, with a Meeting-Houſe at the upper End.

Rat-alley, alſo narrow and very mean.

White Bell-alley, alſo ſmall and ordinary.

Canon-ſtreet begins at *Eaſt-cheap*, and runs Weſtwards to *Green-lettice-lane*; a Street well built and inhabited by able Tradeſmen: The Courts and Alleys are, *Bell-alley*, which hath a Paſſage into St. *Nicholas-lane* through the *Bell* Tavern. *Black Swan-alley*, but indifferent. *Artichoke-court*, a pretty good Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Clement's-*lane*, on the North Side of *Canon-ſtreet*, falls into *Lombard-ſtreet*, a Place well built and inhabited: The Part in this Ward goeth a little beyond St. *Clement*'s *Eaſt-cheap* Church; which is a handſome Brick Building, with Free-ſtone Work at the Corners; adjoining to which Church is a good handſome Place called *Church-alley*, the North Side having a Row of Houſes, and the South Side lying open to the Church and Church-yard.

Nicholas-lane, of which in *Langborn* Ward.

Abchurch-lane comes out of *Lombard-ſtreet*, and runs up to *Canon-ſtreet*, a Place well built and inhabited by Merchants and Perſons of Repute. In this Lane are theſe Courts and Alleys:

Nicholas-alley, but narrow, with a Paſſage into *Nicholas-lane*.

Lamb-alley, but indifferently inhabited, and narrow, with a Paſſage into *Sherborn-lane*; and near unto this Alley is *Lamb-court*, which is but ordinary.

The Lanes on the South Side of *Canon-ſtreet* are *Michael*'s-*lane*, and *Crooked-lane*, St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, St. *Laurence Poultney-lane*, and *Green-lettice-lane*.

Michael's-*lane* goes out of *Great Eaſt-cheap*, and runs down into *Thames-ſtreet*, which Lane is almoſt all in this Ward; that Part towards *Thames-ſtreet* being in *Dowgate* Ward. It is a Place well built and inhabited. *Crooked-lane* comes out of *Michael*'s-*lane* by St. *Michael*'s Church, and falls into *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill* againſt the Monument: Which Part next *Fiſh-ſtreet* is in the *Bridge* Ward Within. It is a Place of great Note for the Tin-Ware, Fiſhing-Tackle, Turnery-

Ware, Bird-Cages, Haberdaſhery and Cutlery-Ware.

On the Weſt Side of *Michael*'s-*lane*, over-againſt the Church, is *Hockins-court*, which is but ſmall, containing two Houſes. And on the ſame Side is *Meeting-houſe-yard*, ſo called from a Meeting-Houſe, which takes up the greateſt Part. *Fen-court* hath pretty good Houſes, and a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Three-tun-court, a good ſquare Place, with an open Entrance for Carts.

St. *Martin*'s-*lane* alſo falls into *Thames-ſtreet*, and is well built, and inhabited by Merchants. On the Eaſt Side is St. *Martin*'s *Orgar* Church-yard; the Church not being rebuilt ſince its burning down in the great Fire, the Pariſh is united unto St. *Clement*'s *Eaſt-cheap*. Part of the Steeple remains, where there is a Dial, which hangs over into the Street.

Laurence Poultney-lane, ſo called from the Pariſh-Church there formerly ſtanding on the Weſt Side, that was conſumed by the Fire of *London*, and is not ſince rebuilt.

Green Lettice-lane comes out of *Canon-ſtreet*, and falls into St. *Laurence Poultney-hill*; a Place well inhabited. The Eaſt Side is only in this Ward; the Weſt in *Wallbrook*.

Watch. There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night a Conſtable, the Beadle, and twenty-four Watchmen. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt are to ſerve on Juries for this Ward in *Guildhall* in the Month of *December*.

Jury.

Government. It hath an Alderman, his Deputy, and ſeven more Common-Councilmen, Conſtables eight, Scavengers ſix, Wardmote Inqueſt Men twelve, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at 16 *l.*

Aldermen, Cummon Council. The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Charles Aſgill*, Knight. The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, Deputy, Mr. *George Cunnick*, Mr. *George Middleton*, Mr. *George Dealtry*, Mr. *John Southby*, Mr. *Robert Kite*, Mr. *George Hoare*, and Mr. *Thomas Bowers*.

Remarkable Things. The remarkable Things in this Ward are,

Pariſhes and Pariſh-Churches. *Firſt*, Three Pariſh-Churches; (1) St. *Clement's Eaſt-cheap*, (2) St. *Mary's Abchurch*, (3) St. *Michael's Crooked-lane*. But there are five Pariſhes; (1) St. *Clement's Eaſt-cheap*, (2) St. *Martin's Orgar*, (3) St. *Mary's Abchurch*, (4) St. *Laurence's Poultney*, (5) St. *Michael's Crooked-lane*: Of which more particularly hereafter in the parochial Hiſtory of this City.

French *Epiſcopal Church.* *Secondly*, An Epiſcopal *French* Church, which aſſembles in the ſmall Remains of the antient Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin's Orgar*; Part of the Tower, and Nave thereof, being found capable of Repairs after the Fire of *London*: Of which the following is the beſt Account we are able to collect:

A Bill in Parliament being engroſſed for the erecting a Church for the *French* Proteſtants, ſojourning in *London*, in the Church-yard of this Pariſh of St. *Martin Orgars*, after the great Fire; the Pariſhioners offered Reaſons to the Parliament againſt it; declaring, nevertheleſs, that they were not againſt erecting a Church, but only againſt erecting it in the Place mentioned in the Bill: Since, by the Act for rebuilding the City, the Site and Church-yard of St. *Martin's Orgars*, was directed to be encloſed with a Wall, and laid open for a Burying-place for the Pariſh. The ſaid Act was for confirming a Leaſe of the Church-yard, made from the Parſon and Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh unto certain Truſtees for 50 Years, to erect a Church there for *French Proteſtants*, with Liberty for the Parſon and Church-wardens, during the ſaid Term, to renew the ſaid Leaſe for 50 Years, and ſo on. This was agreed on at a Veſtry: But many of the Pariſhioners not knowing of this that was done, and ſo without and contrary to their Aſſent, now put up their Reaſons againſt paſſing the Bill: But notwithſtanding, the Bill paſſed; and there is a *French* Epiſcopal Church there at this Time. The Miniſters are the Reverend Mr. *David Durand*, F. R. S. the Rev. Mr. *Mauzy*, and the Rev. Mr. *Deſprez*, who perform the Service according to the Rites and Liturgy of the Church of *England*.

Thirdly, In this Ward, in ancient Times were two Colleges, one founded by Sir *William Walworth*, 4 *Rich.* II. in the Church of St. *Michael's Crooked-lane*, his own Pariſh, for one Maſter and nine Chaplains or Prieſts: The other was called the College of *Jeſus* and of *Corpus Chriſti*, founded by *John Poultney*, ſeveral times Lord-Mayor of *London*, about the 20 *Edw.* III. near the Church of St. *Laurence Poultney*, for a Maſter, Warden, thirteen Prieſts, and four Choriſters. After his Deceaſe, it obtained the Name of the College of St. *Laurence de Poultney*.

Walworth's *College.*

Jeſus *College.*

Antiquities. The Face of this Ward is greatly changed, as may be collected from the following Song, called *London Lickpenny*, made by *Lidgate* a Monk of *Bury*, in the Reign of *Henry* V. in the Perſon of a Country-man coming to *London*, and travelling through the ſame. In *Weſt-cheap* (ſaith the Song) *he was called on to buy fine Lawne*, Paris *Thread*, *Cotton Umble*, and other Linen Clothes, and ſuch like, (he ſpeaketh of no Silks): In *Cornhill*, *to buy old Apparel*, *and Houſhold-Stuff*; *where he was forced to buy his own Hood*, *which he had loſt in* Weſtminſter-hall. In *Candlewright-Street*, Drapers profered him cheap Cloth: In *Eaſt-cheap*, the Cooks cryed *Hot Ribs of Beef roſted*, *Pies well baked*, and other Victuals: There was *clattering of Pots*, *Harp*, *Pipe and Sawtrie*; *yea by cock*, *nay by cock*, for other greater Oaths were ſpared: *Some ſang of* Jenkin *and* Julian, *&c.* all which Melody liked well the Paſſenger, but he wanted Money to abide by it, and therefore gat him into *Graveſend* Barge, and home into *Kent*.

London *Lickpenny.*

In Weſt-cheap *Linen Cloth ſold, but no Silks ſpoken of.*

Fripparia. *Upholders upon* Cornhill, *Sellers of old Apparel and Houſhold-Stuff.* Eaſt-cheap.

And the Eating-Houſes in *Eaſt-cheap* at that Time were of ſuch Note, that we read in the Annals of *London*, that the Royal Family uſed to frequent them. See p. 185.

CHAP. XV.

CASTLE-BAYNARD WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name, Bounds, and Extent. Modern State. Aldermen and Common Council. Pariſhes and Churches. The Heralds-Office *or* College of Arms. Doctors Commons *Courts and*

and Offices, Doctors and Proctors. Baynard's Caſtle, *and other remarkable Antiquities.*

Name. THIS Ward takes its Name from an antient Caſtle built by one *Baynard*, a Nobleman of great Authority, who came from *Normandy* with the *Conqueror*. It was ſituate on the Bank near the *Thames*. Of which more at large amongſt the remarkable Things of this Ward.

Bounds. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Queenhithe* and *Bread-ſtreet* Wards; on the South by the River *Thames*; on the Weſt and on the North by the Ward of *Farringdon within.*

Extent. This Ward begins in the Eaſt on the *Thames* Side, by where, of old Time, was a Houſe called *Huntington* Houſe, and runs by St. *Paul*'s-*wharf*, by where old *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle* ſtood, *Puddle-wharf*, and by the South Side of *Black-fryars*: Turns by the Eaſt Wall of the ſaid *Fryars*, to the South-Weſt End of *Creed-lane*: Then on the North Side of *Thames-ſtreet*, by where St. *Peter*'s Church ſtood, and the Lane called St. *Peter*'s-*hill*, along 'till over-againſt *Puddle-wharf*; and then North up by the Great Wardrobe to the Weſt End of *Carter-lane*: Up *Creed-lane*, *Ave-mary-lane*, and a Piece of *Pater-noſter-row*; and back again up *Warwick-lane*, all the Eaſt Side thereof, to the Sign of the *Crown* by *Newgate-market*; which is the fartheſt North Part of this Ward.

Out of *Thames-ſtreet* are Lanes aſcending North to *Knightrider's-ſtreet*. The firſt is *Peterhill-lane*, all of that Ward, (two Houſes excepted.) The next is *Paul*'s *wharf-hill*, which croſsing *Knightrider*'s-*ſtreet* and *Carter-lane*, goes up to the South Chain of St. *Paul*'s Church-yard: *Addle-ſtreet*, over-againſt the Weſt Part of *Baynard*'s-*caſtle*, going up the Weſt End of *Knightrider*'s-*ſtreet*, and to *Carter-lane*.

The one half of the Weſt Side of *Lambart-hill-lane* is of this Ward. At the North-Weſt End thereof, and at the Weſt End of St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Church, which ſtands on the North Side, begins *Knightrider*'s-*ſtreet*, which runs Weſt, on both Sides, to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Andrew* by the Wardrobe, all in this Ward. At the Eaſt End of St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Church, goes up to the *Old-exchange*; all the Weſt Side whereof, up to the South-Eaſt Gate, or Entrance into St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, and by St. *Auſtin*'s Church, is of this Ward.

About the Middle of the *Old-exchange*, on the Weſt Side thereof, is *Carter-lane*, which runs Weſt to the Eaſt Entry of the *Black-fryars*, and the South End of *Creed-lane*. Out of which *Carter-lane* deſcends a Lane called *Do-little-lane*, and comes into *Knightrider*'s-*ſtreet*. More Weſt is *Sermon-lane*. Then out of *Carter-lane*, on the North Side thereof, the South Chain of St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, and the Church-yard itſelf, on the South-Side of St. *Paul*'s Church, and *Dean*'s-*court*, are all of this Ward; and theſe are the Bounds thereof.

Preſent State. In deſcribing the preſent State of this Ward, we ſhall begin with the South Part next the *Thames*, and *Thames-ſtreet*, with the Lanes, Hills, and Courts that fall into the ſaid Street; as *Lambeth*, or *Lambart-hill*, St. *Peter*'s-*hill*, St. *Bennet*'s-*hill*, *Addle-hill*, and *Puddle-dock-hill*; then with *Knightrider*'s-*ſtreet*, *Carter-lane*, *Creed-lane*, *Ave-mary-lane*, and *Warwick-lane*.

Puddle-dock. On the Banks of the River *Thames* are the Wharfs of *Puddle-dock*, uſed for a Layſtall for the Soil of the Streets, and much frequented by Barges and Lighters for taking the ſame away, as alſo for landing of Corn and other Goods. *Paul*'s-*wharf*, or St. *Bennet Paul*'s-*wharf*, a noted Stairs for Watermen.

Baynard's-*caſtle* had its Entrance out of *Thames-ſtreet*; which being all burnt down, except a little Tower next the Water-Side, in the Conflagration of *London*, 1666, was converted into Buildings and Wharfs, as now it is. Hereabouts, where antiently ſtood divers Noblemen's Houſes fronting the *Thames*, are now generally Wharfs, Dyehouſes, Brewhouſes, Diſtillers, *&c.*

Caſtle-ſtreet. *Caſtle-ſtreet*, ſeated near to *Paul*'s-*wharf*, a good broad Street, falling down to the *Thames*, but meanly inhabited, and of no Account for Trade.

Common-lane. Weſtward from *Caſtle-ſtreet* are *Common-lane* and *Dunghill-lane*, both which run down to the *Thames*; and beyond *Puddle-dock* is *Queen*'s-*college-yard*, and *Briſtol-ſtreet*; both which fall into Duke *Humphrey*'s; all Places of ordinary Account. It has a Paſſage into *Puddle-dock*, and another into *Black-fryars*.

Thames-ſtreet. *Thames-ſtreet* begins at *Puddle-dock*, and runs Eaſtward to the *Tower* of *London*, which is above a Mile in Length, but is in ſeveral Wards. It is a Street, eſpecially Eaſtward, of very great Trade, and inhabited by large and eminent Dealers in heavy Goods; beſides the Dyers, Brewers, Woodmongers, and Timber-yards, on the South Side, next the *Thames*: And by Reaſon thereof, and of the ſeveral Keys and Wharfs, it is much peſtered with Carts, for lading and unlading of Goods. The firſt Place at the North-Weſt End of this Street is *Great Rutland-court*, indifferent large and good, and has a Paſſage up Steps into *Church hill-alley*. At the North-Eaſt Extremity of this Ward is *Lambeth* or *Lambart-hill*, a ſmall Part, *viz.* on the Weſt Side, from a little beyond *Green-dragon-court* to the Corner of *Old-fiſh ſtreet*, over-againſt St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Church, is in this Ward; all the reſt is in *Queenhithe* Ward: But in this Ward here is St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Church-yard, being the Place for the Burial of the Dead of that Pariſh. Here is *Crane-court*, which is long, and has a Paſſage into St. *Peter*'s-*hill*, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, but the Houſes are indifferent.

Lambeth-hill.

St. Peter's-hill. More Weſtward is St. *Peter*'s-*hill*, well built and inhabited, eſpecially the End next to *Old-fiſh ſtreet*. On this Hill are Alms-Houſes for ſix poor Widows. On the Weſt Side is the Back-Part of the Heralds-Office, with a Door leading into it.

Bennet's-hill. St. *Bennet*'s-*hill*, or *Paul*'s-*wharf-hill*, takes its Riſe out of *Thames-ſtreet*, and runs up to *Paul*'s-*chain* into St. *Paul*'s Church-yard. It is a Place much peſtered with Carts to the Wharfs. Yet it is of Note, and well reſorted to, by Reaſon of

of *Doctors-commons*, and the Heralds-Office there ſeated. The former on the Weſt Side, poſſeſſed by the Doctors, and others profeſſing the Civil Law, and practiſing it here. Out of this Place is a Back-door into *Knightrider's-ſtreet*.

The Heralds-Office, or College of Heralds, is ſeated on the Eaſt Side, of which hereafter.

Addle-hill. *Addle-hill* comes out of *Carter-lane*, and runs down to *Thames-ſtreet*, leaving *Knightrider's-ſtreet* on the Eaſt Side, and *Church-hill-alley* on the Weſt; which ſaid Alley, with a turning Paſſage by St. *Andrew's Wardrobe* Church, falls into *Puddle-dock*. The Houſes are only on the South Side, the North lying open to the Church and Church-yard. And in this Alley is *Crown-court*, which is indifferent good. Adjoining to this Church was the King's great Wardrobe, as being formerly imployed for that Uſe. The Garden is converted into a large and ſquare Court, with good Houſes, and called *Wardrobe-court*.

On the Weſt Side of *Addle-hill*, is *White-bear-court*, very large, containing two or three Courts of that Name; but all very ordinary, and meanly built and inhabited. Out of this Place is a Paſſage up Steps into *Church-hill-alley*; and another down Steps into *Great Rutland-court*. Likewiſe on this Hill are three ſmall and ordinary Places, *viz. Roſe-court*, *White-horſe-court*, and *Cock-and-hoop-court*.

Knightrider's-ſtreet. *Knightrider's-ſtreet*, of which there is the Great and the Little, being ſevered from each other by *Bennet's-hill* and *Paul's-chain*: The Leſs runneth towards *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*, and the Greater towards St. *Andrew Wardrobe* Church. And this Street is wider, and better built; and chiefly inhabited by Proctors, and ſuch as have Dependance on *Doctors-commons*. Out of this Street is a Paſſage into *Carter-lane*, thro' *Bell-yard*, which is a very good open Court, with handſome Houſes, well inhabited.

Little Knightrider's-ſtreet, but narrow, and not over well inhabited, eſpecially the End next to *Paul's-chain*.

Over-againſt *Lambeth-hill*, in the Paſſage to the *Old-change*, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Magdalen Old-fiſh-ſtreet*.

A little Weſtward from this Church is *Dolittle-lane*, then *Sermon-lane*; which fall into *Carter-lane*, and are of no great Account, either for Inhabitants or Buildings.

Carter-lane. *Carter-lane*, of which there is the Great and the Little: The Little comes out of the *Old-change*, and falls into *Great Carter-lane*, but ſevered by *Paul's-chain*, and thence runs Weſtward to *Puddle-dock* and *Creed-lane*.

Great Carter-lane is the broadeſt, beſt built and inhabited. And in both theſe Lanes are theſe Courts, *viz. Scollop-court*, which has a Paſſage of Free-ſtone Pavement into *Creed-lane*. *Dean's court*, which will be mentioned hereafter. *Wardrobe-court* and *Bell-yard*, already mentioned. *Mermaid-lane*, large, and of a good Trade. *King's-head-court*, indifferent large, with a Paſſage into St. *Paul's* Church-yard. And within this Court is another, bearing the Name of *Red-lion-court*, handſome, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Black-ſwan-court*, indifferent good, alſo has a Paſſage into St. *Paul's* Church-yard.

Old-change has only the Weſt Side, from St. *Mary Magdalen's* Church to St. *Auſtin's* Gate, in this Ward; ſo that there is little to ſay of it, more than what is ſaid of it in *Farringdon* Ward Within.

Paul's-chain. *Paul's-chain* begins at the Corner of *Knightrider's-ſtreet*, and runs up to St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. A Street large and open, well built, and inhabited by Proctors and Tradeſmen; and, by Reaſon of its near Situation to *Doctors-commons*, is of great Reſort.

Paul's-bakehouſe, now a good ſquare Court, with four handſome large Houſes, eſpecially two, which are well inhabited. At the Eaſt Corner of this Street, next to *Little Carter-lane*, is kept the Faculty-Office, for the granting of Licences for Marriages, *&c.*

St. Paul's Church-yard. The Part or Side of St. *Paul's* Church-yard in this Ward all lies open to St. *Paul's*; and is a ſpacious Street, graced with good Houſes, loftily built and uniform, well inhabited by Woollen-Drapers, and ſome of the moſt eminent Maſters in the Chair, Upholſtery, and Cabinet Way.

In this Row of Building, which reaches from St. *Auſtin's* Gate to *Ludgate-hill*, are theſe Courts, beſides thoſe already taken Notice of. In *Carter-lane*, *Dean's-court*, by many called the *Prerogative-court*; for that the Prerogative-Office is kept here. In which ſaid Court is a very large Houſe, the Seat of the Deans of St. *Paul's* ſucceſſively. This Court is open and airy, and has a Paſſage into *Great Carter-lane*. More towards *Ludgate-hill*, and almoſt in the South-Weſt Corner, is a new Court called St. *Paul's-college*, made Uſe of for the Singing Men and Petty Canon belonging to St. *Paul's* Cathedral.

St. Gregory's. St. *Gregory's*, ſeated by the South-Weſt End of St. *Paul's*. It was deſtroyed by the great Fire, and is not rebuilt, that the Ground on which it ſtood might lie open to St. *Paul's* Church-yard; and the Pariſh is united to St. *Mary Magdalen Old-fiſh-ſtreet*.

On the North-Weſt Side of St. *Paul's* Cathedral was the Biſhop of *London's* Palace, long ſince converted into Tenements, now called *The Biſhop of London's Yard*. The Ground-Rents are the Biſhop's.

Paul's-alley has a Free-ſtone Pavement, and a Paſſage into *Pater-noſter-row*.

Creed-lane, *and* Warwick-lane. *Creed-lane* and *Warwick-lane* have the Eaſt Sides in this Ward; for the Account whereof, and for the Market, Part of which ſtands here, ſee *Farringdon* Ward Within. On this Side is the *Bell-Inn*, chiefly uſed by Market-People. Over-againſt the *College of Phyſicians* is *Crown-court*, which is but ſmall and ordinary.

Watch. There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night, a Conſtable, with the Beadle and twenty-four Watchmen.

Jury. The Jurymen returned by the Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts at *Guildhall* in the Month of *September*.

Aldermen, Common-Council. This Ward hath an Alderman, who at preſent is Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, Knight, and one of the Repreſentatives of this City; and ten Common-Councilmen, *viz.* Mr. *Nathaniel Naſh*, Deputy, Mr. *Benjamin Crook*, Mr. *John Willis*, Mr. *William Gyles*, Mr. *Robert Willis*, Mr. *Henry Major*, Mr. *John Pitway*, Mr. *John Wilſon*, Mr. *John Hopkins*,

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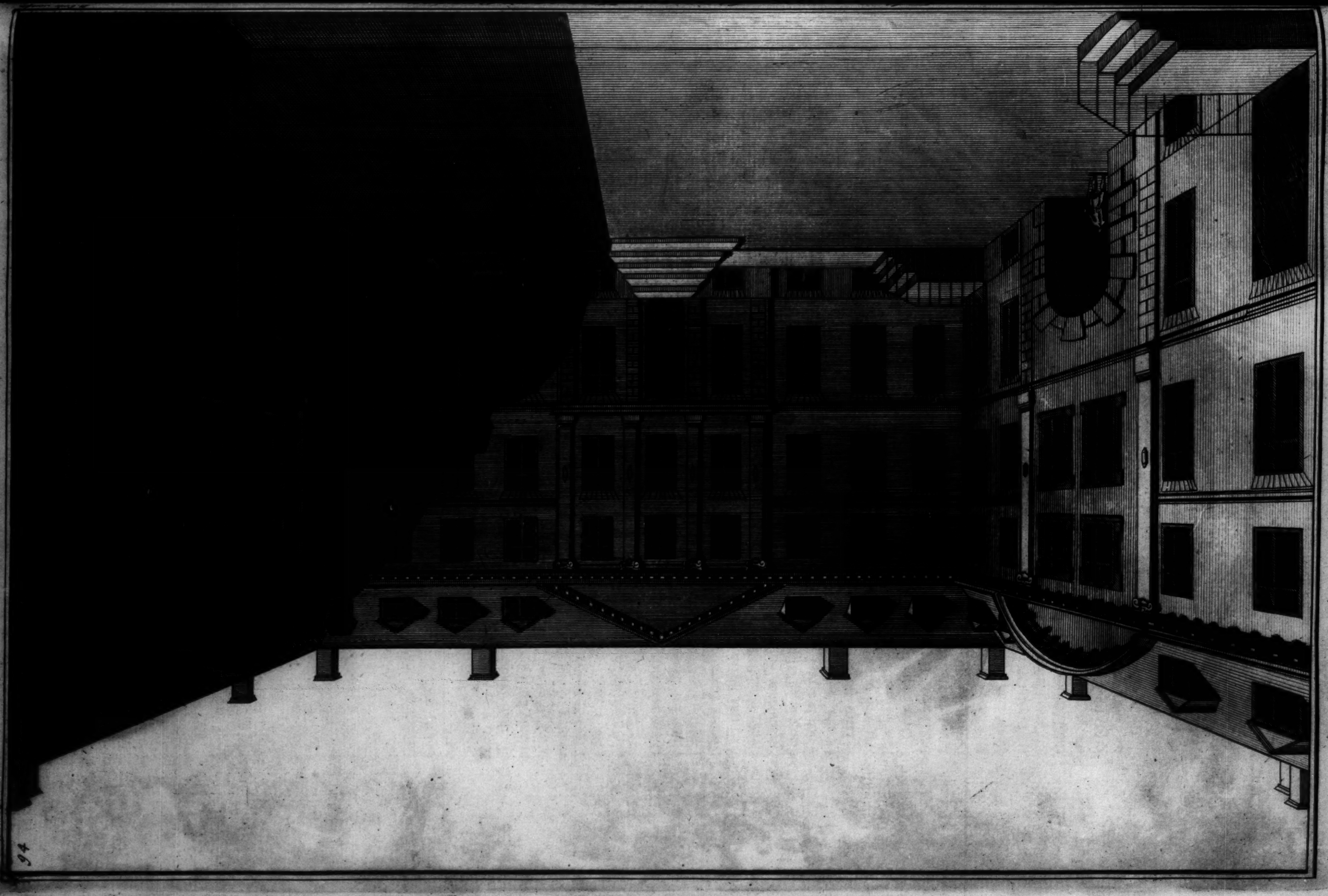

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Hopkins, and Mr. *George Bellas*. Here are alſo ten Conſtables, ſeven Scavengers, fourteen Ward-mote-Inqueſt-Men, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at 12 *l.* in the *Exchequer* at 11 *l.* 13 *s.*

Remarkable Things. The remarkable Things in this Ward at preſent are,

Parishes and Parish-Churches. *Firſt*, Three Pariſh-Churches, dedicated, 1. to St. *Bennet*, *Paul's-Wharf*; 2. to St. *Andrew Wardrobe*; 3. to St. *Mary Magdalen*, in *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*. 4. Here is alſo another Pariſh without a Church, dedicated to St. *Gregory*, which is now united to St. *Mary Magdalen*'s, as aforeſaid; of which more particularly in our Parochial Hiſtory.

Secondly, Between *Peter's-hill* and *Bennet's-hill*, about the Mid-way from *Thames-ſtreet to Knight-riders-ſtreet*, is the *Heralds-Office*; of which honourable and uſeful Foundation the Publick may depend upon the following Account, communicated by *Stephen Martin Leake*, Eſq; the preſent GARTER *King of Arms*:

The Arms of the Corporation, &c.

The College or Office of Arms, communicated by STEPHEN MARTIN LEAKE, *Eſq*; Garter King of Arms.

The COLLEGE or OFFICE of ARMS, commonly called the HERALDS-OFFICE, is ſituate upon St. *Bennet's-hill*, in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet*, *Paul's-wharf*. The Corporation conſiſts of thirteen Members, namely, three *Kings* of Arms, ſix *Heralds* at Arms, and four *Purſuivants* at Arms; who are all nominated by the *Earl-Marſhal* of *England*, as Miniſters ſubordinate to him in the Execution of their Offices, and hold their Places by Patent during their good Behaviour. They all are the King's Servants in Ordinary, and therefore, in the Vacancy of the Office of Earl-Marſhal, have been ſworn into their Offices by the *Lord Chamberlain*. Their Meetings are called Chapters, which they hold the firſt *Thurſday* in every Month, or oftner, if neceſſary, wherein all Matters are determined by a Majority of Voices of the Kings and Heralds, each King having *two* Voices.

Kings of Arms. The *Kings* are GARTER, CLARENCEUX, NORROY.

Garter. GARTER was inſtituted by King *Henry* V. *A. D.* 1417, for the Service of the moſt noble *Order of the Garter*; and, for the Dignity of the ſaid Order, was made Sovereign within the Office of Arms over all the other Officers ſubject to the Crown of *England*, by the Name of *Garter King of Arms of England*. In his Patent he is ſtiled Principal King of *Engliſh* Arms, and Principal Officer of Arms of the noble Order of the Garter, and has Power to execute the ſaid Office by himſelf, or Deputy, being an Herald. By the Conſtitutions of his Office he muſt be a Native of *England*, and a Gentleman bearing Arms. To him belongs the Correction of Arms, and all Enſigns of Honour, uſurped or borne unjuſtly; and alſo to grant Arms to deſerving Perſons, and Supporters to the Nobility and Knights of the Bath; to go next before the Sword in ſolemn Proceedings, none interpoſing except the Conſtable and Marſhal; to adminiſter the Oath to all the Officers of Arms; to have a Habit like the Regiſter of the Order; Barons Service in the Court; Lodgings in *Windſor* Caſtle; to bear his white Rod, with a Banner of the Enſigns of the Order thereon, before the Sovereign; alſo, when any Lord ſhall enter the Parliament-Chamber, to aſſign him his Place, according to his Dignity and Degree; to carry the Enſigns of the Order to foreign Princes, and to do, or procure to be done, what the Sovereign ſhall enjoin relating to the Order; with other Duties incident to his Office of Principal King of Arms; for the Execution whereof he has a Salary of one hundred Pounds *per Ann.* payable at the *Exchequer*, and an hundred Pounds more out of the Revenue of the Order; beſides Fees.

His Stile. *Qualifications,* *Rights and Privileges.* *Salary.*

Provincial Kings. The other two *Kings* are called *Provincial Kings*, whoſe Provinces together comprize the whole Kingdom of *England*; that of *Clarenceux* comprehending all from the River *Trent* Southwards, that of *Norroy* all from the River *Trent* Northwards. Theſe *Provincials* have exiſted Time immemorial, but were not inſtituted to thoſe Offices by the Titles of *Clarenceux* and *Norroy* before *Edward* III.

Clarenceux. *Clarenceux*, ſo called from the Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of King *Edward* III. He is ſtiled in his Patent *Clarenceux King of Arms, and principal Herald of the South-Eaſt and Weſt Parts of that Part of* Great-Britain *called* England. His particular Duty is to viſit his Province, as expreſſed in the Commiſſions granted for that Purpoſe; "To take Knowledge, Survey, and View "of all Arms, Cognizances, Creſts, and other De-"vices of Arms, of all Perſons, *&c.* with the Notes "of their Deſcents, Pedigrees, and Marriages, and "to regiſter the ſame, according to ſuch Order "as is preſcribed and ſet forth in the Charge "and Oath taken by him at his Creation and "Coronation." Likewiſe to marſhal the Funerals of all Perſons in his ſaid Province, not under the Direction of *Garter*; and to grant Arms in his Province, with the Conſent of the Earl-Marſhal. Before the Inſtitution of *Garter*, he was the principal Officer of Arms; and, in the Vacancy of *Garter*, executes his Office. By his Patent he has a Salary of forty Pounds *per Ann.* from the *Exchequer*, beſides Fees.

His Stile. *His Duty.* *His Salary, &c.*

Norroy. *Norroy*, or *North Roy*, is ſtiled in his Patent *Norroy King of Arms, and principal Herald of the North Parts of that Part of* Great-Britain *called* England. His Duty and Office is the ſame on

His Duty, Salary, &c.

the North of *Trent*, as *Clarenceux* on the South, and has a like Salary and Fees.

Kings of Arms, how created.

The *Kings of Arms* were heretofore created with great Solemnity, upon ſome high Feſtival, by the Sovereign, with a Ceremony very nearly reſembling that of the Nobility; but, ſince the Creation of Peers with Ceremony has been diſcontinued, as not neceſſary, the Kings of Arms have been created by the Earl-Marſhal, by Virtue of the Sovereign's Warrant, directing him to perform that Ceremony *for us and in our Name.* A King of Arms is created by the Adminiſtration of his Oath, pouring Wine upon his Head out of a gilt Cup (having a Cover) and pronouncing his Title; inveſting him with a Tabart of the Royal Arms, richly embroidered upon Velvet; a Collar of SS. with two Portcullices of Silver gilt; a Gold Chain with the Badge of his Office, and crowning him with the Crown of a King of Arms; which Crown formerly reſembled a Ducal Coronet, but, ſince the Reſtoration, has been compoſed of Leaves in the Shape of Oak Leaves, (probably in Memory of the Royal Oak) and circumſcribed, according to antient Cuſtom, with a Text of Scripture, *Miſerere mei Deus ſecundum magnam miſericordiam tuam*; which Crowns they antiently wore at all Times when the Sovereign wore his, but of late have worn them only at Coronations, when the Peers wear their Coronets. Garter has likewiſe a Mantle of crimſon Satin, as an Officer of the Order; alſo a white Rod or Sceptre, with the Sovereign's Arms on the Top thereof, which he bears, the Sovereign being preſent; and is ſworn in a Chapter of the Garter, the Sovereign inveſting him with the Enſigns of his Office.

How diſtinguiſhed from each other.

The Kings of Arms are diſtinguiſhed from each other by their reſpective Badges, which they may wear at all Times, either in a Gold Chain or a Ribbon, the *Garter's* blue, the *Provincials* purple. The Badge of *Garter* is the Arms of the Order, *viz. St.* George's *Croſs, impaling the Royal Arms, within the Garter, under the Imperial Crown of* Great-Britain. The ſame on both Sides. The Arms of his Office, *Argent, St.* George's *Croſs; upon a chief Gules, a Coronet, within a Garter of the Order, between a Lion of* England *and a Fleur de Lis Or.*

Arms of Garter.

Arms of Clarenceux.

The Arms of the Office of *Clarenceux, Argent, St.* George's *Croſs, upon a Chief Gules, a Lion of* England *crowned with an open Crown:* The ſame in an Eſcochen, crowned with the Crown of a King of Arms upon a green Ground, is the Badge of his Office; having on the other Side the Royal Arms crowned upon a white Ground.

Arms of Norroy.

The Arms of the Office of *Norroy* is, *Argent, St.* George's *Croſs, upon a Chief per pale Azure and Gules, a Lion of* England, *crowned with an open Crown, between a Fleur de Lis, in Pale, and a Key, Or*; which likewiſe is the Badge of his Office: In other Reſpects like that of *Clarenceux.*

Theſe Arms of Office they bear in Pale with their own proper Arms, and crowned with a Crown of a King of Arms, as well upon their Seals as otherwiſe.

The Heralds.

The ſix Heralds, antiently called *Herebaughts*, are, *Windſor, Cheſter, Lancaſter, York, Richmond*, and *Somerſet*, who take Place according to their Seniority in Office.

Their Salary.

They have each a Salary of twenty-ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence *per Ann.* by their Patents, and Fees according to their Degree.

Creation.

They are created by the Earl-Marſhal, with the ſame Ceremonies as the *Kings*, taking the Oath of an Herald, and are inveſted with a Tabart of the Royal Arms, embroidered upon Satin, not ſo rich as the *Kings*, but better than the *Purſuivants*, and a Silver Collar of SS. They are *Eſquires* by Creation.

Stile.

Sworn upon a Sword.

The *Kings* and *Heralds* are ſworn upon a Sword as well as the Book, in Sign that they are Military as well as Civil Officers; which Sword in the Oath is called the *Sword that belongeth to Knighthood*, as being formerly the Royal Sword; and the Sword uſed at this Day was a Royal Sword, being the Sword taken by the Earl of *Surry* (afterwards Duke of *Norfolk*) from *James* V. King of *Scotland*, at the Battle of *Floddon Field*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII.

Purſuivants.

The four *Purſuivants* are, *Rougecroix, Bluemantle, Rougedragon*, and *Portcullis*, who, by their Patents, have a Salary of twenty Pounds *per Ann.* and Fees according to their Degrees.

Salary.

Creation.

They are likewiſe created by the Earl-Marſhal, taking the Oath of a *Purſuivant*, and are inveſted with a Tabart of the Royal Arms upon Damaſk.

Duty.

It is the Duty of the *Heralds* and *Purſuivants* to attend in the publick Office, one of each Claſs together, by a monthly Rotation.

General Duties of the Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants.

Beſides theſe particular Duties of the ſeveral Claſſes, it is the general Duty of the Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants, to attend his Majeſty at the Houſe of Peers, and, upon certain high Feſtivals, to the Chapel Royal, to make Proclamations, to marſhal the Proceedings at all publick Proceſſions, to attend the Inſtallation of the Knights of the Garter, *&c.*

Their Apartments, Offices, &c. in this College.

All theſe Officers have Apartments in the College annexed to their reſpective Offices. They have likewiſe a publick Hall, in which is a Court for the Earl-Marſhal, where Courts of Chivalry are occaſionally held, and the Officers of Arms attend in their Tabarts, his Lordſhip being preſent: Alſo a publick Library or Office, containing a large and valuable Collection of original Viſitations and Records of the Pedigrees and Arms of Families, funeral Certificates of the Nobility and Gentry, publick Ceremonials, and other Branches of Heraldry and Antiquity; and there has hardly been any Work publiſhed, relating to the Hiſtory or Antiquities of this Kingdom, that hath not received ſome Aſſiſtance from this Library. In this Library and Office Attendance is daily given by two Officers for the publick Emolument.

Servants.

There are likewiſe belonging to this College a *Regiſter*, a *Treaſurer*, and a *Meſſenger*; alſo two *Watermen* having Badges.

Arms of the Corporation

The Arms of this College and Corporation are, *Argent, St.* George's *Croſs between four Doves Azure, one Wing open to fly, the other cloſe*, with a ſuitable Motto, *Diligent and ſecret.* Creſt, upon a Ducal Coronet, a like Dove riſing. Supported on either Side by a Lion Guardant Argent, Gorged with a Ducal Coronet. Theſe Arms,

Common Seal.

Creſt, and Supporters are upon the Common Seal, circumſcribed *Sigillum commune Corporationis Officii Armorum.*

The

The preſent Members are;

KINGS of ARMS,

Garter, STEPHEN MARTIN LEAKE, Eſq;
Clarenceux, CHARLES TOWNLEY, Eſq;
Norroy, WILLIAM OLDYS, Eſq;

HERALDS,

Somerſet, JOHN WARBURTON, Eſq;
Richmond, JAMES LANE, Eſq;
Lancaſter, THOMAS BROWNE, Eſq;
Windſor, THOMAS THORNBERY, Eſq;
Cheſter, JOHN MARTIN LEAKE, Eſq;
York, GEORGE FLETCHER, Eſq;

PURSUIVANTS,

Rougedragon, HENRY HILL, Gent.
Bluemantle, JOHN PINE, Gent.
Portcullis, PETER TOMS, Gent.
Rougecroix, HENRY HASTINGS, Gent.

To this Account of the preſent State we ſhall briefly add ſome Memoirs of the Office and College of Arms, from the firſt Inſtitution to the preſent Time.

Spelm. Gloſſ. v. Heraldus.

Of the Inſtitution of this Office of Arms.

When Officers of Arms began in this Kingdom is uncertain. Sir *Henry Spelman* has proved the Diviſion of them into the ſeveral Claſſes of *Kings*, *Heralds*, and *Purſuivants*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and the *Statutum Armorum* made by *Edward* I. refers to theſe different Orders as *then* exiſting; and, by the Houſhold Accounts of the ſixth Year of that King, it appears, that, at the Marriage of his Daughter to the Earl of *Glouceſter*, there were preſent, beſides *foreign Heralds*, *two* of *our Kings* and *ten Heralds*, which *Kings* could be no other than the *two Provincials*, who, according to *Spelman*, were ſtiled *Kings of Heralds*, *South of* Trent and *North of* Trent.

Privileges.

Though every Nation had their particular Inſtitutions of *Kings*, *Heralds*, and *Purſuivants*, they were all conſidered as one common Fraternity, and as ſuch executed their Offices, and enjoyed the ſame Privileges in all Kingdoms. An Injury offered to them was eſteemed an Infraction of the Law of Nations. They wore no Swords, or Swords without Points, becauſe their Perſons were ſacred, and in Time of Battle were to be placed with the Prieſts; and, tho' they were not a religious Order like the *Roman Feciales*, they have been compared to the different Orders of the Church; for none could be a *Herald* till he had been a *Purſuivant*, nor a *King* till he had been an *Herald*. They were required to be of competent Age, to have a Certificate of their good Life and Converſation, to have a previous Examination, and by their Oaths were enjoined Secrecy, as *Confeſſors of Arms*, and their Characters were indelible, unleſs they took Orders in the Church, or became Knights; for they were conſidered both as Military and Civil Officers.

Duty of King of Arms.

The principal Duty of the *Kings of Arms*, as ſpecified in their Oaths, was "To have Know-"ledge of all who ſhould bear Coats of Arms in "the Field, and to regiſter their Arms and Dif-"ferences," (which Differences were aſſigned by them.) Now all our Antiquaries agree, that antiently none were entitled to Coat Arms, but thoſe who themſelves, or their Anceſtors, had been actually in the Wars, wherein they were diſtinguiſhed by their Coats of Arms; and, in Conſequence of this firſt deriving a Right to Arms in the Field, they fell under the Cognizance of the Conſtable and Marſhal, who were to examine that Right; and the Heralds, by that Means, became Officers ſubordinate to them.

Accedence of Armory, 8vo. 1562.

Gerard Leigh tells us, that, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. the Earl of *Lancaſter*, Conſtable of the Hoſt, made an Order for the Regulation of Mourning Apparel, for the Preſervation of Arms in Churches, and prohibiting Mechanicks from having to do with Arms, without the Conſent of the *King of Arms* of the Province; that the *Kings of Arms* ſhould make their Viſitations in their Provinces, or their Marſhals for them, every ſeven Years; and at the Interment of every Gentleman, when they were called to that Service, ſhould take the Pedigree, and record the ſame. That is the very Duty enjoined them by their Oaths, and afterwards exemplified in Commiſſions; which Duties and Powers are there ſaid to be *according to the antient Laws and Statutes of Arms, and ſuch as of Right they might have exerciſed by Force of their Offices.*

Two Provincial Kings inſtituted by K. Ed. III.

Notwithſtanding the Antiquity of theſe Officers, we have hardly any Memory of their Titles or Names before *Edward* III. In the Reign of this magnanimous Prince, military Glory and Heraldry were at their Meridian Height; and the Patents of the *Kings of Arms* to this Day refer to the Reign of King *Edward* III. as to ſuch a remarkable Epocha of Time. This King created the two Provincials, by the Titles of *Clarenceux* and *Norroy:* He inſtituted *Windſor* and *Cheſter* Heralds, and *Bluemantle* Purſuivant; beſides ſeveral others by foreign Titles, as *Aquitaine*, *Ireland*, and *Guyenne* Kings of Arms, *&c.* From this Time we find the Officers of Arms employed abroad and at home, both as Military and Civil Officers; as military, with our Kings and Generals in the Army, carrying Defiances and making Truces, or attending Tilts, Tournaments, and Duels; as Civil Officers, employed in Negotiations, and attending our Embaſſadors in foreign Courts; at home, waiting upon the King at Court and Parliament, and directing publick Ceremonies: And there was hardly any memorable Occurrence wherein ſome or other of them were not concerned.

How employed.

As a Conſequence of the military Glory of theſe Times, we find the Court Military in great Requeſt, both in this and the following Reign. In the eighth Year of *Richard* II. the Juriſdiction of this Court was confirmed by Statute; but, having encroached upon Actions and Contracts pleadable at the Common Law, by another Act, in the thirteenth Year of the ſame Reign, it was limited to *Contracts touching Feats of Arms and War without the Realm, and alſo Things which touch Arms or War within the Kingdom*; which moſt effective Word *Arms* is omitted (perhaps deſignedly) in the printed Statutes.

Their Power eſtabliſhed by Parliament.

In the fifth Year of King *Henry* V. Arms were regulated, and it was declared, that *no Perſons ſhould bear Coat Arms, that could not juſtify their Right thereto by Preſcription or Grant*; and from this Time they were communicated to Court Perſons, as the *Inſignia Gentilitia*, and hereditary Marks of Nobleſſe. From this Time we have Grants of Arms by the Kings of Arms. The ſame

ſame Year the Officers of Arms had an Exemplification of their Right to Fees upon Diſplay of Banners; and, upon a Controverſy, it was determined, "That, as often as the King ſhall ride "or go to the Church, on Foot or on Horſe-"back, or in any Army or Field, or in Town, "or in other Place or Places where the King's "Honour ought to be maintained, That the "chief King of Arms, or Herald preſent, ſhall "keep his Place, and go ſtreight before the "King's Perſon, or him that ſhall carry his Sword "before him." About the ſame Time, or ſoon after, this victorious Prince inſtituted the Office of *Garter King of Arms*; and about three Years after, at a Chapter of the *Kings* and *Heralds*, held at the Siege of *Roan* in *Normandy*, on the fifth of *January*, 1420, they formed themſelves into a regular Society, with a Common Seal, receiving *Garter* as their Chief.

Inſtitution of Garter King of Arms, and of the Corporation.

Whether the Officers of Arms were a Corporation before this Time, has been diſputed. It is certain, that for ſome Ages antecedent to this Time there had been in this Kingdom a Fraternity of *Kings* and *Heralds*, under the Denomination of the *Office of Arms:* It is ſo called in the Inſtitution of *Garter*'s Office, and, before this, in an Order of the Conſtable relating to Fees; and in the Chapter it is called, *An Office which of old Time hath been founded.* By which it ſeems as if this was not the original Inſtitution of the Society, but a Renovation of it under the new-inſtituted Office of *Garter*, who by his Inſtitution was declared to be Sovereign or Chief within the Office of Arms, as before this *Clarenceux* had been: And this further appears by the Patents of the Provincial Kings of Arms, which, from the firſt granting of thoſe Offices by Patent to the preſent Time, are introduced with this Preambe: "Whereas "it hath been of antient Times accuſtomed, "that, amongſt other Officers and Miniſ-"ters, who it is meet ſhould be attendant "upon the Perſons of Princes, ſuitable to their "high Dignity and Glory, there ſhould be more "eſpecially proper Officers to whom the Care of "the *Office of Arms* both in Times of War and "Peace may be committed."

King Richard III's *Charter of Incorporation.*

The firſt Charter incorporating the *Heralds*, bears Date the ſecond of *March*, in the firſt of *Richard* III. whereby they were made one Body corporate, by the Name of the *Kings*, *Heralds*, *and Purſuivants of Arms*; and, that they might the more conveniently meet together for the Good of their Faculty, by the ſaid Charter was granted to them a Houſe in *London*, in the Pariſh of *All-Saints the Leſs*, called *Cold Harbour*, they finding a Chaplain to celebrate Maſs every Day in the ſaid Houſe, or elſewhere, for the Health of King *Richard*, *Anne* his Wife, and *Edward* Prince of *Wales* his Progenitor, whilſt he lived, and for their Souls when they died. *Stow* tells us it was a right fair and ſtately Houſe, and, tho' ſeveral Noblemen had lived therein, was called *Poulteney's-Inn*, from Sir *John Poulteney*, who owned it *temp. E.* III. and was four Times Mayor. King *Henry* IV. by Patent, dated the eighteenth of *March*, 1410, and the eleventh Year of his Reign, granted this Houſe to his Son *Henry Prince of Wales*; and, in the twenty-ſecond of King *Henry* VI. it was granted to *John Holland*, *Duke of Exeter*, whoſe Son *Henry* afterwards poſſeſſed it, and, taking Part with the *Lancaſtrians*, was attainted by Act of Parliament in the firſt of *Edward* IV. By this Forfeiture it came into the Hands of the Crown, and was by King *Richard* III. granted to the *Heralds*, at the Inſtance of *John* Lord *Howard*, whom the ſaid King had created Duke of *Norfolk* and *Earl-Marſhal:* But, upon the Acceſſion of King *Henry* VII. they were diſpoſſeſſed of this Houſe, as being ſuppoſed to be the Houſe of *John Writhe*, *Garter*, who then lived in it; and, tho' they afterwards petitioned, they could not obtain the Reſtitution of it.

New Regulations.

In the Reign of King *Henry* VII. agreeable to the State of that King, a new Regulation was made for the Attendance of the Officers of Arms at Court. Beſides the four uſual Feſtivals, they were to wait *at every other principal Feaſt, and every great Council, and at every great Buſineſs*, with the daily Attendance of a *King*, *Herald*, and *Purſuivant*; for which they had their Liveries at Court, as of old accuſtomed, the *Kings* being ſerved with *Knights Service*. And by another Regulation in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. it was ordained, That every *King of Arms*, at the Charge of the Crown, ſhould keep within the Court *three Servants and three Horſes*, the ſix *Heralds* each *one Servant and two Horſes*, and the four *Purſuivants* each *one Horſe*. Likewiſe Commiſſions under the Great Seal were granted to the *Provincial Kings*, for the better Execution of their Offices in Viſitations, whereby all Officers and other Perſons whatſoever were required to be aſſiſtant to them; and all Painters, and other Artificers whatſoever, were prohibited to ſet forth any Arms, Creſts, Cognizances, Pedigrees, and other Devices pertaining to the Office of Arms, otherwiſe than they might lawfully do, and ſhould be allowed by the ſaid *Kings* reſpectively, or their Deputies, according to the antient Laws and Statutes of Arms. Such Commiſſions were granted in every Reign afterwards till the Revolution. Alſo in the fourteenth Year of King *Henry* VIII. there being a new Exemplification of the Statutes of the Garter, certain Conſtitutions were appointed for the *Officers* of the Order, wherein the Rights of *Garter* are particularly ſpecified, the Annuities payable to him from the Knights are aſcertained, his Habit in the Order appointed, and Lodgings in *Windſor* Caſtle aſſigned him; which Lodgings were afterwards by Decree in Chapter for ever annexed to that Office, and from thence obtained the Name of *Garter's Tower*.

Commiſſions under the Great Seal granted.

King Edward VI's *Charter of Privileges to the Corporation*

Though the Officers of Arms could not obtain any Recompence for the Loſs of their Houſe in *Cold Harbour* during the Reign of King *Henry* VII. and King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. made them ample Amends: By his Charter, dated the fourth of *June*, in the third Year of his Reign, he exemplified and confirmed to them all their antient Privileges, as, "To be free and diſ-"charged from all Subſidies in all Realms where "they make their Demoure; as alſo from all "Tolls, Taxes, Cuſtoms, Impoſitions, and De-"mands; and as well from Watch and Ward, "as from the Election to any Office of Mayor, "Sheriff, Bailiff, Conſtable, Scavenger, Church-"Warden, or any other publick Office, of what "Degree,

"Degree, Nature, or Condition whatſoever." And though their ſecond Charter of Incorporation, with the Grant of *Derby-Houſe*, was made by King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, yet it was firſt deſigned and procured by King *Edward* VI. as appears by the Charter itſelf, tho' his untimely Death did not permit him to compleat it. By Indenture, dated the twenty-fourth of *November*, in his ſixth Year, he made over certain Lands called *Leonard's Lands*, joining to the Earl of *Derby's Park*, called *Knowſley Park*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, and others to the ſaid Earl, in Exchange for the ſaid Houſe called *Derby Place*; which Exchange is mentioned in the Charter. It was called *Derby Place*, from Sir *Thomas Stanley*, firſt Earl of *Derby* of that Name, who built it; and, at the Time of the Exchange, was inhabited by Sir *Richard Sackville*. King *Edward* lived but a ſhort Time after this, and the Deſign reſted till the third Year of Queen *Mary*, when it was revived, upon the Application of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, *Earl-Marſhal*, who was reſtored in Blood by this Queen, in the firſt Year of her Reign.

Second Charter of Incorporation.

P. & M. *Charter of Incorporation.*

The Charter of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* is dated the eighteenth Day of *July*, in the firſt and third Year of their Reign, incorporating "the *Kings*, *Heralds*, and *Purſuivants of Arms*, by "the Name of *Le Garter Regis Armorum Anglico-* "*rum*, *Clarenceux Regis Armorum partium Auſtra-* "*lium*, *Norroy Regis Armorum partium Borealium*, "*et Heraldorum*, *Proſecutorum ſive Purſivandorum* "*Armorum:* And that they might aſſemble to- "gether, and conſult and agree amongſt them- "ſelves, for the Good of their Faculty; and that "the Records and Rolls might be more ſafely "and conveniently depoſited: And, that they "might have a ſuitable Houſe for that Purpoſe, "grants them all that Capital Meſſuage or Houſe "called *Derby Place*, ſituate in the Pariſhes of St. "*Bennet* and St. *Peter*, in a certain Street leading "from the South Gate of the Cathedral Church "of St. *Paul* to a Place called *Paul's-Wharf*, as "the ſame had been occupied by Sir *Richard* "*Sackville*, Knt. and belonging to the Eſtate of "*Edward* Earl of *Derby*, and in as ample Man- "ner as the ſaid *Edward* Earl of *Derby* poſſeſſed "the ſame, or as her Majeſty held it, or was held "by K. *Edw.* VI. by Reaſon of the Exchange, and "to hold the ſame from the Feaſt of the An- "nunciation of the Virgin *Mary* laſt paſt."

Orders for its good Government.

In 1568, Orders were made, and approved by *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, *Earl-Marſhal of England*, for the good Government of the *College of Arms*, and the Preſervation of their Records; and by theſe Orders a monthly Waiting was appointed in the Library, of an *Herald* and a *Purſuivant* together, by Rotation. And, in the twenty-ſixth of *Elizabeth*, one *Daukins*, for uſurping the Office of a *King of Arms*, was whipped, pilloried, and loſt his Ears.

Pretended King of Arms puniſhed.

King James I's Charter augmenting the Salaries

Anno 1617, and the fifteenth of King *James* I. his Majeſty granted an Augmentation to the Salaries of the Officers of Arms; whereby *Garter*'s, which at firſt was but twenty Pounds, and afterwards raiſed to forty Pounds, was now made fifty Pounds *per Ann.*; *Clarenceux* and *Norroy*'s were made from twenty to forty Pounds; the *Heralds* each from thirteen Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence to twenty-ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence; and the *Purſuivants* from ten to twenty Pounds *per Ann.*

Order for regiſtering Funeral Certificates

In 1618, an Order was made by the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of *Earl-Marſhal*, appointing the Fees to be paid by all Degrees to the Officers of Arms for regiſtering their Funeral Certificates, and the Prices for all Funeral Work were ſettled; which Prices being certified to *Ireland* by two *Kings of Arms*, according to the ſaid Order, were publiſhed by Proclamation in that Kingdom. *Theſe Funeral Certificates* were continued till the Civil War, and in ſome Degree afterwards, and are ſome of the faireſt Records perhaps in the Kingdom.

During the Reign of King *Charles* I. (who, as Lord *Clarendon* obſerves, kept State to the full, which made his Court very orderly) the Officers of Arms were in great Requeſt, and obtained an Order for reſtoring to them their antient Rights, which they would probably have recovered, had not the Rebellion put a Stop to it.

Their State during the Rebellion.

During the Rebellion, the three *Kings*, three *Heralds*, and one *Purſuivant* attended the Fortune of their Sovereign; the reſt entered into the Service of the Commonwealth: And it is remarkable, that ſome of thoſe very Members of the Committee of Parliament which had voted the *Earl-Marſhal*'s Court a Grievance, arbitrary, and illegal, were appointed by the ſame Parliament Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Conſtable and Marſhal, and they held their Courts accordingly. In the mean Time the Committee of Sequeſtration took Poſſeſſion of the *College of Arms*, and kept it, till, by an Order of this Court, *Auguſt* 13, 1646, they were directed to remove. At the ſame Court Sir *Edward Byſshe*, one of the Members, was appointed *Garter*, *Arthur Squebb*, *Clarenceux*, and *William Ryley*, *Lancaſter Herald*, petitioned to be *Norroy*; to which he was admitted the next Court Day; and others, upon their Petitions, were appointed *Heralds* and *Purſuivants:* But ſoon after *Squebb* dying, *Byſshe* was appointed to execute the Office of *Clarenceux*, which he held, with the Place of *Garter*, till 1658, when *Ryley* had a Grant of it from *Oliver:* Nevertheleſs, at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. this *Ryley Lancaſter*, as alſo *Owen York*, and *Crown Rougecroix*, all under the ſame Circumſtances of Diſloyalty, were reinſtated in thoſe Offices; and *Edward Byſshe*, notwithſtanding the eminent Part he had acted in the Rebellion, was ſoon after made *Clarenceux*, and knighted. Sir *Edward Walker*, *Garter*, who had faithfully adhered to King *Charles* I. and II. during the whole Courſe of the Rebellion, upon the Reſtoration had the *Salary* of *Garter* augmented from fifty to an hundred Pounds *per Ann.* and in 1664, by a Decree in a Chapter of the Garter, obtained a Settlement of an hundred Pounds *per Ann.* out of the Revenue of the Order, in lieu of the Annuities payable to him by the Sovereign and Knights.

At the Reſtoration.

College burnt in the Fire of London.

Records, where depoſited.

In the great Fire of *London*, *Anno* 1666, the College was wholly conſumed; but they had the good Fortune to ſave all their Records and Books, except one or two, which they depoſited in a Room in the Palace of *Whitehall*, but afterwards removed them to another Room in the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, near the *Court of Requeſts*, formerly called the *Queen's Court*; and

publick Notice was given in the *Gazette*, that the *Heralds Office* was kept there. In the mean Time *Clarenceux* and *Norroy* made their Viſitations; and the latter, in order to put a Stop to the Uſurpations of the Painters in his Province, brought his Action againſt one *Randal Holmes*, a *Painter*, at the *Stafford* Aſſizes, in *March*, 1667, for marſhalling the Funeral of Sir *Ralph Aſhton*, and hanging up his Atchievements, and obtained a Verdict, with twenty Pounds Damages.

Randal Holmes proſecuted.

College rebuilt.

The College, now in Ruins, was, by the Act for rebuilding the City, to be begun to be rebuilt within three Years. The Eſtimate, at a moderate Computation, amounted to five thouſand Pounds; and, as a Corporation, they had not one Shilling to do it: This obliged them to petition his Majeſty for a Commiſſion to receive the Subſcriptions of the Nobility and Gentry. This Petition was referred to the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Earl-Marſhal, and, upon their Lordſhips Report, a Commiſſion was granted, bearing Date the ſixth of *December*, 1672: But the Commiſſion directing the Money ſo collected to be paid to ſuch Perſons, and laid out in ſuch Manner, as the Earl-Marſhal ſhould appoint, it diſguſted the Officers ſo much, that it cauſed a Coldneſs and Inactivity in them to promote the Subſcription; ſo that, altho' they had Reaſon to hope for large Contributions, little more than ſeven hundred Pounds was raiſed by this Commiſſion: What further Sums were neceſſary were made up out of the General Fees and Profits of the Office, or by the Contribution of particular Members. Sir *William Dugdale* built the North-Weſt Corner at his own Charge; and Sir *Henry St. George*, *Clarenceux*, gave the Profits of ſome Viſitations, made by Deputies appointed by him for that Purpoſe, amounting to five hundred and thirty Pounds; the Houſes on the Eaſt Side, and South-Eaſt Corner, were erected upon a Building Leaſe, agreeable to the original Plan; by which Means the whole was made one uniform quadrangular Building, as it now appears, and is one of the beſt-deſigned and handſomeſt Brick Buildings in *London:* (See the Elevation annexed.) And the hollow Arch of the Gateway is eſteemed a Curioſity. In *November*, 1683, the College Part of the Building being finiſhed, the Rooms were divided amongſt the Officers, according to their Degrees, by Agreement amongſt themſelves, and afterwards confirmed by the Earl-Marſhal; which Apartments have been ever ſince annexed to their reſpective Offices. The Inſide of the Lodgings were finiſhed at different Times by the Officers to whom they belonged.

Exempt from Taxes.

In 1682, a Suit was commenced with the College by the Ward of *Caſtle-Baynard* for *Trophy Money*, the Officers of Arms inſiſting upon their Exemption by the Charter of King *Edward* VI. and never having paid Trophy Money; and, upon a Hearing, they obtained a Verdict for ſeventeen Pounds fifteen Shillings againſt the ſaid Ward.

King James II's Order to attend him to Maſs.

In the Reign of King *James* II. it was not the leaſt Mark of that King's Reſolution to eſtabliſh the *Popiſh* Religion, that the *Officers of Arms* were required to attend him to *Maſs*, not only upon the uſual Feſtivals, but upon *Popiſh* Feſtivals, which had not been done, even when *Popery* was the eſtabliſhed Religion; as, upon *Corpus-Chriſti-Day*, the *Nativity of the Virgin* Mary, *Chriſtmas Eve*, (when they attended from Eleven at Night till Three the next Morning) *Eaſter Eve*, &c. Upon King *James*'s Abdication, the Officers all concurred in the Revolution, and, by Virtue of an Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, accompanying the Proclamation which had been agreed to by the Houſe of Parliament, and delivered to *Garter* by the Lord *Halifax*, they proclaimed King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

King William and Q. Mary proclaimed by the Heralds, &c.

The *Provincial Kings of Arms* had hitherto viſited their Provinces, under Commiſſions granted by the Crown for that Purpoſe; and ſuch at this Time ſubſiſted; by which Means, and Funeral Certificates, the Deſcents and Alliances of the Nobility and Gentry had been duly recorded: But ſuch Commiſſions after the Revolution being refuſed, the College, to ſupply that Defect, in 1693, applied to Parliament for a Bill for *regiſtering Certificates of the Deceaſes, Burials, Marriages, and Iſſues of the Nobility and Gentry*, founded upon the former Uſage of ſuch Certificates taken by the Officers of Arms, and the Diſcontinuance of Viſitations, and Inquiſitions *poſt mortem*. But the Miniſtry, at that Time being diſtreſſed for Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply for the publick Service, converted the ſame into a Money Bill, by the Title of an Act *for granting to his Majeſty certain Rates and Duties upon Marriages, Births, Burials*, &c. without any Regard to the Utility and Benefit propoſed by the *Heralds* Bill, to make all Ranks and Degrees ſome Amends for thoſe exorbitant Duties. Certificates were indeed made returnable to the Office, but no Penalty laid for not doing it, and therefore no Certificates were returned.

Commiſſions for Viſitations refuſed.

Application to Parliament.

Evaded.

In 1727, one *Robert Harman*, having taken upon himſelf the Title and Office of an *Herald*, was proſecuted by the College at the Quarter Seſſions for the County of *Suffolk*, held at *Beckles*, and for his Offence was ſentenced to ſtand on the Pillory in three ſeveral Market Towns, on publick Market Days, and afterwards to be impriſoned, and pay a Fine; which Sentence was accordingly executed.

Robert Harman *proſecuted and fined.*

By this Account it appears, the *Office of Arms* has ſubſiſted in this Kingdom above five hundred Years with Reputation. Theſe Officers had antiently the Character of ſurpaſſing foreign Heralds in Knowledge and Practice: *Hector Boetius* owns, that this Superiority was univerſally given them; and *Meneſtrier*, a *Frenchman*, acknowledges, that, after the *French*, the *Engliſh* are the moſt knowing; both Writers that cannot be ſuſpected of Partiality: Nor would it be difficult to enumerate Officers of Arms, of every Degree in the College, who have excelled and diſtinguiſhed themſelves in their reſpective Offices; and, notwithſtanding the Diſcouragement they have met with, there is not an Office of Arms at this Time in *Europe*, wherein the publick Ceremonials, the Arms and Pedigrees of Families, and all other Matters relating to the Science of *Heraldry*, are ſo regularly diſpoſed, and ſo well preſerved; and if the Deſcents of Families have not been continued ſo well ſince the Revolution as before, by Reaſon of the Diſcontinuance of Viſitations and Funeral Certificates, it is not the *Heralds*-Fault; Gentlemen may

The publick Uſe and Benefit of this Office.

may ſupply that Defect themſelves, if they pleaſe; the publick Office is always open for that Purpoſe.

The continuing Deſcents in the Office of Arms is not only for the Honour of Families, but of great Uſe and Benefit with Regard to their Inheritances. Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke* obſerves, that the Dealings of the *Kings of Arms* in Deſcents and Pedigrees may be a Means to quiet many Controverſies about Titles of Honour, Dignities, and Inheritances: And this is confirmed by Experience. The Heralds Books have always been allowed as Evidence at the Common Law, in the Houſe of Lords, and in Proceedings according to the Eccleſiaſtical Law; and with Regard to Precedency, publick Ceremonials, and Arms, their Books are concluſive.

Co. 4 Inſt. p. 126.

Its Records allowed as Evidence in Law.

The Honour of Arms.

As to Arms, no Perſon, who hath the leaſt Knowledge in our Hiſtory or Laws, can be ignorant of the Value put upon them by our Anceſtors, as being the hereditary Marks of their Nobleſſe. They are the moſt permanent and laſting Honours, whereby the Memory of Families is preſerved, many of which, but for them, would be buried in Oblivion. Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke*, ſpeaking of Arms, aſſerts, that "every "Gentleman muſt be *Arma gerens*, and that the "beſt Trial of a Gentleman in Blood is by bear-"ing Arms; that they are the moſt certain Proofs "and Evidences of Nobility and Gentry." And again, "*Nobiles ſunt, qui arma gentilitia anteceſ-"ſorum ſuorum proferre poſſunt.* Every Gentleman "therefore muſt be diſtinguiſhed by his proper "Arms, as without Arms he cannot be a Gentle-"man." Nevertheleſs it is but too common to ſee *Apocryphate Gentlemen* with falſe or fictitious Arms; which, however, is not to be wondered at, when we may daily obſerve our beſt Laws evaded. Every Perſon who thus uſurps Arms invades the Prerogative, and very frequently the Property of another. It is not only diſhonourable, but diſhoneſt, and an indelible Mark of a baſe Mind, as well as of a low Extraction: At the ſame Time, by this Inſtance of low Pride he publiſhes his own Diſhonour, and injures his Poſterity, making them thereby at leaſt one Step lower in Rank as Gentlemen. But the Uſurpation of Arms is ſtill worſe by Perſons in high Stations: To ſee Men of the firſt Rank in all Profeſſions uſing falſe or fictitious Arms; to ſee even thoſe who ought to enforce the Laws of their Country, acting contrary to the Laws of Arms, (which are the Laws of the Land as much as the Common Law;) to ſee Churches, Colleges, Halls, the Court, the City, and the Camp, diſplaying falſe Arms, is an Offence to the Publick, and a Diſhonour to the Nation.

Comment upon the Statute of Additions, 2d Inſt. p. 667, 595

Falſe Arms ſtigmatized

There is nothing more univerſally acknowledged than the Uſe of Arms: They are the Property of Gentlemen, which ought to be preſerved to them inviolable. Even thoſe who uſurp theſe Enſigns of Honour as Gentlemen, muſt deſire, in that Reſpect, to be what they ſeem. Therefore Arms being duly regulated, and with the Pedigrees and Deſcents of the Bearers recorded in the Office of Arms, muſt be deſired by every Gentleman, would add a Luſtre even to Nobility, preſerve Inheritances, be an Honour to the Kingdom, and a laſting Benefit to Poſterity.

To this authentick Account we are deſired to ſubjoin what Mr. JOHN GYBBON, *Blyemantle*, in the Year 1674, collected concerning the ſame Office and Officers.

In former Times, the Number of the Officers that belonged to this Corporation was not fixed, the Precedency uncertain; and Contentions and Differences ſprung up among them, concerning their Rights and Privileges.

The unſettled State of this Office in Times paſt.

Beſides the three Kings of Arms, there was a fourth, who was called *Ulſter*, firſt created by King *Edward* VI. chiefly for the Uſe of *Ireland*; and the firſt that enjoyed it was *Bartholomew Butler*, (*Anno* 6 *Edward* VI.) *York* Herald; then was made alſo *Philip Butler*, alias *Athlone* Purſuivant of Arms there; and upon their Creation a Warrant was iſſued to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Knt. of the King's Wardrobe, to deliver to *Bar. Butler*, alias *Ulſter* King at Arms of *Ireland*, one Coat of blue and crimſon Velvet, embroidered with Gold and Silver upon the ſame with the King's Arms; and to *Philip Butler*, alias *Athlone* Purſuivant at Arms there, one Coat of Sarſnet of the King's Colours, with the Arms laid on with Gold and Purple.

Ulſter a *fourth King.*

E Theier. Biblioth. MSS.

This Place was poſſeſſed in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* by one *Nicholas Narboon*, who was raiſed from being *Richmond* Herald to be *Ulſter* King.

And, beſides the ſix Heralds, there were formerly *Exeter*, *Leopard*, *Faulcon*, *Carliſle*, &c.

Heralds.

The Purſuivants formerly were of two Ranks, Ordinary and Extraordinary. The Ordinary were the ſix before mentioned. The Extraordinary were theſe; *Faulcon*, (afterwards made an Herald) *Antelope*, *Cadran*, *Guiſnes*, *Hammes*, *Berwick*, *Comfort*, *Raſeblanch*, *Callis*, *Ricebank*, *Wallingford*, *Mountorguile*, *Nottingham*, *Barnes*, *Boloign*. But theſe Extraordinary Purſuivants in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign ceaſed.

Purſuivants Ordinary and Extraordinary.

In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign were great Diſſenſions and Animoſities among the Heralds concerning their Rights, Fees and Precedencies: Inſomuch that they preſented Petitions and Informations one againſt another unto the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, and the Lord Admiral, who executed then the Office of Earl-Marſhal. Which occaſioned the ſaid Lords to make an Order, dated *October* 22, 1597, intitled,

Quarrels among the Heralds.

The ORDER *of the placing of the Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants at Arms, by the Lord* Burghley, *Lord High-Treaſurer of* England, *and the Lord* Howard *of* Effingham, *Lord High Admiral of* England; *exerciſing the Place of Earl-Marſhal of* England, *by Force of her Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal of* England *to Us directed in that Behalf.*

Order for their placeing.

Kings at Arms	Garter, *William Dethick.*
	Clarencieux, *William Camden.*
	Norroy, *William Segar.*
Heralds	Lancaſter, *Nic. Paddy.*
	Cheſter, *James Thomas.*
	York, *Raſe Brokeſmouth.*
	Richmond, *John Raven.*
	Windſor, *Thomas Lant.*
	Somerſet, *Rob. Treſwell.*
Purſuivants	Rouge Croſs, *Tho. Knight.*
	Rouge Dragon, *Will. Smith.*
	Portcullis, *Sam. Thomſon.*
	Blue Mantle, *Mercury Patten.*

To

To this Order were ſubſcribed the Names of *William Burghley* and *C. Howard*, confirming the ſame.

The Coſe between Garter *and* Clarencieux.

But it may not be amiſs to take ſome Cognizance of the Controverſies of theſe Gentlemen.

It was the proper Office and Benefit of *Clarencieux*, King of Arms, to give Arms, and go in Viſitations. But *Detbick* (who was made *Garter* in the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*) claimed the ſame Privileges, as additional to his Office: And that by Virtue of two Commiſſions, one of *Henry* VII. and another of *Henry* VIII. to his Predeceſſors, to be joined in Commiſſion with *Clarencieux*. And accordingly had procured of Queen *Elizabeth* her Letters Patents under her Great Seal for the Office of *Garter*, with Words expreſſive of more Power than ever were in any *Garter*'s Patents before; *viz.* to *viſit*, *correct*, *and give Arms*, abſolutely of himſelf: Whereas *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, being Provincial Kings of Arms, could not give Arms without Conſent of the Earl-Marſhal: Which was an Abuſe.

But *Cook*, *Clarencieux*, in a Paper to the Commiſſioners of the Office of the Earl-Marſhal, ſhewed the true Reaſon of thoſe Commiſſions; namely, That *Roger Macado*, a *Briton* born, was *Clarencieux* 1 *Henry* VII. [and ſo continued all that Reign:] Who being an old and impotent Man, and not well underſtanding our Language, did agree with *Garter* that then was, (*viz.* Sir *John Wrythe*, or *Wriothesley*) to take the Office upon him, and to give Arms, and go in Viſitations. For which *Garter* paid to *Clarencieux* 40 Marks *per Annum*: Which was to be paid out of the ſaid *Garter*'s Fee. And this appeared by the ſaid *Garter*'s Letters Patents. And becauſe *Garter* would have ſome Authority of himſelf to ſhew; and alſo for that he thought it not for his Credit to be Deputy to *Clarencieux*; he procured a Bill, ſigned by *Henry* VII. wherein *Garter* was joined with *Clarencieux*.

There was alſo a ſecond Commiſſion obtained by the ſame *Garter* of King *Henry* VIII. to the ſame Import with the former; empowering him to give Arms, and go in Viſitation with *Clarencieux* that then was; *viz. Thomas Benolt*, who was for the moſt part employed beyond the Seas, and had no Books to execute his Office. For that at that Time *Garter* had gotten all the Books of Office into his own Cuſtody, by reaſon of his former Dealings with *Macado*. So that in truth he was driven of Neceſſity to agree with *Garter*, in like Order to execute his Office as *Macado* had done. And thereupon *Garter* ſhewing to the King the Agreement and Conſent of *Clarencieux*, obtained of the King the ſaid Commiſſion; *Clarencieux* being then beyond the Seas. At whoſe Return, finding himſelf not well uſed by *Garter*, and that the Credit of his Office [of *Clarencieux*] was greatly diminiſhed by the ſaid *Garter*, he would have broken off with him for dealing any further with him. Which Thing *Garter* would not by any means conſent unto, but ſtood upon the Authority of the King's Bill aſſigned. *Benolt* then was forced to acquaint the King with ſome of the Abuſes of *Garter*; and, among others, how he had given Arms to a Bondman. Hereupon the King examining the Cauſe of *Clarencieux*'s Grief and Complaint, and finding that *Garter* had wronged him, deviſed and granted to him a Commiſſion under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the 21ſt of *Henry* VIII. Wherein he did inhibit the ſaid *Garter*, and all others, to deal or meddle either in giving of Arms, or going in Viſitations, in the ſaid *Clarencieux*'s Province. Since which Time, all the *Clarencieux's* have had their Commiſſions ſucceſſively one after another, and have ever ſince gone in Viſitation, and given Arms; as by the Books of Viſitation, and Grants of Patents, may appear.

Add, That long before thoſe two Bills ſigned by thoſe two Kings, *Clarencieux* did give Arms, and go in Viſitations, without *Garter*, by virtue of his Office, and without any Commiſſion; as appeared by divers Viſitations and Gifts of Arms. And for theſe Reaſons he earneſtly petitioned the Lord *Burghley* and Lord *Howard* to obtain of the Queen a Redreſs of *Garter*'s Patent.

Informations againſt Clarencieux *by* Garter.

Theſe, and the like Matters, gave great Offence to *Garter*; and, to be even with *Cook*, *Clarencieux*, ſpared not to impeach him, in another Addreſs to the ſaid Noblemen: As, Concerning his Birth, being ſprung of a Tanner: His Ignorance of Languages, not being able to ſpeak *French*: Of his diſſolute Life; being guilty of haunting Taverns, marrying another Man's Wife, Prodigality, and running into Debt: Injuring the Office; in that He and *Cheſter* had ſpoiled the Library in the Office of Arms of more than forty or fifty Books at one Time. That he made a Multitude of Gentlemen by himſelf, under the Name of Principal King of Arms, [being but *Clarencieux*.] That his Deputy ranged over all the Realm, giving, altering, and changing Shields of Arms, and Cognizances of Honour, to all Sorts of Men, and of all Faculties; obtruding Arms to ſome, and exacting Fees exceeding the Queen's Fifteens: And many Pedigrees were unregiſtered. And as his Deputy went about in ſundry Shires of *England*, ſo he went about in *London*, into all Companies and Societies, and in every Street; commanding Merchants, mechanical Men and Artificers before him at ſundry Taverns; and gave and allowed Arms to all Manner of Perſons, at all Prices, and for good Cheer, contrary to all Honour; and yet waſted all. That he had a Grant of the Queen worth a thouſand Pounds, but conſumed it. He was charged alſo for giving the Earl of *Deſmond*'s Arms to one Captain *Cheſton*.

The Library.

Of theſe Matters *Garter* complained; and, by Authority granted of the Queen, reſtrained and reformed them. But Secretary *Walſingham* took and detained the Queen's Letters Patents of the ſame; permitting this Man, and others, *Garter*'s Enemies, to proceed in that Abuſe. He petitioned then her Majeſty, That a Commiſſion might be given to examine this, to the Lord *Hunſdon*, Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Treaſurer, Lord *Howard*, Lord Admiral, the Earl of *Ormond*, Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, Baron *Buckhurſt*, and Sir *John Wotley*, Chancellor of the Garter.

Clarencieux *reſtrained for a Time upon* Garter's *Complaint.*

It was charged alſo upon this Officer, That in the Year 1571 he contrived and ſet out a great Pedigree, painted on Vellom, for the Duke of *Norfolk*, ſince his firſt Impriſonment in the *Tower*, for his Deſign of marrying with *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*;

His Crime about painting Arms.

Scots: Which was finiſhed, with his Arms on the right Hand, and the Arms of that Queen on the left, largely painted. He alſo ſet out and marſhalled the Duke's Pedigree in Glaſs, in the Windows of the great Chamber at the *Charter-houſe*, quartered with the Arms of the Daughter of *Edward* Duke of *Bucks* attainted.

Garter a Man of Deſert, but paſſionate.

How much there was of Truth in theſe Things, I cannot determine. For *Dethick* was a Man of great Pride and Paſſion, (whereby he procured to himſelf many Enemies) otherwiſe a Man of Worth and Learning. His Father, Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter, had been in the Office of Arms ſixty-two Years: And he himſelf had been ſent in her Majeſty's Service of the Garter, with the Right Honourable the Lord *Hunſdon* to *Lyons* in *France*, and with the Earl of *Suſſex* to the Emperor at *Vienna*, and with the Lord *Buckhurſt* to the *French* King, *Charles*.

Endeavours to redreſs Things amiſs in the Office.

And as theſe publick Employments were for his Honour, ſo it muſt be recorded for his Commendation, that he endeavoured to redreſs many Things amiſs in the Office and Officers, reducible to theſe Articles following:

I. The Contents of their Corporation in all Points, for the Aſſembly, Government, Erudition, *&c.* in the Office of Arms, to be kept and obſerved.

II. Chapters General and Particular to be had and ſummoned.

III. The Order and Attendance for waiting at the Court in high Feaſts to be dutifully performed.

IV. The Houſe and College of the Office of Arms to be in good Order, inhabited, and repaired.

V. The General Library in the Office, and Records there, to be preſerved, ratified, and augmented.

VI. The Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms, to be there at convenient Times attendant, upon Pain.

VII. The Viſitations made by *Garter*, *Clarencieux*, and *Norroy*, to be limited or appointed to the Heralds, or Purſuivants, and no other.

VIII. The Burials, or Funerals, to be orderly and duly ſerved, and Certificates entered.

IX. All Painters, Glaziers, Goldſmiths, *&c.* for dealing in Arms and Pedigrees, to be inhibited.

X. Arms, Creſts, Pedigrees, Searches, and all Precedents and Acts of Honour and Gentility, and all other Things, with the Conſents of the three Kings of Arms, in the General Office, to be ſet out and regiſtered.

XI. The Profits and Commodities faithfully collected, and generally to ſuch as deſerve well duly parted.

Propounds the ſetting up a Court for enrolling the Deſcents of the Wards.

Moreover this *Dethick*, *Anno* 1584, being then *York* Herald, propounded the ſetting up of an Office in the Court of Wards, for the Enrolling of Deſcents and Pedigrees of every one that was Ward, or ſued Livery; for the politick Preſervation of the Remembrance of Parents and Progenitors, and of the Conjunction of Blood and Kindred with good Proportion; to preſerve that Law in *Magna Charta*, Cap. V. and the Statutes at *Marton*, *Capitul.* VI and VII. wherein the Diſparagements for Marriages are eſpecially forbidden. The Wards did not enjoy the Benefit of Law in that Point. So that ſome Preſervation in Blood, in the Courſe of that Court, might go jointly together with the Preſervation of the Inheritances.

His Reaſons for it uſed to the Maſter of this Court.

The eſtabliſhing of ſuch an Office in the ſaid Court of Wards, as he ſhewed to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, Maſter of that Court, would, firſt, tend to the adorning of it, for the Honour and Renown of the Queen, tending to a more perfect Preſervation of the Genealogies and Deſcents of her Wards, and to perpetuate the ſame; and moſt convenient for the Nobility and Gentry of her Realm. And, ſecondly, it would be a good and direct Means to try and keep the Records of the Truth, againſt ſundry Occurrences and Subtilties, contrived in Prejudice of the Minors and Heirs in the ſaid Court.

And whereas it might be objected, that ſuch an Office ſeemed to be needleſs, ſince the Heralds in their own Office were diligent to ſearch and regiſter all Pedigrees: To this he anſwered, that the Heralds of Arms had been long Time paſt Meſſengers of Princes, allowed for their Languages, Travel, and Experience: But as for their Dealings in Pedigrees of Nobility, they did but privately collect and obſerve the Marriages and Iſſues of Princes, Nobles, and Gentlemen, for their better Knowledge and Remembrance; whereof they took notice upon Sight, Relation, or ſlender Surmiſes. But this Action was intended to be committed to the Cuſtody of one private, ſecret, and ſworn Officer, a Herald. And the Pedigrees and Conſanguinities to be regiſtered in this Court ſhould be grounded upon Matter of Record and Warrant, provided by Offices, Traverſes and Inqueſts, containing the Names of the Perſons, Times and Ages. Secondly, The Form and Manner of the Pedigrees in this Court ſhould contain, in the Roundel or Circle of each Deſcent, a certain Notice of the Age, Time, Liveries and *Obiit* of each Perſon, convenient only for this Court. Thirdly, This would be very grateful to the Ward in his Minority, for ſo careful a Remembrance of his Pedigree; and it would carry with it a Proof of the Deſerts of the Anceſtors towards their Poſterity. For herein ſome Note ſhould be made of the Tenure of the Lands and Manors, (if it ſeemed good) with this Addition, *primus Acquiſitor*. Which might affect Children with a grateful and reſpectful Senſe of thoſe from whom they are ſprung, and from whom they derived their Eſtates and Honours. This was an ingenious Project of Mr. *Dethick*, and might, had it taken, have redounded conſiderably to his Advantage, who had now been an attendant Officer of Arms twenty Years, and complained of the mean Profits thereof to be very ſmall and uncertain; though with Patience he at length got Advancement.

Garter *gives* Rotheram *the Lord* Grey *of* Ruthyn's *Coat.*

This *Garter*, in the Year 1595, fell into new Troubles, being cited by Earl-Marſhal Commiſſioners, for giving *George Rotheram*, Eſq; the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*'s Coat of Arms, belonging to *Henry*, then Earl of *Kent*. To which, by a Letter to Sir *John Pickering*, Lord Keeper, he anſwered, that the ſaid *Rotheram* a Year ago had requeſted him to take notice, according to the Cuſtom of his Office, of certain Records; one

out of the *Tower*, and other Evidences; and by an antient Book, and a Monument or Tomb-ſtone with Arms in the Church of *Luyton*, to ſet down his Pedigree, pretended from *Anthony* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*. Which Pedigree he did exemplify for him, without any further Approbation or Confirmation to the ſame, to be true; but only according to his Proofs ſhewn him, which he, the ſaid *Rotheram*, was to produce or defend by Laws, and not by his Office. And ſo he, the ſaid *Garter*, reckoned himſelf to ſtand diſcharged.

Sentence againſt Garter *in Favour of the Earl of* Kent.

But the Complaint made by the Earl of *Kent* to the Court of Earl-Marſhal ran againſt both, as well *Garter* as *Rotheram*. And the Sentence alſo was againſt both, which was given in Favour of the Earl in *June*, *Anno* 1597, after long hearing on both Parts at ſundry Times; whereby it was judged, "That the ſaid *Dethick* (*Garter*) and *Ro-* "*theram* had manifeſtly done wrong to the Com- "plainant, (for ſo are the Words of the Sentence) in "making and publiſhing that Pedigree, in a Caſe "ſo long ſuſpended without Claim, to make a "Shew that the ſaid *Rotheram* was deſcended li- "neally of *Katharine*, a Daughter of *Anthony* "Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, who was proved before "them by divers Means of good Credit to have "died without Iſſue. And they, the Commiſſio- "ners of the Office of Earl-Marſhal, (Judges in "this Cauſe) did revoke and annul the bearing "of the ſaid Arms of the Earl of *Kent* quarterly "by *Rotheram*, and judged them to be unlawfully "borne; and determined that Part of the Pedi- "gree made by *Garter* to be unlawful, by which "the ſaid *Rotheram* was made the Couſin and Heir "general of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, by *Anthony* "eldeſt Son of the ſaid Earl; reſerving to "themſelves Power to tax the Coſts and Expen- "ces of the Complainant againſt the Defen- "dants."

Garter depoſed.

Wev. Mon

How *Garter* got off from this troubleſome Buſineſs, I cannot tell; but I find he was knighted, and after ſome Time depoſed in the firſt Year of King *James*. For indeed his rough Carriage had procured him many Enemies in this Office. He was buried, *Anno* 1612, in St. *Paul*'s, near Sir *Pain Roet*, King of Arms, named *Guyon*, that lived in the Reign of *Edward* III.

A Motion of uniting the Offices of Garter *and* Clarencieux.

The Quarrel in theſe Times between the two Kings, *Garter* and *Clarencieux*, in regard of their Rights and Encroachments upon each other, made the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley* bethink himſelf of joining them both into one, that the Office might hereafter be enjoyed by one Perſon, *Cook Clarencieux* being now dead. But the Eſtabliſhment of the Corporation by Parliament, whereby theſe two Kings were appointed, obſtructed this Deſign; and other Conſiderations made it inconvenient: Wherefore ſome other Expedient was propounded for the begetting and continuing of better Agreement between theſe Kings: And particularly, that the Earl-Marſhal, in preferring *Clarencieux* to the room of *Garter*, would take Order, that his Succeſſor in the Office of *Clarencieux* might remit ſome Part of his Intereſt in Matters of Profit. Then *Garter* might be well provided for, and the Corporation no whit altered.

Clarencieux *dies.*

Robert Cook, *Clarencieux*, died in the 37th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, that is, about the Year 1593. Then the Lord *Burghley*, acting as Earl-Marſhal, knowing he had many Books of Heraldry (ſome whereof he had taken out of the Office violently) ſent to the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs to take an Inventory of his Books; which they did, and returned a Catalogue of them. Then *Dethick*, *Garter*, propounded to the ſaid Lord, that they might have them at a reaſonable Price to the Office; being ſorry, as he ſaid, that the Mayor and Merchants of *London* ſhould have the Peruſal of the honourable Secrets of the Office of Arms, and have the Cuſtody thereof; who might not arreſt their Bodies, and yet kept their Records. By this Catalogue, *Cook* ſeems to have been a very diligent Man in his Science, conſiſting of a vaſt Collection of Deſcents and Pedigrees of *Engliſh* Noblemen, Gentlemen and Strangers, Statutes of the Order of the *Garter*, antient Patents, Evidences, Certificates, Viſitations of the Counties of *Leiceſter*, *Warwick*, *Lincoln*, the City of *London*, *Surry*, *Kent*, *Hampſhire*, *Suſſex*, *Cornwall*, *Cambridge*, *Hertford*, *Eſſex*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, Juſts, Proceedings to Coronations and Combats, divers Books of Tricks of Arms, Eſcripts, Writings, Muniments with Seals to the ſame, Notes of the Wars of King *Edward* III. and many other old Papers and Offices from *Henry* III. to *Henry* VI.

His Books.

Lee Clarencieux.

Richard Lee, *Richmond* Herald, ſucceeded *Cook* in the Office of *Clarencieux*. Againſt him alſo *Garter* took great Offence, accuſing him to have invaded his Office for the Burial of Biſhops, and the Lord-Mayor of *London*. He accuſed him alſo to the Commiſſioners of the Earl-Marſhal's Office, for uſing an Hearſe in the Funeral of a Knight Batchelor, *viz.* Sir *Richard Baker*. To which he anſwered for himſelf, That Knights Funerals had, according to Cuſtom, Hearſes, as well as Barons. Nor did Hearſes make Difference or Diſtinction between thoſe two Degrees; and that the uſing thereof was left to the Diſcretion of the Officers at Arms, as more indifferent. And that the ſaid Hearſe of that Knight wanted Ornaments, wherewith properly the Hearſes of Barons were garniſhed. *Garter* alſo accuſed the ſaid *Lee*, that he had allowed and ſet out the Arms and Funerals of one *Bucher*, a Mercer of *London*, a Man of ſmall Parentage, with Helmet, Creſt, Coat of Arms, Penon, and a Pall, and himſelf attendant in his rich Coat.

Brokeſmouth, York *Herald.*

There was another Herald belonging to this College at this Time, and a Man of Note (I do not ſay for his Virtues.) His Name was *Brookes*, or *Brokeſmouth*, *York* Herald, being preferred thither from being *Rougecroſs* Purſuivant about the Year 1592. He underſtood neither *Latin* nor *French*, to qualify him for his Place; but having been once a *Painter*, he had an excellent Hand in tricking Coats of Arms, hardly to be equalled by any of the reſt, as appears by a Book ſtill remaining in the Office of his own doing, containing the Arms of the Nobility, if I rightly remember. Which curious Skill of his was, I ſuppoſe, the Reaſon that the Lord *Burghley* bare a Favour to him, and once gave his Hand for him to be preferred to be *Norroy* againſt *Camden*, namely, *Anno* 1593, when *Edmund Knight*, *Norroy*, was very ſick, and *Camden* was nominated to the Place.

The Commiſſioners for Earl-Marſhal.

Their Power.

Camden's *Antagoniſt.*

This *Brokeſmouth* is beſt known for his preſumptuous Attempt to confute ſeveral of the learned

learned *Camden*'s Genealogies of the Nobility in his *Britannia*. Againſt whom that excellent Man (an unequal Match for him) vindicated himſelf ſo fully, and ſhewed ſo plainly the Ignorance and Malice of his Antagoniſt, (and yet with much Gentleneſs and Modeſty) that he was thenceforth eſteemed a very ignorant Man in Heraldry, and a notorious Calumniator to all Poſterity. Beſides this, he was of a very ſcandalous and evil Life. He once brake open the Office, and took away all the Books belonging to it, and an Iron Cheſt, and took thence the Order and other Muniments. He was once condemned at *Newgate* for two Felonies, and burnt in the Hand. He was alſo guilty of Whoredom and Uncleanneſs. He was ſuppoſed to be a Procurer of perjured Perſons in the *Star-Chamber*, detected in the Court of *Requeſts*, twice degraded, and the Queen's Coat of Arms which he wore was pulled over his Ears; and for his Ignorance of Languages and Learning, and other Miſdemeanors, by the Judgment of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and all wiſe Men, thought to be unfit to be an Officer of Arms, or to be permitted to come to her Majeſty's Preſence, being a Vagabond, and not worth 3 *l.* But after *Leiceſter*'s Death he began to ſhew himſelf again; and afterwards got ſuch Friends and Credit, that he dared to oppoſe himſelf againſt *Garter*; and vexed him both in the *Exchequer* and *Star-Chamber*, by ſlanderous Acts and Suits commenced againſt him, and a great many vexatious Interrogatories, chiefly taken out of Informations the ſaid *Garter* had, in Conſcience and Care of the Office, given the Lord Treaſurer concerning him. So that he was fain, *Anno* 1594, to beſeech the ſaid Lord to conſider of his Credit and Service to the Queen for thirty Years, truſting that he would have Reſpect to him for his Office, Place, and Parents; and how *Brokeſmouth* ſpared not Time, Means, Place or Perſons to diſcredit him. In ſhort, he rendered himſelf uneaſy to all the Society, ſo turbulent was he in the Office, impugning all their honeſt Proceedings in Matters of Funerals, and other Caſes of Office. Inſomuch, that Sir *Edward Hoby*, Knt. deputed by the Lords in Commiſſion for the Office of Earl-Marſhal, writ to them in this Manner: "There is one *Brokeſmoth*, now *York*, a wonder-"ful lewd Fellow, untemperate, quarrelſome, and "all the Office weary of him." Yet he endeavoured afterwards to obtain that Place of *Norroy*, with much Aſſurance of his own Qualifications; tho' he miſſed it.

Brokeſmouth's Qualities.

In the Years 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, the Office was much neglected by reaſon of the great Quarrels of the Kings and Heralds among themſelves, as we have heard in Part. The College went into Ruin for want of Reparation, the Office was diſcontinued, and the Books of the Office embezzelled. Some of theſe Officers (however learned) were haſty and paſſionate, others of them debauched in their Lives, or ignorant in Languages and Heraldry. The Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, and Lord *Howard*, Lord High Admiral, were commiſſioned by the Queen to act in the Office of Earl-Marſhal of *England*; being authorized with full Power, from Time to Time, to call before them all Officers of Arms, both Kings of Arms, Heralds and Purſuivants; and to cauſe due Inquiſition to be made of all Manner of Arms by them given to any Perſon without good Warrant, or uſurped and taken by any Perſon without the like Warrant; and, upon due Examination and Trial thereof, to revoke and diſannul all ſuch as ſhould be ſo tried, unlawfully aſſigned or uſurped. By virtue of this Commiſſion and Authority, in this decayed Eſtate of the Heralds College, they deputed Sir *Edward Hoby* and Sir *George Carew*, Knts. to view the preſent State of the Office, and to make Statutes and Orders for the better Regulation of it for the future: Which they did, laying before them the true Intent of their firſt Charter, and drew up a Book for the Reformation of the Office; and *September*, 1596, preſented it to the ſaid two Peers, deſiring them to ſubſcribe it, that ſo it might be of Force; which whether it was ſo ſubſcribed or no by them, I cannot tell. But the Exemplification of this Book would be too large here to inſert.

The Commiſſioners for Earl-Marſhal.

Their Power.

Depute Perſons to view the preſent State of the Office.

The Book bore this Title: "ORDERS to "be obſerved and kept by the Kings, He-"ralds, and Purſuivants of Arms that now are, "or hereafter ſhall be, and eſtabliſhed by us, "the Right Honourable Lord *Burghley*, Lord "High Treaſurer of *England*; *Charles* Lord "*Howard* of *Effingham*, Lord High Admiral of "*England*; and *Henry* Baron of *Hunſdon*, Lord "Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold; "Knights of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*, "and deputed by Commiſſion for the Office of "Earl-Marſhal of *England*."

Orders made for the Officers.

The *Dedication* of theſe Orders (which was made to the Lord Treaſurer, and the Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*) giving an Account of the Reaſon and Occaſion of making them, I ſhall inſert, being to this Tenor: "That whereas it had plea-"ſed their Lordſhips, by Virtue of her Majeſty's "Commiſſion to their Lordſhips granted for the "Exerciſe of the Earl-Marſhal's Office of *Eng-"land*, to authoriſe, ordain, and depute them, "Sir *Edward Hobbye*, and Sir *George Carewe*, Knts. "for the View of the preſent State of the Office "of Arms, commonly called *Darby-Houſe*, in "*London*: Theſe were to ſignify unto their Lord-"ſhips, that, according to the Inſtructions and "Charge given in that Behalf unto them, they "had oftentimes made their Repair unto the "ſaid Office; and, as far forth as they might, had "accompliſhed the ſame in all Points.

The Dedication of them.

"And foraſmuch as they found the Houſe it-"ſelf to be fallen into great Ruin, through want "of due Reparations and habitable Uſe, the Of-"fice diſcontinued, and in as great Decay for "lack of Books, and general Exerciſe therein, "*Garter* and *Clarenceieux* at open Wars for their "Livings and Profits, and the Heralds and Pur-"ſuivants (Factions between them) daily arreſt-"ing, ſuing and undoing one another: Their "Opinions therefore were, that there could be no "ſpeedier Reformation of all their Errors and "Abuſes, than the Re-eſtabliſhment of the gene-"ral Office, according to the true Extent of their "Charter and Corporation, which appointed one "Place, one common Seal, and mutual Conſent "for all their Doings; and to be governed by the "Earl-Marſhal or Marſhals for the Time being, "as had been accuſtomed. Out of whoſe Ordi-"nances, Statutes and Decrees heretofore made, "they

" they [Sir *Edmund Hobby* and Sir *George Carew*] " had alſo gathered a Method, or Form of Go- " vernment, which they held very expedient and " neceſſary.

" All which (ſtanding with their Lordſhips " good Likings) they humbly preſented to be ra- " tified by their preſent Authorities under their " Hands and Seals. So that from henceforth the " ſame might not be altered, nor fruſtrated. But " to be recorded into the *Chancery*, until by Par- " liament it might be made an Act irrevocable, " to their Lordſhips perpetual Memory." It was dated *Sept.* 28, 1596.

The *Exordium* of the Book ſhewed ſome Antiquities of this Office, *viz.*

" *Firſt*, That it appeared unto them, the Com- " miſſioners, that ſundry antient Ordinances, Sta- " tutes and Decrees had been made and eſtabliſh- " ed (as well by the moſt High and Mighty " Prince *Thomas* of *Lancaſter*, Duke of *Clarence*, " *&c.* as by divers other Conſtables and Earl- " Marſhals of *England* ſucceeding, until the Time " of *Thomas* late Duke of *Norfolk*) for the good " Eſtate, Rule and Government of the Office " and Officers of Arms.

" That it was manifeſt alſo by a memorable " Chapter, holden by the Kings, Heralds and " Purſuivants at *Roan* in *Normandy*, *Tempore* " *Hen.* V. what neceſſary Orders were to be had " and obſerved amongſt themſelves, and their " Succeſſors for ever.

" Further, That in the Time of *Rich.* III. the " Kings, Heralds, Purſuivants of Arms, were, " by ſpecial Charter, under the Great Seal of " *England*, made one Body Politick in Name " and Fact, and Collegiate, at *Coleharbour* in the " City of *London*; confirming therein *Garter* " Principal King of Arms of *Engliſh* Men, and " *Clarencieux* and *Norroy* Provincial Kings, by " the Name of King of the *South*, and King of " the *North*, to be continued in Succeſſion.

" *Henry* VII. and *Henry* VIII. confirmed and " allowed their Letters Patents, and by Signa- " tures licenſed their Authorities.

" *Edward* VI. amplified their Liberties and " Privileges under his Great Seal.

" And Q. *Mary* re-eſtabliſhed their Corporation " in *Derby-Houſe* in *London*, as a College wherein " the Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants ſhould " inhabit, aſſemble, communicate, exerciſe, and " keep all their Books, Rolls and Muniments, " for their better Erudition, and good Eſtate of " her Majeſty's Office of Arms.

" All which being for many Years diſcontinued " through great Diſorders amongſt themſelves, " and the Non-reſidence of late Earl-Marſhals, " whereby many groſs Abſurdities and Abuſes " had been ingendered and committed; it was " now her Majeſty's high Will and Pleaſure, that " they, the ſaid Commiſſioners, ſhould inquire, " ſee into, and reform all ſuch Errors and Abu- " ſes as they found in the ſaid Office and Officers " of Arms; and therefore had eſtabliſhed ſuch " good Orders and Decrees, as might from hence- " forth by no Remove, Change or Election of " any Earl-Marſhal or Marſhals, be revoked, al- " tered, or made void; any Ordinance, Statute, " Act of Office, Charter, or Decree heretofore " made to the contrary hereof notwithſtanding."

And then follow the Orders. The Titles whereof are, I. The Site of the Houſe appropriated to the College of Heralds. II. Records to be ſafely kept. III. Daily Attendance in the Office. IV. Prerogative and Office of *Garter*. V. Burials, *&c.* for *Garter*. VI. Office of Provincial Kings. VII. Burials, *&c.* for the Provincial Kings. VIII. Arms to be given with Conſent of the Earl-Marſhal. IX. None to trick or publiſh Arms to Poſterity, without Privity of the Office. X. Chapters to be holden for Learning, Knowledge, and Doubts. XI. Allowance of Purſuivants. XII. Avoiding of Controverſies, the Gall hitherto among them. XIII. How far Authority is yielded to the King's Chapter. XIV. Power in Viſitations. XV. Oath for Performance and due Keeping of theſe Statutes.

Preferments in this Office obtained gradually.

The common Practice of attaining to Preferment in this Office is gradual: Firſt a Purſuivant, then a Herald, before any arrive to the Profit and Honour of a King at Arms. A very proper and reaſonable Method, that the Heralds ſhould be taken from the Purſuivants, and the Kings out of the Number of the Heralds; and that generally by Antiquity of Standing; whereby the Hope of future Advancement might be a Spur to their Diligence in the Study of Arms; and that Kings, by long training up in that Science, might be ſubſtantially learned and exerciſed in the Hiſtory of Honour and Arms, of whom the greateſt Knowledge in ſuch Points was reaſonably looked for, ſo as to be the Arbitrators of thoſe Matters, and to whom the reſt were to apply themſelves for Reſolution in any Difficulties or Queſtions thereof.

The Heralds petition againſt St. George; *and why.*

And therefore, when Mr. *St George* (afterward Sir *Richard St. George*) a learned Man, and of great acquired Knowledge, particularly in *Heraldry*, was recommended to the Lords Commiſſioners, and petitioned for the Place of *Norroy*, the Heralds and Purſuivants petitioned the ſame Lords; ſhewing, " That it was contrary to all " Order of the Office, nor Precedent of the like, " ſince their firſt Corporation; and a great Wrong " and Diſgrace to them, that a Man who had ne- " ver been employed in her Majeſty's Service one " Day, ſhould overgo ſo many that had ſpent " both their Youth and Wealth in her Service, " and overthrown their better Fortunes by the " Hopes and Expectations of Preferment here, " when it fell."

A Series of the Heralds from 1460, ab Initio R. *Edw.* IV,

And that this was for a long Series of Time the conſtant Practice, may appear to the Eye in a Table drawn out by *Lant*, *Portcullis*, in the Year 1595, when himſelf ſtood for Advancement to a Herald's Place upon a Vacation, in a Petition to the Lords in Commiſſion. By which Table may be ſeen the Names of all this College, from the Times of King *Edward* IV. and their gradual Preferments, unto the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*. It is intitled, *A Catalogue of all the Officers of Arms, ſhewing how they have riſen by Degrees:* " Firſt to be a Purſuivant Extraordinary; then a " Purſuivant in Ordinary; after that an Herald; " and, laſtly, a King of Arms. Which Order " hath been obſerved, as herein appeareth, ſince " King *Edward* IV. and long before, unto this " Year; confirmed by many Precedents, gather- " ed and collected by *Thomas Lant*, now Purſui-

"vant of Arms, by the Name of *Portcullis*, who "humbly beſeecheth your Honour to afford him "ſuch Favour, as ſo many have obtained for a "Herald's Room, that is, or ſhall be next void, "who hath left all other his Hopes of Prefer-"ment, to ſerve her moſt excellent Majeſty. "And he ſhall ever be bound to pray, that you "may long live in Happineſs of great Honour."

The Heralds honourable for Nobility and Learning.

It may be mentioned, for the Honour of the Heralds, that from ſome of them have ſprung very noble Families; and others have been adorned with excellent Learning. The Right Noble Family of the *Wriotheſleys*, Earls of *Southampton*, was derived from *John Wrythe*, or *Wriotheſley*, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. who was firſt *Antelope* Purſuivant, or *Faulcon*, according to *Dugdale*'s Baronage; and after by degrees came to be *Garter*, and received Knighthood. He had Iſſue *Thomas*, Garter, and *William Wriotheſley*, *York* Herald; whoſe Son, Sir *Thomas*, was firſt a Clerk of the Signet in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. then made Coroner and Attorney in the Court of *Common-Pleas*; ſoon after principal Secretary of State; and in the 30th of *Hen.* VIII. was ſent Ambaſſador to the Lady Regent in the *Netherlands*, to treat of a Marriage between King *Henry* and *Chriſtiana* Dutcheſs of *Milan*, a beautiful Lady, then in thoſe Parts. Two Years after he was made Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Southampton*: And two Years after that, had the like Command for the Caſtle of *Portcheſter*; and was made one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*. A Year after that, *viz.* 35 *Hen.* VIII. upon the League made by King *Henry* and the Emperor *Charles*, he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners for managing the Treaty conducing thereunto. And the firſt Day of *January*, the ſame Year, he was advanced to be a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Wriotheſley* of *Tichfield* in the County of *Southampton*. Which *Tichfield* was a Monaſtery newly diſſolved, which he had obtained. In the 36th of this King, he was made Lord Chancellor of *England*. At the End of this Year he was inſtalled Knight of the Garter. And the King, on his Death-bed, conſtituted him one of his Executors, and appointed him of Council to *Edward* the Prince, his Son, that was to ſucceed him. And three Days before the ſaid *Edward*'s Coronation, he had the Title and Honour of Earl of *Southampton*; as appears by Patents, bearing Date the 16th of *February*, in the 1ſt Year of *Edward* VI. But, by Reaſon of the great Factions in this Reign, he was diveſted of his Office of Lord Chancellor, and put from the Council, and afterwards confined. And the Honour continued in his Family for three or four Generations, till within our Memory.

Wrythe, or Wriotheſley, Herald: His Advancement.

Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. II. p. 383.

Yet higher Honour did the Poſterity of another Herald arrive to; *viz.* *Pain Roet*, Knight, *Guienne* King of Arms. Who had two Daughters: *Anne*, the younger, whom *Geofrey Chaucer* (our antient famous Poet) married. By whom he had Sir *Thomas Chaucer*, Knight. Whoſe Daughter *Alice* was matched with *Thomas Montacute*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, (by whom ſhe had no Iſſue) and afterward with *William De La Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*; who had by her *John* Duke of *Suffolk*, and others. *Roet*'s other Daughter, *Katharine*, who was the elder, married to Sir *Otes*

Sir Pain Roet, Guienne King.

Wev. Monum. p. 661.

Swinford, and afterwards to *John* of *Gaunt*, the Great Duke of *Lancaſter*: Of whoſe Iſſue by her came a moſt Royal and Illuſtrious Offspring, *viz.* eight Kings, four Queens, and five Princes of *England*; ſix Kings, and three Queens of *Scotland*; two Cardinals, above twenty Dukes, and almoſt as many Dutcheſſes, of the Kingdom of *England*; divers Dukes of *Scotland*, and moſt of all the now antient Nobility of both theſe Kingdoms; many other potent Princes, and eminent Nobility of foreign Parts.

Men of Learning in this Office.

Thoſe that brought Honour to this Office, for their Learning or Writings, were divers in the latter Days of Queen *Elizabeth*. Of theſe I ſhall mention ſome.

Glover, Somerſet.

Robert Glover, *Somerſet* Herald; a Man, as of a good Wit and great Reading, ſo of infinite Induſtry and Pains. He began the Book called *The Catalogue of Honour*, in *Latin*; but finiſhed by *Mills*, his Kinſman: Wherein he undertook to clear the Deſcents from Royal Pedigrees of our Kings and Queens. He had Abundance of Rolls and Pedigrees, and antient Writings of Heraldry, which he had gathered together for his Uſe; beſides vaſt Collections made by his own Hands, and Travel, touching Arms; Books of Viſitation of XXIV Shires; and *Miſcellanea*, wrote by himſelf. *Camden* mentions him oft with Honour, and acknowledged he made much Uſe of him in Genealogies. *Glover* alſo communicated to Dr. *David Powell* a Copy of the Hiſtory of *Cambria*, tranſlated by *H. Lloyd*. He was thus uſeful in promoting the Knowledge of the antient Hiſtory of *Britain*; and would doubtleſs have been much more, had he not been taken away ſo early; being at his Death but forty-five Years old. In the Pariſh Church of *Cripplegate*, (where he was interred) is a decent Monument ſet up to his Memory, with an Inſcription in *Latin*.

Francis Thynne.

Francis Thynne, *Lancaſter* Herald, was well verſed in our *Engliſh* Hiſtory, and thoroughly ſtudied in Heraldry, before he ſued (*Anno* 1593) to be admitted into this Office: When he offered himſelf to the Lord *Burghley*, for his Skill in that Learning, to be examined even in the deepeſt Points of Armoury, which he thought could not be attained to without Knowledge of Philoſophy and Hiſtory; he ſignified then, that he had drawn out a *Series* of the Lord Treaſurers, and compoſed a certain circulary Pedigree of the Earls and Viſcounts of *England*.

Writings of Thynne.

Ath. Oxon.

A late Author mentioneth ſeveral other of his Works, ſome printed, and ſome in MS. Of the former Sort are the *Annals* of *Scotland*, continued where *Hollingſhed* left off, *viz.* to the Year 1586. He was a great *Catalogiſt*: For, beſides the Catalogue of the Lord Treaſurers of *England*, before-mentioned, he drew up a Catalogue of the *Engliſh* Cardinals, which is printed in *Hollingſhed*, at the End of Queen *Mary*. Likewiſe a Catalogue of the Lord Chancellors in MS. A Catalogue alſo (alphabetically diſpoſed) of ſuch as had wrote purpoſely of the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, whether *Engliſhmen*, or Foreigners: Which is printed at the End of *Hollingſhed*'s Hiſtory. There be alſo remaining in MS. *Thynne*'s Diſcourſes of Arms; Collections of Antiquities; Sepulchral Inſcriptions, collected by him as well in the Churches of *England*, as other Parts; Notes on

Hollingſh. Hiſt. p. 1165.

Chaucer's Work, with which he intended to put out that Author with a Comment, tho' he performed it not. But he aſſiſted *Speght* with his Notes and Directions, and with conſiderable Materials for writing *Chaucer*'s Life.

Sir W. Segar. Sir *William Segar*, Garter, wrote a Book entitled *Honour Military and Civil.*

Sir Rich. St. George Sir *Richard St. George*, *Clarencieux*, another learned Man of this Office. This Gentleman was Conſort with the great Antiquarians of thoſe Times, Sir *Robert Cotton*, *Camden*, *Spelman*, and others; and was one of thoſe that endeavoured to revive the College or Society of the ſtudious of Antiquity, and their learned Meetings, that had been for ſome Time omitted. Of him *Wever* makes mention with Honour; and particularly, that he was ready to give him his Aſſiſtance, in his Book of *Antient Funeral Monuments* that he was writing.

John Hart, *Cheſter* Herald, wrote a Book of the *Engliſh* Orthography.

To theſe may be added, *Vincent*, *Brook*, *Lant*, *Sandford*, and the elaborate Antiquarian, Sir *William Dugdale*; and laſtly, *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; *Windſor* Herald.

Camden Clarencieux. But inſtead of all, *Camden*, *Clarencieux*, ſurnamed *The Learned*, is an eternal Monument of Honour to this Society. Who, beſides his Modeſty, and Simplicity of Manners, that adorned his great Learning, left two moſt incomparable Books to Poſterity; his *Britannia*, and his *Annals* of Queen *Elizabeth*. To which his *Remains* may be added, ſet forth after his Death by *John Philpot*, *Somerſet* Herald. Who alſo may be reckoned among the Learned of this College; being the Author of an Hiſtory of the County and Families of *Kent*, called *Villare Cantianum*.

John Philpot.

Gybbon's Heraldo-Memoriale. Mr. *Gybbon*, a learned Purſuivant, (lately deceaſed) hath diligently collected out of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Authors, and other foreign Writers, a large Account of the great and important Services of the Heralds in former Times. Which Collections (communicated by himſelf to me) he entitled *Heraldo-Memoriale*; which had been worthy to have been here inſerted, had it not been too large. Yet the Sum I ſhall digeſt as briefly as I can; by ſhewing thence, How antient Heraldry hath been; Their Retaining to Princes; Their Employments in War and Peace, and in Proclaiming and Publiſhing weighty Things; The great Eſteem of them, with their Rewards; and other Accidents that have happened to them.

Heralds antient. And firſt, as for their *Antiquity*; They were in Requeſt among the antient *Grecians*. *Homer*, in his ſecond Book, ſpeaks of nine Heralds in the *Grecian* Army. And the *Romans* made great Uſe of them: And as in Meſſages of War, and the like, ſo in Funerals, it was a Cuſtom among them, That the Heralds diſmiſſed the Mourners with the Word *I licet*, or *Ire licet*; i. e. *You may withdraw*. And this Ceremony is taken notice of by the Deſcriber of the Funeral Solemnity of the Lord *Henry de la Tour*, Marſhal General of the Field and Armies of *Lewis* the XIVth of *France*.

Retain to Kings, and great Nobles. They have immediately retained to Kings and Princes; and have gone abroad with them to their Wars, and in their Progreſſes; and have been diſpatched by them to other Princes upon important Meſſages, and eſpecially upon warlike Occaſions. The chiefeſt Nobility alſo have had their Heralds. The Earl of *Northumberland* ſent an Herald, named *Northumberland*, to King *Richard* II. *(ultimo Reg.)* for a ſafe Conduct, to come and commune with him. The Duke of *Bedford* had his Herald, named *Bedford*; whom he ſent after the Crowning of *Charles* VII. of *France*, to defy him. The ſame ſent the ſame Herald, *Anno* 1433, from *Laigny*, to the Lord *Gaucourt*, to offer him Battle; which was warily refuſed. The Duke of *Glouceſter* and Earl of *Pembroke* had his Herald named *Pembroke*; whom he ſent, *Anno* 1436, to defy the Duke of *Burgundy*. *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, had *Suffolk* Herald, and *Marteon* Purſuivant. The Marquis of *Dorſet* kept *Grooby* Herald. *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viſcount *Liſle*, had *Liſle* Purſuivant. Baron *Haſtings* had *Haſtings* Purſuivant. And Sir *John Chandois* and Sir *John Falſtolph* had their Heralds; and ſo had Cardinal *Woolſey*, according to *Stow*.

Holling-ſhed.

Wever, p. 683.

The *French* King contemporary with our King *Henry* V. had his King at Arms, named *Montjoy*. The Duke of *Burgundy*, about that Time, had *Toiſon d'Or*, his King at Arms. And the *Scotch* King hath his King of Arms, ſtiled *Lion*. And they have commonly been about Princes in their Courts: And it is noted by the Hiſtorian, as a ſtrange Piece of Negligence in King *Lewis* XI. of *France*, That he had oftentimes neither Officers of Arms, nor Trumpeters in his Court: And therefore (when he had Occaſion for an Herald) ſent a Varlet, or Yeoman, in a Coat of Arms, made of a Trumpet Banner, to K. *Edward* IV.

Stow's Chron.

Employed in War. They have been chiefly made uſe of in great Wars, between Princes in Hoſtility, for carrying Meſſages, Defiances, *&c.* *Henry* King of *Caſtile* ſends an Herald to the *Black Prince*, to know why he invaded his Kingdom.

Montjoy, King of Arms, ſent from *Roan* from the *French* King, and thirty-five of his Council, to aſſure K. *Henry* V. he ſhould have Battle given him. And King *Henry* gave him a great Reward, as well as a gallant Anſwer.

Again, they ſent an Herald to the ſaid King, in a ſcoffing way, to demand what Ranſom he was willing to give. To which he returned a ſtay'd and ſober Anſwer. This was before the Battle of *Agincourt*, *Anno* 1403.

After they were broken and defeated, K. *Henry* perceiving they began to rally, ſent an Herald to them; aſſuring them, That if they perſiſted, he would not only ſlay all the Priſoners already taken, but all ſuch as he ſhould take hereafter.

Holling-ſhed.

And in Combats.

After the Battle, *Montjoy*, and four other Heralds, came to know the Number of the Priſoners, and to deſire Burial of the Dead. And the King granted their Requeſt, and feaſted them.

Meſſages previous to War, and Defiances, were uſed to be done by Heralds.

Denounce War. Denunciation of War between Princes was by Heralds.

Holling-ſhed.

The *French* King's Marſhal, *Bonciquaut*, by an Herald, denounced War againſt Pope *Benedict* the XIIIth, upon his Refuſal to ſurrender the Popedom.

A

Howel's Ep. p. 204.

A *French* Herald at Arms, *Anno* 1635, ſent from *Paris* to *Flanders*, by Sound of Trumpet denounced and proclaimed War againſt the King of *Spain*, and all his Dominions. This Herald fixed up, and left the Defiance in all the Towns as he paſſed.

Henry V. in the third of his Reign, ſent *Antelope* Purſuivant at Arms from *Southampton*, to the *French* King, to demand Reſtitution of what he detained wrongfully from him.

Windſor Herald was ſent, *Anno* 1418, to ſummon *Roan*.

Edward IV. ſent an Officer at Arms, a *Norman* born, to defy the *French* King, *Lewis* the XIth, *Anno* 1474.

The Duke of *Bedford* ſends *Bedford* his Herald to defy *Charles* VII. the *French* King. And *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter*, by his Herald, defies the Duke of *Burgundy*.

Heyl. Geogr. p. 104.

The Emperor's Herald defies *Francis*, the firſt King of *France*: And giving his Maſter all his Titles, of *Caſtile*, *Leon*, *Arragon*, *Naples*, &c. in a long Roll, K. *Francis* commanded his Heralds to receive the Challenge, and repeat *France* as many times, as the other had Kingdoms and petty Titles.

The Earl of *Surrey*, 13 *Henry* VII. ſent *Norroy* King of Arms to the Captain of *Hayton Caſtle*, (which was one of the ſtrongeſt Places between *Berwick* and *Edinburgh*) to deliver him the ſaid Caſtle; which he refuſed, affirming, he was aſſured of ready Succours.

Whilſt the ſaid Earl lay at *Hayton*, the King of *Scotland* ſent to him *Marchamont* and another Herald, with a Challenge either to fight Army to Army, or Perſon to Perſon, upon certain Conditions. Which Conditions were refuſed upon diſcreet Conſiderations. And the Earl ſent back the Herald well rewarded.

The Duke of *Bedford*, *primo H.* VII. marching againſt the Rebels, headed by the L. *Lovel*, commanded the Heralds to make Proclamation, that if they would lay down their Arms, they ſhould have Pardon.

Heralds in and after Battles.

Heralds alſo have been employed in and after Battles fought; as in ſome Inſtances before. The Battel of *Verneuil*, *Anno* 1424, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. was ſo uncertain for a while, that no Herald could tell to which Party Fortune would be favourable. Afterwards, by Report of *Montjoy*, King of Arms for *France*, and the *Engliſh* Heralds, there preſent, were ſlain of the *French* and *Scots* 9700, and of the *Engliſh* 2100.

Holling-ſhed.

And in Combats.

As in publick Wars, ſo they have been concerned about private Combats and Challenges. In the Year 1380, was a Combat between Sir *John Anneſley* and *Thomas Katrington*; who was accuſed by the ſaid Knight for betraying the Fortreſs of S. *Saviour*, in the *Iſle of Conſtantine* in *Normandy*. The Heralds in this Combat did their Duty, in calling the Combatants to the Performance thereof.

Holling-ſhed.

The Heralds did the ſame likewiſe in the famous Combat intended between the Dukes of *Hereford* and *Norfolk*; which the King took up. The Ceremonial Circumſtances and Proceedings are well worthy the Reading.

In a Combat, *Anno* 1467, between the Baſtard of *Burgoine* and the L. *Scales*, the Advice of the Officers of Arms, as well as of the Conſtable and Marſhal, was aſked and followed.

In Juſts.

They have likewiſe been employed in Juſts and Turnaments.

Employed in Peace.

Nor have they only been uſed in War, but in Peace alſo; as in Proclamations and Cavalcades, in attending Funerals, in giving Coats of Arms, and ſuch like.

Britannia.

When Knights have been created, they have been proclaimed by the Voice of Heralds. So *Camden* ſhews in his learned Book, that Knights made in *Scotland* are proclaimed by the publick Voice of an Herald.

Paradine.

At the Baptiſm of *Madame de Iſabelle de France*, to whom our King *Henry* VIII. was Godfather, the Infant's Name was proclaimed by the Kings and Heralds of Arms, both of *France* and *England*; having their Coats of Arms adorned with the Arms of both Kings.

At Chriſtenings of Princes.

Heralds attended at the Chriſtening of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *Edward*.

The Proclamation of the Truce between King *Henry* II. of *France*, and *Charles* V. Emperor, with his Son *Philip* King of *England*, was performed by four Heralds.

When Pope *Clement* VII. was received at *Marſeilles*, three Heralds at Arms marched juſt after fifty *Swiſſers*, bravely apparelled; the Heralds having their Coats of Arms blue, with Fleurs de Lys of Gold.

Paradine.

And when *Ferdinand*, *Anno* 1527, was to be made King of the *Romans*, before him went ten Troops, and an Herald at Arms, whom followed the Maſter of the Ceremonies with the Royal Banner.

But lately, when *Frederick* Duke of *Pruſſia* was to be proclaimed King of that Country, the Grand Marſhal of the Court, and the Grand Marſhal of *Pruſſia*, went at the Head of a great Number of Gentlemen, richly clad and well mounted. Then followed twelve Heralds at Arms, preceded by four and twenty Trumpets and two Kettle-Drums, and followed by a Squadron of Dragoons. The Cavalcade having ſhewed itſelf in the principal Streets of the City of *Coningsbergh*, the Heralds made the Proclamation. A great deal of Difference as to Heralds, between King *Ferdinand* and King *Frederick*.

Foxe's Martyrol.

The King of the Heralds and his Fellows proclaimed the King's new Style of *Defender of the Faith*.

Marſhal Funerals.

They are honourably employed alſo in attending at and marſhalling Funerals of the Nobility and Gentry, tho' that conſiderable Part of their Office is now-a-days unjuſtly invaded by Tradeſmen and Shopkeepers.

Atlas.

Mercator in *Loreine* ſhews how the Body of *Charles* the Bold, Duke of *Burgundy*, was by *Boiſet*, Herald of the Golden Fleece (at the Command of *Charles* V.) tranſported from *Nancy* to *Bruges*.

Give, and change, and abate Coats.

And as they give, ſo they ſometimes take away Coats of Arms.

Macken-zy, p. 12

Non ſolum poteſtas conferendi nova Inſignia, ſed poteſtas augendi, mutandi, diminuendi Inſignia vetera, eſt penes Principem, & ejus Heraldos, i. e. It is in the Power of Princes and their Heralds not only to give new Arms, but to increaſe, change, abate antient Coats. And ſo *Leigh* in his *Accedence of Armoury*. Fol. 16, 115. *Mack-*

Mackenzy ſaith from *Caſſanæus*, that Heralds deviſed *Godfrey* of *Bolain's* Coat.

When any Perſon is forfeited in Parliament in *Scotland*, *Lion* and his Brethren, Heralds, come in with their Coats and Formalities; and *Lion* doth publickly tear the Arms of the Party forfeited. And if he be a *Cadet* of a Family, he ſaith openly, *The tearing of theſe Arms ſhall be without Prejudice to the Nobleman or Chief, whoſe Arms theſe are.* After which, he and his Brethren go to the Croſs, and there hang up the Shield reverſed, the Baſe or loweſt Point upward.

Princes Value of their Heralds.

The Eſteem and Value Princes have had for their Heralds, appears from hence; namely, How they have reſented Violences and Affronts uſed towards them. An Inſtance of this happened in the ſeventh of *Richard* II. *Henry Spencer*, the warlike Biſhop of *Norwich*, undertaking Pope *Urban*'s Quarrel againſt Pope *Clement*, raſed 2000 Horſes and 15000 Foot, and landed at *Calais*; and performed great Feats of Arms in *Flanders*. At length a *Flemiſh* Army approaching, he ſent an Herald to know what Pope they adhered to. But the Army being of *Weſt Flanders* (raiſed by themſelves) and not underſtanding the Law of Arms, ſlew the Herald. At which the *Engliſh* were ſo enraged, that joining Battel, 9000 *Flemings* were ſlain, as ſaith *Thomas Walſingham*. Hollingſhed.

Honourably preſented.

They have uſually had high Reſpects and honorary Preſents from thoſe Princes to whom they have been ſent, whatever their Meſſages have been.

The King of *Scots* ſent an Herald to King *Henry* IV. to deliver up *George* of *Dunbarre*, Earl of *March*, that was fled into *England*. The Herald had an honeſt, honourable and diſcreet Anſwer; but negative.

When *Montjoy* the *French* King's Herald brought King *Henry* V. word from his Maſter, that he ſhould have Battle given him, the King gave him a great Reward.

When the Duke of *Glouceſter* ſent his Herald *Pembroke* to the Duke of *Burgundy*, though it were to defy him, he was rewarded with a Cup, and an hundred Guldens.

King *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1513, being at *Tours*, a King of Arms of *Scotland*, called *Lion*, with his Coat of Arms on, was by *Garter* King of Arms brought to the King's Preſence, and delivered a Letter to him from the *Scotch* King. And notwithſtanding the King was angry at ſome Words of the Herald, yet he commanded *Garter* to take him to his Tent, and make him good Cheer. After this, were the Letters read and anſwered, and an hundred Angels given to *Lion* at his Departure.

Rouge-Croix, a Purſuivant at Arms, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. was ſent to the *Scotch* King invading *England*. Who detained him, and ſent one *Hay*, an Herald at Arms, to the Earl of *Surrey*; who, hearing of his coming, ſent *York* Herald to accompany him. And the conſequent Diſcourſe is very remarkable; ſhewing what Reſpect in thoſe Days was uſed to Heralds.

To all this may be added ſome memorable Things that have happened to this honourable and uſeful Rank of Men.

They have been ſent upon Meſſages ſo unwelcome to them to whom they came, that they have ſometimes been ſlain, and ſometimes ill treated; as the *Flemings* ſerved *Henry Spencer*'s Herald, before ſpoken of; whom they ſlew.

Sabellicus, in his Hiſtory of the *Venetians*, mentioneth an Herald of theirs ſent to *Francis Carrera*; who cut off his Noſe and Ears.

Laurentius Valentius mentioneth an Herald belonging to the Earl of *Urgelles*; who, carrying a Defiance to the Earl of *Cordouna*, was ill treated by the ſaid King. Hiſtory of King Ferdin. of Arrag. fifth Book.

In *Kett*'s Rebellion under King *Edward* VI. an Herald was ſent to proclaim a Pardon, if they would lay down their Arms. To which was returned a ſaucy Anſwer by *Kett*; maintaining himſelf a true Subject, and that he needed no Pardon, being no Offender.

After three Hours Fight, and a ſturdy one, *Norroy* King at Arms was ſent with a Trumpeter to 4000 or 5000, which were at *Parkthorpe Gate*, to proclaim Pardon, if they would lay down their Arms. To which one *Floteman*, a bold Knave, gave as baſe an Anſwer, as was given by *Kett* before.

After the Earl of *Warwick* was come with a Reinforcement to the Army, *Norroy* was ſent to ſummon the Rebels to ſurrender the City. Which was refuſed; and ſome told him, he was a counterfeit Herald, ſent to deceive them. This *Norroy* was employed often in this Rebellion; who was *Gilbert Dethick*, afterwards *Garter*, and knighted, and was Great Grandfather to *H. Dethick*, *Richmond* Herald at Arms.

The *Scotch* Rebels ſpoiled the King's Herald of his Coat and the Letters, when he was about to proclaim them Traitors. Spotſwood.

John Cook, *Lancaſter* Herald, ſometime Servant to *John Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*, (beheaded *primo Mariæ*) took upon him to beg the Head of his old Maſter, to be buried in the *Tower* of *London:* Which was granted with the whole Body, and performed accordingly. In remembrance whereof the ſaid *Cook* did bear for his Creſt a Bear's Head Silver, crowned Gold, in Alluſion to the ſaid Duke's Badge, which was the Bear and ragged Staff. Ralph Brook, p. 234. Cook, Lancaſter *Herald.*

A Purſuivant that brought News to *Edward* III. at *Dover*, of a Victory gained by Sir *John Chandois* againſt *Charles de Blois*, that invaded *Britain*, was made an Herald by the Name of *Windſor*. Camd. Remains p. 148.

A Purſuivant was permitted to wear a King of Arms' Coat. *John Cook*, *Lancaſter* Herald, ſhould have worn it; but he died before the Solemnity. Aſhmole's Hiſt. of the Gart.

Caſper Sturme, the Emperor's Herald, was ſent to conduct *Martin Luther* from *Wittenbergh* to *Wormes*. Fox's Martyrol.

Clarencieux and *Guienne*, Kings of Arms, appearing before the Emperor from K. *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1527, the firſt made a Speech, and the ſecond read a Writing, ending in a Defiance. To which the Emperor made an Anſwer. And ſo between the Emperor and the two Kings was a long Diſcourſe, recited at large by my Author, and very much worth the reading. This *Clarencieux* was *Thomas Benolt*; whoſe Monument remains at this Day, *May* 1, 1703, in St. *Helen*'s Church in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*. Hollingſhed.

King *Richard* III. his Corpſe, after he was ſlain in *Boſworth Field*, was ſtark naked truſſed behind a Purſuivant at Arms, called *Blanch Sanglier*, (that

(that is, *White Boar*) and carried to *Leiceſter*, and there buried.

I will conclude (ſaith the diligent Collector of the foreſaid Hiſtorical Paſſages) with the Paſſage following: "*Anno* 1674, in the Month of *February*, at the Counteſs of *Devonſhire*'s famous Funeral, I ſerved for *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; *Windſor* Herald; and lying at *Leiceſter*, in our Way to *Darby*, I had the Curioſity to go to an Inn, and ſee the Stone Coffin, wherein once lay the Body of the ſaid King *Richard*: Which, at the Suppreſſion and Demolition of the *Gray-Friars* in the ſaid Town of *Leiceſter*, was digged up, and after turned to an Horſe-trough. At which Spectacle I could not but be ſmitten with a melancholy Reflection; and call to mind the laſt Part of that known Hexameter, mentioned by *Wever*, with a little Variation to his Purpoſe:

Wever, p. 827.

Sic tranſit Gloria mundi.

John Gybbon, *Blue Mantle.*"

In favour of the College, as alſo to preſerve the Honour of the Nobility and Gentry from Perſons of meaner Rank intruding into their Families, and unjuſtly aſſuming their Arms, and for preventing falſe Blazonry, the Queen iſſued out her Command and Pleaſure in *June*, *An. Dom.* 1707, confirming the Deputy Earl-Marſhal's Order following:

An Order of Bindon, *Deputy Earl-Marſhal.*

"Whereas the ordering, judging, and determining all Matters concerning Arms, Creſts, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees, Devices and Enſigns Armorial; the making and preſcribing Rules, Ordinances and Decrees, for the granting, controlling and regulating thereof; and the putting in Execution the Laws and Ordinances relating thereunto; are, among other Powers and Authorities, with her Majeſty's Approbation, inveſted in me, *Henry* Earl of *Bindon*, Deputy to his Grace *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marſhal and Hereditary Marſhal of *England*: And whereas divers Abuſes, Diſorders, and Irregularities, have been committed and done by Painters, Funeral-Undertakers, Glaziers, Goldſmiths, Engravers, Carvers, Chacers, Stonecutters, Coachmakers, and others, in the Premiſſes: For Remedy whereof, for the Time coming, theſe are to warn, charge and require all and every the ſaid Artificers, and others concerned, that they forbear to deſign and appoint, to or for any Perſons, any Arms or Enſigns Armorial, by making any Arms, Creſts, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees and Devices in Coat-Armour, Helm, Banners, Standards, Penons and Hatchments, Tents and Pavilions: As alſo in Plate, Metals, Jewels, Glaſs, Paper, Parchment, or otherwiſe in Windows, Grave-Stones, Tombs, and Monuments, or elſewhere, without ſufficient Direction and Authority ſo to do: And likewiſe ſtrictly to prohibit and forbid all Coachmakers, and others, concerned in making Mourning Coaches and Chairs for the Nobility and Gentry, that they do not uſe varniſhed Bullion Nails; as they the ſaid ſeveral Artificers and others, herein afore-mentioned and intended, will anſwer the Contempt hereof at their Peril.

By her Majeſty's Command,

BINDON *M.*"

No. 74.

Thirdly, Facing the North-Weſt Corner of the *College of Arms* is a Paſſage into *Doctors Commons*, to which you aſcend by ſeveral Steps, from *Bennet's-hill*, with a Paſſage thro' two ſquare Courts into *Great Knightrider's-ſtreet*. This is properly a College for ſuch as ſtudy and practiſe the *Civil Law*, and decide Cauſes within their own Walls; and the Addition of *Commons* is taken from the Manner in which the *Civilians* live here, *Commoning* together, as practiſed in Colleges. And all Perſons that have Buſineſs relating to the Civil or Eccleſiaſtical Laws, or have Occaſion to conſult with learned Men in that Faculty, may repair hither, where their ſeveral Chambers, Apartments, and Offices be. Doctors Commons

Here is a fair ſpacious Room for a Library, repleniſhed with a great Number of Books of all Sorts, but eſpecially of Hiſtory, and of that Faculty, given by divers of this College: And among the reſt, the whole Library of Sir *John Gibſon*, Knight, ſometime Chancellor to Archbiſhop *Grindal*, and his two Succeſſors of *York*, and Judge of the *Prerogative* Office; Anceſtor to *James Gibſon*, Eſq; the late worthy Town-Clerk, who beſtowed it. *A Library here.*

I ſhall firſt ſet down the original Foundation of this Place; next, ſpecify the Cauſes belonging to the Cognizance of theſe Civilians; then, ſhew the ſeveral Courts that are kept here, or belong to it; and who the Practiſers in them be; And laſtly, the Terms and Times when theſe Courts are kept.

I. Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law, and Maſter of *Trinity-hall* in *Cambridge*, Prebendary of *Ely*, and Dean of the Arches; a Reverend, Learned and Good Man; purchaſed and provided this Houſe for the Civilians and Canoniſts to dwell in; being then an old Stone Building belonging to St. *Paul*'s Church, but let out. They beforetime were lodged in *Pater-noſter-row*, in a meaner and leſs Houſe; afterwards, and ſtill a Tavern, known by the Name of the *Queen's-head*; which had ſometime been an Houſe for a Reſidentiary of St. *Paul*'s. *Dr.* Harvey *Founder of* Doctors Commons.

Here are the *Courts* kept for the Practice of Civil or Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes. Several Offices are alſo here kept; as the Regiſtrary of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Regiſtrary of the Biſhop of *London*. *The Courts kept here.*

II. The *Cauſes*, whereof the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Law take Cognizance, are theſe that follow; as they are enumerated in the *Preſent State of England*: Blaſphemy, Apoſtaſy from Chriſtianity, Hereſy, Schiſm; Ordinations, Inſtitutions of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Matrimony, Divorces, Baſtardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Adminiſtrations; Simony, Inceſts, Fornications, Adulteries, Sollicitation of Chaſtity; Penſions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, Right of Pews, and other ſuch like, reducible to theſe Matters. *Cauſes belonging to the Civil Law.*

III. The *Courts* belonging to the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Law are divers. *The Courts.*

Firſt, The Court of *Arches*. Which is the higheſt Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. It was a Court formerly kept in *Bow-* *The Arches.*

Church in *Cheapſide*: And the Church and Tower thereof being arched, the Court was from hence called *The Arches*, and ſo ſtill is called. Hither are all Appeals directed in Eccleſiaſtical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belongs a Judge, who is ſtiled *The Dean of the Arches*; ſo called, becauſe he hath a Juriſdiction over a Deanry in *London*, conſiſting of thirteen Pariſhes, exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *London*. This Court hath (beſides this Judge) a Regiſter, or Examiner, an Actuary, a Beadle or Crier, and an Apparitor; beſides Advocates, and Procurators, or Proctors. Theſe, after they be once admitted by Warrant and Commiſſion, directed from the Archbiſhop, and by the Dean of the Arches, may then (and not before) exerciſe as Advocates and Proctors there, and in any other Court.

The Audience.

Secondly, The Court of *Audience*. This was a Court likewiſe of the Archbiſhop's: Which he uſed to hold in his own Houſe; where he received Cauſes, Complaints and Appeals; and had learned Civilians living with him, that were Auditors of the ſaid Cauſes, before the Archbiſhop gave Sentence. This Court was kept in later Times at St. *Paul*'s. The Judge belonging to this Court was ſtiled, *Cauſarum, Negotiorumque Cantuarien. Auditor Officialis*. It had alſo other Officers, as the other Courts.

Complaints of this Court.

There were antiently Complaints made of this Court; once in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. as of the Troubles and Inconveniences it cauſed both to Clergy and Laity; and that Men were forced up to *London* oftentimes from the remoteſt Parts, for a ſlanderous Word, or a Farthing Candle. Since the Civil Wars under King *Charles* the Firſt, it hath been diſuſed.

Prerogative *Court.*

Thirdly, The next Court for Civil Cauſes belonging to the Archbiſhop, is the *Prerogative* Court. Wherein Wills and Teſtaments are proved, and all Adminiſtrations taken. Which belongs to the Archbiſhop by his Prerogative; that is, by a Special Preeminence, that this See hath in certain Cauſes above ordinary Biſhops within his Province: This takes place, where the Deceaſed hath Goods to the Value of five Pounds out of the Dioceſe; and being of the Dioceſe of *London*, to the Value of ten Pounds. If any Contention grow touching any ſuch Wills or Adminiſtrations, the Cauſes are debated and decided in this Court.

Officers of this Court.

To it belongs a Judge; who is ſtiled *Judex Curiæ Prerogativæ Cantuarienſis*: And a Regiſter; who hath convenient Rooms in his Office, for the diſpoſing and laying up ſafe all original Wills and Teſtaments; and whither any may have Recourſe, that have Occaſion to ſearch ſuch Wills; and for a Shilling may read any one of them over; and for other moderate Prices, at ſo much a Sheet, may have the whole, or ſome Part of any of them, tranſcribed and copied for his Uſe. This Regiſter alſo hath his Deputy, beſides ſeveral Clerks.

This *Prerogative* Office, formerly kept in the Dean of St. *Paul*'s Court, is now in *Great Knightrider's-ſtreet*.

The Faculty *Court.*

To theſe add, *Fourthly*, The Court of *Faculties* and *Diſpenſations*: Whereby a Privilege or Special Power is granted to a Perſon, by Favour and Indulgence, to do that which by Law otherwiſe he could not: As, To marry, without Banns firſt aſked in the Church three ſeveral *Sundays*, or Holy-days: The Son to ſucceed his Father in his Benefice: For one to have two, or more Benefices, incompatible: For Non-Reſidence; and in other ſuch like Caſes.

This Authority was given to the Archbiſhop by the Statute 25 *Hen.* VIII. *Cap.* 21. And the chief Officer of this Court is called *Magiſter ad Facultates*. There is a Regiſter alſo belonging this Court.

Beſides theſe Courts peculiarly pertaining to the Arbiſhop of *Canterbury*, there is,

The Admiralty.

Fifthly, The Court of *Admiralty*: Which was erected in the Reign of *Edward* the Third. This Court belongs to the Lord High Admiral of *England*, a high Officer, that hath the Government of the King's Navy, and the Hearing of all Cauſes relating to Merchants and Mariners. He takes Cognizance of the Death or Mayhem of any Man, committed in the great Ships riding in great Rivers, beneath the Bridges of the ſame next the Sea. Alſo he hath Power to arreſt Ships in great Streams, for the Uſe of the King, or his Wars. And in theſe Things this Court is concerned.

Officers of this Court.

There is a Judge of this Court, who muſt be a Civilian; and his Title is, *Supremæ Curiæ Admiralitatis* Angliæ *Locumtenens Judex*. The other Officers of this Court are, a Regiſter, and a Marſhal, who carrieth a Silver Oar before the Judge; beſides an Advocate, and Proctor of the Admirals.

This Court formerly kept in Southwark.

This Court was, in former Times, kept at St. *Margaret's-hill* in *Southwark*; but now it is held in the Hall in *Doctors Commons*, where the other Civil Courts are kept. Only upon the Trial of Pirates, and Crimes committed at Sea, the Court ſits at the Seſſions-houſe in the *Old-Bailey*.

The Court of Delegates.

To theſe I add the Court of *Delegates*. To which high Court Appeals do lie from any of the former Courts. This is the higheſt Court for Civil Cauſes. It was eſtabliſhed by an Act in the 25th of *Henry* VIII. *Cap.* 19. Wherein it was enacted, "That it ſhould be lawful, for lack of "Juſtice at or in ny of the Archbiſhop's Courts, "for the Parties grieved to appeal to the King's "Majeſty in his Court of *Chancery*. And that, "upon every ſuch Appeal, a Commiſſion under "the Great Seal ſhould be directed to ſuch Per-"ſons as ſhould be named by the King's High-"neſs (like as in caſe of Appeals from the Ad-"miralty Court) to determine ſuch Appeals, "and the Cauſes concerning the ſame. And no "further Appeals to be had or made from the "ſaid Commiſſioners for the ſame." Theſe Commiſſioners are appointed Judges only for that Turn. And they are commonly of the Spiritualty, as Biſhops; of the Common Law, as Judges of *Weſtminſter-hall*; as well as thoſe of the Civil Law. And theſe are mixed one with another, according to the Nature of the Cauſe.

The Commiſſion when granted.

This Commiſſion of Appeal may be granted in three Caſes: I. When any Sentence is given in any Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe by the Archbiſhop, or his Official. II. When any Sentence is given in any Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe in Places exempt. III. When Sen-

Sentence is given in the Admiralty in Suits Civil and Marine.

Commiſſion of Review. *Laſtly*, Sometimes a Commiſſion of *Review* is granted by the King under the Broad Seal, to conſider and judge again what was decreed in the Court of Delegates. But this is but ſeldom, and upon great, and ſuch as ſhall be judged juſt Cauſes by the Lord Keeper, or High Chancellor. And this done purely by the King's Prerogative; ſince by the Act for Delegates, no farther Appeals were to be laid or made from thoſe Commiſſioners, as was mentioned before.

Practiſers in theſe Courts. IV. The *Practiſers* in theſe Courts are of two ſorts, { *Advocates*, *Proctors*.

Advocates *Advocates* are ſuch as have taken their Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of the Civil Law; or (when this Kingdom ſubmitted to the Papal See) of the *Canon* Law, or of the *Decrees*; that is, Canons and Decrees made and enjoined by Popes. Theſe are retained as Counſellors or Pleaders. And they muſt firſt, upon their Petitions to the Archbiſhop, have his *Fiat*; and then they are admitted by the Judge to practiſe. The Manner of their Admiſſion is ſolemn. Two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace carried before them, conduct the Doctor up the Court with three low Reverences; and preſent him with a ſhort *Latin* Speech, together with the Archbiſhop's Reſcript. And then, having taken the Oaths, the Judge admits him, and aſſigns him a Place or Seat in the Court; which he is ever to keep, when he pleads.

Their Habits. The *Habits* they uſe in Court, both Judges and Advocates, are a Scarlet Robe, and a Hood lined with Taffata, if they be of *Oxford*; if of *Cambridge*, White Minever, and round Caps of Black Velvet.

Their Number. *Anno* 1585, the Doctors then inhabiting the Commons, and Exercents in theſe Courts, were but ſixteen or ſeventeen in all. In the Year 1694, they were forty-four.

Proctors. *Proctors*, or Procurators, the other ſort of Practiſers, are they that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themſelves Parties for them, who draw and give Pleas, or Libels and Allegations in behalf of their Clients; produce Witneſſes, prepare Cauſes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings. They are admitted alſo by the Archbiſhop's *Fiat*, introduced by two Senior Proctors. They wear Black Robes, and Hoods lined with White Fur.

Anno 1585, the Number of the Proctors who were Practiſers then, and lived about the Commons, were only five.

In the Year 1694, the Number of the Proctors were forty-three.

Numbers of the Proctors reduced by Archbiſhop Cranmer. Yet in *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, the Numbers of the Proctors were found a Grievance: And that they were ſo clamorous, by reaſon of the Plenty of them, that neither Judges nor Advocates could be heard. That they retained and concluded Cauſes oftentimes without the Advocates, and thruſt themſelves into Cauſes without the Knowledge or Will of the Parties. In order to the reducing theſe Evils, Archbiſhop *Cranmer* (that great and ever-memorable Reformer of Abuſes) thought good to begin with reſtraining of the Numbers of them. And whereas they were about twenty in the Court of the *Arches*, and twenty-four more, he made an Order that thenceforth there ſhould be no more admitted till the Number were reduced to ten; and then that Number never to be increaſed. And this was confirmed by the Chapter and Convent of *Chriſt-Church, Canterbury*. Though ſome looked upon this as a Craft of the Proctors of that Time, that, all others being excluded from being Proctors, they might have all the Buſineſs of the *Arches* in their own Hands. But this Order gave Offence to many; and a Petition was drawn up againſt it, and preſented to the Parliament. Therein they ſhewed how prejudicial this would be to the Commonwealth; becauſe the Number of ten Perſons was not ſufficient to diſpatch the Cauſes that came into that Court. And ſo there muſt be Delays and prolix Suits; and that it was a great Diſcouragement to young Men in ſtudying the Law; and contrary to the Canon and Civil Law, that permits any Man to be Proctor for another, a few excepted.

The Terms; Times of Sitting. V. The *Terms* for the pleading and ending of Cauſes in theſe Civil Courts, are little different from the Term-times of the Common Law. The Order as to the Time of the ſitting of theſe Courts is thus. The Sitting of the Court of *Arches* hath the Preeminence of ſitting firſt, according to the Quality of that Court, and regulates the Sittings of the others. The Sitting of the Court of *Audience* was the Morning next after the Sitting of the Court of *Arches*. The *Prerogative* Court ſits in the Afternoon, as the *Audience* ſat in the Morning. The Court of the *Admiralty* is held on the ſame Day with the *Arches*, but in the Afternoon.

Theſe Courts once held at Exeter Houſe. This College was conſumed by the general Deſtation that happened by Fire to the City, *Anno* 1666. And then *Exeter-houſe* in the *Strand* was employed for the ſame Uſe. Where the Civilians had their Chambers and Offices; and the Courts were kept in the Hall. But after ſome Years the *Commons* being rebuilt far more conveniently and more ſumptuouſly than before, the Civilians removed thither again.

Prohibitions, *to call Cauſes into the Temporal Courts.* For the Relief of the Subjects, in caſe of any hard Dealings feared from Civil or Eccleſiaſtick Laws, the Lords Chief Juſtices may ſtop Proceedings in theſe Courts, and call the Matters in Controverſy to be heard before them, by a Writ of *Prohibition*. Which lies of one that is impleaded in the Court *Chriſtian* for a Cauſe that belongeth to the Temporal Juriſdiction. Whereby as well the Party and his Council, as the Judge himſelf and the Regiſter, are forbidden to proceed any further in that Cauſe. The Law Books ſhew the Cauſes for which this *Prohibition* lies. *Bracton* ſaith, it lies not after a Sentence given in any Cauſe.

The following are, (Jan. 1, 1755.) *the Judges Advocates, Proctors, and Regiſters.*

The Right Honourable Sir *Geo. Lee*, Knt. Dean of the *Arches*, Judge of the *Prerogative* Court of *Canterbury*, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, and Treaſurer to the Princeſs of *Wales*.

Sir *Tho. Saliſbury*, Knt. Judge of the High Court of *Admiralty*.

Dr. *Geo. Paul*, his Majeſty's Advocate-General, Vicar-General to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Commiſſary of the Royal Juriſdiction of St. *Catharine*'s, Official of the Archdeaconry of St. *Alban*'s, and Regiſter of the Faculties.

Dr. *Charles Pinfold*, Commiſſary of the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, and Official of the Archdeaconry of *Surry*.

Sir *Edmund Iſham*, Baronet.

Dr. *Thomas Walker*.

Dr. *Edward Simpſon*, Chancellor of *London*, Judge of the *Cinque Ports*, and Official to the Archdeacons of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*.

Dr. *Charles Pinfold*, jun. Com. of *Surry*, and Advocate to the Lords of the *Admiralty*.

Dr. *Arthur Collier*, Commiſſary and Official of the Archdeaconry of *Huntington*.

Dr. *Robert Dale*, Dr. *Joſ. Smith*.

Dr. *W. Wall*, Dr. *John Taylor*, Chancellor of *Lincoln*.

Dr. *Geo. Hay*, Chancellor of *Worceſter*.

Dr. *Rob. Jenner*, King's Law-Profeſſor at *Oxford*, Dr. *And. Coltee-Ducarrell*.

Dr. *Rich. Smallbroke*, Chancellor of *Litchfield*.

Dr. *Dennis Clarke*, Dr. *Francis Topham*, Maſter of the Faculties.

Dr. *John Betteſworth*, Commiſſary of *London*, *Middleſex*, and *Barking*.

Dr. *George Harris*.

Proctors of the Court of Arches.

W. White.
Nath. Patten, *Henry Collins*.
Wm. Legard, *Rich. Cheſlyn*.
Peter St. Eloy, *John Philips*, ſenior.
Julius Cæſar, *Wm. Skelton*, ſenior.
John Lee, *Ro. Bogg*, *Hen. Farrant*.
Phil. Creſpigny, Ld. Admiral's Proctor.
Cha. Alexander, *Hen. Stephens*.
W. Taverner, *God. Lee Farrant*.
Edw. Ruſhworth, *Hen. Major*.
Rich. Wotton, *John Trenly*.
Geo. Bellas, *Geo. Goſtling*.
Tho. Adderley, *Nath. Biſhop*.
John Smith, *William Abbot*.
Tho. Tyndall, Eſq; King's Proctor.
Rog. Altham, *Wright Bateman*.
John Cæſar, *Rob. Longdon*.
Joſias Farrer, *Jeffrey Glazier*.
Tho Fanſhaw, *Mark Holman*, junior.
Joſeph Hughes, *John Smart*.
John Grene, *John Philips*, junior.
Ed. Cheſlyn, *James Southgate*.
W. Skelton, jun. *J. Chapman*.
J. Stephens.

W. Folkes, Eſq; and *Edward Richworth*, Regiſters and Actuaries of the *Arches* Court of *Canterbury*.

Sam. Hill, Eſq; Regiſter of the High Court of *Admiralty*, and Court of *Delegates*, and High Court of *Appeals* for Prizes.

Edward Ruſhworth, Deputy Regiſter of the *Delegates*.

George Bellas, Eſq; Deputy Regiſter of the High Court of *Admiralty*, and High Court of *Appeals* for Prizes.

William Brough, Eſq; Marſhal of the High Court of *Admiralty*.

Thomas Stone, his Deputy.

Wm. Folkes, Eſq; Apparitor General of the Province of *Canterbury*.

Tho. Bennet, Eſq; Principal Regiſter of the *Prerogative* Court of *Canterbury*.

Wm. Legard, *Peter Eloy*, and *Hen. Stephens*, his Deputies.

Clerks in the ſaid Office.

Godfrey Lee Farrant, *Henry Collins*.
John Cæſar, *Charles St. Eloy*.
Geo. Marſhal, Apparitor.

H. Collins, Deputy Regiſter of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, *London*.

W. Banes, Apparitor to the Dean and Chapter.

Julius Cæſar, Deputy Regiſter of the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* for *Surry*, and Deputy Regiſter of the Archdeaconry of *Surry*.

Walter Alliſon, Apparitor.

Roger Altham, Eſq; Seal-keeper of the High Court of *Admiralty* of *England*, Regiſter of the Archdeaconry of *Middleſex*, Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, and Deputy Regiſter of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.

Tho. Potter, and *Geo. Gibſon*, Eſqrs, Regiſters of the Vicar-General.

Edward Ruſhworth, their Deputy.

W. Skelton, Regiſter of the Conſiſtory Court of the Lord Biſhop of *London*.

Geo. Gibſon, Eſq; Regiſter of the Commiſſary Court of *London*.

W. Skelton, his Deputy.

J. Herring, Apparitor to the Biſhop of *London*.

Geo. Gibſon, Eſq; Regiſter of the Archdeaconry of *London*.

Mark Holman, jun. his Deputy.

Officers of the Court of Chivalry.

Sir *Edward Iſham*, Bart. Aſſeſſor to the Deputy Earl-Marſhal.

Mark Holman, ſen. Regiſter of the Court.

Proctors of the Court of Chivalry.

Wm. White, *John Philips*, *Wm. Skelton*, *Philip Creſpigny*.

Fourthly, in *Little Carter-lane* is a very handſome Meeting-houſe for Proteſtants diſſenting, by Name of *Preſbyterians*, from the Church of *England*. *Meeting-houſe.*

Fifthly, This Ward in antient Times boaſted of ſeveral noble Palaces and Caſtles. (1.) Near the South-Weſt End of *Thames-ſtreet* was a very large Houſe called *Beaumont's-Inn*, belonging to the noble Family of that Name in 4 *Edw.* III. It afterwards fell into the Hands of the Crown; and King *Edw.* IV. *Ann.* 5 *Reg.* gave it to *William Haſtings*, Lord Chamberlain, Maſter of his Mints; from whom it deſcended to the Earls of *Huntingdon*; and by that Family's Reſidence it obtained the Name of *Huntingdon-houſe* in the Reign of *Hen.* VIII. (2) Near to St. *Paul's Wharf* was another great Houſe, called *Scroop's-Inn*, belonging to the noble Family of that Name 31 *Hen.* VI. (3) Then was another great Meſſuage ſometime belonging to the Abbey of *Fiſcampe* beyond the Sea. And by Reaſon of the Wars, it coming to the Hands of King *Edward* III. the ſame was given to Sir *Simon Burley*, Knight of the Garter, and therefore called *Burley-houſe* in *Thames-ſtreet*, between *Baynard's caſtle* and *Paul's-Wharf*. (4) *Baynard's-caſtle*, whereof this whole *Antiquities.* *Burley-houſe.*

Ward

Baynard's-Caſtle.

Ward taketh Name. This Caſtle banketh on the River *Thames*, and was called *Baynard's-Caſtle*, from *Baynard*, a Nobleman, that came in with *William the Conqueror*.

William Fitz-Stephen ſaith, in the Weſt Part of this City were two moſt ſtrong Caſtles; and *Gervaſius Tilbury*, in the Reign of *Henry* II. ſaith, two Caſtles were built, with Walls and Ramparts, whereof one was in Right of Poſſeſſion *Baynard*'s, the other the Barons of *Mountfitchet*. The firſt of theſe Caſtles, banking on the River *Thames*, was called *Baynard's-Caſtle*, from *Baynard*, a Nobleman, who came in with *William the Conqueror*, and then built it. He died in the Reign of *William Rufus*; after whoſe Deceaſe *Geffrey Baynard* ſucceeded; and then *William Baynard*, in the Year 1111, who, by Forfeiture for Felony, loſt his Barony of *Little Dunmow*, and King *Henry* gave it wholly to *Robert Fitz-Richard*, the Son of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, and to his Heirs, together with the Honour of *Baynard's-Caſtle*. This *Robert* married *Maude de Sent-Licio*, Lady of *Bradham*, and, dying in the Year 1134, was buried at St. *Neot*'s, by *Richard* Earl of *Clare*. *Walter*, his Son, ſucceeded him, and married *Matilda de Becham*; after whoſe Deceaſe he married *Matilda*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Richard de Lucy*, on whom he begat *Robert* and others. He died in the Year 1198, and was buried at *Dunmow*; to him ſucceeded *Robert Fitz-Water*, a valiant Knight.

About the Year 1213 there aroſe a great Contention betwixt King *John* and his Barons on Account of *Matilda*, called *The Fair*, a Daughter of the aforeſaid *Robert Fitz-Water*, whom the King unlawfully loved, but could not obtain; whereupon, and for other Cauſes of the like Sort, there enſued a War throughout the Realm. The Barons being received into *London* did great Damage to the King; but, in the End, the King did not only baniſh the ſaid *Fitz-Water*, among others, out of the Realm, but alſo cauſed his Caſtle, called *Baynard's-Caſtle*, and his other Houſes, to be demoliſhed. After this a Meſſenger was ſent to *Matilda the Fair* about the King's Suit; but ſhe, not conſenting to it, was poiſoned; *Robert Fitz-Water* being then gone, with others, into *France*, and ſome went into *Scotland*.

In the Year 1214, King *John* being in *France* with a great Army, a Truce was made between the two Kings of *England* and *France* for five Years. There being a River or Arm of the Sea between the two Armies, a Knight among the *Engliſh* called out to thoſe on the other Side, to challenge any one among them to come and take a Juſt or two with him; whereupon, without any Delay, *Robert Fitz-Water*, who was on the *French* Side, ferried over, and got on Horſeback, without any one to help him, and ſhewed himſelf ready to the Face of this Challenger, whom at the firſt Courſe he ſtruck ſo violently with his great Spear, that Horſe and Man fell to the Ground; and when his Spear was broken he went back again to the King of *France*. King *John* ſeeing this, cried out, *By God's Tooth*, his uſual Oath, *he were a King indeed who had ſuch a Knight*. The Friends of *Robert*, hearing theſe Words, kneeled down, and ſaid, *O King! he is your Knight; it is* Robert Fitz-Water. Whereupon he was ſent for the next Day, and reſtored to the King's Favour; by which Means a Peace was concluded, *Fitz-Water* was reſtored to his Eſtates, and had Leave given him to repair his Caſtle of *Baynard*, and other Caſtles.

This *Robert* died in the Year 1234, and was buried at *Dunmow*, and *Walter* his Son ſucceeded him. This Barony of *Baynard* was in the Ward of King *Henry* during the Non-age of another *Robert Fitz-Water*, who, in the Year 1289, married *Ælianor*, Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Ferrers*.

On the twelfth of *March*, 1303, the ſaid *Robert Fitz-Water* did acknowledge his Service to the City for his Caſtle of *Baynard*, before Sir *John Blunt*, Mayor of *London*; and ſwore upon the Evangeliſts, That he would be true to the Liberties thereof, and maintain the ſame, to his Power, and keep the Counſel of the ſame, &c.

The Rights that belonged to *Robert Fitz-Water*, Chaſtilian and Banner-Bearer of *London*, Lord of *Wodeham*, were theſe:

Robert Fitz-Water, *Chaſtilian and Banner-Bearer of* London.

" The ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs ought to be " and are chief Banners of *London*, in Fee for the " Chaſtiliary, which he and his Anceſtors had " by *Caſtle-Baynard*, in the ſaid City. In Time " of War the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs ought " to ſerve the City in Manner as followeth; " that is,

The Banner of St. Paul.

" The ſaid *Robert* ought to come, he being the " twentieth Man of Arms on Horſeback, cover- " ed with Cloth or Armour, unto the great Weſt " Door of St. *Paul*, with his Banner diſplayed " before him of his Arms. And when he is " come to the ſaid Door, mounted and apparelled, " as before is ſaid, the Mayor, with his Alder- " men and Sheriffs, armed in their Arms, ſhall " come out of the ſaid Church of St. *Paul* unto " the ſaid Door, with a Banner in his Hand, all " on Foot; which Banner ſhall be *Gules*, the " Image of St. *Paul*, Gold; the Face, Hands, " Feet, and Sword, of Silver: And as ſoon as " the ſaid *Robert* ſhall ſee the Mayor, Aldermen, " and Sheriffs come on Foot out of the Church, " armed with ſuch a Banner, he ſhall alight from " his Horſe, and ſalute the Mayor, and ſay to " him, *Sir Mayor, I am come to do my Service which* " *I owe to the City.*

" And the Mayor and Aldermen ſhall anſwer, " *We give to you, as to our Banneret of Fee in* " *this City, the Banner of this City to bear and* " *govern, to the Honour and Profit of this City, to* " *your Power.*

" And the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs ſhall re- " ceive the Banner in his Hands, and go on Foot " out of the Gate, with the Banner in his Hands; " and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs ſhall " follow to the Door, and ſhall bring an Horſe " to the ſaid *Robert*, worth twenty Pounds; " which Horſe ſhall be ſaddled with a Saddle of " the Arms of the ſaid *Robert*, and ſhall be co- " vered with Sindals of the ſaid Arms.

" Alſo they ſhall preſent to him twenty Pounds " Sterling, and deliver it to the Chamberlain of " the ſaid *Robert*, for his Expences that Day.

" Then the ſaid *Robert* ſhall mount upon the

" Horſe which the Mayor preſented to him, " with the Banner in his Hand; and, as ſoon as " he is up, he ſhall ſay to the Mayor, that he " muſt cauſe a Marſhal to be choſen for the " Hoſt, one of the City; which being done, the " ſaid *Robert* ſhall command the Mayor and " Burgeſſes of the City to warn the Commons " to aſſemble, and all go under the Banner of St. " *Paul*; and the ſaid *Robert* ſhall bear it himſelf " to *Aldgate*, and there the ſaid *Robert* and Mayor " ſhall deliver the ſaid Banner of St. *Paul* to " whom they think proper. And, if they are to " go out of the City, then the ſaid *Robert* ought " to chuſe two out of every Ward, the moſt " ſage Perſons, to look to the Keeping of the " City after they are gone out. And this Coun- " ſel ſhall be taken in the Priory of the *Trinity* " near *Aldgate*. And before every Town or " Caſtle which the Hoſt of *London* ſhall beſiege, " if the Siege continue a whole Year, the ſaid " *Robert* ſhall have for every Siege, of the Com- " monalty of *London*, one hundred Shillings, and " no more."

Theſe were the Rights that *Robert Fitz-Water* had in Time of War: The Rights belonging to him and his Heirs in the City of *London*, in Time of Peace, were as follow:

" That is to ſay, the ſaid *Robert Fitz-Water* " had a Soke or Ward in the City, where was a " Wall of the Canonry of St. *Paul*, which led " down by a Brewhouſe of St. *Paul* to the " *Thames*, and ſo to the Side of the Mill which " was in the Water coming down from *Fleet-* " *Bridge*, and went by *London-Wall* betwixt the " Friars Preachers and *Ludgate*, and ſo returned " by the Houſe of the ſaid Friars to the ſaid " Wall of the Canonry of St. *Paul*; that is, " all the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, which was in " the Gift of his Anceſtors by the ſaid Se- " niority; and ſo the ſaid *Robert* had appen- " dant unto the ſaid Soke all the Things under- " written:

" That he ought to have a Sokeman, and to " place what Sokeman he will, ſo he be of the " Sokemanry, or the ſame Ward: And if any of " the Sokemanry be impleaded in the *Guildhall* " of any Thing that toucheth not the Body of " the Mayor that for the Time is, or that touch- " eth the Body of no Sheriff, it is not lawful for " the Sokeman of the Sokemanry of the ſaid " *Robert Fitz-Water* to demand a Court of the " ſaid *Robert*; and the Mayor and his Citizens " of *London* ought to grant him to have a Court; " and in his Court he ought to bring his Judg- " ments, as it is aſſented and agreed upon in the " *Guildhall*, that ſhall be given him.

" If any therefore be taken in his Sokemanry, " he ought to have his Stocks and Impriſonment " in his Soken; and he ſhall be brought from " thence to the *Guildhall* before the Mayor, and " there they ſhall provide him his Judgment that " ought to be given of him; but his Judgment " ſhall not be publiſhed till he come into the " Court of the ſaid *Robert*, and in his Liberty.

" And the Judgment ſhall be ſuch, that if he " have deſerved Death by Treaſon, he to be tied " to a Poſt in the *Thames* at a good Wharf, where " Boats are faſtened, two Ebbings and two Flow- " ings of the Water.

" And if he be condemned for a common " Thief, he ought to be led to the Elms, and " there ſuffer his Judgment as other Thieves. " And ſo the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs hath Ho- " nour, that he holdeth a great Franchiſe within " the City, that the Mayor of the City and Ci- " tizens are bound to do him of Right; that is " to ſay, that when the Mayor will hold a great " Council, he ought to call the ſaid *Robert* and " his Heirs to be with him in Council of the " City; and the ſaid *Robert* ought to be ſworn " to be of Council with the City againſt all Peo- " ple, ſaving the King and his Heirs. And " when the ſaid *Robert* cometh to the *Huſtings* of " the *Guildhall* of the City, the Mayor, or his " Lieutenant, ought to riſe againſt him, and ſet " him down near unto him; and, ſo long as he " is in the *Guildhall*, all the Judgments ought to " be given by his Mouth, according to the Re- " cord of the Recorders of the ſaid *Guildhall*: " And ſo many Waifes as come ſo long as he is " there, he ought to give them to the Bailiffs of " the Town, or to whom he will, by the Council " of the Mayor of the City."

This *Robert* died in the Year 1305, leaving Iſſue *Walter Fitz-Robert*, who had Iſſue *Robert Fitz-Water*; to whom the Citizens of *London*, in the Year 1320, acknowledged the Right which they owed to him and his Heirs for the *Caſtle-Baynard*. He died in the Year 1325, and was ſucceeded by *Robert Fitz-Robert Fitz-Water*, &c. But how the Honour of *Baynard's-Caſtle*, with the Appurtenances, fell from the Poſſeſſion of the *Fitz-Waters*, Mr. *Stow* can give no Account.

Baynard's Caſtle *burnt, and rebuilt by* Humphrey *Duke of* Glouceſter.

In the Year 1428, the ſeventh of *Henry* VI. a great Fire happening at *Baynard's-Caſtle*, it was new built by *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*; and, after his Attainder and Death, in the Year 1446, it came into the Hands of *Henry* VI. and from him to *Richard* Duke of *York*, who, in the Year 1457, lodged there in his own Houſe.

On the twenty-eighth of *February*, in the Year 1460, the Earls of *March* and of *Warwick*, with a great Number of Men, tho' but few of Note, entered the City of *London*, where they were joyfully received by the Citizens; and, upon the third of *March*, the Earl of *Warwick* muſtered his Men in St. *John's-Field*, in the Midſt of Throngs of People, whom ordering to be caſt into a Ring about him, he read aloud the Agreement between the King and the late Duke of *York*, with the Act of Parliament by which it was confirmed. That done, he told the People *Henry* had notoriouſly violated this Agreement, and ſo forfeited, according to the Act of Parliament, his Right to the Crown: Then raiſing his Voice, he aſked the People that ſtood round him, *Whether they would have* Henry *of* Lancaſter *for King?* The whole Multitude crying out, *No, No*; he aſked, *Whether, according to that Settlement, they would have* Edward, *Son of the late Duke of* York, *to reign over them?* To which all the People anſwered with Acclamations, expreſſing their Conſent. Upon this, certain Captains were appointed to carry the Relation of what had been done to the ſaid *Edward* Earl of *March*, then lodged at his Caſtle of *Baynard*; where a great Council

Rapin. P. 587.

Council was called of all the Biſhops, Lords, Gentlemen, and Magiſtrates, in and about *London*. See Page 200.

Rich. III. *took upon him the Title of King in* Baynard's-Caſtle.

Edward IV. being dead, leaving his eldeſt Son *Edward*, and his ſecond Son *Richard*, both Infants, *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, then Protector, began to plot for the Crown; and, as it were, by the Election of the Commons in the *Guildhall* of *London*, took upon him the Title of King in this *Baynard's-Caſtle*.

Henry VII. about the Year 1487, the thirty-firſt of his Reign, repaired, or rather new built, this Houſe; not imbattelled, or ſo ſtrongly fortified, like a Caſtle; but far more beautiful and commodious, fit for the Entertainment of any Prince. In the ſeventh Year of his Reign he and his Queen were lodged there, and came from thence to St. *Paul*'s Church, where they made their Offering, dined in the Biſhop's Palace, and ſo returned.

In the eighteenth Year of his Reign he was lodged there; and the Ambaſſadors from the King of the *Romans* were brought thither to an Audience, and from thence the King went to St. *Paul*'s, and was there ſworn to the King of the *Romans*, as the ſaid King had ſworn to him.

In the twentieth Year of his Reign, he, with the Knights of the Garter, in all their Habits of the Order, rode from the Tower of *London*, through the City, to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, and there heard Even-Song; and from thence rode to *Baynard's-Caſtle*, where the King lodged; and the next Day, in the ſame Habits, they rode again to St. *Paul*'s in Proceſſion, heard Divine Service, offered, and returned. The ſame Year the King of *Caſtile* was lodged there.

This Caſtle came afterwards to the Earls of *Pembroke*.

On the nineteenth of *July*, in the Year 1553, the Council, being partly moved by the Right of the Lady *Mary*, and conſidering that moſt of the Realm were inclined to her Side, changed their Opinion with Reſpect to the Lady *Jane Gray*, newly proclaimed Queen; and, aſſembling themſelves at *Baynard's-Caſtle*, conſulted with the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Earl of *Shrewſbury*, and Sir *John Maſon*, Clerk of the Council; and, ſending for the Lord-Mayor, rode to the Croſs in *Cheapſide*, where Garter King at Arms, with Trumpets ſounding, proclaimed the Lady *Mary*, Daughter to King *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Catharine*, Queen of *England*, &c.

This *Baynard's-Caſtle*, as alſo that of *Mountfitchet*, near adjoining, have been long ſince pulled down, and converted into Timber-Yards, Wood-Wharfs, and private Buildings.

There was antiently a publick Layſtall near this Caſtle, the Stink of which could not but be an Annoyance to it; which, in the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. was removed, the Earl of *Pembroke* then living there: And at a Common Council, the ſeventh of *Auguſt*, in the third and fourth of *Philip* and *Mary*, it was agreed, at the Requeſt of the Earl of *Pembroke*, that the City's Layſtall adjoining to his Lordſhip's Houſe, and being noiſome to the ſame, ſhould be removed; upon Condition that he ſhould give the City, toward the making of a new Layſtall in another Place, two thouſand Feet of hard Stone, to make the Vault and Wharf thereof, or elſe forty Marks in ready Money, to buy the ſame Stone withal.

(5.) There was alſo another Tower by *Baynard's-Caſtle*, built by King *Edward* II. *Edward* III. in the ſecond of his Reign, gave it to *William* Duke of *Hamelake*, in the County of *York*, and his Heirs, for one Roſe yearly to be paid for all Services. The ſame Place was afterwards called *Legates-Inn*, in the ſeventh of *Edward* IV. where now divers Wood-Wharfs are.

(6.) Where *Puddle-wharf* now ſtands was a Water-Gate into the *Thames*, where Horſes uſed to be watered; and therefore, being defiled with their Trampling, and made Puddle-like, as alſo from one *Puddle* dwelling there, it was called *Puddle-wharf*.

(7.) In *Caſtle-lane* was one great Meſſuage, of old Time, belonging to the Priory of *Okeborn* in *Wiltſhire*, and was the Prior's Lodging when he repaired to *London*. This Priory, being of the *French* Order, was ſuppreſſed by *Henry* V. and, with other Lands and Tenements pertaining to the ſaid Priory, was by *Henry* VI. given to his College in *Cambridge*, called now *King's College*.

(8.) In the Pariſh of St. *Bennet*, in *Thames-ſtreet*, ſtood *Le Neve Inn*, belonging formerly to *John de Montague*, Earl of *Saliſbury*; and after to *John de Beauchamp*, Knt. granted to Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, Knt. of *Erpingham* in *Norfolk*, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, Knight of the Garter.

9. The next Place was the *King's great Wardrobe*. Sir *John Beauchamp*, Knight of the Garter, Conſtable of *Dover*, Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, Son to *Guido de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, built this Houſe, and was lodged there, the Houſe then bearing the Name of the *King's Wardrobe*, in the fifth of *Edward* III. The ſaid Sir *John Beauchamp* deceaſed in the Year 1359, and was buried on the South Side of the Middle Iſle of St. *Paul*'s Church. His Executors ſold the Houſe to King *Edward* III. to whom the Parſon of St. *Andrew*'s complaining, that the ſaid *Beauchamp* had pulled down divers Houſes in their Places to build the ſame Houſe, whereby he was hindered of his accuſtomed Tithes paid by the Tenants of old Time, granted him forty Shillings by the Year out of that Houſe for ever. King *Richard* III. was lodged there in the ſecond of his Reign.

In this Houſe was lodged Sir *John Forteſcue*, Knt. Maſter of the Wardrobe, Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, and one of the Privy-Council to Queen *Elizabeth*. The ſecret Letters and Writings touching the Eſtate of the Realm were wont to be inrolled in the King's Wardrobe, and not in the *Chancery*, as appears by the Records, *Clauſ.* 18. *E.* 4. 1 *Memb.* 13. *Clauſ.* 33. *E.* 1. *Memb.* 3. *Et liberat.* 1. *E.* 2. *Memb.* 4. &c.

Woodmongers-Hall.

(10.) On the Eaſt Side of *Paul's-Wharf-Hill*, near the Bottom, was antiently, before the Fire of *London*, *Woodmongers-Hall*, which has never been rebuilt.

(11.) Upon

Diana's Chamber.

(11.) Upon *Paul's-Wharf-Hill*, within a great Gate, and belonging to that Gate next to the *Doctors-Commons*, were many fair Tenements, which, in their Leaſes made from the Dean and Chapter, went by the Name of *Camera* DIANÆ, i. e. *Diana's Chamber*, ſo denominated from a ſpacious Building, that in the Time of *Henry* II. ſtood where they were. In this *Camera*, or arched and vaulted Structure, full of intricate Ways and Windings, this *Henry* II. (as ſome Time he did at *Woodſtock*) kept, or was ſuppoſed to have kept, that Jewel of his Heart, fair *Roſamund*; ſhe whom there he called *Roſamundi*, and here by the Name of *Diana*; and from hence had this Houſe that Title.

For a long Time there remained ſome evident Teſtifications of tedious Turnings and Windings, as alſo of a Paſſage under Ground from this Houſe to *Caſtle-Baynard*; which was, no doubt, the King's Way from thence to his *Camera Dianæ*, or the Chamber of his brighteſt *Diana*.

(12.) In *Sermon-lane*, corruptly called *Sheremoniers-lane*, ſo called in the fourth of *Edward* I. was a Place called the *Black-loft*, of melting Silver, with four Shops adjoining. It may therefore be well ſuppoſed that Lane to take Name of *Sheremoniers*, ſuch as cut and rounded the Plates to be coined or ſtamped into Sterling Pence; for the Place of Coining was the *Old-Exchange*, near unto the ſaid *Sheremoniers-lane*. In the thirteenth of *Richard* II. *William de la Pole*, whoſe Father or Anceſtor was the King's Merchant, had an Houſe there.

(13.) In *Knightriders-ſtreet* was the College of Phyſicians, wherein was founded, in the Year 1582, a publick Lecture in Surgery, to be read twice every Week, *&c.*

(14.) In the South Church-yard of St. *Paul's* was the South Side and Weſt End of the ſaid Church, at which End were three ſtately Gates or Entries curiouſly wrought of Stone: In the Midſt of the middle Gate was placed a maſſive Pillar of Braſs, in which the Leaves of the ſaid great Gate cloſed, and were faſtened with Locks, Bolts, and Bars of Irons; notwithſtanding all which, on the twenty-fourth of *December*, in the Year 1565, by a Tempeſt of Wind, theſe Gates were blown open, and the Bars, Bolts, and Locks broken aſunder, or greatly bent.

At each Corner of this Weſt End was a ſtrong Tower of Stone, made for Bell-Towers; one of them, *viz.* that next the Biſhop's Palace was uſed by the Palace in *Stow*'s Time; and the other, towards the South, was called the *Lollard's-Tower*, and uſed as the Biſhop's Priſon, for ſuch as were detected for Opinions in Religion contrary to the Faith of the Church.

The Lollard's-Tower,

It was in this *Lollard's-Tower* that *Richard Hunne*, a Citizen of *London*, *Anno Dom.* 1515, a Man of a fair Character, and well beloved, was made Priſoner, on Pretence of having *Wickliffe*'s Bible; but, indeed, the Occaſion of his Ruin was a Diſpute he had with a Clerk about a Mortuary, which was made the Cauſe of the whole Clergy. He ſubmitted to the Biſhop's Correction, upon which he ought to have been enjoined Penance, and ſet at Liberty; but he was found hanging in his Chamber, and his Neck broken; which Murder the Biſhop's Sumner owned that he, and the Chancellor, Dr. *Horſey*, and the Bell-ringer, had committed: And when the Coroner's Inqueſt proceeded to Trial, the Biſhop began a new Proceſs againſt the dead Body for Hereſy, which, not contented to have murdered, they afterwards burnt in *Smithfield*. See more of this Tower in *Foxe's Martyrology*.

The laſt Priſoner, whom *Stow* ſays he remembered to be committed there, was, in the Year 1573, one *Peter Burchet*, a Gentleman of the *Middle Temple*, for having deſperately wounded and deſigning to murder *John Hawkins*, Eſq; in the high Street near the *Strand*; who being taken and examined, was found to hold certain erroneous Opinions, and therefore committed thither, and convicted: But in the End, by Permiſſion, he promiſed to abjure his Hereſies, and was, by Commandment of the Council, removed from thence to the Tower of *London*.

(15.) On the North-Weſt Side of St. *Paul's* Church-yard was the Biſhop of *London*'s Palace, very large, wherein divers Kings were lodged, and great Houſhold was kept.

In the Year 1546 the Admiral of *France*, the *French* Ambaſſador, lodged here; and, before that, here *Edward* V. took up his Lodging when he was brought to *London* to take Poſſeſſion of the Crown; and, under King *Edward* VI. the *Scotch* Queen was here entertained.

The Dean's Lodging on the other Side, directly againſt the Palace, was a fair old Houſe; and alſo divers large Houſes were on the ſame Side built, which, of old Time, were the Lodgings of Prebendaries and Reſidentaries, who kept great Houſholds, and liberal Hoſpitality, but now decayed, and otherwiſe converted.

CHAP. XVI.

Of CHEAP WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name, Bounds and Extent. Modern State. The Alderman and Common-Council-Men. Remarkable Things. Pariſhes and Churches. The Guildhall. Guildhall-Chapel. Mercers-Hall *and* Chapel. Grocers-Hall. Poultry-Compter. Cornet's *Tower. Standard, Croſs and Conduit in* Cheapſide.

Its Name.

THIS Ward takes its Name from the *Saxon* Word *Chepe*, a Market, kept in this Diviſion of the City in thoſe Days; and though Poſterity has altered the Way of ſpelling from *Chepe* to *Cheap*, we ſtill retain the true Signification of the Word in the Word *cheapen* or to *cheap*, when we aſk the Price of Goods or Wares at Market. This Market was peculiarly known by the Name of *Weſt-Cheap* from its Situation, to diſtinguiſh it from the Market between *Candlewicke-ſtreet* and *Tower-ſtreet*, which from its Situation alſo was called *Eaſt-Cheap*.

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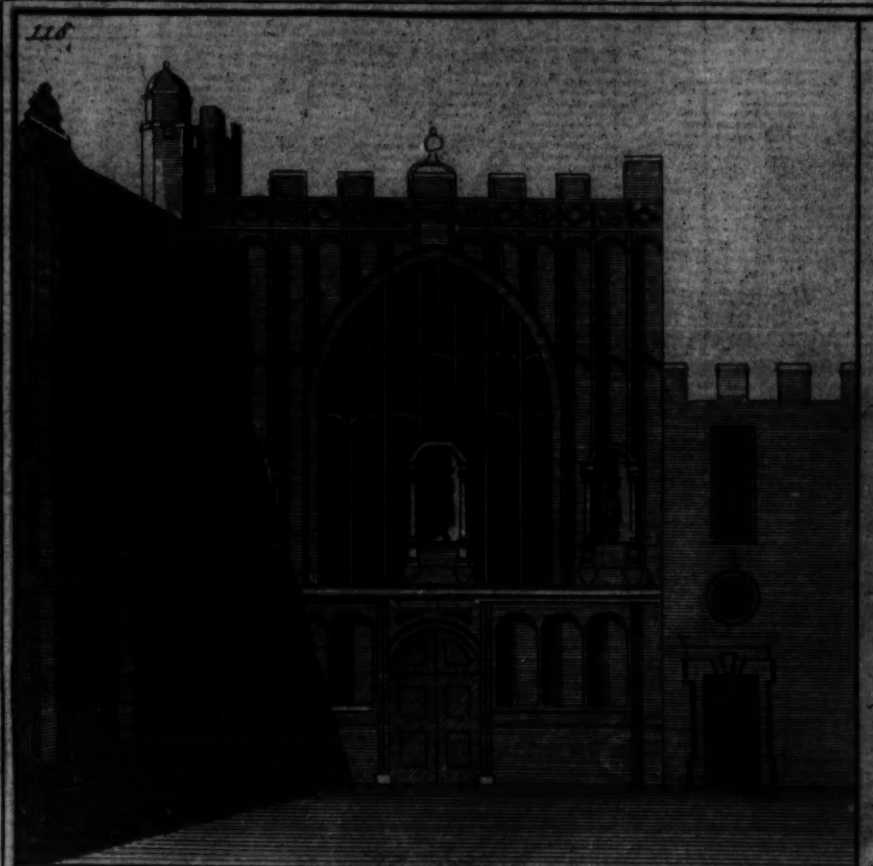
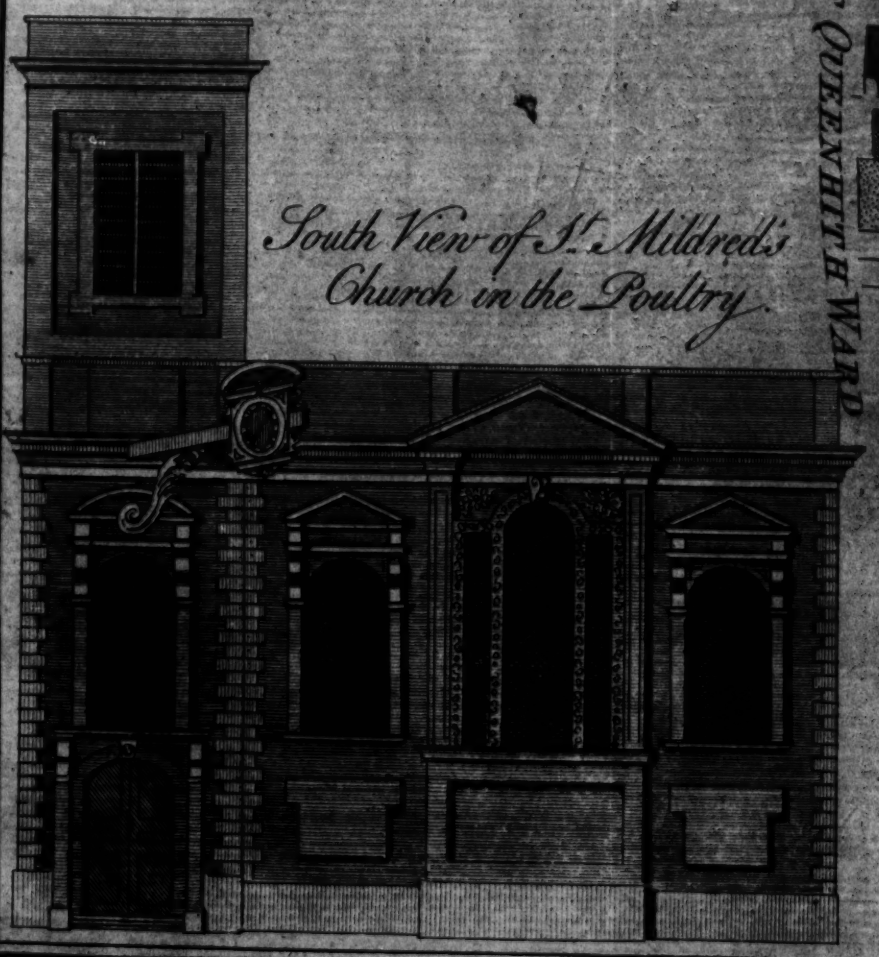


Guild Hall Chapel adjoining to Guild Hall

CHEAP WARD
with
its Division into
PARISHES
according
to a New SURVEY.



South View of St. Mildred's Church in the Poultry.

This Plan is most humbly inscribed to Samuel Flud

The South View of Grocer's Hall.

PART OF COLE-MAN STREET WARD

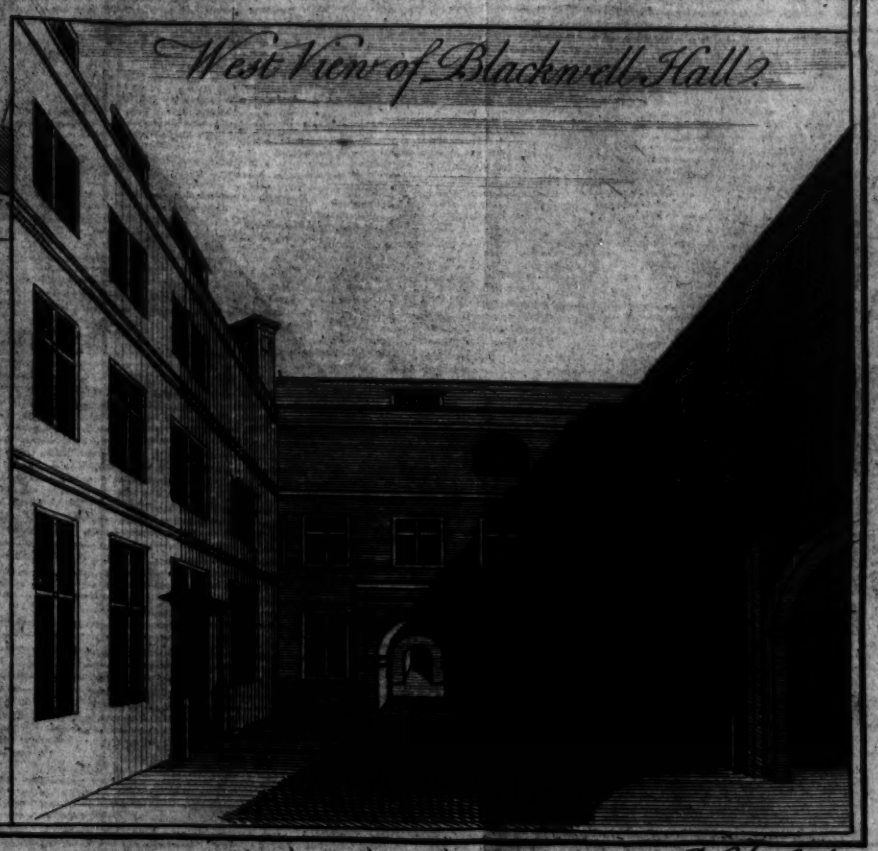
PART OF BROAD STREET WARD

PART OF WALBROOK WARD

SIDE POULTREY

CORDWAINERS WARD

West View of Blackwell Hall.



Grocers Hall Garden

Grocers Hall

Mercers Chapel

Old Jury

Poultrey

Grocers Alley

Poultrey Compter

Stocks Market

Buildings

St Mildreds Poultrey Ch.

Buckler's Bury

St Pancras Soper Lane

St Bennet Sherehog

Pancras Lane

Buckler's Bury

Walbrook

Stocks Market

Buildings

Grocers Alley

Old Jury

Mercers Chapel

Hall

Part of Bedford Hall Street

Samuel Hudyer Esq.r

Alderman of Cheap Ward, and one of the Sheriffs of London, in 1755.

B. Cole Sculp.

Bounds.

Extent.

Modern State.

Cheap-side.

Honey-lane *Mar-ket.*

Bounds. On the East this Ward is bounded by *Broad-ſtreet* Ward and *Wallbrook* Ward; on the South by *Cordwainers* Ward; on the Weſt by *Queenhithe* Ward and *Cripplegate* Ward; and on the North by *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward, *Baſſiſhaw* Ward, and *Cripplegate* Ward.

Extent. This Ward extends from the Entrance into *Scalding-alley* in the North-Eaſt, to the middle Way between the paved Paſſage into *Honey-lane* Market and *Milk-ſtreet*, or about 54 Feet from the Eaſt Corner of *Milk-ſtreet*, on the North-Weſt; and from a few Yards Eaſt of *Barge-yard* at the lower End of *Bucklerſbury*, and the Weſt Corner of the Manſion-Houſe, on the South-Eaſt, to 33 Feet Weſt of *Bow-lane* on the South-Weſt; including on the South Side of *Weſt-Cheap*, commonly called *Cheapſide*, and the *Poultry*, *Pancras-lane* on both Sides for 60 Feet, and then its North Side only to *Queen-ſtreet*; as much of *Queen-ſtreet*, as to about 50 Feet South-Eaſt of *Pancras-lane*, but no further than *George-yard*, which paſſeth into *Bow-lane* on the South-Weſt. From whence with a ſlant Cut it turns to within 60 Feet of the North-Eaſt End of *Bow-lane*; and croſſing over ſtill upon the Slant, ends near the Church in *Cheapſide*, as noted above: And on the North Side it takes in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mildred* in the *Poultry*, *Grocers-alley*, Hall and Gardens, about 136 Feet of the *Old Jewry* at the South End, *Mercers-chapel*, *Ironmonger-lane*, *King-ſtreet*, *Guildhall*, St. *Laurence-lane* and Church, three Fourths of *Honey-lane* Market, *Cateaton-ſtreet* from St. *Laurence's-alley* to within 25 Feet of *Baſinghall-ſtreet* on the North Side, and from about 96 Feet Weſt of St. *Laurence*'s Church to about 40 Feet beyond *Ironmonger-lane* Eaſtward, and all Courts and Alleys within theſe Limits.

Modern State.

Cheapſide is a very ſtately ſpacious Street, adorned with lofty Buildings, well inhabited by Goldſmiths, Linen-Drapers, Haberdaſhers, and other great Dealers. The Street (which is throughout of an equal Breadth) begins Weſtward at *Pater-noſter-row*, by which the Conduit ſtood, and in a ſtrait Line runs to the *Poultry*; and from thence to the *Royal-Exchange* in *Cornhill*. But the whole Street lying in ſeveral Wards, the Courts and Alleys are taken Notice of as they lie in their reſpective Wards. And as this Street is yet eſteemed the principal High Street in the City, ſo it was formerly graced with a great Conduit, a Standard, and a ſtately Croſs; which laſt was pulled down in the Civil Wars. In the laſt Part, almoſt over-againſt *Mercers-Chapel*, ſtood a great Conduit; but this Conduit ſtanding almoſt in the Middle of the Street, being incommodious for Coaches and Carts, was thought fit by the Magiſtracy, after the great Fire, to be taken down, and not rebuilt.

Near adjoining to this Street, on the North Side, facing *Bow* Church, is *Honey-lane* Market; *Honey-lane* and other Buildings being, ſince the Fire of *London*, converted into this Market; among which Buildings was the Pariſh-Church of *Alhallows Honey-lane*.

Honey-lane Market.

This Market is well ſerved every Week, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*, with Proviſions. The Place taken up by this Market is ſpacious, being in Length, from Eaſt to Weſt, 193 Feet; and from North to South, 97 Feet.

In the Middle is a large and ſquare Market-houſe, ſtanding on Pillars, with Rooms over it, and a Bell-Tower in the Midſt. There are in the Market 135 ſtanding Stalls for Butchers, with Racks, Blocks, and other Neceſſaries; all covered over, to ſhelter them from the Injury of the Weather; and alſo ſeveral Stalls for Fruiterers. The Weſt End of the Market lieth open to *Milk-ſtreet*. There are two other Paſſages unto it, that is, one out of St. *Laurence-lane* and *King-ſtreet*, beſides that which comes out of *Cheapſide*; which Paſſages are inhabited by Grocers, Fiſhmongers, Poulterers, Victuallers and Cheeſemongers. On the North-Weſt Corner of this Market is *Robin-Hood-alley*, being a Paſſage into *Milk-ſtreet*. *Trump-alley* lieth againſt *Bow* Church, which, turning Eaſtward, falleth into St. *Laurence-lane*: This Alley is indifferent in the middle Part, but the Entrances are but narrow.

Old Jewry.

The *Old Jewry* hath but a little Part in this Ward; the reſt is in *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward.

On the South End and Weſt Side of this Street ſtood the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Colechurch*. In this Part of the *Old Jewry* is *Dove-court*, being but ordinary, and is a Paſſage into *Grocers-alley*.

Then on the South Side of *Cheapſide*, and over-againſt *Mercers* Chapel, is *Bird-in-hand-alley*, which is but indifferent. *Feathers-court*, which is alſo but ordinary. *Golden-leg-court*, or *Leg-court*, over-againſt St. *Laurence-lane*, but narrow, and none of the beſt. *Crown-court*, alſo oppoſite to St. *Laurence-lane*; a very handſome open Place, with good Houſes, neatly kept, and well inhabited.

Bucklerſbury, turning to the South-Eaſt out of *Cheapſide*, runs on the Back-ſide of the *Poultry* unto *Wallbrook*; and is a Street very well built, and inhabited by Merchants and wholeſale Dealers in *Norwich* Stuffs.

Barge-yard, a handſome open Place, well inhabited by Merchants, *&c.*

Pancras-lane.

Towards the Weſt End of this Street, and on the South Side, is *Pancras-lane*, which falleth into *Queen-ſtreet*. The North Side of which Lane is in this Ward, and the South in *Cordwainers* Ward. On this North Side of the Lane were two Pariſh-Churches, *viz.* St. *Pancras Soper-lane*, and St. *Bennet Sherehog*. That of St. *Pancras* was conſumed in the Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt; but the Pariſh was united to St. *Mary Le Bow*: And the Place where the Church ſtood, is incloſed for a Burial-Place for the Pariſhioners. And over Part of it, upon Columns, ſtands a Ciſtern to receive Water, which formerly came to the great Conduit at the Eaſt End of *Cheapſide*.

The Pariſh-Church of St. *Bennet Sherehog* was ſeated alſo on the North Side of *Pancras-lane*, and formerly called St. *Sithe*'s Church. The Prior of St. *Mary Overy* was Patron of this Church: It was burnt down in the great Fire, and not rebuilt. But the ſmall Pariſh is united unto St. *Stephen Wallbrook*; and the Place where the Church ſtood is ſevered with a Brick Wall, for a Burying-place for the Inhabitants.

Queen-ſtreet.

New Queen-ſtreet, ſo called, as being a new Street ſince the Fire of *London*, built in the Place of *Soper-lane*, but much broader. Which ſaid Street fronts *New King-ſtreet*; which was alſo made ſo ſpacious for the Grace of *Guildhall*, that fronteth both.

Poultry.

The *Poultry*, a very great Thoroughfare for Coaches, Carts, and Foot-Paſſengers, being ſeated in the Heart of the City, and leading to and from the *Royal-Exchange*; and from thence to *Fleetſtreet*, the *Strand*, *Weſtminſter*, and the Weſtern Parts: And therefore well inhabited by great Tradeſmen. It begins on the Weſt, by the *Old Jewry*, where *Cheapſide* ends, and reaches to the Manſion-Houſe by *Cornhill*. On the North Side is *Scalding-alley*; a large Place, containing two or three Alleys, and a ſquare Court with good Buildings, and well inhabited; but the greateſt Part is in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, where it is mentioned.

Grocers-alley.

Grocers-alley. This Alley is ordinary, and generally inhabited by Alehouſe-keepers, called *Spunging-houſes*; for that the Serjeants belonging to the *Poultry-Compter* bring their Priſoners to theſe Houſes, and there lock them up, until ſuch Time as they do make an Agreement with their Creditors, and not be run into the Priſon; which ſometimes is a great Conveniency. It was antiently called *Coney-Hope-alley*; being the Market for Rabbits.

On the Weſt Side of this Alley is a Paſſage into the *Old Jewry* through *Dove-court*; and at the upper End of this Alley is *Grocers-hall*.

Old Jewry.

More to the Weſt is *Old Jewry*, and then *Ironmonger-lane*. This Lane cometh out of *Cateaton-ſtreet*, and falleth into *Cheapſide*. Both theſe Lanes are well built, and inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers. On the Eaſt Side of *Ironmonger-lane* is *Church-alley*, which hath an open Free-ſtone Paſſage on the South Side of St. *Olave*'s Church-yard into the *Old Jewry*; and on the Weſt Side of this Lane is a Paſſage into *New King-ſtreet*. In this Lane was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin's Ironmonger-lane*, which being burnt down in the Fire of *London* is not rebuilt, but the Pariſh is united to St. *Olave's Jewry*.

Ironmonger lane.

King-ſtreet.

More Weſt is *New King-ſtreet*, built ſince the Fire of *London*; a very ſpacious Street, garniſhed with very good Buildings, which are well inhabited by *Norwich* Factors, and Wholeſale Dealers in Whale-bone, and other Commodities.

It comes out of *Cheapſide*, and falls into *Cateaton-ſtreet*, right againſt *Guildhall*. On the Weſt Side of this Street is an open Paſſage, or rather a ſhort Street, which goes into St. *Laurence-lane*, without a Name.

Laurence-lane.

Still Weſt, the next Lane is St. *Laurence-lane*, ſo called from St. *Laurence*'s Church, ſeated at the lower End fronting the Lane, and ſtanding in *Cateaton-ſtreet*. This Lane is well built, and inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers. On the Weſt Side is an open Paſſage, which leadeth to *Honey-lane* Market. On the ſame Side is the old Inn called *Bloſſom's-Inn*: It hath the Sign of St. *Laurence* upon a *Grid-iron* in a Border of Flowers and Bloſſoms. This Inn is very large, and much reſorted to by Carriers, *&c.* and has a Back-gate into *Honey-lane* Market.

Caſtle-court.

More Weſtward, and on the ſame Side, is *Caſtle-court*, which is indifferent broad, with good Houſes. It has a Paſſage into *Montford's-court*, which leads into *Milk-ſtreet*.

Cateaton-ſtreet.

Cateaton-ſtreet comes from the Corner of *Milk-ſtreet*, and goes to *Baſſiſhaw-ſtreet*. It is a Street of good Trade, and well inhabited. On the North Side, ſomewhat Eaſt from St. *Laurence-lane*, is *Blackwell-hall-court*, ſo called as adjoining to *Blackwell-hall*, into which it hath an Entrance.

Watch.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Conſtable and a Beadle, with twenty-five Watchmen.

Jury.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *February*.

Government.

This Ward hath an Alderman, who is at preſent *Samuel Fludyer*, Eſq; and twelve Common-Council-Men, who are, *J. Skinner*, Eſq; Deputy, Mr. *Samuel Sedgwick*, Mr. *Robert Waite*, Mr. *Charles Worral*, Mr. *Philip Cooke*, Mr. *Thomas Wilkinſon*, Mr. *Samuel Bridgman*, Mr. *Leonard Pead*, Mr. *Thomas Naſh*, Mr. *Robert Liddal*, Mr. *Thomas Burfoot*, and Mr. *John Smith*: Under whom are eleven Conſtables, nine Scavengers, twelve Men for the Wardmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at 72 *l.* 16 *s.* and in the *Exchequer* at 72 *l.* 11 *s.*

Remarkable Things.

The moſt remarkable Things in this Ward are,

Pariſhes and Churches.

Firſt, Seven Pariſhes, but only two Pariſh-Churches. (1.) The Pariſh and Pariſh-Church of St. *Mildred* in the *Poultry*. (2.) St. *Mary's Cole-church*. (3.) St. *Bennet's Sherehog*. (4.) St. *Pancras Soper-lane*. (5.) St. *Martin's Ironmonmonger-lane*. (6.) *Allhallows Honey-lane*. And, (7.) The Pariſh and Pariſh-Church of St. *Laurence Jewry*. Of which more particularly in our Parochial Hiſtory.

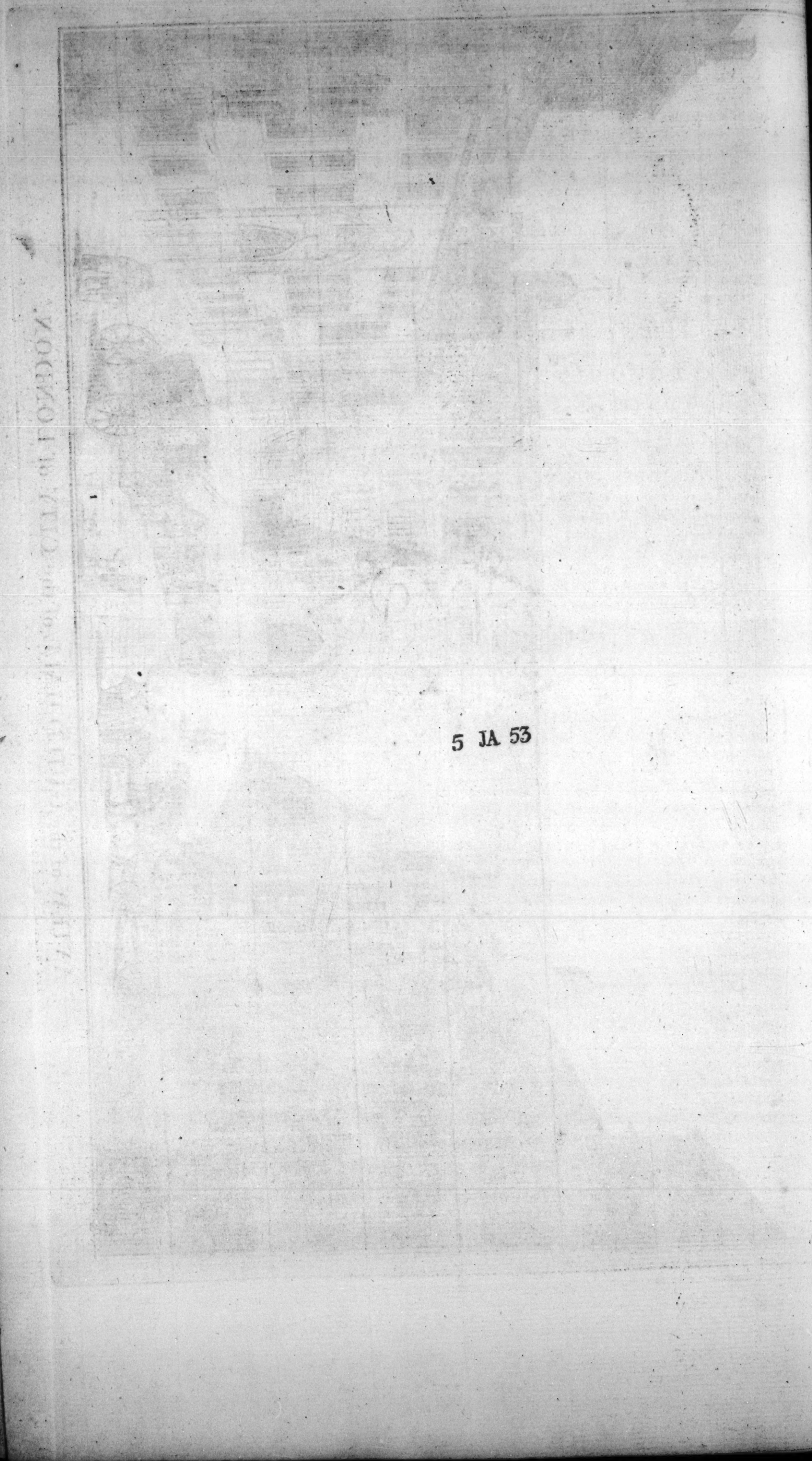
Guildhall.

Secondly, The *Guildhall* of the City of *London*, ſituate at the North Extremity of *King-ſtreet*, wherein the nine Courts of the City are kept, *viz.* 1. The Court of Common-Council. 2. The Court of the Lord-Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen. 3. The Court of Huſtings. 4. The Court of Orphans. 5. The two Courts of the Sheriffs. 6. The Court of the Wardmote. 7. The Court of Hallmote. 8. The Court of Requeſts, commonly called the *Court of Conſcience*. 9. The Chamberlain's Court for binding Apprentices, and making them free.

The *Guildhall* ſtood formerly in or near *Aldermanbury*, or *Aldermens-court*, from which Situation of this Hall the Street is ſaid to take its Denomination, and conſequently the Hall muſt have been founded before the Year 1189; for then we find this Street to have had that Name, as will be mentioned in *Cripplegate* Ward. And it is not unlikely that *Edward the Confeſſor*, who began to reign 1042, had a conſiderable Share in the firſt Foundation, his Arms being in ſeveral Places of this preſent Hall, which, *Robert Fabian* ſaith, was begun to be new-built in the Year 1411, the 12th of *Henry* IV. by *Thomas Knowles*, then Mayor, and by his Brethren the Aldermen. The ſame was made, of a little Cottage, a large and great Houſe, as it now ſtands. Towards the Charge whereof, the Companies gave great Benevolences. Alſo, Offences of Men were pardoned for Sums of Money, towards this Work: And extraordinary Fees were raiſed, Fines, Amerciaments, and other Things employed, during ſeven Years, and a Continuation thereof three Years more; all to be employed to this Building.

King *Henry* V. in the 3d Year of his Reign, which was about the Year 1415, granted the City free Paſſage for four Boats by Water, and as many

A VIEW of the GUILD HALL of the CITY of LONDON.



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many Carts by Land, with Servants to each, to bring Lime, Rag-ſtone and Free-ſtone, for the Work of *Guildhall*; as appears by theſe Letters Patents:

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod ad Supplicationem dilectorum & fidelium noſtrorum Majoris & Aldermannorum Civitatis LONDON. conceſſimus, Quod ipſi habere poſſint quatuor Batellos per Aquam, & quatuor Carectas per Terram, cum dictis ſervientibus ſuis, viz. *Joh. Lorekin*, *Stephano Charles*, *Waltero Alphey*, & *Adamo Winter*, Servitoribus Batellorum Predictor. ac *Henrico Cok*, *Johe. Freek*, *Johe. Stevenes*, & *Joh. Davy*, Servitoribus predictar. Carectarum, ad veniend. tranſeund. & redeund. conjunctim vel diviſim, per Aquam & per Terram, ad Petras vocatas *Ragge*, Calces, & Liberas Petras, pro Operatione & Factura *Guylhalde* dict. Civitatis noſtræ ducend. &c."

The firſt Year of *Henry* VI. *John Coventry* and *John Carpenter*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*, gave towards the paving of this great Hall 20 *l.* and the next Year 15 *l.* more to the ſaid Pavement, with hard Stone of *Purbecke*. They alſo glazed ſome Windows thereof, and of the Mayor's Court; on every of which Windows the Arms of *Richard Whittington* are placed. The Foundation of the Mayor's Court was laid in the third Year of the Reign of *Henry* VI. and of the Porch, on the South Side of the Mayor's Court, in the 4th of the ſaid King. Then was built the Mayor's Chamber, and the Council Chamber, with other Rooms above Stairs.

Another new Council-Chamber, with a handſome Room over it, appointed for an Archive to preſerve the Books and Records belonging to the City, and another under it, were begun to be built the firſt Week after *Eaſter*, in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir *Tho. Middleton*, Knight and Alderman, in the Year of our Lord 1614. It was fully finiſhed ſhortly after *Michaelmas*, 1615, at the latter End of the Mayoralty of Sir *Thomas Hayes*, Knight and Alderman: But the Lord-Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren, kept their firſt Court in the ſaid new Council-Chamber, on the ſeventh Day of *November*, in the Year of our Lord 1625; Sir *John Jolles*, Knight and Alderman, being then Lord-Mayor: By whoſe Order and Direction the ſaid Building was performed, from the firſt Beginning thereof, to the final Finiſhing of the ſame, amounting to the Charge of 1740 *l.*

Laſt of all, in the ſaid King *Henry* VIth's Time, a ſtately Porch, entering the great Hall, was erected; the Front thereof, towards the South, being beautified with Images of Stone; ſuch as is ſhewed by theſe Verſes following, (in black Characters) made about *Anno* 1568 by *William Elderton*, at that Time an Attorney in the Sheriffs Courts there:

Though moſt Images
be pulled downe,
And none be thought
remaine in Towne,
I am ſure there be
in LONDON yet
Seven Images, ſuch,
and in ſuch Place,
As few or none,
I thinke, will hit:
Yet every Day
they ſhew their Face,
And thouſands ſee them
every Yeere.
But few, I thinke,
can tell me where:
Where JESUS CHRIST
aloft doth ſtand,
Law and Learning
on either Hand;
Diſcipline in
the Divel's Necke,
And hard by her
are three direct;
There Juſtice, Fortitude,
and Temperance ſtand.
Where finde ye the like
in all this Land?

There are ſtill remaining the Figures of *Moſes* and *Aaron* above the Balcony; and below are the four Figures, which ſome have called, *The four Cardinal Virtues*; but Mr. *Strype* ſays,

"The four leſſer Figures, two on each Side "the Porch, ſhew them to be four noble Ladies; "and, by their Dreſs and Habit, of great No- "bility and Religion. Who they were, I do "not pretend to aſſign, leaving it to the Con- "jecture of Antiquarians: But it is very pro- "bable they were ſome eminent Benefactreſſes "or Friends to the City. One of theſe might be "*Maud* the Empreſs, who was born in *London*; "and another might be Queen *Philippa*, Wife to "King *Edward* III. who gained great Love of "the Citizens, by Reaſon of a Requeſt ſhe once "made for ſome of them, on her Knees, before "the King and his Council."

He that made the former Verſes might perhaps have this crafty Deſign hereby, namely, the better to preſerve theſe antient and curious Statues from the Violence of the People, by concealing them under theſe feigned Fancies of his, whereby they might eſcape the ignorant Zeal of the Vulgar, who were in thoſe Times, wherein he wrote his Verſes, *viz.* 1568, very buſy in pulling down and defacing all the Images, as *Popiſh* Saints, and Monuments of Idolatry.

Theſe Stone Statues are venerable for their Antiquity, and over-living the great Fire of *London*; which, 'tis likely, were ſet up firſt when the Porch was built and finiſhed, which was not far from the Beginning of King *Henry* VIIth's Reign; that is, by Computation, above three hundred Years ago.

Divers Aldermen glazed the Windows of the great old Hall, and other Courts, which was to be ſeen by their Arms in each. *William Hariot*, Draper, Mayor *Anno* 1411, gave 40 *l.* towards this Work. The Kitchens, and other Offices adjoining, were built afterwards, *viz.* about the Year 1501, by Procurement of Sir *John Shaa*, Goldſmith, Mayor, who was the firſt that kept his Feaſt there. The Mayors, before that, uſually had their Feaſts at *Merchant-Taylors* or *Grocers-Hall*.

Towards the Charges of this laſt Work, the Mayor had of the Fellowſhips of the City, by their own Agreement, certain Sums of Money,

as

as of the Mercers 40 *l.* the Grocers 20 *l.* the Drapers 30 *l.* and ſo of the other Fellowſhips through the City, according to their Power.

Alſo Widows, and other well-diſpoſed Perſons, gave certain Sums of Money; as the Lady *Hill* 10 *l.* the Lady *Auſtrie* 10 *l.* and many others, till the Work was finiſhed.

Nicholas Alwin, Grocer, Mayor *Anno* 1499, deceaſed 1505, gave by his Teſtament, for a Hanging of Tapeſtry, to ſerve for principal Days in the *Guild-hall*, 73 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* "How this Gift "was performed, ſaith *Stow*, I have not heard; "for Executors of our Time, having no Conſci- "ence, (I ſpeak of my own Knowledge) prove "more Teſtaments than they perform."

This ſtately Hall, being much damnified by the unhappy Conflagration of the City in the Year 1666, was rebuilt *Anno* 1669, and extremely well beautified and repaired both in and outſide, which coſt about 2500 *l.* This Structure appears at preſent thus: The Portico is adorned with a ſtately *Gothick* Frontiſpiece, enriched with the King's Arms under a Cornice, Pediment and Vaſe, and between two Cartouches and the City Supporters, on Acroters, and theſe between two other Vaſes, under which are Niches; and in the Middle of this Front are depenciled in Gold theſe Words:

Reparata & ornata Thoma Rawlinſon, *Milit. Majore, An. Dom.* MDCCVI.

Above the Balcony are the Figures of *Moſes* and *Aaron*; and on the Sides beneath are the four Cardinal Virtues, already mentioned, over the Aperture; and below the Balcony are depicted the Arms of the twenty-four Companies.

The Roof of the Inſide is flat, divided into Pannels; the Walls on the North and South Sides adorned with four *Gothick* Demi-Pillars, painted White, and veined with Blue, and the Capitals gilt with Gold, upon which are the Royal Arms, and thoſe of *Edward the Confeſſor*. Going up nine or ten Steps to the Mayor's Court, on each Side, at ſome Height, are two Giants of an enormous Size, the one holding a Pole-ax, the other an Halbert, ſuppoſed by Mr. *Stype* to be an antient *Briton* and a *Saxon*.

Between theſe, and over the Steps and Aperture leading to the Mayor's Court, is a Balcony, ſupported at each End by four Iron Pillars in the Form of Palm-Trees, which compoſe ſomething like two Arbours; and theſe are uſed, on ſome Occaſions, as Offices for Clerks to write in: Under theſe are the following large Capital Letters, S. P. Q. L. *i. e. Senatus Populus Que Londinenſis.*

In the Front of the Balcony is a very fine Clock and Dial, in a curious Frame of Oak, at the four Corners of which are carved the four Cardinal Virtues, on the Top the Figure of Time, with a Cock on each Side of him.

Round the Hall are Colours and Standards, taken from the *French*, &c. On fourteen Demi-Pillars (above the Capitals) are the King's Arms on the North-Eaſtward, and the Arms of *London* on the South-Eaſtward Pillar; and Weſtward from them are the Arms of the twelve Companies; at the Eaſt End are the King's Arms, between the Portraitures, finely painted, of his preſent Majeſty King *George* II. and her late Majeſty Queen *Caroline*: Cloſe by the firſt is the Picture of Queen *Anne*, at the Foot of an Anabathrum, under a rich Canopy; by the latter, his late Majeſty King *George* I. and at the ſame End of the Hall, but on the North and South Sides, the Pictures of King *William* III. and Queen *Mary*, fronting each other. The Intercolumns are painted in Imitation of Porphyry, and embelliſhed with the Pictures, in full Proportion, of eighteen Judges, which were there put up by the City in Gratitude for their ſignal Services done in determining Differences between Landlord and Tenant (without the Expence of Law-Suits) in Re-building the City, purſuant to an Act of Parliament, after the Fire in 1666.

Thoſe on the South Side are,

Sir *Heneage Finch.*	Sir *Francis North.*
Sir *Orlando Bridgman.*	Sir *John Archer.*
Sir *Matthew Hale.*	Sir *Thomas Twiſden.*
Sir *Richard Rainsford.*	Sir *Chriſtopher Turner.*
Sir *Edward Turner.*	Sir *William Wyld.*
Sir *Thomas Tyrril.*	Sir *Hugh Windham.*
Sir *John Archer.*	At the Weſt End.
Sir *William Morton.*	Sir *William Ellys.*
On the North Side.	Sir *Edward Thurland.*
Sir *Robert Atkins.*	Sir *Timothy Littleton.*
Sir *John Vaughan.*	

And in the Lord-Mayor's Court (which is adorned with Fleakſtone, and other Painting and Gilding, and alſo the Figures of the four Cardinal Virtues) are the Portraits of Sir *Samuel Brown*, Sir *John Kelynge*, Sir *Edward Atkins*, and Sir *William Windham*, all (as thoſe above) painted in full Proportion in their Scarlet Robes as Judges.

And in *December*, 1706, there were given by the Queen to the City, to be put up in this Hall, 26 Standards or Guidons, and 63 Colours; but there was Room only for 46 Colours, 19 Standards, and one Trophy of a Kettle-Drum, of the late Elector of *Bavaria*, which is very rich. That Enſign over Queen *Anne*'s Portrait is accounted a great Rarity, being taken from the firſt Battalion of the *French* Foot-Guards. Theſe were all taken by the Army of her Majeſty and her Allies, under the Command of his late Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the Battle of *Ramellies* in *Flanders*, fought on *Whitſunday*, 1706, upon a total Defeat of the *French* and *Bavarian* Forces, who had 10000 Men killed, 6000 taken Priſoners; among whom were two Major-Generals, one Brigadier-General of Horſe, one of Foot, ſeveral others of Diſtinction, and 500 Officers of leſs Note; with all their Tents, Baggage, and Ammunition; fifty-one Pieces of Cannon, ſeveral Kettle-Drums, and upwards of 120 Standards and Colours; the Conſequences whereof was the Reduction of all *Brabant*, gaining the Towns of *Bruſſels*, *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Menin*, *Oſtend*, *Aeth*, *Dendermond*, *Mecklin*, *Louvain*, *Audenard*, *Courtray*, *Aleſt*, &c. in the ſame Campaign.

Theſe Colours, Standards, &c. were all brought in great Magnificence through *Weſtminſter* and *London*. A Detachment of her Majeſty's Horſe-Guards, and Horſe-Grenadiers, and a Battalion drawn out of both Regiments of her Foot-Guards, drawn up on the Parade in St. *James*'s, having received the ſaid Colours and Standards, (which had been laid up in *Whitehall*) they proceeded; twenty-ſix of the Gentlemen, in the Centre of the Horſe-Guards, carrying each a Standard taken

ken from the Enemy; and ſixty-three of the Pike-Men, in a Battalion of Foot-Guards, inſtead of their Pikes, carrying one of the Enemy's Colours. They marched through the Park, and St. *James's Meuſe*; where the Queen, from the Lady *Fitzharding*'s Lodgings, ſaw them paſs, the Guns being fired at the ſame Time. And ſo they proceeded down *Pall-mall*, the *Strand*, &c. to *Guildhall*, where they were ſet up, to remain as Trophies of that ſignal Victory.

The ſame Month the great Duke of *Marlborough*, to whom this Victory was owing, was invited to Dinner at the Charge of the City, Sir *Robert Bedingfield* being Lord-Mayor; upon which Occaſion a very grand Entertainment was made; at which a Song, wrote for the Purpoſe by *Durfey* the Poet, and ſet to Muſick by Mr. *Weldon*, was performed by Mr. *Elford*, of the Queen's Chapel, and Mr. *Leveridge*.

This Hall is in Length 153 Feet, Breadth 48, and Altitude within 55 Feet. It is uſed by the City for the Seſſion of the ſeveral Courts of Judicature before named; for feaſting our Kings, Queens, and other Potentates, Foreign Miniſters, &c. and, laſtly, for chuſing the Lord-Mayors, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, &c. it being capacious enough to contain 7000 Perſons.

Guildhall-Chapel.

Thirdly, The Chapel ſituate between *Blackwell-hall* and *Guildhall*, is dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalene* and *All Saints*, was founded in the Year 1299, and called *London-college*.

Peter Fanelore, *Adam Frauncis*, and *Henry Frowicke*, Citizens, gave one Meſſuage, with the Appurtenances, in the Pariſh of St. *Foſter*, to *William Brampton*, *Cuſtos* of the Chantry by them founded in the ſaid Chapel, with four Chaplains; and one other Houſe in the Pariſh of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, the 27th of *Edward* III. was given to them; which was about the Year 1353.

Richard II. in the 20th of his Reign, granted to *Stephen Spilman*, Mercer, Licence to give one Meſſuage, three Shops, and one Garden, with the Appurtenances belonging, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Hubbard*, to the *Cuſtos* and Chaplains of the ſaid Chapel, and to their Succeſſors, for their better Relief and Maintenance for ever.

King *Henry* VI. in the 8th of his Reign, gave Licence to *John Barnard*, *Cuſtos*, and the Chaplains, to build a-new the ſaid Chapel or College of *Guildhall*. And the ſame *Henry*, in the 27th of his Reign, granted to the Pariſh-Clerks in *London* a Guild of St. *Nicholas*, for two Chaplains, by them to be kept in the ſaid Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalene*, near *Guildhall*, and to keep ſeven Alms-People. *Henry Barton*, Skinner, Mayor, founded a Chaplain there. *Roger Depham*, Mercer, and Sir *William Langford*, Kt. had alſo Chaplains there. This Chapel or College had a *Caſtos*, ſeven Chaplains, three Clerks, and four Choriſters.

This Chapel or College, valued to diſpend 12 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* *per* Year, was ſurrendered amongſt others. The Chapel remaineth to the Mayor and Commonalty, wherein they have Service weekly; as alſo at the Election of the Mayor, and at the Mayor's Feaſt, &c. who bought it of King *Edward* VI. and divers other Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the City of *London*, for the Sum of 456 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* upon their humble Petition, the yearly Value being computed to be 40 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The Date of the Patent was *April* 10, to commence from the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin, in the 3d of the ſaid King's Reign; and the City holds it in Soccage of the Manor of *Greenwich*.

Upon the Front of this Chapel, are ſet up, of latter Times, the Figures, in Stone, of the ſaid King *Edward* VI. Queen *Elizabeth*, with a Phœnix under her, and of King *Charles* I. treading upon a Globe.

Adjoining to this Chapel, on the South Side, was formerly a large Library, furniſhed with Books, pertaining to the *Guildhall* and College, which Books (as it is ſaid) were, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. ſent for by *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Lord Protector, with Promiſe to be reſtored ſhortly. Men loaded from thence three Carriages with them; but they were never returned. This Library was built by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*, and by *William Bury*. The Arms of *Whittington* are placed on the one Side in the Stone-work, and two Letters, to wit, *W.* and *B.* for *William Bury*, on the other Side. It was afterwards lofted through, and made a Store-houſe for Cloths.

This Chapel was much defaced, but not burnt down, in the Fire of *London*, *A. D.* 1666. It has been ſince rebuilt, and is very handſome. The Windows are ſpacious; there is a Gallery at the Weſt End; the Walls are hung with Tapeſtry; there is a Wainſcot Covering over the Aldermen's Seats; and a particular Seat for the Lord-Mayor, adorned with Cartouches, a handſome Wainſcot Pulpit and Deſk, and a neat Altar-Piece incloſed with Rails and Baniſters.

The Monuments which were erected before that Fire, and are not now to be found in this Chapel, were (1) a Tomb with the Figure of *John Wells*, Grocer, and Mayor in the Year 1431, erected on the South Side of the Choir above the Reveſtry Door. (2) The Tomb of *Thomas Kneſworth*, Fiſhmonger, and Mayor in the Year 1505, erected on the North Side of the Choir. (3) There were ſeveral Flat Stones with Inſcriptions; moſt of which were only in Memory of the *Cuſtodes*, or Wardens, and of Chaplains, and Officers of the Chamber; and of Sir *John Langley*, Knight, Goldſmith, and Mayor in 1576, who was buried in the Vault under the Tomb of *John Wells* aforeſaid.

The Monuments which now are legible are to the Memory of *Catharine Lightfoot*, Daughter of *Robert Abbot*, and Wife to *William Lightfoot*, Attorney, who died in Childbed, *A. D.* 1673. (2) Of her Huſband *William Lightfoot*, one of the four Attorneys in the Lord-Mayor's Court, and Regiſter of *Sutton*'s-*hoſpital*, who died *A. D.* 1699. (3) Of *William Man*, Eſq; who being admitted Sword-bearer to the Lord-Mayor in 1659, held that Place to his Death, which happened in *April* 30, 1705. *Æt.* 77, having officiated in that Office for forty-ſix Years. He had five Wives. (4) Of *William Fluellen*, Eſq; Alderman of this City, who died *Sept.* 11, 1675; and (5) of *William Avery*, with this Inſcription, *Gulielmus Avery, dum vixit celeberrime huic Civitati a Commentariis,*

mentariis, (i. e.) Secretary and Comptroller of this City, *Ob.* 1671.

Halls of Companies.

In this Ward are two Company's Halls: (1) On the North of *Cheapside*, almoſt in the Center between the *Old-jewry* and *Ironmonger-lane*, is ſituate *Mercers-hall*, more commonly known by the Name of *Mercers-chapel*, which makes a Part of that magnificent Building. On this Spot in antient Times was founded an Hoſpital dedicated to St. *Thomas* of *Acars*, or *Acons*, for a Maſter and Brethren, *Militiæ Hoſpitalis*, &c. ſaith the Record of *Edward* III. the fourteenth Year; by *Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heiley*, and *Agnes* his Wife, Siſter to *Thomas a Becket*, in the Reign of *Henry* II. They gave to the Maſter and Brethren the Lands with the Appurtenances, that ſome Time were *Gilbert a Becket*'s, Father of the ſaid *Thomas*, in the which he was born; there to make a Church. There was a Charnel, and a Chapel over it of St. *Nicholas* and St. *Stephen*.

The Life of Thomas a Becket.

The Life of *Thomas a Becket* (to whom this Hoſpital or Chapel was probably dedicated) is written by divers Authors, and diverſly, according to their Affection; we ſhall therefore only give a ſhort Account of his Birth and Parentage, alſo of his Death, and why this Hoſpital was dedicated by the Name of St. *Thomas* of *Acons* or *Acars*.

This *Thomas a Becket* was a Son of *Gilbert Becket*, a Citizen of *London*, and of *Matildis* his Wife, who was the Daughter of a *Pagan* Prince, under whoſe Cuſtody, *Gilbert* being taken Priſoner, when he travelled into the *Holy Land*, was for a Year and a half kept Priſoner, and at laſt eſcaping, by the Help of this *Matildis* (who fell in Love with him, being converted by him to the Chriſtian Religion) he came again ſafe into *England*, whom *Matildis*, not long after, for Love of him, adventured to follow, and getting away from her Father, came at laſt to *London*, where finding *Gilbert*, he married her, and of her begat this *Thomas*, who was born in his Father's Houſe, which then was in the Place where *Mercers-Chapel* in *Cheapſide* now ſtands.

He was murdered in his own Cathedral Church at *Canterbury*, on *Innocent*'s Day, at Even, *Anno* 1170, as he was going up the Steps towards the Choir, by four Knights, named *Reynald Fitz-Urſe*, *Hugh de Mortenill*, *William de Tracy*, and *Richard Briton*, none of which (as the Report is) lived above three Years after, and then died very penitent. And as he ſuffered for his Zeal in Defence of the Papacy, we find him ſoon after canonized, and worſhipped by the Pope's Command.

Why this Chapel was dedicated to St. *Thomas a Becket*, by the Name of St. *Thomas* of *Acons*, is not perfectly known; but the following Account, from the X. *Scriptores*, ſeems very probable: "When the City of *Acars*, or *Acon*, in the *Holy* "*Land* (called alſo *Ptolematis*) was beſieged by "the Chriſtians, one *William*, an *Engliſhman* by "Nation, being Chaplain to *Radulphus de Di-* "*ceto*, Dean of *London*, when he went to "*Jeruſalem*, bound himſelf by a Vow, that if he "ſhould proſperouſly enter *Acon*, he would build "a Chapel to St. *Thomas the Martyr*, at his "own Charge, according to his Ability; and "would procure there, to the Honour of the "ſaid Martyr, a Church-yard to be conſecrated; "which was done. Then many flocking from all "Parts to ſerve in this Chapel, *William* himſelf, "as a Token of his Chriſtianity, took on him "the Name of Prior; who, whilſt he ſerved bo- "dily, as a Soldier of CHRIST, had an eſpe- "cial Care of the Poor, and he freely beſtowed "all his Diligence and Labour, in burying of "the Bodies of ſuch as died, as well naturally, "as of others who were ſlain with the Sword, "repreſenting himſelf in Man's Sight the next "Succeſſor of that great *Tobias*."

There is another Teſtimony out of the *Theatre of Honour*, *Lib.* 9. *Cap.* 11. where the Author repeating the military Orders of the *Holy Land*, ſaith thus: "The Order of St. "*Thomas* was inſtituted by the King of *Eng-* "*land*, *Richard*, ſurnamed *Cœur de Lyon*, after "the Surprizal of *Acars*, and being of the *Eng-* "*liſh* Nation, they held the Rule of St. *Au-* "*guſtine*, wore a white Habit, and a full red "Croſs, charged in the Middle with a white "Scallop; they took for their Patron the Arch- "biſhop of *Canterbury*, the Metropolitan of "*England*, *Thomas a Becket*, who ſuffered Mar- "tyrdom (as his Favourers ſay) under the King "of *England*, *Henry* II. of that Name. *Peter* "*de Rupibus*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who had "been five Years in the *Holy Land*, removed the "Church there of St. *Thomas the Martyr*, from "an unfit Place to a more convenient, and cau- "ſed the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* to take Order, "that the Brethren of this Church, who were "before Laymen, might be under the Order of "the *Templers*, wearing a Croſs on their Breaſt. "He bequeathed alſo to this Houſe of St. *Tha-* "*mas of Acons*, 500 Marks." So much *M. Paris in vita Hen.* III. p. 472. *ſub anno* 1238.

Hereby it is clear, that the Dedication of this Hoſpital, or Chapel, to St. *Thomas* of *Acons* or *Acars*, muſt have relation to the like Dedication of the Chapel and Holy Order in the City of *Acars*, in the *Holy Land*, to the ſame Archbiſhop; all theſe three Dedications being near about one and the ſame Time, within few Years after the Archbiſhop's Death. And it is probable, that in Imitation of thoſe Dedications at *Acars*, this in *London* might do the like.

Its Uſe on Lord-Mayor's Day.

From this St. *Thomas* antiently was a ſolemn Proceſſion uſed by the new Mayor; who, the Afternoon of the Day he was ſworn at the *Exchequer*, met with the Aldermen here; whence they repaired together to St. *Paul*'s, and there prayed for the Soul of the Biſhop *William* at his Tomb; who was Biſhop of *London* in the Time of *William* the Conqueror. Then they went to the Church-yard, to a Place where *Thomas a Becket*'s Parents lay; and there they prayed for all faithful Souls departed. And then they went all back to St. *Thomas* of *Acons* again; and both Mayor and Aldermen offered each a Penny.

William Bouyndon, Magiſter Domus Sanctæ Thomæ *Martyris de* Acon, March 1419. *Johan. Chadde, Civis & Cutteler*, London, by his laſt Will dated *June* 13, 1482, gave to *John Nees*, Maſter of the Houſe of St. *Thomas the Martyr* of *Acons*,

Acons, and to the Brethren of the ſaid Place, and their Succeſſors, his Tenement in *Berſhaw-lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary de Cole* Church.

This Hoſpital was valued to diſpend 277 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* It was ſurrendered the 30th of *Henry* VIII. the 21ſt of *October*, and was ſince purchaſed by the Mercers, by means of Sir *Richard Greſham*, and was again ſet open on the Eve of St. *Michael* 1541, the 33d of *Henry* VIII.

The Image of *Thomas à Becket*, to which *Popiſh* Saint this Chapel was dedicated, ſtood over the Gate. But in the Month of *January*, the firſt of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſomebody threw it down and broke it; and ſet a Writing on the Church Door, reflecting on them that placed it there. It is now called the *Mercers-chapel*; and there is kept a free Grammar-School, as of old Time had been accuſtomed and commanded by Parliament, of which hereafter.

There were ſeveral Monuments here for the following Perſons; tho' many of them are defaced.

Monuments. *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, and Dame *Joban* his Counteſs, 8 *Henry* VI. *John Norton*, Eſq; *Stephen Cavendiſh*, Draper, Mayor, 1362; *Thomas Cavendiſh*, and *William Cavendiſh*. The former, *viz. Thomas Cavendiſh*, bequeathed his Body to be laid here in theſe Words (by his Will, proved 1524.) "I *Thomas Cavendiſh*, of the "King's *Exchequer*, bequeath my Body to be "buried in the Church of *Thomas Acars* within "*London*, in the North Iſle of the Choir, next "my Grandfather *William Cavendiſh*."

Thomas Canon (or *Gernon*) called *Pike*, one of the Sheriffs 1410. *Hungate* of *Yorkſhire*. *William Rule*, *Civis & Pannarius*, buried in the Church of St. *Thomas the Martyr de Acon*, *Lond.* This Will bore Date *March* 1390; wherein are theſe Words: *Item*, *omnia illa terras & tenementa nuper* Johannis Lenne *in* Stratford Lanthern *in Parochia de* Weſt Ham, *quæ perquiſivi ex feoffamento* Johannis Northbury, *Arm.* & Johannis de Kent, *Arm. volo quod Executores mei vendant & diſtribuant*, &c. *ad Emendationem Viarum a* Careſbregge *uſque ad Domum* Johannis Wallere *in* Stratford.

Ambroſe Creſacre, (*John Cheſter*, Draper) *John Truſbut*, Mercer, 1437. *Thomas Norland*, Sheriff, 1483. Sir *Edmund Shaa*, Goldſmith, Mayor, 1482. Sir *Thomas Hill*, Knt. Mayor, 1485. *Henry Frowicke*. *Thomas Ilum*, Sheriff, 1479. *Lancelot Laken*, Eſq; *Ralph Tilney*, Sheriff, 1488. — *Garth*, Eſq; *John Rich*. *Tho. Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, 1515. Sir *William Butler*, Grocer, Mayor, 1515. *William Browne*, Mercer, Mayor, 1513. *John Locke*, 1519. Sir *Thomas Baldry*, Mercer, Mayor, 1523. Sir *William Locke*, Mercer, Sheriff, 1548. Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, Mayor, 1525, deceaſed, 1544. Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Mercer, Mayor, 1558. Sir *Richard Malory*, Mercer, Mayor, 1564. *Humphrey Baſkerville*, Mercer, Sheriff, 1561. Sir *George Bond*, Mayor, 1587, *&c.*

Add to the former theſe Perſons here alſo buried, whoſe Monuments were defaced long before the Fire: — *Hells*. *Henry Frowicke*. *John Amerce*. *Richard Wayte* of *Hampſhire*, 10 *July*, 1492. *William Goldwyn*, 1482. *Henry Camber*. *Richard Laundſey*, 1461. *Roſſe Cryſpe*, under the ſame Stone, 1514. *William Jenkes*, and *Chriſtian* his Wife, 1475. *John Perys*, and *Margaret* his Wife. *Will. Goodwyn*. *Nic. Arguz*, 1494. *John Fanne*. *Richard Martys* and *Agnys*. *Tho. Mortys*, and *Joan* his Wife.

William Downer, of *London*, Gent. by his Laſt Will, dated 26 *June*, 1484, willed his Body to be buried within the Church of St. *Thomas Acars* of *London*. — To the Diſpoſition and Ordinance of all that his Tenement, with the Appurtenances, ſet in *Eaſtcheap* of *London*, "*Firſt*, He "willed that *Agnes* his Wife have and hold "to her during her Life, *&c.* all the ſame "Tenement, *&c.* and after her Deceaſe, I will "that it remain to the Maſter and Brethren of "*Thomas Acars*, and to their Succeſſors for ever-"more: So that they every Year, for evermore, "in their aforeſaid Churche, at ſuch Time of "the Year as it ſhall happen me to dy, obſerve "and keep an Obyte, or an Anniverſary for my "Sowl, the Sowle of my ſeyd Wife, the Sowles "of my Fader and Moder, and al Chriſten "Sowles, with *Placebo* and *Dirige* on the Even, "and Maſs of *Requiem* on the Morrow following, "ſolemnly by Note for evermore."

To theſe we make theſe Additions, by the Help of another MS. in the Heralds Office:

Margaret, Wife of *John Bracebridge*, Merchant of the Staple, 1446, and he the ſame Year died at *Calais*.

Radulphus Tilney, Grocer of *London*, and Alderman, *obiit* 1503. His Bearing, *Baron and Femme* 1. *A Chevron between* 3 —— *Heads eraſed* 2, *Semy de Groſſes botonee*, *a Lion Paſſant Gardant*.

Thomas Hubbart, late of *Grays-Inn*, Gent. *obiit* 1515, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, had Iſſue three Sons and three Daughters.

John Lock, of *London*, Mercer, and *Mary* his Wife, *obiit* 1519.

William Lock, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, *obiit* 1550, had Wives, *Alice*, *Catharine*, *Eleanor* and *Elizabeth*.

John Hare, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, and *Dorothy* his Wife, had eleven Sons and three Daughters, and died 1564.

This *John Hare* was a wealthy Mercer, living in *Cheapſide*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary le Bow*, Son of *John Hare* of *Homersfield* in the County of *Suffolk*, Eſq; and Brother to Sir *Nicholas Hare*, Knt. Maſter of the Rolls. He had Sons, *Nicholas*, his Heir, *Thomas*, *John*, *Hugh*, *Ralph*, *Richard*, *Edmund*, &c. and Daughters, *Iſabel*, married to *Cholmley*; *Margaret*, married to *Audley*, Mercer, *&c.* who, by his Induſtry in his Calling, left Manors, Lands, and Tenements among his Children, and made his Will, *Auguſt* 25, 1564.

Thomas Leigh, Knt. *obiit* 1571.

Walter Garraway, Draper, *obiit* 1571.

Thomas Low of *London*, Merchant, *obiit* 1574, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, had Iſſue *Margaret*, *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*. Which *Margaret*, living after her Father, was Wife of *Rowland Leigh*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Leigh*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*.

William Allen, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, died 1574. His Coat on his Stone, *parted per a Feſs*, *Sable and Or*, *a Pallet engrailed*, *counterchanged*,

Its Uſe on Lord-Mayor's Day.

terchanged, and three Talbots Paſſant of the ſecond.

John Allen, Knt. and Mercer of *London*. He had his Coat upon his Monument: *In three Roundlets as many Talbots Paſſant. On a Chief a Lion Paſſant Gardant between two Anchors.*

Charles Hoſkins, Citizen of *London*, and *Anne* his Wife, had Iſſue two Sons and two Daughters, *obiit* 1597.

Richard Baron, Armig. and Mercer of *London*, *obiit* 1591, had Iſſue of his firſt Wife, *Alice Harpsfield*, one Son and one Daughter: And of *Margaret Morton*, his ſecond Wife, ſeven Sons and two Daughters. His Coat was borne impaled with his two Wives: 1. *two Lions Paſſant Gardant.* 2. *Harpsfield, three Harps.* 3. Morton, *One Eſcallop, between three Wolves Heads erazed.*

Elizabeth, Daughter of *Matthew Hoppie*, Gent. firſt Wife of *Nathaniel Derdes*, Grocer of *London*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons and three Daughters. She died 1610.

A Daughter of *Peter Napleſden*, ſecond Wife of the ſaid *Nathaniel*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, and ſhe died 1614.

Roger Hew, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, *obiit* 1606. His Wife was *Jane*, Daughter of *William Syms* of *Charde* in *Somerſetſhire*, Armig. by whom he had Iſſue *Elizabeth* and *Mary*. *Stephen Soame*, Knt. Alderman of *London*, *obiit* 1619. He bore in divers Quarters, 1. *Gules, a Chevron between three Mullets, Or.* 2. *Barry, Arg. & Az. in a Canton, Or, a Tun, Gules.* 3. *Gules, 6 Annulets, Or.* 4. *Arg. (3 Cinquefoils) between two Chevronets Sable, three Moorcocks proper.* 5. *Gules, a Chevron engrailed, Arg.* 6. *Gules, a Feſs nebule Ermin.* 7. *Arg. a Feſs, between three Chevrons Gules.* His Wife bore *Arg. three Cinquefoils, Az. A Chief.*

Robert Soame, D. D. Brother to *Stephen*, died *ſine prole.*

And at the Entrance into the Chapel are two Marble Tables, hanging one on each Side the middle Door, with the following Inſcriptions: On that on the North Side;

M. S.

Near this Place lieth interred the Body of *Margaret*, the Wife of *John Eſſington*, of *Groſſington-hall* in the County of *Gloceſter*, Gent. She was a Perſon of great Virtue and excellent Accompliſhment, acquired by extraordinary Education. After a languiſhing Sickneſs, ſhe was called to a better Life, *March* the 18th, 1701.

To whoſe pious Memory her mournful Huſband erected this Monument.

Near this Place alſo lie interred the Bodies of *John Godfrey*, Gent. the Father, and *Thomas Godfrey*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, Brother to Mrs. *Margaret Eſſington*; of whom the former having ſerved the Right Worſhipful Company of Mercers, with known Integrity, as Clerk, near ſixty Years, deceaſed *June* 21, 1697, aged 80; the other dying *May* 1, 1698, aged 46, left a plentiful Eſtate to his beloved Siſter.

On the other Table on the South Side of the Door:

In Memory of *John Warner*, Citizen, who departed this Life the 10th Day of *January* 1702, in the 73d Year of his Age, erected by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *George Price*, Eſq; late of *Weſtbury* in the County of *Bucks*.

Near this Place lieth the Body of *Anna Maria*, the Wife of *John Warner*, his Nephew, being the Daughter and only Child of *George Price*, of the County of *Gloceſter*, who departed from this World the 21ſt Day of *July* 1704, and in the 21ſt Year of her Age.

Before this Hoſpital, towards the Street, was built a handſome and beautiful Chapel arched over with Stone, and thereupon the Mercers-Hall, a moſt curious Piece of Work. Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, being a Founder, was there buried; but afterwards his Tomb was removed into the Body of the Hoſpital Church, and the Chapel was made into Shops, and let out for Rents by his Succeſſors the Mercers.

On *Tueſday*, the 27th of *April*, *Anno* 10 *Henry* VIII. it was granted unto the Maſter and his Brethren of the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* of *Acons*, in *Weſt-cheap*, where St. *Thomas the Martyr* was born, (becauſe they wanted Room in the Hoſpital) that for their more Eaſe they might make a Gallery in convenient Height and Breadth, from their ſaid Houſe overthwart the Street in the *Old Jewry*, into a certain Garden and Buildings, which the Maſter and Brethren had then lately purchaſed; ſo as the ſaid Gallery ſhould be of ſuch Height, as ſhould not annoy Man, Horſe, nor Cart: And to make a Window on either Side of the ſaid Gallery; and therein, yearly, in the Winter, to have a ſufficient Light, for the Comfort of them that paſſed by.

In the Year 1536, on St. *Peter*'s Night, King *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Jane* his Wife, ſtood in the Mercers Hall, then new built, and beheld the marching Watch of the City, moſt bravely ſet out; Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, one of the King's Council, being Mayor.

The famous learned *Italian Antonio de Dominis*, Archbiſhop of *Spalatto*, who had forſaken his Country and Archbiſhoprick for the Sake of the true Religion, and came and dwelt in *England*, preached divers Sermons in the *Italian* Language, in the Mercers Chapel. The firſt Sermon from 1 *Cor.* xiii. 11. he preached there, was in *November* 1617, where were preſent, as his Auditors, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of *Arundel* and *Pembroke*, the Lords *Zouch* and *Compton*, and many other of great Note. He preached there again upon *Sunday*, *April* 19, 1618: And ſo he did upon *Sundays* divers Years after. And from thence, that Chapel was uſed every *Sunday* for *Italian* Sermons; at which *Engliſh* Merchants, that had lived abroad, were preſent, and contributed to the Maintaining thereof for many Years after.

Burnt and Rebuilt.

The Mercers Hall and Chapel were demoliſhed by the great Fire, but new and magnificently built by the ſaid Company. The Hall and great Parlour are finely wainſcotted with right Oak, and adorned with Pilaſters of the *Ionick* Order, the Ceiling with Fretwork, and the ſtately Piazzas are conſtituted by large Columns and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order. In the Hall are the King's Arms, thoſe of the City, and others. The Front to *Cheapſide* is very ornamental; the Door-caſe is enriched with the Figures

of two Cupids, mantling their Arms, Feſtoons, &c. and above the Balcony it is adorned with two Pilaſters, their Encablature, and Pediment of the *Ionick* Order; the Intercolumns are the Figures of *Faith* and *Hope*, and that of *Charity* in a Niche under the Cornice of the Pediment, with other Enrichments.

The Chapel is neatly wainſcotted, and paved with black and white Marble. In the Ambulatory leading to it, againſt the North Wall, is a Marble Tomb, with the Effigies, lying at full Length, of *Richard Fiſhborne*, Mercer, a worthy Benefactor, who died on the eighth of *April*, 1625.

Grocers-Hall.

On the North Side of the *Poultry*, and at the fartheſt End of the *Alley*, formerly called *Coney-hope-lane*, now *Grocers-alley*, is ſituate *Grocers-Hall*, on a Spot of Ground purchaſed by the *Grocers* Company of *Robert* Lord *Fitzwalters* for the Sum of three hundred and twenty Marks, *A. D.* 1411. The Building is well deſigned and executed for the Purpoſes of a Common Hall, ſtately, ornamental, and ſo capacious, that for many Years it ſerved for the Uſes of the Bank of *England*, which was kept in this Hall till there was an Office built on purpoſe in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*. The antient Stone and Brick Building at the North-Weſt Corner of the Garden, inhabited by the Beadle of the Company, is very probably Part of the antient City Manſion of the noble Family of *Fitzwalters*, and conſequently the oldeſt Building within the City Walls.

Poultry-Compter.

Between the Site of *Grocers-Hall* and the *Poultry* is one of the City Priſons, called the *Poultry-Compter*, from its Situation and Uſe; for this Priſon belonging to one of the Sheriffs, and of great Antiquity, might poſſibly be named the *Compter*, becauſe the Priſoners are obliged to *account* for the Cauſe of their Commitment before they are diſcharged; and the Addition of *Poultry* is to diſtinguiſh it from another Compter in *Wood-ſtreet*.

The Charge of theſe Priſons is committed to the Sheriffs, who always enter into their Office on the twenty-eighth of *September*, which is the Eve of St. *Michael* the Archangel, and are accordingly ſworn to the Charge of the ſaid Office.

Officers.

Under the Sheriffs there are divers other Officers belonging alike to both *Compters*, who give Security to the Sheriffs for their true and faithful Execution of their ſeveral Offices.

The Secondary.

I. The firſt and principal Officer, next to the Sheriff, is the Secondary, whoſe Office is to return Writs, mark Warrants, impannel Juries for the Courts both above and below, and alſo for the Seſſions.

Clerk of the Papers.

II. The Clerk of the Papers, whoſe Office is to impannel Juries for the Sheriffs Court; he enters Judgment, and makes out all Proceſſes for the Sheriffs Courts.

Clerk Sitters.

III. Four *Clerk Sitters*, who enter *Actions*, take *Bails*, receive *Verdicts* after Trials, &c.

Serjeants and Yeomen

IV. Eighteen *Serjeants* at Mace, and every Serjeant hath his *Yeoman*. Their Office is to arreſt, execute all *Proceſſes*, ſerve *Writs* and *Executions* upon Actions, and Summons from above, as well as from the Courts below; and each of the Serjeants gives four hundred Pounds Security to the Sheriff, for the due Execution of their Office. They wear blue coloured Cloth Gowns, which are allowed them by the Sheriffs yearly, which they always wear upon their waiting Days. Four of theſe Serjeants, and as many Yeomen out of each *Compter*, wait upon their reſpective Sheriffs daily, and during the Time of Seſſions double the Number: At which Time, in the Mornings, they bring the Priſoners down from *Newgate* to the Seſſions-Houſe, put them in the Dock, and wait there all Day, and return the Priſoners back to the Gaol at Night; and, upon the Execution-days, ſee the condemned Priſoners executed.

Maſter-Keeper.

Unto each *Compter* alſo belongs a Maſter-Keeper, and, under him, two Turnkeys, and other Servitors.

The poorer Sort of Priſoners, as well in this *Compter* as in that in *Wood-ſtreet*, receive daily Relief from the Sheriffs Table of all the broken Meat and Bread; and there are divers Gifts given by ſeveral well-diſpoſed Perſons towards their Subſiſtence, of which the following Names are mentioned by Mr. *Stype*: And, beſides theſe, there are other Benevolences frequently ſent to all the Priſoners in *London* by charitable Perſons, many of which do conceal their Names, doing it only for Charity ſake. And there are other Gifts, ſome for the Releaſement of ſuch as lie in only for Priſon-Fees, and others for the Releaſe of ſuch whoſe Debts are ſmall.

Benefactors *to this* Compter.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *William Lambe*, Clothworker	6	0	0
Mr. *Robert Dove*, Merchant-Taylor	5	0	0
Sir *Woolſton Dixie*, Skinner	10	0	0
The Lady *Ramſey*	10	0	0
Mr. *Ric. Jacob*, Vintner, *per Ann.*	2	0	0
John Fuller, Eſq; *per Ann.*	2	0	0
Mr. *John Kendrick*, Draper, *per Ann.*	2	0	0
Baptiſt Lord *Hicks*	10	0	0

Theſe Perſons gave the like Charity to *Wood-ſtreet Compter*.

Bucklerſ-bury.

Bucklers, or more properly *Buckleſbury*, is ſo called from a Manor and Tenements appertaining to one *Buckle*, who there dwelt and kept his Courts. This Manor was ſuppoſed to be the great Stone Building, Part of which was remaining when *Monday* publiſhed his Edition of *Stow* in 1633, and was then called the *Old Barge*, from ſuch a Sign hanging out near the Gate of it. To this Place it was commonly reported, that, when *Wallbrook* lay open, Barges were rowed or towed up out of the *Thames*.

Cornet's Tower.

Alſo, on the North Side of this Street, directly over-againſt the ſaid *Bucklerſbury*, was one antient ſtrong Tower of Stone; which Tower King *Edward* III. in the eighteenth of his Reign, by the Name of the King's Houſe, called *Cornet*'s Tower, in *London*, did appoint to be his Exchange of Money, there to be kept. In the twenty-ninth, he granted it to *Frydus Guyniſane* and *Landus Bardoile*, Merchants of *Luke*, for twenty Pounds the Year. And in the thirty-ſecond of his Reign he gave it to his College or free Chapel of St. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter*, by the Name of his Tower, called *Cornet*'s Tower, at *Bucklerſbury* in *London*.

This Tower was taken down by one *Buckle*, a Grocer, meaning, in Place thereof, to have ſet

Burnt and Rebuilt.

up and built a Frame of Timber; but the ſaid *Buckle* greedily labouring to pull down the old Tower, a Piece thereof fell upon him, which ſo bruiſed him, that his Life was thereby ſhortened; and another, that married his Widow, ſet up the new prepared Frame of Timber, and finiſhed the Work.

Sopers-lane.

By the Aſſent of *Stephen Abunden*, Mayor, the Pepperers in *Soper's-lane* were admitted to ſell all ſuch Spices and other Wares as Grocers uſe now to ſell, retaining the old Name of Pepperers in *Sopers-lane*; till at length, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. the ſaid *Sopers-lane* was inhabited by Cordwainers and Curriers: After that, the Pepperers or Grocers had ſeated themſelves in a more open Street, to wit, in *Bucklerſbury*, where they remained for many Years.

By a Paſſage in an old Book, printed in *Henry* VIII's Reign, it appears, that *Sopers-lane* was a noted Place where Pies were made, and ſet forth to be ſold, when Spices were ſo near at Hand. "Thou muſt, at *Eaſtre*, receive the God of "Antichriſt; and thou muſt buy it, and pay for "it, as Men ſome Time bought Pies in *Soper-*"*lane*." [*Lamentation againſt the City of* London, printed 1505.]

Tallow-Chandlers had their Shops alſo hereabouts; the Smell of whoſe Trade, it ſeems, was ſo nauſeous in the chief Street of the City, that they were appointed to remove thence, and remain elſewhere in the City.

At the upper End of this *Sopers-lane*, in *Cheapſide*, was the common Place of Standing to ſee great Shews; as, when Kings and Queens, Princes, or foreign Ambaſſadors paſſed along towards *Weſtminſter*, or from *Weſtminſter* thro' *London* towards the Tower. Here was a Parcel of Land called *The great Field in the Street*, ſome Time in the Tenure of the Lady *Catharine Dormer*, Widow: This, under that Name, together with other Things, was ſold to Sir *Robert Cholmley*, Knt. in the ſecond of *Edward* VI.

At the Eaſt End of the High Street, which is the main Body of this Ward, over-againſt the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mildred*, on the South Side of the *Poultry*, up to the great Conduit, were divers Houſes, ſome Times inhabited by Poulterers, afterwards by Grocers, Haberdaſhers, and Upholſterers. At the Weſt End of this *Poultry*, on the South Side, was the great Conduit, which was the Beginning of *Weſt-Cheap*. This Conduit was the firſt ſweet Water that was conveyed by Pipes of Lead under Ground to this Place in the City from *Paddington*. It was caſtellated with Stone, and ciſterned with Lead; which was begun in the Year 1285, *Henry Walleis* being then Mayor. This Conduit was again new built by *Thomas Ilame*, one of the Sheriffs, in the Year 1479.

Poultry.

Cheap Conduit.

Beyond the Conduit, on the South Side of *Cheap*, in *Stow*'s Time, were Houſes, for the moſt Part poſſeſſed by Mercers, up to the North Corner of *Cordwainers-ſtreet*, which, he ſays, was corruptly called *Bow-lane*. Theſe Houſes, in former Times, were but Sheds, or Shops, with Solars over them.

About the Midſt of this Street, without *Honey-lane*, was the Standard in *Cheap*, which *John Wells*, Grocer, Mayor, 1430, cauſed to be made, with a ſmall Ciſtern with freſh Water, having one Cock continually running, when the ſame was not turned nor locked. This was finiſhed by his Executors, *Thomas Knowles* and *John Chicheley*, who purchaſed Licence of King *Henry* IV. to convey Water to make the Conduit. See Page 190.

Standard in Weſt-cheap.

King Hen. VI's *Licence for this Standard.*

The ſaid King, by his Patent dated at *Windſor*, the twenty-firſt of his Reign, (which Patent was confirmed by Parliament, 1442) granted Licence to *John Knolles*, *John Chicheley*, and others, Executors to the ſaid *John Wells*, with his Goods to make new the Highway which leadeth from the City of *London* towards the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, before and nigh the Manor of *Savoy*, Parcel of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; a Way then very ruinous, and the Pavement broken, to the Hurt and Miſchief of the Subjects. And further, that the Standard in *Cheap*, where divers Executions of the Law before Time had been performed, (which Standard at that preſent was very ruinous with Age, in which there was a Conduit) ſhould be taken down, and another competent Standard of Stone, together with a Conduit in the ſame, of new, ſtrongly to be builded, for the Commodity and Honour of the City, with the Goods of the ſaid Teſtator, without Interruption, &c.

The old Standard in Cheap, *with a Conduit therein, taken down and new built.*

A Doubt of the Place of the old Standard.

Now, whether the Standard in *Weſt-Cheap*, ſo often ſpoken of in former Times, be the ſame, and ſtood juſt in the ſame Place, or elſewhere, or that the ſame were removeable, is a Matter of Doubt; for it is manifeſt, that in the Reign of *Edward* III. and at other Times, when the great Juſtings and their Runnings on Horſeback were practiſed between the great Croſs and the great Conduit at *Sopers-lane* End, there was no ſuch Standard or other Obſtacle between them; neither was that Street paved with hard Stone, as now it is. We read, that, in the Year 1293, three Men had their right Hands ſtricken off at the Standard in *Cheap*, for reſcuing of a Priſoner arreſted by an Officer of the City. It is very likely therefore, that the old Croſs in *Cheap*, which was then newly built, was alſo the Standard.

Executions at the Standard.

But, of the Executions at the Standard in *Cheap*, we read further, that, in the Year 1326, the Burgeſſes of *London* cauſed *Walter Stapleton*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, Treaſurer to *Edward* II. to be beheaded, with others, at the Standard in *Cheap*, (but this was by *Paul*'s Gate.) In the Year 1351, the twenty-ſixth of *Edward* III. two Fiſhmongers were beheaded at the Standard in *Cheap*. In the Year 1381, *Wat Tyler* beheaded *Richard Lions* and others there. In the Year 1399, *Henry* IV. cauſed the Blank Charters made by *Richard* II. to be burnt there. In the Year 1450 *Jack Cade*, Captain of the *Kentiſh* Rebels, beheaded the Lord *Say* there. In the Year 1461, *John Davy* had his Hand ſtricken off there, becauſe he had ſtricken a Man before the Judges at *Weſtminſter*, &c.

Great Croſs in Weſt-Cheap *firſt built.*

Then next is the great *Croſs* in *Weſt-Cheap*, (but in *Farringdon* Ward within) which Croſs was there erected in the Year 1290, by *Edward* I. upon this Occaſion: Queen *Elianor*, his Wife, died at *Herdeby*, a Town near unto the City of *Lincoln*;

Lincoln; her Body was brought from thence to *Weſtminſter*; and this King, in Memory of her, cauſed, in every Place where her Body reſted in the Way, a ſtately Croſs of Stone to be made and erected, with the Queen's Image and Arms upon it, as, at *Grantham*, *Woborne*, *Northampton*, *Stony-Stratford*, *Dunſtable*, St. *Alban's*, *Waltham*, *Weſt-Cheap*, and at *Charing*; from whence ſhe was conveyed to *Weſtminſter*, and there buried.

Croſs in Cheap new built.

John Hatherly, being Mayor of *London*, procured, in the Year 1441, Licence of King *Henry* VI. in the twenty-firſt of his Reign, to re-edify the ſame in a more beautiful Manner, for the Honour of the City; and had Licence alſo to take up two hundred Fodder of Lead for the building thereof, and of certain Conduits, and a common Granary.

For there was now, not only a fair Croſs to be ſet up in *Weſt-Cheap*, but Conduits, with Standards, to be built, and leaden Pipes, that conveyed the Water for above three Miles; and the Works about them to be looked after, and a common Granary to be erected a-new: For the authorizing and licenſing the City in which Works, the ſaid King *Henry* VI. iſſued out Letters, as exemplified on Page 191.

The King's Letters for the Croſs in Cheap, and other Works

The Granary.

This common *Garner* or *Granary*, ſpoken of in theſe Letters Patents, to be built a-new, was that which was built by *Simon Eyre*, or *Leyre*, Alderman, at *Leadenhall*, for the publick Uſe of the City. This Croſs to be erected here at *Weſt-Cheap*, expreſſed in theſe Letters Patents, to ſerve *pro quadam Augea tanquam mater*, ſeems to be for an Increaſe and Supply of Water, as the Mother Aqueduct, to the reſt of the Conduits, as though there were Pipes laid from hence to the reſt.

The Croſs curiouſly wrought.

This Croſs was then curiouſly wrought, at the Charge of divers Citizens. *John Fiſher*, Mercer, gave ſix hundred Marks towards it. The ſame was begun to be ſet up in 1484, and it was not finiſhed before the Year 1486, the ſecond of *Henry* VII. It was new gilt all over in the Year 1522, againſt the coming in of *Charles* V. Emperor, and was new burniſhed againſt the Coronation of *Edward* VI. and, in the Year 1553, againſt the Coronation of Queen *Mary*; and gilt again in the Year 1554, againſt the coming in of King *Philip*: Since the which Time the ſaid Croſs having been preſented by divers Juries, or Queſts of Wardmote, to ſtand in the Highway, to the Let of Carriages, *&c.* as they alledged, but could not have it removed; it followed, that, in the Year 1581, the twenty-firſt of *June*, in the Night, the loweſt Images round about the ſaid Croſs (being of Chriſt's Reſurrection, of the Virgin *Mary*, King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and ſuch like) were broken and defaced: Whereupon Proclamation was made, that whoſo would bewray the Doers thereof, ſhould have forty Crowns; but nothing came to Light. The Image of the Bleſſed Virgin, at that Time, robbed of her Son, and her Arms broken, by which ſhe ſtaid him on her Knees; her whole Body was alſo haled with Ropes, and left ready to fall, but was, in the Year 1595, again faſtened and repaired; and, in the Year 1596, about *Bartholomew-tide*, a new Son, miſhapen, (as born out of Time, ſays *Stow*) all naked, was left in her Arms, the other Images remaining broken as before. On the Eaſt Side of the ſame Croſs, the Steps being taken thence, under the Image of Chriſt's Reſurrection defaced, was then ſet up a curious wrought Frame of grey Marble, and in the ſame an Alabaſter Image of *Diana*, a Woman, for the moſt Part naked, and Water conveyed from the *Thames* prilling from her naked Breaſts for a Time.

Croſs in Cheap indicted by Juries.

The Images broken and robbed.

Great Croſs in Weſt-Cheap firſt built.

Imoge of Diana *ſet upon the Croſs in* Cheap. Socrat. l. 1. c. 13.

In the Year 1599, the Timber of the Croſs at the Top being rotted within the Lead, the Arms thereof bending, and like to have fallen, the whole Body of the Croſs was ſcaffolded about, and the Top taken down, meaning in Place thereof to ſet up a *Pyramid*: But ſome of her Majeſty's honourable Counſellors directed their Letters to Sir *Nicholas Moſley*, then Mayor, by her Majeſty's expreſs Commandment, concerning the Croſs, forthwith to be repaired, and placed again as it formerly ſtood, *&c.* Notwithſtanding, the ſaid Croſs ſtood diſregarded more than a Year after: Whereupon the ſaid Counſellors in great Number, meaning not any longer to permit the Continuance of ſuch a Contempt, wrote to *William Rider*, then Mayor, requiring him, by Virtue of her Majeſty's ſaid former Direction and Commandment, without any further Delay, to accompliſh the ſame her Majeſty's moſt princely Care therein, reſpecting eſpecially the Antiquity and Continuance of that Monument and antient Enſign of Chriſtianity, *&c.* dated the twenty-fourth of *December*, 1600. After this, a Croſs of Timber was framed, ſet up, covered with Lead, and gilded, the Body of the Croſs downward cleanſed of Duſt, the Scaffold carried thence. About twelve Nights following the Image of our Lady was again defaced, by plucking off her Crown, and almoſt her Head, taking from her her naked Child, and ſtabbing her in the Breaſt, *&c.*

Top of the Croſs being likely to fall, was taken down

Croſs in Cheap commanded to be repaired.

Command again ſent for repairing the Croſs in Cheap, *it being an antient Enſign of Chriſtianity*

This is the old Croſs which ſtood at the Eaſt End of the Pariſh-Church called St. *Michael in the Corn*, by *Paul*'s Gate, near to the North End of the *Old-Exchange*.

Juſtings and Tournaments in Weſt-Cheap.

In the Reign of *Edward* III. divers Juſtings were made in this Street, betwixt *Sopers-lane* and the great Croſs, namely, one in the Year 1331, about the twenty-firſt of *September*, as I find noted by divers Writers of that Time. "In the Mid-"dle of the City of *London* (ſay they) in a Street "called *Cheap*, the Stone Pavement being co-"vered with Sand, that the Horſes might not "ſlide when they ſtrongly ſet their Feet to the "Ground, the King held a Tournament three "Days together with the Nobility, valiant Men "of the Realm, and other, ſome ſtrange Knights. "And, to the End the Beholders might with the "better Eaſe ſee the ſame, there was a wooden "Scaffold erected croſs the Street, like unto a "Tower, wherein Queen *Philippa*, and many other "Ladies, richly attired and aſſembled from all "Parts of the Realm, did ſtand to behold the "Juſts; but the higher Frame, in which the "Ladies were placed, brake in ſunder, whereby "they were, with ſome Shame, forced to fall "down; by Reaſon whereof the Knights, and "ſuch as were underneath, were grievouſly hurt: "Wherefore the Queen took great Care to ſave "the Carpenters from Puniſhment, and through

Edw. III. *held Tournaments or Juſts in* Weſt-Cheap *three Days together.*

Q. Philippa *and her Ladies fell from a Scaffold in* Cheap.

"her

"her Prayers, which she made upon her Knees, "pacified the King and Council, and thereby "purchased great Love of the People." After which Time the King caused a Shed to be strongly made of Stone for himself, the Queen, and other States to stand on, and there to behold the Justings and other Shews at their Pleasure, by the Church of St. *Mary Bow*, in *Cordwainers-street* Ward. See Page 123.

A Shed or Standing made for the King to behold the Shews in Cheap.

Here in *Cheapside*, in *Bow* Parish, formerly, in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. and some Time after, lived a considerable Mercer, at the Sign of the Crown, (and this perhaps was that Crown of which we have that odd Story on Page 200.) His Name was *John Hare*, of an antient Family in *Suffolk*, who left a fair Estate behind him to his Children, that were divers, besides his charitable Legacies. He died *Anno* 1564. To *Richard Hare*, his fourth Son, who, as it seems, continued his Father's Trade, he gave by his Will his said Dwelling-House at the Crown, with all the Shops, Cellars, Yards, and Warehouses thereunto belonging. He was also Owner of the Manor of *Stow Bardolph* in the County of *Norfolk*, which he purchased of Queen *Mary*; and also the Parsonage thereof, and other Lands and Tenements there, which he purchased of *Richard Catlyn*, Serjeant at Law; all which he gave by Will to his eldest Son and Heir *Nicholas Hare*. He was likewise Owner of a great Mansion-Place, as it is called in his Will, with Gardens, Orchards, Houses, Lands, and Tenements, in *Whitecross-street*, in the Parish of St. *Giles Cripplegate*; another Tenement in *More-lane*, in the same Parish, with Garden, Tenter-yards, and other Commodities and Profits thence arising, or occupied with the same.

Hare *at the* Crown *in* Cheap.

J. Hare, Windsor *Herald.*

His charitable Legacies were as follow: To the poor People of the Parish of our Lady of *Bow*, where he then dwelt, forty Shillings, to be divided among them: To the Poor of the Parish of our Lady in *Homersfield* in the County of *Suffolk*, where he was born, twenty Shillings: To the two Hospitals *Christ* and St. *Thomas*, to the Use of the Poor thereof, forty Pounds, to be equally divided: To St. *Bartholomew*'s Hospital ten Pounds: To the five *Lazar*-Houses about *London*, ten Shillings to every House: To every Prisoner within *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *Marshalsea*, and the *King's-Bench*, four Pence in Money to every one that were Prisoners there at his Decease; and to every one that shall be then Prisoners in the Compters of *Wood-street* and the *Poultry*, four Pence a-piece: To the thirteen poor Men in *Whittington* College two Shillings a-piece.

His charitable Legacies.

Other Liberalities by his Will were: To the Worshipful Company of *Mercers*, to make Banquet withal after his Decease, twelve Pounds, to be paid within three Months after his Decease to the Wardens of the Company then being: To every Man or Maid Servant not afore-named, (the rest having particular Legacies assigned them) being his present Servants at the Time of his Death, forty Shillings a-piece. *Item*, To divers Persons of Quality, and Citizens of Rank, he bequeathed Rings to each of fine Gold, already made, weighing near the Weight of three Quarters of an Ounce every Ring: These were, Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Alderman, and my Lady his Wife, Sir *Roger Martin*, Alderman, *Edmund Jackman*, Alderman, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knt. and my Lady his Wife, &c. to the Number of thirty-five in all.

His Liberalities.

In this Ward, in *Cheapside*, the Mercers chiefly had their Shops and Warehouses in former Times; who were also great Merchants, and sometimes went abroad beyond Sea for Traffick, and especially to *Italy*: A Story relating to which is recorded on Page 196.

CHAP. XVII.

COLEMAN-STREET WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Aldermen and Common Council, &c. *Remarkable Things. Parishes and Churches.* Armourers *and* Brasiers Hall. Founders-Hall *and* Scotch Kirk. Exeise-Office. *Commissioners and Officers. Antiquities. First* Jews *Synagogue. Friars* de Pœnitentia. *Prince's Wardrobe.*

THIS Ward takes its Name from the principal Street therein, built by one *Coleman*; or probably it derived its Distinction from the many Dealers in Coal which antiently inhabited the same; for that was the common Method our Forefathers observed in giving Names to the several Streets of this City, either on account of the Trades carried on therein, or from some remarkable Building, &c. on that Site. *Its Name.*

It is bounded on the East by *Bishopsgate* Ward, *Broad-street* Ward, and *Cheap* Ward; on the North by *Cripplegate* Ward, *Upper Moorfields*, and *Bishopsgate* Ward; on the South by *Cheap* Ward; and on the West by *Basinghall-street* Ward. *Bounds.*

The Extent of this Ward, from East to West, is from the Grate near *Lethbury* Church to the End of *Ironmonger-lane* on the South Side, but no farther than the South-West Corner of *Basinghall-street* on the North Side; and North and South it extends from *Great Moorgate* to the Garden belonging to *Grocers-Hall* in the *Poultry*: Which will more distinctly appear as follows: *Extent.*

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, the *Old Jewry*, which is all in this Ward, except one hundred and thirty-six Feet at the South End thereof. *Lothbury*, from *Coleman-street*, Eastward, as far as St. *Margaret's Lothbury* Church on the North Side, and unto about twenty-seven Feet beyond *Princes-street* on the South Side. *Catteaton-street*, from *Bassishaw-street* to *Coleman-street* on the North Side, and from *Ironmonger-lane* on the South Side; all *Coleman-street* wholly; in which Street there are divers Courts and Alleys, which shall be mentioned in Order. *The modern State.*

The *Old Jewry* is a very good open Street, well inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute. On the West Side of this Street, about the Middle, is the Parish-Church of St. *Olave Jewry*, with a Church-yard adjoining; where there is a *Old Jewry*

The WARDS of COLEMAN STREET AND BASSISHAW Taken from the last SURVEY WITH Corrections & Amendments

The Arms of William Baker Esq.r Alderman of Bassishaw Ward

The Arms of Robert Alsop Esq.r Alderman of Coleman Street Ward

The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Michael Bassishaw.

The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Stephen Coleman Street.

PART OF CRIPPLEGATE LIBERTY

PART OF BISHOPS GATE WARD

PART OF CRIPPLE

PART OF BROAD STREET WARD

PART OF COLEMAN STREET WARD

PART OF BASSISHAW WARD

The Road to Dogshouse Barr.

Little Moorfields Street

Fore Street

Moorgate

The Tower Moor

Brothers Hon.r Quarters of Fields

Bethlehem Hospital

London Wall Street

LONDON WALL

COLEMAN STREET

BASINGHALL STREET

LOTHBURY

OLD JEWRY

Great Eaten Street

Little Eaten Street

Kings Arms Yard

Ormat Bell Alley

Swan Alley

Walter Alley

Mowns Alley

Pinners Hall

Bearbinder Hall

George Inn

The new Buildings

Richard Court

Jews Row

Bell Alley

Old Jewry

100 200 300 400 500

B. Cole sculp.

This PLATE is most humbly inscribd to ROBERT ALSOP Esq.r Alderman of COLEMAN STREET WARD. And WILLIAM BAKER Esq.r Alderman of BASSISHAW WARD in 1754.

5 JA 53

Paſſage, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, leading to *Ironmonger-lane*.

Lothbury, a Street well built and inhabited; in which ſtands St. *Margaret*'s Church.

Prince's-ſtreet. On the South Side of this Street is *Prince's-ſtreet*, which, with two turning Angles, riſes into *Threadneedle ſtreet*: It is well built, and inhabited by Merchants, *&c.* On the Weſt Side is *Drapers-court*, a handſome, large Place, with good Houſes, well inhabited, having a Free-ſtone Pavement. Out of this Court is a narrow Paſſage into *Lothbury*.

Cateaton-ſtreet. *Cateaton-ſtreet* has no more in this Ward than from *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, the reſt is in *Cheap* Ward, a Street well inhabited by Tradeſmen. In this Part of the Street is *Golden-Croſs-court*, ſmall, but well built, and inhabited by wholeſale Dealers.

Coleman-ſtreet. *Coleman-ſtreet*. This Street is large and long, and runs Northward to *London-wall*, very well inhabited by divers noted Merchants and Shopkeepers. In this Street are divers Courts and Alleys. The firſt is *Windmill-court*, which is but ordinary. *Packers-court* is a pretty open Place, with indifferent good Buildings.

King's-arms-yard. Other Places in this Street. *King's-arms-yard*, or rather *Street*, for the Largeneſs and Goodneſs, being graced with good large Houſes, inhabited by Merchants.

George-alley. *George-alley*, long, and indifferently well built.

White-roſe-court, but indifferent, falls into *Maſon's-alley*, which is alſo but mean, and ſo into *Baſinghall-ſtreet*.

Great Bell-alley, very long, goes out of *Coleman-ſtreet*, and runs Eaſtward to *Little Bell-alley*, which turns Northward, as far as *Thompſon's Rents*. The Part of this Alley from *Coleman-ſtreet* to *Mulberry-court* is broad; but the Part running Northward is more narrow. The whole is well built, and inhabited. The Houſes on the Eaſt Side of *Little Bell-alley* look into *Drapers* Garden. In this Alley are ſeveral ſmall Courts, *viz. Mulberry-court*, which is a handſome Court. On the Weſt Side it has a Paſſage into *White's-alley*. *Whalebone-court*, handſome, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Pitcher's-court*, a large ſquare Place, with good Buildings, has a Paſſage into *White's-alley*. *Swan's-neſt-court*, a new Paſſage, up Steps, into *Great Swan-alley*; all well built, and inhabited. *Blue-hart-court*, an ordinary built Place, with a Free ſtone Pavement, has a Paſſage down Steps into *Little Swan-alley*.

White's-alley. *White's-alley*, very long, but narrow, comes out of *Coleman-ſtreet*, and falls into *Pitcher's-court*, and thence into *Little Bell-alley*. On the North Side, and about the Middle of the Alley, is a Place called *Alms-houſe-yard*, containing ſix Houſes, for ſo many poor Men and their Wives, or the Survivors of them, belonging to the Company of *Leatherſellers*. *Pump-court*, but ſmall and ordinary. *Carpenter's-yard*, being only a large Timber-Yard. *White-hind-court*, a handſome Place, but narrow.

Great Swan-alley. *Great Swan-alley* alſo goes out of *Coleman-ſtreet*, and with a turning Paſſage runs into *Little Bell-alley*, and, with another turning Paſſage, falls into *Little Swan-alley*, whoſe Houſes are but few, but very pleaſant, with Gardens to each. More Northward this Alley runs through a very narrow Entry, called *Little Hell*, into *Croſs-Keys-court*, which is alſo ready to fall. Out of this Court is a Paſſage to *London-wall*. That Part of *Swan-alley* next to *Coleman-ſtreet* is wide enough for Carts, and has been greatly enlarged with new and handſome Buildings at the Eaſt End.

London-wall. *London-wall*, being a Street ſo called, which in the whole is very long, beginning at *Cripplegate*, and running to *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, but is in ſeveral Wards. The Part in this Ward begins a little Eaſtward of *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, and runs to the Gully-hole at *Bethlehem* Back-gate, almoſt facing *Thompſon*'s Rents. The Houſes are on the South Side, which commonly are but old Timber Houſes. Its greateſt Ornament is *Sion-College*, and *New Bethlehem*, ſeated on *London-wall* in *Moorfields*.

In this Part of the Street are theſe Courts and Places: *Star-court*, a ſmall Place. *White-lion-court*, indifferent good. *Red-lion-court*, likewiſe good, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Black-ſwan alley*, very ordinary.

The Part of this Ward without the City Walls, takes in all the lower Walks, or four Quarters of *Moorfields*; but none of the Houſes on the Eaſt and North Side, except thoſe which ſtand between *Little Moorgate* and the Meeting-Houſe at the Weſt End of *New Broad-ſtreet*. On the South Side is *Bethlehem*, or *Bedlam*, for the Lunaticks, which is in this Ward; as likewiſe the Row of good Houſes on the Pavement near the Road Weſtward, with Part of the Street called *Fore-ſtreet*, which runs to *Cripplegate*.

Watch. There are to watch near *Moorgate*, and at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and 32 Watchmen.

Jurymen. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inqueſt for this Ward are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *Auguſt*.

Aldermen, Common-Council, &c. This Ward has an Alderman, his Deputy, ſix Common-Council-Men, four Conſtables, four Scavengers, 13 Wardmote-Inqueſt-Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at 15 *l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

The Alderman of this Ward is *Robert Alſop*, Eſq; The Common-Council are Mr. *Henry Pointer*, Deputy, Mr. *Richard Stratton*, Mr. *Roger Staples*, Mr. *Henry Whitridge*, Mr. *John Saffory*, and Mr. *Thomas Chaddocke*.

Remarkable things. The moſt remarkable Things in this Ward are,

Churches. *Firſt*, Three Pariſh-Churches: (1.) St. *Stephen's Coleman-ſtreet*. (2.) St. *Margaret's Lothbury*. (3.) St. *Olave's Jewry*.

Companies Halls. *Secondly*, The *Halls* of different Companies. (1.) *Armorers* and *Braſiers Hall*, ſituated near the North-Eaſt Corner of *Coleman-ſtreet*, a handſome Brick Building, and neatly adorned within.

(2.) *Founders-Hall*, ſituate at the upper End of *Founders-court*, near to the Weſt End of St. *Margaret's* Church; and remarkable for having a *Scotch Kirk* Meeting in it; there being but one more of the Kind in *England*.

Exciſe-Office. *Thirdly*, Near to the paved Court on the South of St. *Olave-Jewry*'s Church, and in the *Old Jewry*, is a very large capacious Brick Building, formerly inhabited by Sir *John Frederick*; but now ſerving for the General *Exciſe-Office*; erected in the Year 1643, and at preſent A.D. 1755 managed and executed by the following Commiſſioners and Officers under his Majeſty.

Commiſſioners, (1000 *l.* a Year each.)
Charles Polhill, Eſq; *John Wyndham Bowyer*, Eſq;
James Vernon, Eſq; *William Melliſh*, Eſq;
William Burton, Eſq; *Frederick Frankland*, Eſq;
John Orlebar, Eſq; *David Papillon*, jun. Eſq;
Auguſtine Earle, Eſq;
Commiſſioners for Appeals, (200 *l.* a Year each.)
Humphry Fowle, Eſq; *Edward Montague*, Eſq;
Sir *Moor Molineux*, Knt. *Robert Coney*, Eſq;
John Paul Yvonet, Eſq;
Bend. Martyn, Eſq; Secretary, 600 *l.* a Year.
Ar. Sheppard, Eſq; Firſt Clerk, 100 *l.*
Richard Littleboy, Second Clerk, 50 *l.*
——— *Avery*, Third Clerk.
Five General Accomptants.
Henry Needler, Exciſe, 260 *l.* a Year.
Thomas Smith, Malt, 250 *l.*
D. Shipley, Hides, 210 *l.*
H. Forreſter, New Duties, 200 *l.*
John Johnſon, Coaches, 160 *l.*
Accomptant for Fines, *M. Haldane*, 150 *l.* a Year.
General Surveyors,
Benjamin Hutchins, Hides, *&c.*
William Arnold, Candles.
William Colebrook, Coffee.
London Brewery, *Nathanael Simon*, 120 *l.* a Year.
Clerk for Bills of Exchange,
George Williams, 100 *l.* a Year.
Benjamin Marks, Soap.
Correſpondent,
Richard Noble, 220 *l.* a Year.
Benjamin Willis, Deputy, 100 *l.*
Clerk to the Securities,
John Wardour, Eſq; 200 *l.* a Year.
Store-keeper,
Groſvenor Bedford, Eſq; 120 *l.* a Year.
Receiver-General,
Sir *William Milner*, Bart. for himſelf and Clerks, 2800 *l.* a Year.
Comptroller of the Caſh,
Robert Andrews, Eſq; for himſelf and Clerks, 600 *l.* a Year.
Inſpector-General for Coffee and Tea,
George James Williams, Eſq; 500 *l.* a Year.
Regiſter, *Hutton Perkins*, Eſq; 450 *l.* a Year.
Regiſter to the Court of Appeals,
Thomas Hawes, Eſq; 100 *l.* a Year.
Sollicitor, *Dudley Baxter*, Eſq; for himſelf and Clerk, 610 *l.* a Year.
Auditor of Exciſe,
John Fowle, Eſq; for himſelf, Deputy, and five Clerks, 1040 *l.* a Year.
Auditor of Hides,
Robert Thompſon, Eſq; for himſelf and Deputy, 400 *l.* a Year.
Comptroller, *James Butler*, Eſq; for his Deputy and Clerks, 1600 *l.* a Year.
Houſe-keeper, Mrs. *Anne Cavendiſh*, 200 *l.* a Year.
Deputy, Mrs. *Elizabeth Lucas*, 120 *l.* a Year.

Antiquities. The Street called *Lothbury*, *Lathbery* or *Loadbery*, as it has been differently wrote, according to *Stow*, "took its Name from its being chiefly poſ-
"ſeſſed by Founders, who caſt Candleſticks,
"Chafing-diſhes, Spice-mortars, and ſuch like
"Copper or Laten Works, and do afterwards
"turn them with the Foot, and not with the
"Wheel, to make them ſmooth and bright;
"which Turning and Scratting making a loath-
"ſome Noiſe to the By-Paſſers, that have not been
"uſed to the like, the Place was therefore by
"them diſdainfully called *Lothbury*." But it is more probable that its original Name was *Latenbery*, alluding to the Dealers or Workers in *Tin* or *Laten* dwelling there.

Jews Synagogue. On the South Side of this Street, Weſtward, at the End of the *Old Jewry*, ſtood the firſt Synagogue of the *Jews* in *England*, which was defaced by the Citizens of *London*, after they had ſlain 700 *Jews*, and ſpoiled the Reſidue of their Goods, in the Year 1262, the 47th of *Henry* III.

The ſaid Synagogue being ſo ſuppreſſed, the new Order of Friars, called, *De Pœnitentia Jeſu*, or *Fratres de Sacca*, becauſe they were apparelled in Sackcloth, and who had their Houſe in *London*, near unto *Alderſgate*, without the Gate, had Licence of *Henry* III. in the 54th of his Reign, to remove from thence to any other Place; and in the 56th, he gave unto them this *Jews* Synagogue. After which Time, *Eleanor* the Queen, Wife to *Edward* I. took into her Protection, and warranted unto the Prior and Brethren *De Pœnitentia Jeſu Chriſti*, of *London*, the ſaid Land and Building in *Colechurch-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in the *Jewry*, and St. *Margaret* in *Lothbury*; by her granted, with Conſent of *Stephen de Fulborn*, Under-Warden of the Bridge-Houſe, and other Brethren of that Houſe, for threeſcore Marks of Silver, which they received of the ſaid Prior and Brethren of *Repentance*, towards the Building of the ſaid Bridge.

Q. *Eleanor*'s Charter is as follows, as it now remains in the Records of the Chamber of *London*.

"*Alianora*, *Dei Gra. &c. Alianor*, by the "Grace of God, Queen of *England*, Lady of "*Ireland*, Dutcheſs of *Aquitain*, and by our Lord "King *Henry*; To al that ſhal ſe or hear this "Writing, Greeting in the Lord. Know yee "that we are bound and held, for us and our "Heirs, to defend and warrant againſt al Men "for ever to the Priors and Friars of the *Repent-*"*ance of Jeſus Chriſt*, abiding in *London*, al their "Tenements, with al their Appurtenances, which "the Prior and Friars have in the Street called "*Colcherchſtrate*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olaves* in the "*Jewry*, and the Pariſh of St. *Margaret de Loth-*"*bury*, in the City of *London*; by the Grant and "Confirmation which we have made to the ſaid "Prior and Brethren by this preſent Writing; "with the Aſſent and Wil of Friar *Steven de Ful-*"*burn*, Under *Cuſtos* of the Bridge-Houſe, and "the reſt of the Friars of the ſaid Houſe, for ſix-"ty Marks of Silver, which we have received of "the ſaid Prior and Brethren of *Repentance of* "*Jeſus Chriſt*, towards the building of the ſaid "Bridge, and for the finding of one Chaplain, "which the ſame Prior and Brethren perpetually "find at their own Coſts, celebrating Service for "the Soul of *Richard le Ken*. Which *Richard* be-"queathed and aſſigned al the foreſaid Tenement, "with al the Appurtinences, to the Brethren of "the ſaid Houſe of the Bridge, for the Suſtenta-"tion of one Chaplain to celebrate Service for his "Soul for ever, at their Charges. In Witneſs "whereof, *&c.*"

This Order of Friars gathered many good Scholars, and multiplied in Number exceedingly, until the Council of *Lyons*; by the which it was decreed,

decreed, that (from that Time forth) there ſhould be no more Orders of *Begging Friars* permitted, but only the four Orders; to wit, the *Dominicks*, or Preachers; the *Minorites*, or Grey Friars; the *Carmelites*, or White Friars; and the *Auguſtines*: And ſo, from that Time, the *Begging Friars* decreaſed, and fell to nothing.

In the Year 1305, *Robert Fitzwalter* requeſted and obtained of the ſaid King *Edward* I. that the ſame *Friars of the Sacke* might aſſign to the ſaid *Robert* their Chapel, or Church, of old Time called *The Synagogue of the* Jews, near adjoining to the Manſion-Place of the ſame *Robert*, where now ſtands *Grocers-hall*. *Robert Large*, Mercer, Mayor, in the Year 1439, kept his Mayoralty in this Houſe, and dwelled there until his dying Day.

Hugh Clopton, Mercer, Mayor, *An. Dom.* 1492, dwelt in this Houſe, and kept his Mayoralty there: It was afterwards a Tavern, which had the Sign of the *Wind-mill*; but now is inhabited by a wealthy Merchant.

From the Pariſh-Church of St. *Olave* to the North End of the *Old Jewry*, and from thence Weſt to the North End of *Ironmonger-lane*; and from the ſaid Corner into *Ironmonger-lane*, almoſt to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin*, was (of old Time) one large Building of Stone, very antient, made in the Place of *Jews* Houſes; but of what Antiquity, or by whom the ſame was built, or for what Uſe, is uncertain; more than that, King *Henry* VI. in the 16th of his Reign, gave the Office of being Porter or Keeper thereof to *John Stent*, for Term of his Life, by the Name of his *Principal Palace in the Old* Jewry. "This was "(in my Youth, ſaith *Stow*) called the *Old Ward-*"*robe*: But, of latter Time, the outward Stone "Wall hath been by little and little taken down, "and divers fair Houſes built thereupon, even "round about."

The Prince's Wardrobe.

King *Richard* III. committed the keeping of the *Prince's Wardrobe*, for ſo it was afterwards called, to his truſty Servant *John Kendall*, his Secretary, by his Patent, dated *Decemb.* 12, 1483, and left him to dwell in the ſame.

In *Edward* VI's Reign it was alienated from the Crown, being called a great Meſſuage, under the Name of the *Prince's Wardrobe*; to which belonged divers Houſes, Edifices, Gardens, *&c.* being ſold to Sir *Anthony Cope*, a Privy-Counſellor in 3 *Edward* VI. for 60 *l.* And, in Conſideration of Services, the yearly Value being reckoned at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Water-Conduit.

By the Weſt End of St. *Margaret*'s Church in *Lothbury* was a handſome Water-Conduit, built at the Charge of the City, in the Year 1546, Sir *Martin Bowes* being Mayor: Two Fifteenths were levied of the Citizens towards the Charges thereof. This Water was conveyed in great Abundance from divers Springs lying between *Hoxton* and *Iſlington*.

At the South-Weſt Corner of *Baſingball-ſtreet*, in *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward, was antiently an old Building of Stone, belonging ſome Time to a certain *Jew*, named *Manſere*, the Son of *Aaron*, the Son of *Coke* the *Jew*, in the 7th of *Edward* I. afterwards to *Rabere de Sopars-lane*; then to *Simon Francis*. *Thomas Bradbury*, Mercer, kept his Mayoralty there, who died *An. Dom.* 1509.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of CORDWAINERS-STREET WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Aldermen and Common-Council. Pariſhes and Churches. Roman *Cauſeway.*

Its Name.

Cordwainer's-ſtreet Ward takes its Name from the Occupation of its principal Inhabitants, who were Cordwainers, or Shoemakers, Curriers and other Workers of Leather.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Wallbrook* Ward; on the North by *Cheapſide* Ward; on the South by *Vintry* Ward; on the Weſt by *Bread-ſtreet* Ward.

Extent.

This Ward begins in the Eaſt, on the Weſt Side of *Wallbrook*, and runs Weſt towards *Budge-row* (a Street ſo called from the *Budge Furr*, and Skinners dwelling there;) then up by St. *Antholin*'s Church, through *Aetheling*, or *Noble-ſtreet*, as *Leyland* terms it, commonly called *Watling-ſtreet*, to *Red-lyon-court*, where once ſtood a great Lion of Timber, at a Gate entering to a large Court, wherein were divers handſome and large Shops, well furniſhed with Broad Cloths, and other Draperies of all Sorts to be ſold: This is the fartheſt Weſt Part of this Ward.

On the South Side of this Street, from *Budge-row*, lieth a Lane turning down by which the Weſt Gate of the *Tower Royal* ſtood, and to the South End of the Stone Wall beyond the ſaid Gate; which is of this Ward, and is accounted a Part of the *Royal-ſtreet*.

Againſt this Weſt Gate of the *Tower Royal* was another Lane, that runs Weſt to *Cordwainers-ſtreet*; and this is called *Turnbaſe-lane*; on the South Side whereof was a Piece of *Wringwren-lane*, to the North-Weſt Corner of St. *Thomas the Apoſtle's*. Then again out of the High-ſtreet, called *Watling*, is another Street which runs croſs the ſame; and this is *Cordwainers-ſtreet*; whereof the whole Ward takes its Name.

This Street begins by *Weſtcheap*; and St. *Mary-le-Bow* Church is the Head thereof on the Weſt Side; and it runs down South through that Part, which of latter Time was called *Hoſier-lane*, now *Bow-lane*; and then by the Weſt End of *Aldermary* Church, to the new-built Houſes in place of *Ormond-houſe*, and ſo to *Garlick-hill* or *hithe* to St. *James*'s Church.

The upper Part of this Street towards *Cheap* was called *Hoſier-lane*, from Hoſiers dwelling there, in the Place of Shoemakers: But now thoſe Hoſiers being worn out by Men of other Trades, (as the Hoſiers had worn out the Shoemakers) the ſame is called *Bow-lane*, from *Bow* Church.

On the Weſt Side of *Cordwainers-ſtreet*, is *Baſing-lane*, right over-againſt *Turnbaſe-lane*. This *Baſing-lane*, Weſt, to the back Gate of the *Red-*

ben

lion in *Watling-ſtreet*, is of this *Cordwainers-ſtreet* Ward.

Again, on the North Side of the high Street, in *Budge-row*, by the Eaſt End of St. *Anthony*'s Church, is St. *Sithe's-lane*, ſo called from St. *Sithe's* Church, (which ſtood againſt the North End of that Lane) and this Place is wholly of *Cordwainers-ſtreet* Ward: And alſo the South Side of *Needler's-lane*, which reacheth from the North End of St. *Sithe's-lane*, Weſt to *Soper's-lane*. Somewhat Weſt from St. *Anthony's* Church is the South End of *Soper's-lane*, which took that Name, not from making Soap there, as ſome have ſuppoſed, but from one *Alleyne le Soper*, in the 9th of *Edward* II. For there was no Soap made in this City, till one *John Lambe*, dwelling in the *Graſs-ſtreet*, ſet up a Boiling-Houſe about 280 Years ago. For this City, in former Times, was ſerved with White Soap in hard Cakes, called *Caſtile* Soap, and other, from beyond Sea; and with Grey Soap, ſpeckled with White, from *Briſtol*; ſold here for a Penny a Pound, and never above a Penny Farthing, and Black Soap for an Halfpenny the Pound.

In this *Soper's-lane* the Pepperers antiently dwelt, wealthy Tradeſmen, who dealt in Spices and Drugs.

Modern State. The Modern State of this Ward is thus deſcribed.

The principal Streets and Lanes in it, are *Bow lane*, new *Queen-ſtreet*, *Budge-row*, Little St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*, *Pancras-lane*, with a ſmall Part of *Watling-ſtreet*, and *Baſing-lane*.

Watling-ſtreet. *Watling-ſtreet* hath its greateſt Part in *Bread-ſtreet* Ward; what lies in this Ward begins on the Eaſt Side of *Red-lion-court*, and ſo goeth to *Budge-row*. This Court is ſquare and large, well built and inhabited; having a Paſſage into *Baſing-lane*. *Croſs-keys-court*, a handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. St. *Mary Aldermary* Church-yard, a large Place, with an open Paſſage for Coach or Cart into *Bow-lane*; being a Place very well inhabited by Merchants, and Perſons of good Repute. In this Church-yard, at the End towards *Bow-lane*, is ſeated St. *Mary Aldermary* Church.

Baſing-lane hath but a ſmall Part in this Ward.

Bow-lane. *Bow-lane* begins at *Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Cheapſide*, by St. *Mary-le-Bow* Church. The Part of this Lane, in this Ward, begins about 50 Feet from *Cheapſide*, on both Sides the Way; and 60 Feet beyond *Baſing-lane*; and then, on the Weſt Side, only to *Trinity-lane*. This was antiently called *Cordwainers-ſtreet*, being well inhabited and built. In this Lane are theſe Courts and Places of Name, *viz.* *Half-moon-court*, by ſome called *Lugg-yard*, a Place ſomething open, but ordinary; it is likewiſe, by ſome, called *Whalebone-court*, from one that there uſed to boil Whalebone. *Taylor's-court*, a handſome open Place. *Robin-hood-court*, indifferent long, and well built. *New-court*, a handſome genteel Place, with a Door next the Street, to ſhut up at Night. *Gooſe-alley*, but ordinary; at the upper End of which is *Twelve-bell-court*, which is but ſmall and narrow. It hath a Paſſage thro' *Compter's-alley* into *Bow* Church-yard, both Places of ſmall Account. *George-alley*, or *Yard*, but narrow, hath a Paſſage into *New Queen-ſtreet*, through *Weld-court*. *Roſe-court* but mean and ordinary.

Queen-ſtreet. *New Queen-ſtreet*, built in the Place where *Soper's-lane* was, and now made an open Street, (before the great Fire very narrow) with very good Houſes, well inhabited; it fronts *King-ſtreet*, which is oppoſite to *Guildhall*, and in a ſtrait Line runneth down to the *Thames*, at the *Three Cranes*; but the Part of this Street, in this Ward, goeth no farther than St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*. In this Street is *Weld-court*, a handſome ſquare Place, with well built and inhabited Houſes: This Court hath a Paſſage into *George-yard*, which falls into *Bow-lane*.

Pancras-lane. *Pancras-lane* comes out of *New Queen-ſtreet*, and falls into *Bucklersbury*; the South Side is in this Ward, and the North in *Cheap* Ward. This Lane is but ordinarily built and inhabited, except one large Houſe, the Dwelling of a Merchant, on the South Side; and on the North, before the Fire of *London*, ſtood two Churches, *viz.* St. *Pancras's Soper-lane*, and St. *Bennet's Sherehog*. Adjoining to St. *Pancras's* Church is a ſmall Court, but no fixed Name is given to it.

Sithe lane. St. *Sithe's-lane* comes out of *Pancras-lane*, and falls into *Budge-row*, by St. *Anthony's* Church, a Lane well built, and inhabited by Merchants.

Budge-row. *Budge-row* takes its Riſe from *Watling-ſtreet*, and runs Eaſtward to *Canon-ſtreet*; from which it is ſevered by *Wallbrook* on the North, and *Dowgate* on the South. The Houſes are good, and taken up by good Tradeſmen, being ſo great a Thoroughfare. In this Street is *Dodſon's-court*, a large Place, well built and inhabited, and hath a Paſſage into *Cloak-lane*: On the South Side, is a Paſſage into *Tower-royal-ſtreet*.

Tower-royal. *Tower-royal-ſtreet*, but ſhort, comes out of *Budge-row*, and falls into St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*. In this Street is a handſome ſmall Court, which bears the Name of that Street: *Straw-berry-court* but ſmall. For what more relates to this Street, ſee in *Vintry* Ward.

St. Thomas Apoſtle's. St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*, the Fore Street, or Great St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*; ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from little St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*, or the Backſide of St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*; and both Streets run Weſtwards, croſſing *New Queen-ſtreet*, and falling into *Bow-lane*. But the Street of *Great St. Thomas Apoſtle's* is in *Vintry* Ward.

Little St. Thomas Apoſtle's. In little St. *Thomas* are theſe Courts: *Croſs-keys-court*, which is but ſmall: *Key-court*, alſo ſmall and ordinary: *Eagle-court*, pretty open, and indifferent well built and inhabited, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

The Watch. There are placed at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, that watch every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and twenty-four Watchmen.

The Jury. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inqueſt, for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *December*.

The Government. This Ward hath an Alderman, and nine Common-Council-Men; Conſtables eight, Scavengers eight, Wardmote-Inqueſt-Men fourteen, and a Beadle. It ſtands taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at 52 *l.* 16 *s.* in the *Exchequer* at 52 *l.* 6 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward is *William Alexander*, Esq; The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *William Reynolds*, Deputy, Mr. *George Hayter*, Mr. *John Lewis Paulban*, Mr. *William Blunt*, Mr. *George Hooker*, Mr. *Josiah Colebrook*, Mr. *Richard Lodge*, and Mr. *Richard Blunt*.

Remarkable Things. Parishes and Churches.

The remarkable Things in this Ward are three Parish-Churches: (1) St. *Anthony*'s, commonly called St. *Antholin*'s, or *Antlin*'s; (2) St. *Mary Aldermary*'s; and (3) St. *Mary-le-Bow*: Of which more particularly in our Parochial History.

Roman Causeway, &c. discovered.

Here we may properly add Sir *Christopher Wren*'s Observations on the *Roman Causeway* discovered by him at the rebuilding of the Church of St. *Mary-le-Bow*:

Parentalia p. 265.

"The parochial Church of St. *Mary-le-Bow*, "in *Cheapside*, required to be rebuilt after the "*great Fire*: The Building had been mean and "low, with one Corner taken out for a Tower; "but, upon restoring, that the new Church "could be rendered square. Upon opening the "Ground, a Foundation was discerned firm "enough for the new intended Fabrick, which "(on further Inspection, after digging down sufficiently, and removing what Earth or Rubbish lay in the Way) appeared to be the "Walls, with the Windows also, and the "Pavement of a Temple or Church, of *Roman* Workmanship, intirely buried under the "Level of the present Street. Hereupon, he "determined to erect his new Church over the "old; and in order to the necessary Regularity and Square of the new Design, restored "the Corner; but then another Place was to be "found for the Steeple: The Church stood "about 40 Feet backwards from the high Street, "and by purchasing the Ground of one private "House not yet rebuilt, he was enabled to "bring the Steeple forward so as to range with "the Street-houses in *Cheapside*. Here, to his Surprize, he sunk about 18 Feet deep through "made Ground, and then imagined he was "come to the natural Soil, and hard Gravel; "but upon full Examination, it appeared to be a "*Roman* Causeway of rough Stone, close and well "rammed, with *Roman* Brick and Rubbish at "the Bottom, for a Foundation, and all firmly "cemented. This *Causeway* was four Feet "thick [the Thickness of the *via Appia*; according as Monsr. *Montfaucon* measured, it was "about three *Parisian* Feet, or three Feet two "Inches and a half *English*.] Underneath *this* "*Causeway* lay the natural Clay, over which that "Part of the City stands, and which descends at "least forty Feet lower. He concluded then "to lay the Foundation of the Tower upon the "very *Roman Causeway*, as most proper to bear "what he had designed, a weighty and lofty "Structure.

"He was of Opinion, for divers Reasons, that "this *High-way* ran along the *North* Boundary "of the *Colony*. The Breadth then *North* and "*South*, was from the *Causeway*, now *Cheapside*, "to the River *Thames*; the Extent *East* and *West*, "from *Tower-hill* to *Ludgate*; and the principal "middle Street, or *Pretorian Way*, was *Watling-street*.

"The Colony was walled next the *Thames*, "and had a Gate there, called *Dow-gate*, but anciently *Dour-gate*, which signified the *Watergate*.

"On the North Side, beyond the *Causeway*, "was a great Fen, or Morass, in those Times; "which the *Surveyor* discovered more particularly "when he had Occasion to build a new East "Front to the parochial Church of St. *Laurence* "near *Guildhall*; for the Foundation of which, "after sinking seven Feet, he was obliged to "pile twelve Feet deeper; and if there was no "Causeway over the Bog, there could be no "Reason for a Gate that Way.

CHAP. XIX.

Of CORNHILL WARD.

With a PLAN *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

The Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Aldermen and Common-Councilmen. Churches and Parishes. Royal-Exchange. Royal-Exchange *Assurance-Office. Great Fire in* Cornhill, 1747. *King* John's *Court.* Tun *and* Conduit, *and the Standard.*

Name.

THIS Ward also takes its Name from the principal Street therein, which was called *Cornhill*, from the *Corn-market* kept there in antient Times; and is bounded on the East by *Bishopsgate* Ward; on the North by *Broad-street* Ward; on the West by *Cheap* Ward; and on the South by *Langborn* Ward. But it is of a very small Extent; for beginning, on the North-East, at the South-East Corner of St. *Martin Outwiche's* Church, it runs, in several Windings South-West, to the West Extent of *Cornhill*. Then beginning again on the North at about 50 Feet from the South-West Corner of *Bishopsgate-street*, it runs South to St. *Peter's-alley* in *Gracechurch-street*, and from thence by divers Windings to the South-West Corner of *Cornhill-street*.

Bounds.

Extent.

Modern State.

This Ward contains only one principal Street, *Cornhill*, which is entirely in it on both Sides. It was formerly chiefly occupied by Linen-drapers: But at present is divided amongst substantial Dealers in almost every Branch of Trade, *viz.* Linen-drapers, Woollen-drapers, Haberdashers, Milliners, Hardwaremen, Clock-makers, Booksellers, Toymen, and many genteel Taverns and Coffee-houses, for the Entertainment of such whose Business calls them to the *Royal-Exchange*, which Building, with two handsome Churches, is a great Ornament to this Street. On the North Side of this Street are several large Courts, as *Star-court*, *Weigh-house-yard*, *Newman's-yard*, *Freeman's-court*, well built, and chiefly inhabited by Merchants or substantial Tradesmen. Part of *Finke* or *Finch-lane*, as far as *Spread-eagle-court*, or about 113 Feet on both Sides from *Cornhill*: The other Part is in *Broad-street* Ward. Part of *Sweeting's-alley*, as far as the East Entrance into the *Royal-Exchange*; and one Third of the South End of *Castle-alley*; which two last-mentioned are chiefly occupied by Watch-makers, Notaries Publick, Stationers and Coffee-houses. About 60 Feet more to the West, where once the *Globe*,

Cornhill.

afterwards the *Croſs-Keys* Tavern ſtood, is the principal Warehouſe for *Bow China*; of which Manufacture more particularly in its proper Place. On the South Side is St. *Peter's-alley*, well built and inhabited, and hath a Paſſage with a Free-ſtone Pavement round St. *Peter's* Church-yard into *Gracechurch-ſtreet*. St. *Michael's-alley*, inhabited by Tradeſmen and Publicans. This Alley has a Paſſage to the South through the *George and Vulture* Tavern into *George-yard*, *Lombard-ſtreet*; to the Eaſt through a narrow Paſſage into *Bell-yard*, *Gracechurch-ſtreet*; and to the Weſt thro' *Caſtle-alley* into *Birchin-lane*.

Birchin-lane. More to the Weſt is *Burchover-lane*, ſo called from the firſt Builder and Owner, but now called *Birchin-lane*, of which an hundred and ſeventy Feet on both Sides of the Way from *Cornhill* is in this Ward. It was formerly noted for Saleſmen, or Dealers in Mens Apparel, for Coffee-houſes, and Eating-houſes; but it has changed its Inhabitants in Part for Merchants, Woollen-Drapers, Publick Notaries, and Brokers for tranſacting Buſineſs in the mercantile Way.

'Change-alley. As for *Exchange-alley* and *Pope's-head-alley*, further to the South-Weſt in *Cornhill*, only their Entrances and front Houſes are in this Ward: The former is very well built, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and three Paſſages, two into *Lombard-ſtreet*, and one into *Birchin-lane*; and is known all over the mercantile World on account of the Buſineſs tranſacted there in Money Affairs, this being the grand Market for buying and ſelling Stocks, Lottery-Tickets, *&c.* ſo that the Houſes, *Jonathan's*, *Garraway's*, &c. on this Site are contrived for the Reception and Entertainment of Merchants, Brokers, and others, who aſſemble here daily in great Numbers from all Parts, not only of theſe Kingdoms, but from diſtant Nations, in Purſuit of Riches. The latter, which takes its Name from a Tavern ſituate therein, whoſe Sign is the *Pope's Head*, is very narrow, but well inhabited by Brokers, Booksellers, and ſuch whoſe Buſineſs requires their Attendance near the *Exchange*.

Watch. This Ward maintains a Watch every Night of ſixteen common Men, under a Beadle and Conſtable.

Jury. The Jury returned by the Wardmote-Inqueſt for this Ward are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *January*.

Government. It is governed by an Alderman and ſix Common-Councilmen, including the Deputy; to which are added four Conſtables, four Scavengers, ſixteen Wardmote-Inqueſt-men, and one Beadle.

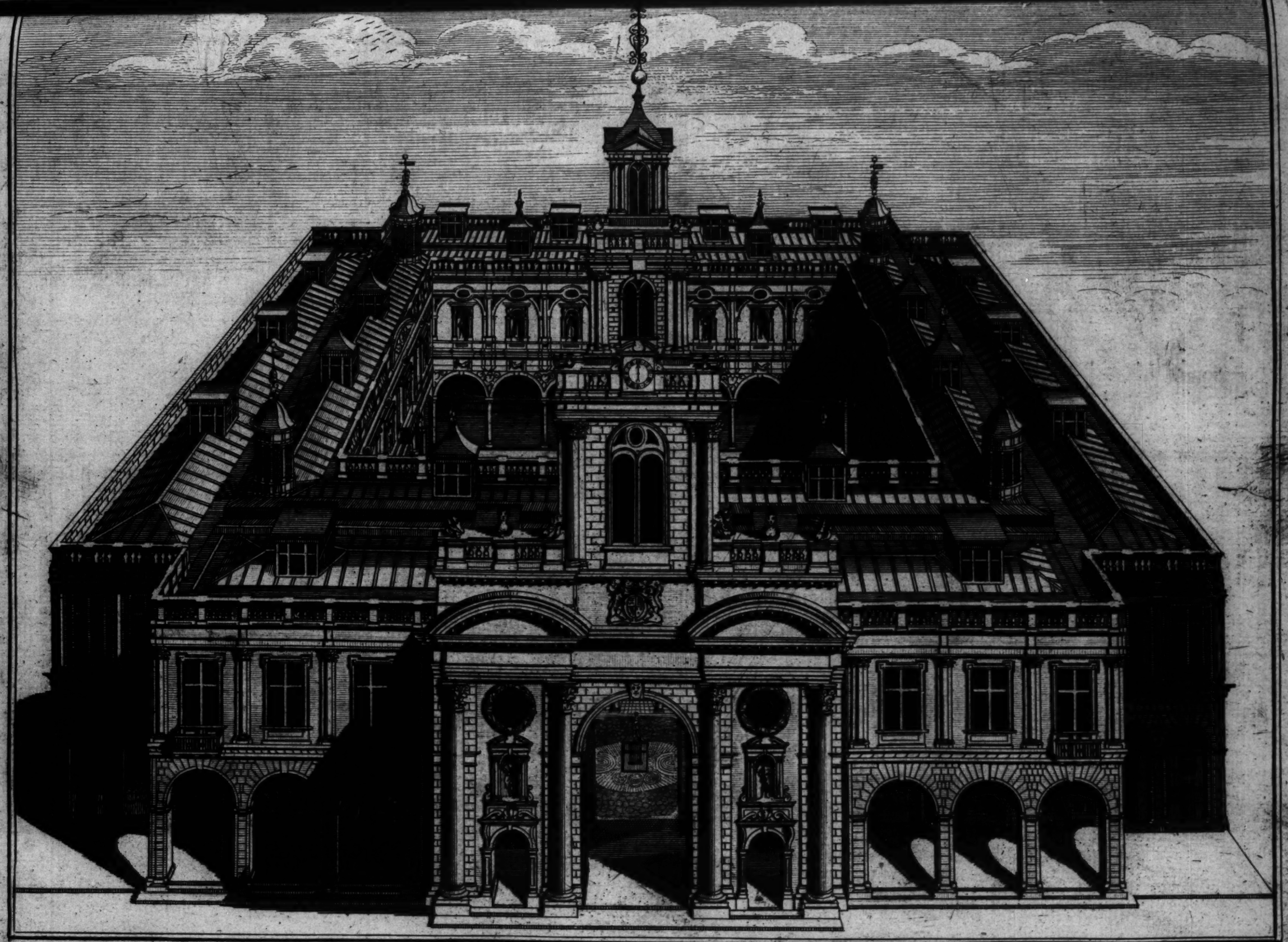
Alderman and Common-Councilmen. The preſent Alderman is *Francis Cokayne*, Eſq; who is paſt the Chair; and the Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Francis Ellis*, Deputy, Mr. *William Meadows*, Mr. *John Young*, Mr. *James Walton*, Mr. *Thomas Cogan*, and Mr. *George Sherwin*.

Remarkable Things. The moſt remarkable Things in the Ward of *Cornhill* are two Pariſh-Churches; 1. St. *Michael's*, and, 2. St. *Peter's*; of which more particularly in our Parochial Hiſtory.

Royal-Exchange. The greateſt Ornament of this Ward, and one of the principal Buildings in the City, is the *Royal-Exchange*, erected in the Year 1566, after this Order, *viz.* Certain Houſes upon *Cornhill*, and the like upon the Back thereof, in the Ward of *Broad-ſtreet*, with three Alleys; the firſt called *Swan-alley*, opening into *Cornhill*; the ſecond *New-alley*, paſſing through out of *Cornhill* into *Bread-ſtreet* Ward, over-againſt St. *Bartholomew-lane*; the third St. *Chriſtopher's-alley*, opening into *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, and into St. *Chriſtopher's* Pariſh; containing in all fourſcore Houſes; were firſt purchaſed by the Citizens of *London*, as the Mayor and Aldermen, in an Anſwer ſet forth to the Lady *Greſham's* Supplication, ſay, at four thouſand Pounds and upwards. All theſe Houſes were ſold for four hundred and ſeventy-eight Pounds, to ſuch as would take them down and carry them thence. Alſo the Ground or Plat was made plain at the Charge of the City, and then Poſſeſſion thereof was by certain Aldermen, in the Name of the whole Citizens, given to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. Agent to Queen *Elizabeth*, thereupon to build a Burſe, or Place for Merchants to aſſemble in, at his own Charges: And he, on the ſeventh of *June*, laying the firſt Stone of the Foundation, being Brick, accompanied with ſome Aldermen, every of them laid a Piece of Gold, which the Workmen took up, and forthwith followed upon the ſame with ſuch Diligence, that by the Month of *November*, in the Year 1567, the ſame was covered with Slate, and ſhortly after finiſhed.

In the Year 1570, on the twenty-third of *January*, the Queen's Majeſty, attended with her Nobility, came from her Houſe at the *Strand*, called *Somerſet-houſe*, and entered the City by *Temple-bar*, through *Fleet-ſtreet*, *Cheapſide*, and ſo by the North Side of the Burſe, through *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, to Sir *Thomas Greſham's* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, where ſhe dined. After Dinner her Majeſty returning through *Cornhill*, entered the Burſe on the South Side; and, after ſhe had viewed every Part thereof above Ground, eſpecially the Pawne, which was richly furniſhed with all Sorts of the fineſt Wares in the City, ſhe cauſed the ſame Burſe, by an Herald and a Trumpet, to be proclaimed *The Royal Exchange*, and to be ſo called from thenceforth, and by no other Name.

The Rents of the Shops here brought in conſiderable Gains to Sir *Thomas Greſham* the Builder. And, about five or ſix Years after, the Shops being all furniſhed with Wares, *Greſham* conſtrained all the Shopkeepers that had Shops above to take Shops below, where was an equal Number; but theſe were in the loweſt Vaults of the *Exchange*. At this Time each Perſon paid four Marks a Year for every Shop above, and he would have as much for every Shop below, or elſe they ſhould not have one above: But, after they had kept Shop below a little while, what with the Damp of the Vault, the Darkneſs of the Place, and the Unwillingneſs of Cuſtomers to buy their Wares there, they were ſo wearied, that they agreed among themſelves to give four Pounds a Year for a Shop above, that they might be freed from keeping Shop below, and ſo Sir *Thomas* ſhould turn the Vaults to what other Uſe he would, either for Merchants Goods, or otherwiſe: Which Offer he accepted; and ſo the Tenants only furniſhed the Shops above, as they remain to this Day.



The Royal Exchange.

Book

5 JA 53

Day. And the Vaults have been uſed now a long Time for ſtowing of Merchandize, and chiefly Pepper.

Sir *Thomas* was originally put upon this grand Deſign by his Correſpondent at *Antwerp*, in 1561, but did not think proper to carry it into Execution till he could obtain a Contribution from ſome wealthy Citizens to aſſiſt in ſo expenſive a Work, which he did at laſt; the Citizens having purchaſed the Fee Simple of the Ground and Houſes, by certain Truſtees, conveyed it over to him to build the ſaid Burſe upon; and in the Conveyance he was to make a Re-aſſurance again to them, upon certain Conditions: But he dying before this was done, in the Year 1592, Lady *Greſham*, his Widow, contended with the Mayor and Truſtees for the *Exchange*; endeavouring to get an Act of Parliament to empower her and her Heirs to make Leaſes from Time to Time of twenty-one Years, or three Lives, of the Shops in the *Exchange*, keeping the Fines to herſelf; which was ſuppoſed to be againſt the laſt Will of Sir *Thomas*, and contrary to an Act of Parliament made in the twenty-third Year of the Queen. She alſo complained that the City did not, or would not, employ the Profits of the *Exchange* according to Sir *Thomas*'s Will. This ſhe exhibited by Way of Supplication to the Council, againſt the Lord-Mayor and his Brethren the Aldermen.

To which they ſubjoined this Anſwer: "That "whereas the Lady *Greſham* had deſired to have "an Act of Parliament to authorize her and her "Heirs, from Time to Time, to make Leaſes "of twenty-one Years, or three Lives, of the "Shops in the *Royal-Exchange*, keeping the Fines "thereof to herſelf, and reſerving as many Rents "as are now reſerved to remain to the City of "*London*: It is thereunto anſwered, That the "ſame her Demand is utterly againſt both the "laſt Will and Teſtament of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, "her late Huſband, as alſo expreſsly againſt an "Act of Parliament made in the twenty-third "Year of her Majeſty's Reign; unto which Act "the ſaid Lady *Greſham* was privy, and her "Counſel was heard what they could ſay, before "the ſaid Act paſſed: And they ſay alſo, the "ſame Requeſt of the Lady *Greſham* is againſt "all Reaſon and Equity; for that the Citizens "of the City of *London* purchaſed in Fee Simple, "in the Name of *Livers Feoffees*, the Soil where-"upon the *Royal-Exchange* is built, and paid for "the ſame above four thouſand Pounds; and, "in the eighth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, "conveyed the ſame to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, upon "Condition to have Re-aſſurance made accord-"ing to certain Covenants, which was not done: "And albeit the Citizens might lawfully have "entered for Breach of the ſaid Condition, and "preſently taken the Rents and Profits of the "whole; yet they have contented themſelves to "accept of the ſame according to the laſt Will "and Act of Parliament, and have ſuffered the "ſaid Lady *Greſham* to take the whole Profits: "And yet they have been at great Charges in the "defending of Titles made to ſome Part of the "ſame, and in paying of Quit-Rents, Tithes, "and Widows Dowers; which they continue to "this Day.

"Touching the Employment of the Profits of "the *Exchange*, according to the Purport of the "Teſtament of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, it is there-"unto anſwered, That it meant, and ſo it ſhall "be performed, that the ſame, after the Death "of the Lady *Greſham*, ſhall be employed juſtly "and truly, according to the Truſt and Confi-"dence in them repoſed; which, if they ſhould "break, there are Courts of Equity that can "take Order for Remedy thereof. But foraſ-"much as the ſaid Lady *Greſham* is to have the "ſame during her Life, and the Employments "are not to be made till after her Death, there-"fore this Complaint is now made before any "Injury be offered: And as it is now cauſeleſs, "ſo the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen do aſſuredly "perſuade themſelves, there ſhall not at any "Time be any Cauſe given, of their Parts, to "complain againſt them. Wherefore their moſt "humble Suit is, that the ſaid *Exchange* may be "by them enjoyed, according to the ſaid Will "and Act of Parliament."

This Lady *Greſham* died *Anno* 1596. The Rents of the *Royal-Exchange*, which ſhe enjoyed during her Life, with all Houſes, Buildings, Vaults, and Profits thereof, amounted to the yearly Value of ſeven hundred and fifty-one Pounds five Shillings *per Ann.* over all Charges and Reprizes.

This *Royal-Exchange* was burnt down in the great Fire, but roſe again with more Splendor than before.

Its Ground Plat is a Parallelogram, whoſe Length is two hundred and three Feet, Breadth one hundred and ſeventy-one Feet, Area one hundred and twenty-ſeven Perch, Altitude of the Building fifty-ſix Feet, and of the lofty Tower and Turret, or Lanthorn, (whereon is the Figure of a Graſhopper, curiouſly done in poliſhed Braſs) one hundred and ſeventy-eight Feet, Length within one hundred and forty-four Feet, Breadth one hundred and ſeventeen Feet, Area ſixty-one ſquare Perches.

This ſtately Fabrick was erected at the Charge of the City and Company of Mercers, and coſt eighty thouſand Pounds between them. The Model was firſt ſhewn to King *Charles* II. who liked it well: But it was debated, whether they ſhould build after this Model or not, for Fear of launching into too great an Expence; ſeveral therefore were againſt it, but the Majority prevailed, having their Eye to the Honour of the City, and ſuppoſing the Shops above and below Stairs would in Time reimburſe them, which it appears now (too late) it will not.

There are Committees for this *Exchange*, and that other publick Building called *Greſham-College*, who manage the Rents and Payments thereof. Theſe Committees conſiſt of the Lord-Mayor for the Time being, and two Aldermen, and a certain Number of the Company of Mercers, and the like of Citizens, commonly one of each of the other eleven Companies.

This curious Structure is thus built and adorned: The Walls are *Portland* Stone, Ruſtick Work, very ſtrong and neat. Round the four Sides above Stairs are Shops, about two hundred in Number, which have been lett from twenty

Pounds to ſixty Pounds each, but are now th greateſt Part converted to other Uſes, or left unoccupied. There are Rails and Ballaſters on the Roof, which is covered with Lead. The aforeſaid Shops are elevated on twenty-eight Columns, or Pillars, with Arches, whereby are conſtituted Ambulatories within the *Exchange*, for the Merchants to keep themſelves from Rain and other offenſive Weather; above which Arches is an Entablature and curious Enrichments, and on the Cornice another Range of Pilaſters, with Entablature extending round the Inſide, and a curious Compaſs Pediment in the Middle of the Cornice of each of the four Sides. Under the Pediment on the North Side are the King's Arms; on the South, thoſe of the City; and, on the Eaſt, the Arms of Sir *Thomas Greſham*; and under the Pediment on the Weſt Side, the Arms of the Company of Mercers, with their reſpective Enrichments. The Intercolumns of the upper Range are twenty-four Niches, nineteen of which are filled with the Statues of the Kings and Queens Regents of *England*, ſtanding erect, with their Robes and Regalia, except that of King *Charles* II. and King *George* II. which are habited like the *Cæſars*.

On the South Side are ſeven Niches, of which four are filled, *viz.*

I. The moſt eaſterly Figure, which has this Inſcription in Gold Letters, *Edwardus Primus, Rex, Anno Dom.* 1272. II. Weſtward, *Edwardus* III. *Rex, Anno Dom.* 1326. III. *Henricus* V. *Rex, Anno Dom.* 1412. IV. *Henricus* VI. *Rex, Anno Dom.* 1422.

On the Weſt Side five Niches, four of which are filled, *viz.*

I. Under the moſt Southerly Figure is ſubſcribed in Gold Letters, *Edwardus* IV. *Rex, Anno Domini* 1460. II. Northward (the Crown pendant over his Head) *Edwardus* V. *Rex, Anno Domini* 1483. III. *Henricus* VII. *Rex, Anno Domini* 1487. IV. *Henricus* VIII. *Rex, Anno Domini* 1508.

On the North Side ſeven Niches are filled, *viz.*

I. The moſt Weſterly, ſubſcribed in Gold Characters, *Edwardus* VI. *Rex, Anno Domini* 1547. II. *Maria, Regina, Anno Domini* 1553. III. *Elizabetha, Regina, Anno Domini* 1558. IV. Is ſubſcribed *Sereniſſim. & Potentiſſim. Princip.* Jacobo *Primo*, Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hibern. *Reg. Fid. Defenſori, Societas Pannitonſorum poſuit, A. D.* 1684. V. ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, *Sereniſſimi & Religioſiſſimi Principis* Caroli *Primi*, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ *Regis, Fidei Defenſoris, bis Martyris (in Corpore & Effigie) Impiis Rebellium Manibus, ex hoc loco deturbata & confracta, Anno Dom.* 1647. *Reſtituta & hic demum collocata, Anno Dom.* 1683.

Gloria Martyrii qui te fregere Rebelles
Non potuere ipſum quem voluere Deum.

VI. *Carolus ſecundus, Rex, Anno Domini* 1648. VII. *Jacobus* II. *Rex, Anno Dom.* 1685.

On the Eaſt Side five Niches, one of which is vacant, the other filled, *viz.*

I. The moſt Northerly contains two Statues, *viz.* of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, ſubſcribed *Gulielmus* III. *Rex, & Maria* II. *Regina, A. D.* 1688.

S. P. Q. *Londin. Optim. Principibus*, P. C. 1695. II. Anna, *Regina, Dei Gratia*, Mag. Britan. Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, 1701. III. George I. inſcribed *Georgius, D. G. Magnæ Britan. Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Rex, Anno Dom.* 1714, S.P.Q.L. IV. Southerly, the Statue of King *George* II. in the Habiliments of a *Cæſar*, wreathed upon the Head, and a Battoon or Truncheon in his Hand, little differing from that of *Charles* II. in the Center of the Area, only in looking Northward, inſcribed *Georgius* II. *D. G. Mag. Brit. Era. & Hib. Rex, Anno Dom.* 1727, S. P. Q. L.

All theſe Figures were new painted and gilded this laſt Summer (1754) by voluntary Subſcription.

Beſides the Niches wherein the Effigies of the aforenamed Kings are placed, the four that are vacant are the Places where *Edward* II. *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. and *Richard* III. ſhould have been; but it ſeems the City had no Mind to ſhew any Reſpect to the ſaid Kings, two of whom took away their Charter, and the other two were Uſurpers. One Thing more is to be added concerning the Statue of King *Charles* I. which, after the King had loſt his Head, the Zealots of thoſe Times, to ſhew their Rage and Malice, threw down and broke to Pieces, cauſing to be writ under the Place where it ſtood, *Exit Tyrannorum Ultimus*, &c. The preſent Statue of that unfortunate Prince was ſet up by the Grocers, to vindicate his Memory.

This Figure of King *Charles* I. is repreſented holding his Sceptre not upright, but ſtretching towards the People.

The Statue of Sir *John Barnard*, Knt. and Alderman, the preſent Father of the City, and one of its Repreſentatives in Parliament, in Acknowledgment of his eminent Services done his Country, and this Metropolis in particular, in the Houſe of Commons.

In the Walls of the four Sides under the Piazzas within the *Exchange* are twenty-eight ſeveral Niches round the Building, all vacant, except one near the North-Weſt Angle, where is the Effigy of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, and another in the South-Weſt of Sir *John Barnard*, as above; and the like is alſo (with Fret-work Cieling) above, where the Shops are, to which you aſcend by two ſpacious Stair-Caſes, having black Marble Steps, one on the North, the other on the South Side.

The Area under the ſaid Piazza is a Pavement of white and black Marble, but that of the reſt with fine Pebble, in the Center whereof is erected on a Marble Pedeſtal, about eight Feet high, the Statue of King *Charles* II. in *Roman* Habit; he is lively repreſented, by the ingenious Hand of Mr. *Gibbon*, with a Battoon in his Hand, looking Southward. On this Side of the Pedeſtal, under an Imperial Crown, Wings, Trumpets of Fame, Sceptre, and Sword, Palm Branches, &c. theſe Words are inſcribed: See P. 474.

" Carolo II. Cæſari Britannico,
" Patriæ Patri,
" Regum Optimo, Clementiſſimo, Auguſtiſſimo,
" Generis Humani deliciis,
" Utriuſq; Fortunæ Victori,
" Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
" Marium Domino ac Vindici,
" Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,

Quæ

Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia benignitate floret,
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratitudinis æternæ
Hoc Teſtimonium
Venerabunda poſuit,
Anno Salutis Humanæ M.DC.LXXXIV.

On the Weſt Side of the Pedeſtal is neatly cut, in Relievo, the Figure of a *Cupid* repoſing his right Hand on a Shield, containing the Arms of *France* and *England* quartered, and in his left Hand a Roſe.

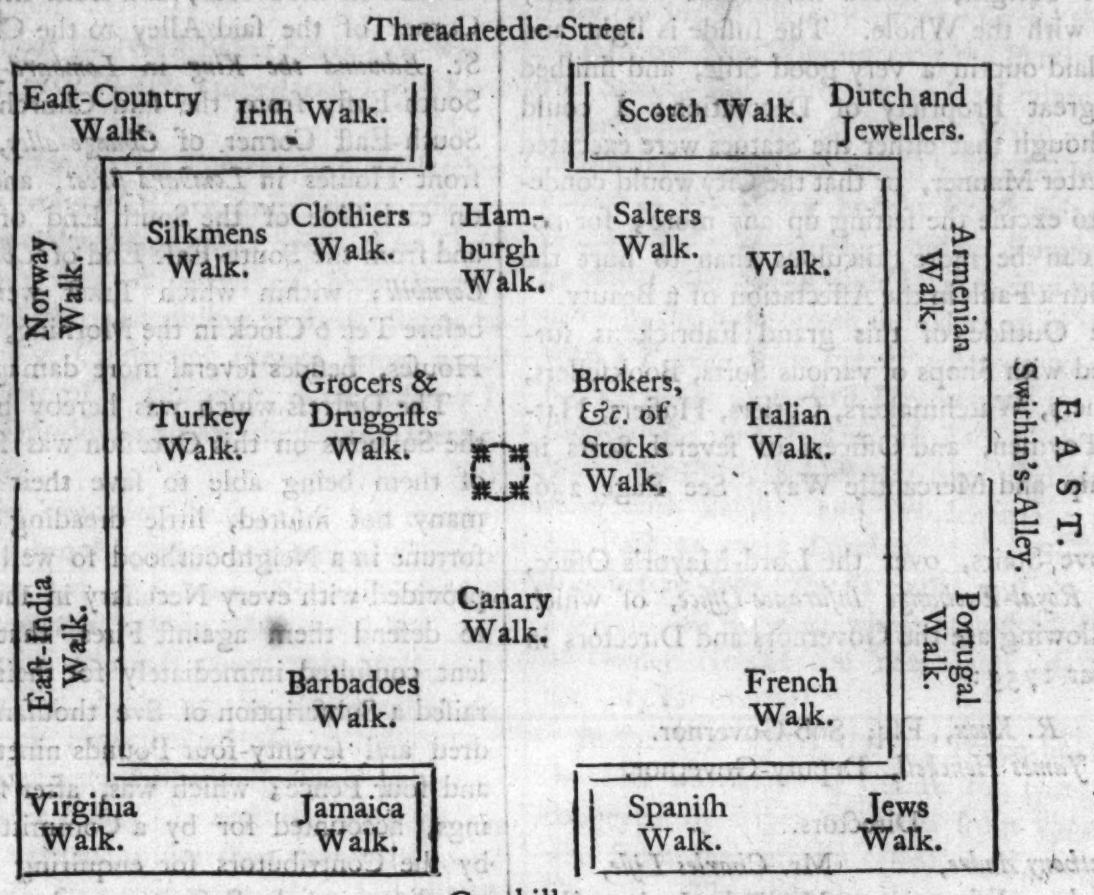
On the North Side are the Arms of *Ireland* on a Shield, ſupported by a *Cupid*.

On the Baſe of the Pedeſtal, in the South Side, is this Inſcription:

This Statue was repaired and beautified by the Company of Merchant-Adventurers of *England*, *Anno* 1730; *John Hanbury*, Eſq; Governor.

On the Eaſt Side the Arms of *Scotland*, with a *Cupid* holding a Thiſtle, curiouſly done (as the reſt) all in Relievo.

And, for the more eaſy expediting their Affairs, the Merchants dealing in the ſame Commodities have, by Cuſtom, fixed on theſe different Parts of the *Exchange* to meet one another, called their Walks, which may be ſeen at one View by the following Sketch or Plan:



The Outſide of the Exchange *deſcribed.*

There are ten ſtrong Pillars on the South Front, which ſupport the South Side of the Shops on that Side of the *Exchange*, and as many on the North Side for the like Uſe there, by which there are two large Piazzas, one on the North, the other on the South Side; which South Front is adorned with Demi-Columns and Pilaſters of the *Compoſite* Order, and the Portico there with four ſpacious Columns, Entablature, and two Compaſs Pediments of the *Corinthian* Order, whoſe Intercolumns are two Niches, repleniſhed with the Figures of King *Charles* I. and his Son *Charles* II. boldly carved, and over the Aperture on the Cornice between the Pediments are the King's Arms.

The North Side of this *Exchange* is adorned with Pilaſters, Entablature of a triangular Pediment of the ſaid *Compoſite* Order, and with Columns of that Order, and an Acroteria. The lower Part of the Tower is adorned, the middle Part with more Columns, Entablament, and Acroteria; and the upper Part, or Lanthorn, with Columns of the *Ionick* Order, with Architrave, Frize, Cornice, and four triangular Pediments, fronting Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South; and the ſaid two Acroterias, as alſo that of the Roof of the *Exchange*, are adorned with Dragons and Demi-Virgins, the Supporters of the City Arms, and the Arms of the Mercers Company: And there are four Clock-Dials, fronting likewiſe the four Cardinal Points; and in this Tower are twelve tuneable Bells, which chime at Nine, Twelve, Three, and Six, daily.

The following Inſcription was ſet upon the *Exchange* after it was rebuilt:

Hoc Greſhamii *Periſtylium*, *Gentium Commerciis Sacrum*, *Flammis extinctum* 1666, *auguſtius e Cinere reſurrexit* 1669, Will. Turnero, *Milite*, *Prætore*.

Notwithſtanding the great Encomiums which have been beſtowed on this Structure by our own Nation and Foreigners, a late Author, in the New Critical Review of the publick Buildings in and about *London*, takes the Freedom to inform us, that "here, as in moſt coſtly Fabricks, there is ſomething to blame, and ſomething to admire: A Building of that Extent, Grandeur, and Elevation, ought, without Queſtion, to have had an ample Area before it, that we might comprehend the Whole, and every Part at once. This is a Requiſite which ought to be allowed to all

New Critical Review, p. 7, 8.

See P. 474

Buildings, but particularly all of this Sort; that is to ſay, ſuch as are formed of very large Parts; for in ſuch a Caſe the Eye is forced to travel with Pain and Difficulty from one Object to another, nay, ſometimes obliged to divide one into many Parts; whereby the Judgment is confuſed, and 'tis with great Uncertainty we come to any Concluſion at all. Upon the whole, the Entrance into this Building is very grand and auguſt; the two Statues which adorn it are, in a particular Manner, beautiful and admirable: But then the Tower which riſes over it is a Weight to the whole Building, and is at the ſame Time broken into ſo many Parts, that it rather hurts than pleaſes, and, if reduced to one Half of its preſent Height, would harmonize abundantly better with the Whole. The Inſide is light and airy, laid out in a very good Stile, and finiſhed with great Propriety of Decoration: I could wiſh though that either the Statues were executed in a better Manner, or that the City would condeſcend to excuſe the ſetting up any more; for nothing can be more ridiculous than to hurt the Eye with a Fault in the Affectation of a Beauty."

The Outſide of this grand Fabrick is ſurrounded with Shops of various Sorts, Bookſellers, Stationers, Watchmakers, Cutlers, Hoſiers, Hatters, Toymen, and Officers of ſeveral Sorts in the Ship and Mercantile Way. See Page 256, &c.

The Royal-Exchange Aſſurance.

Above Stairs, over the Lord-Mayor's Office, is the *Royal-Exchange Inſurance-Office*, of which the following are the Governors and Directors in the Year 1755:

R. Knox, Eſq; Sub-Governor.
James Henckell, Deputy-Governor.

Directors.

Mr. *Anthony Andre*,	Mr. *Charles Liſle*,
John Baker, Eſq;	Mr. *John Lockwood*,
Mr. *Benjamin Ball*,	Mr. *Beeſton Long*,
Mr. *Thomas Birch*,	*Henry March*, Eſq;
Mr. *John Peter Blaquiere*,	Mr. *Benjamin Mee*,
Samuel Boſanquet, Eſq;	Capt. *John Pelly*,
Capt. *Richard Crabb*,	Mr. *John Serocold*,
Capt. *John Hallett*,	Mr. *Richard Sheldon*,
Capt. *Thomas Hill*,	*Thomas Sikes*, Eſq;
Mr. *Robert Hilton*,	Mr. *James Tierney*,
Mr. *John Johnſon*,	*John Ekins*, Treaſurer.
Mr. *Pendarves Kekewich*,	

John Bell, Secretary. *Edm. Anguiſh*, Accomptant.

This Corporation, and that of the *London-Aſſurance*, was eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament made in the ſixth of King *George* I. whereby it was enacted, That ſuch as ſhould be admitted as Members into the ſaid Corporations, ſhould be each a diſtinct and ſeparate Body Politick for thirty-one Years, for the Aſſurance of Ships, Goods, and Merchandizes at Sea, or for lending Money upon Bottomry.

And that each of the ſaid Corporations, in Conſideration of the many Benefits which might accrue to them by their Charters, ſhould pay into his Majeſty's Exchequer the Sum of three hundred thouſand Pounds, for diſcharging the Debts of the Civil Liſts.

And that no other Society ſhould inſure Ships, or lend Money on Bottomry, for the future; but any private Perſon might inſure Ships, &c. as before. Theſe Corporations however met with ſo little Encouragement, that the Crown was obliged to remit moſt Part of the Money they were to advance.

The Fire in Cornhill.

In the Year 1747, on the twenty-fifth of *March*, about One o'Clock in the Morning, a Fire broke out in the Shop of Mr. *Eldridge*, a Barber, or in an Herb-Stall or Shed cloſe adjoining to it, behind the *Swan*, now the *King's-Arms* Tavern, which ſpread with ſuch Rapidity, that Mr. *Eldridge*, his Wife, Siſter, and Children, were burnt in their Beds; and all the Houſes, with moſt of their Furniture, &c. from the North Entrance into *'Change-alley* to St. *Michael*'s Church on the North, and from the North-Weſt Corner of the ſaid Alley to the Church-yard of St. *Edmund the King* in *Lombard-ſtreet* on the South-Eaſt, from the ſaid Church-yard to the South-Eaſt Corner of *Change-alley*, leaving the front Houſes in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and about four on each Side of the South End of *Birchin-lane*, and from the South-Eaſt End of *'Change-alley* into *Cornhill*; within which Tract were conſumed, before Ten o'Clock in the Morning, one hundred Houſes, beſides ſeveral more damaged.

The Diſtreſs which was hereby brought upon the Sufferers on this Occaſion was ſo great, few of them being able to ſave their Goods, and many not inſured, little dreading ſuch a Misfortune in a Neighbourhood ſo well watched and provided with every Neceſſary in ſuch Accidents to defend them againſt Fires, that the Benevolent conſulted immediately for their Relief, and raiſed a Subſcription of five thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four Pounds nineteen Shillings and four Pence; which was, after ſeveral Meetings, accounted for by a Committee appointed by the Contributors for enquiring into the Circumſtances of the Sufferers, and to diſtribute the ſame in an equitable Manner, as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Received —	5774	19	4
Paid to Sufferers	5718	12	8
For Advertiſements	37	9	6
To *George Strahan*	13	12	2
To the Porter of the Committee	5	5	0
Total	5774	19	4

This, no doubt, was a very great Misfortune to the Individuals who were in it, but the ſpacious and commodious Buildings raiſed upon the Ruins prove a great Advantage to the Publick, and an Ornament to the City.

K. John's Court.

The *Pope's-head* Tavern, with other Houſes adjoining, ſtrongly built of Stone, were formerly in one, belonging to ſome Perſon of great State, or rather to the King, as may be ſuppoſed by the Arms, *viz. Three Lions Paſſant-Gardant*, which was the whole Arms of *England* before the Reign of *Edward* III. who quartered them with the Arms of *France*. Theſe Arms, ſupported by two Angels, were handſomely and largely carved in the fore Front of this Houſe towards the high Street.

It has been ſaid that King *John* had his Court in the aforeſaid Houſe, which is not unlikely; for *Matthew*

Matthew Paris ſaith in his Hiſtory, that, in the Year 1232, *Henry* III. ſent *Hubert de Burgho*, Earl of *Kent*, to *Cornhill* in *London*, there to anſwer all Matters objected againſt him, where he wiſely acquitted himſelf.

Down lower, on the high Street of *Cornhill*, was another great Tavern, called the *Cardinal's Hat*, which had alſo a Thoroughfare into *Lombard-ſtreet*.

The Tun *upon* Cornhill *a Priſon-houſe for Night-walkers.*

In the Year of Chriſt 1282, a Conduit was firſt built of Stone, by *Henry Wallis*, Mayor of *London*, to be a Priſon for Night-walkers and other ſuſpicious Perſons, and was called the *Tun* upon *Cornhill*, becauſe the ſame was built ſomewhat in Faſhion of a *Tun* ſtanding on one End.

Alſo without the Weſt Side of this Tun was a Well of ſpringing Water, curbed round with hard Stone.

Temporal Men puniſh Spiritual Perſons for Incontinency.

The Biſhop complaineth, and the King forbids the Laity puniſhing the Clergymen.

To this Priſon of the Tun the Night-Watches of this City committed not only Night-walkers, but alſo other Perſons, as well Spiritual as Temporal, whom they ſuſpected of Incontinency, and puniſhed them according to the Cuſtoms of this City: But Complaint thereof being made about the Year of Chriſt 1297, King *Edward* I. forbid the Impriſonment of the Clergy therein. See Page 107.

Citizens of London *break up the Tun upon* Cornhill.

About the Year of Chriſt 1299, the twenty-ſeventh of *Edward* I. certain principal Citizens of *London*, to wit, *T. Romane*, *Richard Glouceſter*, *Nicholas Faringdon*, *Adam Helingbury*, *T. Saly*, *John Dunſtable*, *Richard Aſhwy*, *John Wade*, and *William Stratford*, brake up this Priſon called the *Tun*, and took out certain Priſoners; for which they were ſharply puniſhed, by long Impriſonment and great Fines. It coſt the Citizens (as ſome have written) more than twenty thouſand Marks, which they were amerced in before *William de March*, Treaſurer of the King's Exchequer, to purchaſe the King's Favour, and the Confirmation of their Liberties.

Tho. Walſingham.

Citizens of London *puniſh Fornication and Adultery in Prieſts as well as others, without Partiality.*

In the Year 1383, the ſeventh of *Richard* II. the Citizens of *London* taking upon them the Rights that belonged to their Biſhops, firſt impriſoned ſuch Women as were taken in Fornication or Adultery, in the ſaid *Tun*; and after, bringing them forth to the Sight of the World, they cauſed their Heads to be ſhaved, after the Manner of Thieves, whom they named *Appellators*, and ſo to be led about the City, in Sight of all the Inhabitants, with Trumpets and Pipes ſounding before them, that their Perſons might be the more largely known: Neither did they ſpare ſuch Kind of Men a whit the more, but uſed them as hardly, ſaying, they abhorred not only the Negligence of their Prelates, but alſo deteſted their Avarice, that ſtudied for Money, omitted the Puniſhment limited by Law, and permitted thoſe that were found guilty to live favourably by their Fines; wherefore they would themſelves, they ſaid, purge their City from ſuch Filthineſs, leſt, through God's Vengeance, either the Peſtilence or Sword ſhould happen to them, or that the Earth ſhould ſwallow them. In a Charge of the Wardmote-Inqueſt in every Ward in this City were theſe Words: "If there "bee any Prieſt in Service within the Ward, "which before-time hath beene ſet in the *Tunne* "in *Cornehill* for his Diſhoneſty, and hath for-"ſworne the Citie, all ſuch ſhall be preſented."

Prieſts puniſhed in the Tun upon Cornhill, *and forced to forſwear this City.*

Stow.

John Atwod, Draper, dwelling in the Pariſh of St. *Michael* upon *Cornhill*, directly againſt the Church, having a proper Woman to his Wife, ſuch an one as ſeemed the holieſt amongſt a thouſand, had alſo a luſty Country Prieſt of the ſaid Pariſh-Church repairing to his Houſe, with the which Prieſt the ſaid *Atwod* would ſometimes after Supper play a Game at Tables for a Pint of Ale. It chanced on a Time, having Haſte of Work, and his Game proving long, he left his Wife to play it out, and went down to his Shop: But returning to fetch a Preſſing-iron, he found ſuch Play (to his Miſliking) that he forced the Prieſt to leap out at a Window over the Penthouſe into the Street, and ſo to run to his Lodging in the Church-yard. *Atwod* and his Wife were ſoon reconciled, ſo that he would not ſuffer her to be called in Queſtion; but the Prieſt being apprehended and committed, I ſaw his Puniſhment to be thus: He was on three Market-days conveyed through the high Street and Markets of the City, with a Paper on his Head, whereon was written his Treſpaſs. The firſt Day he rode in a Carry; the ſecond, on a Horſe, his Face to the Horſe's Tail; the third, led betwixt two, and every Day rung with Baſons, and Proclamations made of his Fact at every Turning of the Streets, and alſo before *John Atwod*'s Stall, and the Church Door of his Service, where he loſt his Chauntry of twenty Nobles the Year, and was baniſhed the City for ever.

A Prieſt puniſhed for Lechery.

The Conduit upon Cornhill.

In the Year 1401, the ſaid Priſon-houſe called the *Tun* was made a Ciſtern for ſweet Water, conveyed by Pipes of Lead from *Tyburn*, and was from thenceforth called the Conduit upon *Cornhill*. Then was the Wall planked over, and a ſtrong Priſon made of Timber, called a Cage, with a Pair of Stocks ſet upon it, and this was for Night-walkers; on the Top of which Cage was placed a Pillory, for the Puniſhment of Bakers offending in the Aſſize of Bread, for Millers ſtealing of Corn at the Mill, and for Bawds and Scolds, and other Offenders.

Cage, Stocks, and Pillory in Cornhill.

Bakers, Millers, Bands, Scolds, and common Jurors for Rewards puniſhed on the Pillory.

False Swearers pillarized here.

As in the Year 1468, the ſeventh of *Edward* IV. divers Perſons, being common Jurors, ſuch as at Aſſizes were forſworn for Rewards or Favour of Parties, were judged to ride from *Newgate* to the Pillory in *Cornhill*, with Mitres of Paper on their Heads, there to ſtand, and from thence again to *Newgate*. And this Judgment was given by the Mayor of *London*.

Ringleaders of falſe Inqueſts ſo ſerved.

In the Year 1509, the firſt of *Henry* VIII. *Darby*, *Smith*, and *Simſon*, Ringleaders of falſe Inqueſts in *London*, rode about the City with their Faces to the Horſes Tails, and Papers on their Heads, and were ſet on the Pillory in *Cornhill*, and after brought again to *Newgate*, where they died for very Shame, ſaith *Robert Fabian*. A Ringleader of Inqueſts, as I take it, is he, that, making a gainful Occupation thereof, will appear upon *Niſi Priuſes* ere he be warned, or procure himſelf to be warned to come on by a *Tallis*: He will alſo procure himſelf to be Foreman, when he can, and take upon him to overrule the reſt to his Opinion: Such an one ſhall be

Ringleaders of Inqueſts will proffer their Service, and bend every Way for Gain.

K. John's Court.

A Man detected, and that had ſworn fooliſhly againſt his Brother, is not to be admitted a common Juror. Neither Butcher nor Surgeon is to be admitted.

be laboured by Plaintiffs and Defendants, not without Promiſe of Rewards; and therefore to be ſuſpected of a bad Conſcience. I would wiſh a more careful Choice of Jurors to be had; for I have known a Man carted, rung with Baſons, and baniſhed out of *Biſhopſgate* Ward, and afterward, in *Aldgate* Ward, admitted to be Conſtable, a Grand-Juryman, and Foreman of their Ward-mote Inqueſt. What I know of the like, or worſe Men, preferred to the like Offices, I forbear to write, but wiſh to be reformed, ſays *Stow*.

Conduit on Cornhill *enlarged.*

The foreſaid Conduit upon *Cornhill* was in the Year 1475 enlarged by *Robert Drope*, Draper, Mayor, who then dwelt in that Ward: He enlarged the Ciſtern of this Conduit with an Eaſt End of Stone and Lead, and caſtellated it in comely Manner.

In the Year 1582, *Peter Morris*, a *Dutchman*, having contracted with the City of *London* for the erecting of an Engine under *London* Bridge to force Water into the Eaſtern Parts thereof, (ſee Page 51.) erected at the Eaſt End of *Cornhill*, in the Middle of the High-Street, where four Ways part, a Water-Standard, at the Charge of the City; which Standard had four Spouts, that ran plentifully at every Tide, four Ways, to *Biſhopſgate*, *Aldgate*, the *Bridge*, and to *Wallbrook* or *Stocks-market*: This being at that Time ſuppoſed to be the higheſt Ground of the City.

CHAP. XX.

Of CRIPPLEGATE WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name, Bounds, Extent, modern State, Government. Alderman and Common-Council. Pariſhes and Churches. Lamb's *Chapel.* Sion *College and Alms-houſes.* Barbers-Hall, Haberdaſhers-Hall, Waxchandlers-Hall, Plaiſterers-Hall, Brewers-Hall, Curriers-Hall, Loriners-Hall. *Alms-houſes. Antiquities.*

Name.

Cripplegate Ward takes its Name from the North-Weſt Gate of the City, of which has been treated largely on Page 24.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Little Moorfields*, Part of *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward, *Baſſiſhaw* Ward, and *Cheap* Ward; on the North by the Pariſh of St. *Luke's Old-ſtreet*, formerly called *Cripplegate* Pariſh without the Freedom; on the Weſt by *Alderſgate* Ward; and on the South by the Ward of *Cheap*.

Extent.

This Ward conſiſts of two Parts; one lying within *Cripplegate* and *London-wall*; and the other, to the Extent of the Freedom, without.

Within the Wall, on the Eaſt Part thereof, toward the North, it runs to the Weſt Side of *Baſing-hall* Ward; and towards the South it joins to the Ward of *Cheap*. It begins at the Weſt End of St. *Laurence*'s Church in the *Jewry*, on the North Side, and runs Weſt to a Pump, where, ſome Time, was a Well with two Buckets, at the South Corner of *Aldermanbury-ſtreet*; which Street runs down North to *Gayſpur-lane*, and ſo to *London-wall*; which Street and Lane are wholly (on both Sides) of this Ward; and ſo are ſome few Houſes (on both Sides) from *Gayſpur-lane*, by and againſt the Wall of the City, Eaſt to the Grates made for the Water-Courſe of the Channels, and Weſt to *Cripplegate*.

Now on the South Side, from over-againſt the Weſt End of St. *Laurence*'s Church to the Pump, and then up *Milk-ſtreet*, South to *Cheap*; which *Milk-ſtreet* is wholly (on both Sides) of *Cripplegate* Ward; as alſo, without the South End of *Milk-ſtreet*, a Part of Weſt *Cheap*, *viz.* from the Place where the Standard ſtood, to where the Croſs was ſet. Then down *Great Wood-ſtreet*, which is wholly of this Ward, on both Sides thereof; ſo is *Little Wood-ſtreet*, which runs down to *Cripplegate*.

Out of this *Wood-ſtreet* are divers Lanes, namely, on the Eaſt Side is *Lad-lane*, which runs Eaſt to *Milk-ſtreet* Corner. Down lower in *Wood-ſtreet* is *Love-lane*, which lies by the South Side of St. *Alban*'s Church in *Wood-ſtreet*, and runs down to the Conduit in *Aldermanbury-ſtreet*. Lower down in *Wood-ſtreet* is *Addle-ſtreet*; out of which runs *Philip-lane* down to *London-wall*. Theſe are the Lanes on the Eaſt Side.

On the Weſt Side of *Wood-ſtreet* is *Hugen-lane*, by the South Side of St. *Michael*'s Church, and goes through to *Gutheron's-lane*. Then lower is *Maiden-lane*, which runs Weſt to the North End of *Gutheron's-lane*; and up to the ſaid Lane, on the Eaſt Side thereof, till againſt *Kery-lane*, and back again. Then the ſaid *Maiden-lane*, on the North Side, goes up to *Staining-lane*, and up a Part thereof, on the Eaſt Side, to the fartheſt North Part of *Haberdaſhers-hall*, and back again to *Wood-ſtreet*. And there, lower down, is *Silver-ſtreet*, which is of this Ward, till you come to the Eaſt End of St. *Olave*'s Church on the South Side, and to *Monkwell-ſtreet* on the North Side. Then down the ſaid *Monkwell-ſtreet*, on the Eaſt Side thereof, and ſo to *Cripplegate*, do make the Bound of this Ward *within* the Walls.

Without Cripplegate, *Fore-ſtreet* runs a-croſs before the Gate, from againſt the North Side of St. *Giles*'s Church, along to *Moor-lane* End, and almoſt to *Moorgate*. The Houſes on that Side of *Moorfields*, and Alleys to *Finſbury-court*, are all of *Cripplegate* Ward.

Joining to *Moorfields* is the *New Artillery-Ground*, ſo called, in Diſtinction from another *Artillery-garden*, near St. *Mary Spital*. See *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

Then to turn back again through the aforeſaid *Moor-lane*, the next is *Grub-ſtreet*; more than Half of it is in this Ward. The next is *White-croſs-ſtreet*, up to the End of *Beech-lane*; and then *Redcroſs-ſtreet* wholly, with a Part of *Golden-lane*, to the Poſts there placed as a Boundary.

Then is *Beech-lane*, before ſpoken of, on the Eaſt Side of the *Redcroſs* and the *Barbican-ſtreet*, more than Half thereof, towards *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, which are the Bounds of *Cripplegate* Ward *without* the Walls.

The preſent State of this Ward will be better collected from the following Plan and Deſcription.

The modern State.

The Part of this Ward *within* the Wall, by which it is ſevered from that *without*, contains ſeveral Streets and Lanes, ſome in Whole, others in Part, *viz.* *Milk-ſtreet* on both Sides, and the greater Part of *Honey-lane* Market; *Cateaton-ſtreet*, ſo far as to St. *Laurence*'s Church, *Lad-lane*, *Alderman-*

St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatic's.
in Upper Moorefields.

CRIPPLEGATE PARISH

without the

FREEDOM

PART OF

COLEMAN STREET WARD

PART OF

BASSISHAW WARD

PART OF

CRIPPLEGATE WARD

WITH

it's Division into

PARISHES

According to a New SURVEY

PART OF

CRIPPLEGATE WARD

PART OF

CHEAP WARD

Arms of John Blachford Esqr.

B. Cole Sculp.

This Plan is most humbly Inscribed to John Blachford Esqr. *Alderman of Cripplegate Ward. in 1755.*

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dermanbury, *Love-lane*, *Addle-ſtreet*, *London-wall-ſtreet*, from *Little Wood-ſtreet* to beyond the Poſtern; *Philip-lane*, *Great Wood-ſtreet*, all about 70 Feet on the Weſt Side towards *Cheapſide*; *Little Wood-ſtreet*, *Hart-ſtreet*, the South Side thereof; *Monkſwell-ſtreet* the Eaſt Side, *Fell-ſtreet*, *Silver-ſtreet*; *Maiden-lane*, the Eaſt Part thereof; *Hugen-lane*, *Goldſmiths-ſtreet*, the whole, except 25 Feet on the Weſt Side; *Gutter-lane*, the Weſt Side from *Maiden-lane*, to over-againſt the End of *Carey-ſtreet*, on the Eaſt Side of the Way only; and *Cheapſide*, on the North Side, 170 Feet from the Corner of *Woodſtreet*, Eaſtward. In all which ſaid Places are ſeveral Courts and Places of Note.

The Places in this Ward *without* the Wall are *Fore-ſtreet*, and the Poſtern leading to *Moorfields*, *Back-ſtreet* in the *Little Moorfields*, *Moor-lane*, *Grub-ſtreet*, the South Part to the Poſts and Chain; *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, the South Side, ſo far as the Poſts and Chain; *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, about 450 Feet on both Sides; *Beech-lane*, *Golden-lane*, the South Part to the Poſt and Chain; *Barbican*, the Eaſt Part thereof, on both Sides, for about 450 Feet from the Corner of *Golden-lane*; *Jewen-ſtreet*, the Eaſt Part thereof, and on both Sides to *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, for about 450 Feet; *Brackley-ſtreet*, *Bridge-water-ſtreet*, and *Letton-ſtreet*; all of them built in the Place where *Bridgewater* Houſe ſtood before.

Of theſe Places in Order; and, *firſt*, for thoſe *within* the Wall.

Milk-ſtreet. *Milk-ſtreet* is broad, comes out of *Cheapſide*, and falls into *Lad-lane*: This Street is well built, and inhabited by wholeſale Traders, chiefly in Haberdaſhery; and that Part that lies open to *Honey-lane* Market is the beſt.

Here in this Street, towards *Cheapſide*, ſtood the Pariſh-Church of St. *Magdalen's Milk-ſtreet*. It was deſtroyed in the dreadful Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt; but the Pariſh is united to St. *Laurence Jewry*, and the Ground converted into *Honey-lane* Market.

The Courts and Alleys in this Street are, *Caſtle-tavern-court*, ſo called from the Caſtle-Tavern therein formerly ſeated. It hath a narrow Paſſage into *Wood-ſtreet*. *Feathers-court*, long and open, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Robin-hood-alley* has a Paſſage into *Honey-lane* Market. *Crown-court*, but ſmall. *Mumford's-court*, a large Place, well built, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. About the Middle is a Paſſage into *Caſtle-court*, or *alley*; which is likewiſe long, falling into St. *Laurence-lane*, and well inhabited. *Clement-court*, a handſome open Place, with good Houſes, and has a Paſſage up Steps into *Fryars-court*, which leads into *Wood-ſtreet*.

Cateaton-ſtreet has but a ſmall Part in this Ward, *viz.* from the Corner of *Aldermanbury* to St. *Laurence Jewry*; the reſt is in *Cheap* Ward.

Lad-lane. *Lad-lane* lies betwixt *Wood-ſtreet* in the Weſt, and *Milk-ſtreet* and *Aldermanbury* in the Eaſt. It is likewiſe a Street of good Trade, and well inhabited. Here on the North Side is the *Swan-Inn with two Necks*; which is large, and of a conſiderable Trade for Northern Carriers. More towards *Woodſtreet* are two ſmall Courts, or Alleys, but without Name.

Alder-manbury. *Aldermanbury*, a handſome Street, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited by Merchants, wholeſale Dealers, *&c.*

In this Street are theſe Courts, *viz.* *Fountain-court*, on the Eaſt Side, a large ſquare Place, well inhabited and built; has a Paſſage into St. *Laurence Church-alley*, which leads into *Guildhall-yard*. This Court was built out of a large Houſe, formerly the Seat of *Eraſmus de la Fountaine*, Knt. deceaſed.

Dyer's-court, large, and well inhabited by Perſons of Repute, having an open Entrance for Coach or Cart. *Carpenters-court*, a handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, well inhabited.

On the North Side is *Hadley's-court*, but ſmall, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Church-alley* has a Paſſage into *Baſinghall-ſtreet* by the Church Wall. *Miller's-court*, indifferent large, but with a narrow Paſſage.

Love-lane. *Love-lane* comes out of *Aldermanbury*, and falls into *Wood-ſtreet* by St. *Alban's Wood-ſtreet* Church, where it divides, and one Part incompaſſes the Church, except the Front in *Wood-ſtreet*. In this Lane is *Berry-court*, which is handſome, and well built.

Addle-ſtreet. *Addle-ſtreet*, which alſo lies betwixt *Aldermanbury* and *Wood-ſtreet*, is yet much inhabited by Joiners, for the making of Bedſteds, Cheſts of Drawers, Scrutores, Tables, and ſuch like Joinery Wares.

London-wall. *London-wall* is a long Street, coming out of *Little Wood-ſtreet* by *Cripplegate*, and runs Eaſtward as far as *Wincheſter-ſtreet*; but goes no farther in this Ward than within 60 Feet of the North-Weſt End of *Coleman-ſtreet*.

Philip-lane. *Philip-lane* goes from *London-wall*, and falls into *Addle-ſtreet*, a Place indifferently built and inhabited. In this Place is *Sion-court*, indifferent large, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Burge-court* hath a Paſſage into *Wood-ſtreet*; the middle Part is open, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Cook's-court*, but ſmall, alſo with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Hand-alley*, ſmall and narrow. *Curriers-court*, ſeated in *London-wall-ſtreet*, Weſtward of *Sion-College*, a Place but ordinary; at the upper End of which is *Curriers-hall*.

Hart-ſtreet. *Hart-ſtreet*, adjoining to *Cripplegate*, falls into *Monks-well-ſtreet*. The North Side of this Street, as alſo the Weſt Side of *Monks-well-ſtreet*, belongs to *Farringdon* Ward within. On the North Side of *Hart-ſtreet* are the City Alms-houſes for ſix poor Women. On the South Side is *Bowyers-court*, which is but ſmall; and here was formerly *Bowyers-hall*.

Monks-well-ſtreet *Monks-well*, or *Mugwell-ſtreet*, is a Place of no Trade, but indifferently well built, and inhabited by private Houſe-keepers. The Courts and Places of Name are *Lamb's chapel-court*, ſomewhat large, and *Lamb's-alley*, narrow, but lately well built; *Gilbert's-court*, ſmall and mean; *Dobin's-court*, ordinary; *Windſor-court*, the ſame; *Wincheſter-court*, a large open Place, well built.

The next is *Fell-ſtreet*, ſeated betwixt *Monks-well-ſtreet* and *Little Wood-ſtreet*, a Place of no great Account, and but narrow. Here is *Fell-court*, ſquare and well built, but hath a narrow Paſſage into it.

Silver-ſtreet. *Silver-ſtreet* goes from *Little Wood-ſtreet* unto *Noble-ſtreet*; a handſome broad Street, with well

built Houſes, ſuppoſed to be ſo called from the Silverſmiths then there dwelling; which are now removed into *Foſter-lane*, and other Places.

In this Street are theſe Places; *Winton-court*, handſome, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; *Red-lion-court*, indifferent good and large; over-againſt which is a large well built Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe in a Yard.

Weſtmoreland-court, an open large Place, but ordinarily built, and fronts *Noble-ſtreet*.

Wood-ſtreet. *Wood-ſtreet*, of which there is the Great and the Little; *Great Wood-ſtreet*, beginning on the South at *Cheapſide*, and falling into *Little Wood-ſtreet*, runs up to *Cripplegate*. Both Streets are in this Ward, except a ſmall Part next to *Cheapſide*, as already taken Notice of. *Great Wood-ſtreet* is a Street well built and inhabited, and was formerly noted for good Cakes there made, which were wont to be bought here for Weddings, Chriſtenings, and Twelfth-Nights.

On the Eaſt Side of *Great Wood-ſtreet* is one of the Priſons belonging to the Sheriffs, and called *Wood ſtreet-Compter*.

In *Wood-ſtreet* are a great many Courts and Alleys. We ſhall begin with that Part next *Cheapſide*.

Goldſmiths-ſtreet, handſome, and falls into *Foſter-lane*; hath ſome Part in the Ward of *Farringdon within*, where it is mentioned. *Paul's-alley*, good, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Fryars-alley, or *court*, but ordinary; hath a Paſſage into *Clement's-court*, which leads into *Milk-ſtreet*. *Shovel-alley*, good, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Huggen-lane; this Lane comes out of *Wood-ſtreet*, by the South Side of St. *Michael*'s Church, where it is broad, well built and inhabited. But further, where it runneth into *Gutter-lane*, thro' the Incroachments of Buildings, it becomes very narrow, and but ordinary.

Maidenhead-court, a handſome ſquare open Place, with good Buildings, having a wide Entrance for Cart or Coach, with a Gate to ſhut up at Nights. *Paved-alley*, long and ordinary, runs up into *Staining-ſtreet* by the Church-yard Wall of *Staining* Church, and thence into *Lilly-pot-lane*, which leads into *Noble-ſtreet*.

Fryingpan-alley, but indifferent, and hath a turning Paſſage into *Paved alley*. *Bird's* or *Burge's-court*, indifferent good, the Middle being more open, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and hath a Paſſage into *Philip-lane*.

In *Little Wood-ſtreet*, in an Alley, are ſeven Rooms, for ſo many poor People to live Rent-free; the Gift of *Henry Barton*, Skinner, and Mayor, 1516.

Maiden-lane. *Maiden-lane*, a Street well inhabited and built; it comes out of *Wood-ſtreet*, and falls into *Foſter-lane*; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to *Staining-lane*.

Flying-horſe-court, which is but ordinary, is in this Street; and *Mutton-court*, likewiſe narrow and mean.

Gutter-lane hath ſome Part in this Ward.

Cripplegate Ward *without* the Wall.

This is a large Tract of Ground, containing ſeveral Streets, and all crowded with Courts and Alleys; the chief are *Fore-ſtreet*, the *Poſtern-ſtreet*, *Back-ſtreet* in *Little Moorfields*, *Moor-lane*, *Grub-ſtreet*, *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, *Redcroſs ſtreet*, *Beech-lane*, *Golden-lane*, *Barbican*, and *Jewen-ſtreet*: Of theſe in Order.

Fore-ſtreet. *Fore-ſtreet*, broad, and inhabited by Butchers, Smiths, Turners, *&c.* runs from the North End of St. *Giles's Cripplegate* Church to *Moor-lane*, Eaſtward, and then falls into *Poſtern ſtreet*, which leads to *Little Moorfields*, againſt *New Bethlehem*.

In this Street are a great many Courts and Alleys, which ſhall be taken Notice of, beginning next to St. *Giles's* Church, which is ſeated oppoſite to *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, and in *Fore-ſtreet*.

Some ſmall Diſtance from this Church, Eaſtward, and oppoſite to *Cripplegate*, was a Water-Conduit, now a Pump.

Little Cock alley, ordinary. *Great Cock-alley*, or *Yard*, a large Place, indifferently built, and has a Paſſage into *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*. *Graſhopper-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *White-hart-inn*, good, chiefly for Livery-Stables. *Three Dagger-court*, both ordinary and meanly inhabited. *Black-horſe-alley*, long, but mean. *Unicorn-alley*, long and ordinary. Betwixt this and *Black-horſe-alley* is an ordinary Court, only for the Pariſh Alms-People. *Red-hart-court*, handſome, with new built Houſes, and a Free ſtone Pavement, well inhabited. *Day's-court*, indifferent good: Oppoſite to this Court are two long Carpenters or Timber Yards. *Founders-court*, but ordinary. *Red-bull-court*, good. *Aldermanbury-poſtern*, a handſome ſhort Street, well built and inhabited, and opens without a Gate through *London-wall*, over-againſt *Aldermanbury*, and therefore ſo called.

The *Poſtern ſtreet* begins at the Corner of *Moor-lane*, and runs into *Little Moorfields*; a Place well built, and inhabited by Cooks, Victuallers, Butchers, Diſtillers, *&c.* *Maul's-court*, a handſome neat Place, with Garden-Plats before the Houſes. *Baſing-hall-poſtern* has an open Paſſage without a Gate into *London-wall-ſtreet*.

The *Green-yard*, which is large, and made uſe of by the City as a Pound, for ſuch Cars and Coaches, whoſe Drivers commit any Offence in the Streets, contrary to Rules or Orders to be obſerved by them. *Cradle-court*, indifferent good, nigh to which is a Carpenter's Yard. *Moor-court*, ſmall and ordinary.

Little Moorfields. *Little Moorfields*, or the *Back ſtreet*, now ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from the new double Row of Houſes, now finiſhed, which is called the *Fore-ſtreet* on the paved Stones; which ſaid new Row of Buildings is in *Coleman ſtreet* Ward, are good, and well inhabited. Out of this *Back-ſtreet* are ſeveral Courts and Alleys, *viz.* *Crown-court*, long, and indifferent. *Hind-alley*, likewiſe long and good. *Half-moon-alley*, long and narrow, and but indifferently built and inhabited, as are moſt of theſe Alleys. At the upper End it divides itſelf into two Parts, one of which falls into *Vine-court*, and the other into *Angel-alley*, and thence into *Moor-lane*. *Angel-alley* is long and good, and at the upper End falls into *Moor-lane*, and has a Paſſage into *Half-moon-alley*. *Hartſhorn-alley*, likewiſe long and mean, runs into *Moor-lane*. *Butler's-alley*, long and narrow, but indifferent; alſo falls into *Moor-lane*, where it is broadeſt. And about the upper End, on the South Side, is *Oyſterſhell-court*, which is good. *Gun-alley*, narrow, but well built,

built, at the upper End falls into *Sugar-loaf-court*, and ſo into *Moor-lane*. *White's alley*, a handſome open Place, well built; ſome of the Houſes haveing Gardens to them. *Rope-makers-alley* has ſeveral Garden-Houſes, which are well built and inhabited. This Alley falls into *Butler's-alley*, which, with ſeveral Turnings, falls into *Grub-ſtreet*.

Moor-lane.

Moor-lane, for the Generality, but meanly built and inhabited, eſpecially the upper End, which is narrow, and leads into a Place called *Back-alley*, mean; having a Paſſage upon Sufferance into *Ropemakers-alley*; likewiſe another Paſſage into *Butler's-alley*, and ſo into *Grub-ſtreet*. *Rams-head-court*, but ordinary, taken up by Carmen for Stabling for their Horſes. *Sugar-loaf-court*, long and ordinary, has a Paſſage into *Gun-alley*, and ſo into *Little Moorfields*. *Seven-ſtar-court*, mean. *Sugar-loaf-alley*, ſmall and ordinary. *Butler's-alley* leads into *Moorfields*. *Car-yard*, a large Place for Stabling. *Cock-alley*, ſmall and mean. *Vine-court* and *Maiden-head-court*, both which have been new built, with good Houſes, having each a Paſſage into *Little Moorfields* thro' *Half-moon-alley*.

Grub-ſtreet.

Grub-ſtreet, long, coming out of *Fore-ſtreet*, and running Northward into *Chiſwel ſtreet*; but ſome ſmall Part, *viz.* from *Sun-alley* to *Chiſwel-ſtreet*, is not in the Ward, but in the Liberty of *Finsbury*. This Street, taking in the whole, is but indifferent, as to its Houſes and Inhabitants, and ſufficiently peſtered with Courts and Alleys, as follow:

Lund's-alley, long and ordinary, falls into *Moor-lane*. *Honeyſuckle-court*, good, with new built Houſes. *Fleur-de-lis-court*, ſmall and ordinary. *Little Bell alley*, but mean. *Flying-horſe-court*, long, but ordinarily built.

Over-againſt the Pump is a Court without a Name. *Oakley-court*, large and open, the greateſt Part at preſent unbuilt, and lying Weſt. *Butler's-alley*, narrow and ordinary, giving a Paſſage into *Moor-lane*, where it is broad. *Croſs-keys-court*, indifferent large, and old built, leads into *Half-moon-alley*, and ſo into *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*. *Maiden-head-court*, handſome, and indifferently well built and inhabited. *Great Bell-alley*, ſmall, but indifferent good.

Little Moorfields.

Haberdaſhers-ſquare, genteel, with new well built Houſes; the Court is ſquare, and incloſed in with Paliſade Pales, except a handſome Paſſage to the Houſes round about, and in the Middle a Dial. This Court was made out of two old ones, *viz. Paviors-court* and *Robin Hood-court*. *Sun-alley*, but ſmall.

Whitecroſs-ſtreet.

Whitecroſs-ſtreet, a Place well built and inhabited; it begins in *Foreſtreet*, and runs Northward into *Old-ſtreet*, which is of a great Length. But the Part within the Ward goes but a little beyond *Beech-lane*, where the City Poſts are ſet up, as they are in *Grub-ſtreet*, and in *Golden-lane*, being the Circuits of the Freedom.

In this Street are theſe Courts and Alleys, *viz. Croſs-keys-Inn*, large, and of an indifferent Trade, with ſome private Houſes in it. *Cock-alley* leads into *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, as alſo into *Fore-ſtreet*; where it is mentioned under the Name of *Great Cock-alley*. *Three-leg-court*, or *Yard*, being long and open, with good Houſes. *King's-arms-yard*, large, with ordinary old Buildings, chiefly for Carmen. *Peacock-brewhouſe*, a handſome convenient Building, and of a conſiderable Trade. *King's-head-court*, well built, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Croſs-keys-court*, large, and falls into *Grub-ſtreet*, where it is ſpoken of. *Half-moon-alley*, but ordinary, falls into *Croſs-keys-court*, and thence into *Grub-ſtreet*, by a Paſſage newly made by the Conſent of the Landlords. This Alley alſo falls into *Horſhoe-alley*, which is very mean. *Bowling-alley*, an open Place, containing ſome Courts within it; as *George-yard*, *&c.* which is but mean; and this Alley, by a Paſſage, falls into *Cradle-court*, ſeated in *Red-croſs-ſtreet*. *Anabaptiſt-court*, long, but ordinary. *Caſtle-court*, a pretty Yard, but ſmall. *Red-roſe-court*, ſmall and ordinary. *Fern's-yard*, a Place only for refining of Lead.

Beech-lane.

Beech-lane comes out of *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, and falls into *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, over-againſt *Barbican*; a Place of ſlender Account as to Trade or Reſort, and but indifferent as to its Inhabitants.

Ship-yard, but ordinary, having a long Paſſage into a ſmall Court. *Glover's-hall-court*, a large Place. *King's-head-court*, large, and well built, hath a Paſſage into *Red-lion-court*, lying in the Manor of *Finſbury*.

Golden-lane.

Golden-lane, of no great Account either for Buildings or Inhabitants. It comes out of *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, and runs up into *Old-ſtreet*; but the Part in this Ward goeth no further than *Angel-alley*, which is by the City Poſts.

The Courts and Alleys in this Lane are, *Jacob's-well-alley*, very mean. *Cocks-head-court*, pretty large, and well built; hath a Door and Paſſage, by Sufferance, into the *Redcroſs* Tavern in *Barbican*. *Black-raven-court*, pretty handſome, but ſmall. *Crown-court*, a good open Place. *Sun-court*, long, and in ſome Places pretty broad: It runs into *Red-lion-market*, which is in the Lordſhip. Near to this Place is the *Sun* Brewhouſe; as alſo *Three Arrows* Brewhouſe, both of a good Trade. *Dixon's-rents*, very ſmall and ordinary. *Vine-court*, indifferent good.

Litton-ſtreet.

Litton-ſtreet, a pretty good Place, not long built; being made out of *Bridgwater* Houſe and Garden. Which ſaid Street runs into *Brackley-ſtreet*, and thence into *Bridgwater-ſtreet*; all built out of *Bridgwater* Houſe and Ground. *Bell-alley*, very ordinary.

Barbican.

Barbican, a good broad Street, formerly well inhabited by Tradeſmen, eſpecially Saleſmen for Apparel, both new and old. It comes out of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, againſt *Long-lane*, and falls into *Redcroſs ſtreet*; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to the City Poſts. And fronting *Redcroſs-ſtreet* is the Watch-houſe, where formerly ſtood a Watch Tower, called *Burgh-kenning*, i. e. *Barbican*, for the Security of the City in thoſe Parts.

In this Street are theſe Places of Name, *Garter-court*, pretty large, containing two Courts, and both ſo called; which are indifferent good. *Bridgwater-ſquare*, a very handſome open Place, with very good Buildings, well inhabited. The middle is neatly incloſed with Paliſado Pales, and ſet round with Trees, which renders the Place

Place very delightful. At the North-Weſt Corner is a Paſſage into *Bridgwater-ſtreet*; and in the South-Eaſt Corner of the Square is another Paſſage into *Charles-ſtreet*, and from thence into *Brackley-ſtreet*: Out of which Place is a Paſſage through *Litton-ſtreet*, into *Golden-lane*. And on the Eaſt Side of *Charles-ſtreet* is a ſhort Street, which has the Name of *Silver-ſtreet*; but is a Place of no great Account. And where this Square is, ſtood the Houſe of the Earl of *Bridgwater*.

Three Pigeon-Court.

Three-pigeon-court, both ſmall and ordinary. *Plough-alley*, long and mean. *Blue-boars-head-court*, alſo long and ordinary. *Fox* and *Crown-court*, long and mean. *Fig-tree-court*, pretty good, and well inhabited. *Play-houſe-yard*, long, with old Buildings; ſo called, for that here was a Play-houſe in former Days.

Redcroſs-ſtreet.

Redcroſs-ſtreet, wide, well built and inhabited; it comes out of *Barbican*, and runs up to *Cripplegate* Church. About the Middle of this Street, on the North Side, is a publick Library, appropriated to the Diſſenting Clergy. The Courts and Alleys here are, *Three-herring-court*, pretty large, but ordinary. *Red-lion* and *Axe-Inn*, but indifferent. *Three-faulcon-court*, very good, and well built, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Cradle-court*, pretty large and good, falls into *Bowling-alley* in *White-croſs-ſtreet*. *Paul's-alley*, very long, with ſome pretty handſome Houſes, fit for good Inhabitants; and runs into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, by the *Half-moon* Tavern. *Bear* and *Ragged-ſtaff-alley*, very ordinary. *Frying-pan-alley*, very mean. *Ship-yard*, but ordinary.

Jewen-ſtreet.

Jewen-ſtreet comes out of *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, and falls into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*; a Place well built and inhabited, except at the Weſt End, and of ſome Trade for *Button-mould-makers*.

In this Street are theſe Places; *Crowder's-well-alley*, very long, running into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, through an Inn-yard. It hath good Buildings, well inhabited. This Place is of ſome Note for its Well, which gives Name to the Alley. The Water of this Well is eſteemed very good for ſore Eyes, to waſh them with; and is ſaid to be alſo very good to drink for ſeveral Diſtempers: And ſome ſay, it is very good for Men in Drink to take of this Water, for it will allay the Fumes, and bring them to be ſober. Stow.

Bull-head-court, a broad Place, with old Buildings, but well inhabited. *Redcroſs-alley*, very long, but ſomewhat narrow, with pretty good Houſes; to many of which are Gardens, which occaſions the Place to be the better inhabited. *Three-pigeon-court*, ſquare, and pretty good. *Cockpit-court*, but ordinary, and leads into *Horn-alley*; but this is in *Alderſgate-ſtreet* Ward. *Lauderdale-court*, a good large Place, well built and inhabited; being built out of the Garden belonging to *Lauderdale* Houſe, ſeated in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*; but ſome of the Ground lieth yet unbuilt. And on the Eaſt Side of the Entrance into this Court, going up Steps, is *Goldſmith's-court*, which is but ordinary.

The Watch. There are to watch at *Cripplegate*, and at ſeveral other Stands, in divers Places of this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and forty Watchmen, within the Walls; and one Conſtable, a Beadle, and ninety Watchmen, in ſeveral Places without the Walls; being for the whole Ward 130.

The Jury. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in the *Guildhall* in the Month of *March*.

The Government of this Ward. This Ward hath an Alderman; and *within* the Gate, 8 Common-Council, 9 Conſtables, 12 Scavengers. For Wardmote Inqueſt 15, and a Beadle. *Without* the Gate, it hath 4 Common-Council, 2 Conſtables, 4 Scavengers, 17 Wardmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle.

It is taxed in *London* to the Fifteenth at 40 *l.* and in the *Exchequer* at 39 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward is *John Blachford*, Eſq; who has paſt the Chair. The Common-Councilmen *within* the Wall are, Mr. *Richard Molineux*, Deputy, Mr. *Thomas Atkins*, Mr. *John Knight*, Mr. *John Cartwright*, Mr. *Robert Elliot*, Mr. *Edward Sadler*, Mr. *Holles Bull*, and Mr. *Robert Markland*. Without the Wall are, Mr. *John Wallington*, Deputy, Mr. *Edward Farmer*, Mr. *Francis Roberts*, and Mr. *Thomas Whincup*.

Remarkable Things, Pariſhes and Churches. The remarkable Things in this Ward are,

Firſt, Five Pariſhes with Churches; (1) St. *Giles Cripplegate*, (2) St. *Alphage*, (3) St. *Alban Wood-ſtreet*, (4) St. *Michael's Wood-ſtreet*, (5) St. *Mary Aldermanbury*; and one Pariſh without a Church, *viz.* St. *Mary Magdalen Milk-ſtreet*: Of which in the Parochial Hiſtory.

Lamb's Chapel. *Secondly*, A Chapel ſituate in a Court, to which it gives Name, at the North Weſt Corner of *London-wall*. This Chapel was founded as early as the Time of King *Edward* I. and dedicated to St. *James*, and diſtinguiſhed from other Cognominal Dedications by the Name of St. *James*'s *Chapel*, or *Hermitage on the Wall*, becauſe ſituate in or near *London-wall*, at the North-Weſt Corner of *Monks-well-ſtreet*, which Street took its Name from the Monks lodging therein, and a Well belonging to them. This Hermitage, ſays Biſhop *Tanner*, in his *Notitia*, p. 317. belonged to the Abbot and Convent of *Gerondon* in *Leiceſterſhire*, who kept two *Ciſtertian* Monks of their own Order here. At the Diſſolution it was granted, 34 *Hen.* VIII. to *William Lamb*, a rich Cloth-worker of this City, who bequeathed it with other Appurtenances to his Company for the Uſes mentioned on Page 264.

In this Chapel the Worſhipful Company of Cloth-workers have four Sermons preached to them upon four principal Feſtivals in the Year, *viz.* upon the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, *March* 25; on the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, *June* 24; on the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, *September* 29; and on the Feaſt of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, *Decemb.* 21. Upon which Days, the Maſter, Wardens, and Livery of the Company meet at ſome convenient Place, near unto the Chapel, whence they go in their Gowns and Hoods to the Chapel, and hear the Sermon: After which, they relieve twelve poor Men, and as many Women, with 12 *d.* apiece in Money; and once a Year, *viz.* at *Michaelmas*, give to each of them a Frieze Gown a Lockram Shift, and a good Pair of Winter Shoes, fit for their wearing. From whence this Chapel is now commonly called *Lamb's-chapel*, and the Inhabitants of the Tenements belonging

belonging to the ſaid Chapel, till the Year 1660, ſtood in Competition with the Pariſhioners of the Pariſh of St. *Olave's Silver-ſtreet*, who would have had thoſe Inhabitants to have been of their Pariſh, which indeed they are, as may appear by the following Deed:

A very antient Deed to prove Lamb's-chapel *to have antiently been in the Pariſh of St.* Olave Silver-ſtreet.

"Know all Men; preſent and to come, That I *Laurence de Frowick* have granted and demiſed, and by this preſent Charter of mine have confirmed, unto *Richard* of *Clarkenwell*, Chaplain, all that Land of mine, with the Houſes, Buildings, and Appurtenances, which I have in *London*, in *Monks-well-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave's*, lying between that Land which *William Throtegos* held of me, towards the South, and the Land of the Fryars of the *New Hoſtell*, towards the North, and which extendeth itſelf in Length from the King's Highway, even unto the Wall of the City, towards the Weſt, *&c.* he paying me twenty Shillings a Year, *&c.* and giving unto the Church of St. *Olave's* aforeſaid one Wax Candle, of a Pound Weight, at the Feaſt of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, yearly; and unto the Chapel (*de incluſorio*) in the Cloſe or Cloiſter within *Cripplegate*, at the upper End of *Monk-well-ſtreet*, towards the North, one other Wax Taper, of three Quarters Weight, upon the Feaſt of St. *James*, yearly, *&c.*

Witneſs, *Nicholas Bat*, then Mayor of *London*.
John of *Northampton*, and
Richard Pycard, then Sheriffs,
&c. Anno 1253."

NOTES upon this Deed.

Out of this ſo antient a Deed, may we obſerve,

I. That by the bounding of the Land, between the Street and the City Wall, towards the Weſt, that this is the Ground which is now *Lamb's-chapel-yard*.

II. By the aſſigning the latter Candle to be paid to the Chapel on St. *James's* Day, that it was meant to this *Lamb's-chapel*, which was antiently called, *The Chapel of St. James in the Wall*; upon whoſe Feſtival this Chapel ſeems to have been dedicated. And, to honour the Solemnity of which, *Frowick*, the Gentleman, directed this Candle to be yearly paid.

The Original of this Deed, in *Latin*, was in the Hands of that moſt learned Antiquary Sir *Henry Spelman*, Knt.

"Upon the 8th of *July*, 1625, I *Arthur Jackſon*, Rector of St. *Michael Hogen-lane*, *Wood-ſtreet*, was choſen by the Worſhipful Company of Clothworkers to be Miniſter of this Church or Chapel of St. *James in the Wall*, commonly called *Lamb's-chapel*." This *J. Bagford* tranſcribed out of the Regiſter-Book of the Pariſh-Church or Chapel of St. *James in the Wall*, with this that follows:

MARRIAGES.

"*Auguſt* 18, 1586, (being the firſt Regiſter) *Nicholas Beſtney*, of *Gray's-Inn*, in *Holborn*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; and *Bridget Mitchel*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *John Mitchel*, of *Warham*, in the County of *Suſſex*.

"The 28th of *July*, 1608, *Henry Hudſon*, of the *Inner Temple*, *London*, Gent. and *Sibyll Beſtney*, &c."

"Thus far theſe Marriages were taken out of ſeveral Paper Regiſters, by me *Arthur Jackſon*." And then from this Mr. *Jackſon's* Regiſter-Book, were entered the Marriages in that Chapel celebrated, unto the Year 1632, and no farther.

BURIALS entered in the ſame Regiſter.

1592. *Eleanor Beſtney*, Daughter of *Nicholas Beſtney*, and *Bridget* his Wife.

1604. *May* 29, *Catharine Beſtney*, Daughter of *Nicholas Beſtney*, Eſq; and *Bridget* his Wife. *Aug.* 29, *Urſula Beſtney*, Daughter of the ſaid *Nicholas* and *Bridget*, &c.

1632. *March* 22, Mrs. *Bridget Beſtney*, Widow, late Wife of *Nicholas Beſtney*, Eſq.

Sion-college.

Thirdly, *Sion-college*, founded and ſet apart for the Meetings and Improvement of the *London* Clergy, is ſituated upon the Ruins of the Priory of *Elſing-ſpital*; which conſiſted of a College for a Warden, four Prieſts and two Clerks; and an Hoſpital for one hundred old, blind and poor Perſons of both Sexes; blind, paralytic and diſabled Prieſts to be preferred. This Foundation was erected on the Site of ſeveral Tenements of one *William Elſing*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, the Founder, *A. D.* 1329, who dedicated the ſame to St. *Mary*. But in the Year 1340 he changed the College of Seculars into a Priory for a Prior and five Regular Canons of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*; which at the Diſſolution were increaſed to nine in Number, endowed with 193 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d. per Ann.* according to *Dugdale*, or 239 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.* according to *Speed*. In 31 *Hen.* VIII. this religious Houſe, ſituate Part in the Pariſh of *Aldermanbury*, and Part in the Pariſh of St. *Alphage*, was granted to Sir *John Williams*, Maſter of the King's Jewels, afterwards Lord *Thame*; and the next Year, on *Chriſtmas Eve*, it was burnt down, he then living in it; having made a Garden of the Churchyard, and Stables of the Lodgings for the Poor. In this Grant was reſerved a Quit-Rent of 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d. per Ann.* to the Crown. This Eſtate devolved to *Henry Norris*, Eſq; who married Sir *William's* only Daughter *Margery*, and conveyed it to Sir *Rowland Hayward*, Alderman of *London*, for 700 *l.* whoſe Son Sir *John Hayward* ſold it (with an Incumbrance of the ſaid Quit-Rent, and 4 *l. per Ann.* for ever, left by his Father Sir *Rowland* to the Poor of St. *Alphage*, to be diſtributed in Bread) to one *Robert Parkhurſt*, who, in 3 *Charles* I. conveyed it to the Reverend Mr. *John Simpſon*, Rector of St. *Olave's Hart-ſtreet*, and *John Keeling* of the *Inner-Temple*, Eſq; for the Uſes of the Will of the Reverend Dr. *Thomas White*, Vicar of St. *Dunſtan's in the Weſt*; who, amongſt other Charities, *&c.* had intruſted them to lay out 3000 *l.* in the Purchaſe and Building of a College for the Uſe of the *London* Clergy, and Alms-houſes for twenty poor People, ten Men and ten Women. And in Proſecution of the ſaid Dr. *White's* Will, a Charter was procured the 3d of *July*, 6 *Charles* I. under the Great Seal of *England*, for incorporating the Clergy of *London*: By which all the Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers, and Curates, are conſtituted Fellows of

Tanner's Notitia, p. 318.

Incorporated.

the College. And, out of the Incumbents, are annually to be elected, on *Tuesday* three Weeks after *Easter*, as Governors, a President, two Deans, and four Assistants, who are to meet quarterly, to hear a Sermon *ad Clerum*; and afterwards to be entertained with a Dinner in the College Hall, at the Charge of the Foundation.

Bishop of London Visitor.

The Bishop of *London* is Visitor. But no Bishop of *London* ever visited till *July* 16, 1695, when Dr. *Henry Compton*, then Lord Bishop of *London*, visited.

The common Seal.

Anno 1632, the Governors and Clergy, being summoned, agreed upon a common Seal, which had round it *Sigillum Collegii de Sion Londini*; and upon it the good *Samaritan*, with this Inscription, *Vade & fac similiter*, St. *Luc.* x. 37. This for the Foundation.

The ALMS-HOUSE

The Alms-House.

Consists of twenty distinct Rooms, for ten Men within the College, and ten Women without it. They are to be nominated; four by the City of *Bristol*, where Dr. *White* was born; eight by the Merchant-Taylors Company; six by the Parish of St. *Dunstan*, where he was Minister forty-nine Years; and two by St. *Gregory*'s Parish, where he had lived about twenty Years; except any of the Kindred of either of his Wives appeared, who were first to be considered, not exceeding four at a Time. All which are to give Security, at their Admission, that they be no Charge to the College nor Parish of St. *Alphage*. The College appoints one to take Care of them, see to the Distribution of the Charity, and eject, in Case of Delinquency.

The Poor's Allowances.

Besides the Benevolence of the Founder, one Mr. *Brewer*, by his last Will, made in the Year 1684, gave them a Farm in *Hertfordshire*. They are paid quarterly by the College. Formerly it amounted to 6*l. per Annum* each; but now, by Reason of the falling of the Rents considerably, as one Manor in the Hundreds of *Essex* from 120*l. per Annum* is fallen to 70*l. per Annum*, their Allowances are somewhat abated.

The LIBRARY.

The Library founded by Simson.

This was not appointed by the Founder, but what Mr. *Simson*, one of the Executors, did erect, at the Motion of Mr. *Wood*, Minister of St. *Michael Crooked-lane*; who, being by at the Building of the Alms-House, told Mr. *Simson*, that he might raise over that a convenient Library, which Mr. *Simson* hearkened to; and it cost him above 200*l.* as Mr. *Spenser*, the first Library-keeper, reported. And therefore, in the Charter of King *Charles* I. it is said that *John Simson* was at great Charge in erecting the Library, and in Truth might justly be esteemed a Founder, in Regard of the Pains and Charge he was at, in recovering, settling, and perfecting the Whole.

It is a spacious Room 121 Feet in Length, and 30 Feet broad, furnished with Wainscot Stalls, Desks, Seats, and other necessary and useful Ornaments. It contains Books on the following Subjects, each Class marked: And the Title of the Subjects, which the Books therein consist of, are;

I

CLASSES *on the West Side.*

Marks.	*Titles.*
A.	Biblia Sacra.
C. B.	Lib. Rabinici. / Lib. Liturgici.
E.	Commentatores.
G.	Patres Græci.
I.	Lib. Juridici.
L.	Theol. Scholast.
N.	Theol. Polemici.
P.	Lib. Theolog.
R.	Medicinal.
T.	Lib. Historici.
W.	Geograph.
Y.	Lib. Philologici.
A. B.	Lib. Miscellan.
I. B.	Lexicographi.
U. B.	Catalogi.

CLASSES *on the East Side.*

Marks.	*Titles.*
A.	Biblia Sacra.
D.	Commentatores.
F.	Commentatores.
H.	Patres Latini.
K.	Concilia.
M.	Theol. Casuistici.
O.	Theol. Concionat.
Q.	Lib. Theolog.
S.	Histor. Ecclesiast.
U.	Lib. Histor. & Polit.
X.	Lib. Philosoph.
Z.	Lib. Philologici.
E. B.	Lib. Miscellan.
O. B.	Lib. Mathemat.

The Books and Benefactors.

The Books in the Library were given by several Benefactors. Some gave Money, and some gave Books. It was also much augmented by the Library of the Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s; which was carried first to *Camden-house*, and thence brought to the College, *Anno* 1647.

The Library and College consumed, Anno 1666.

But, in the Year 1666, the dismal Fire which consumed this famous City, burnt also this College, with the Library, and a third Part of the Books; as also the Hospital for twenty poor People; many convenient Chambers for Students, besides those that were reserved for the Meeting of the Governors and Fellows, and for the Clerk and Library-keeper to dwell in; the whole Fabric at a moderate Estimate being worth 4000*l.* There were also lost the Rents of several Chambers within, and certain Tenements without the College, to the Value of 106*l.* 6*s. per Annum.*

In the Year 1670, *Daniel Mills*, D. D. Rector of St. *Olave*'s *Hart-street*, President that Year, gave 40*l.* He also caused to be set up nineteen complete Stalls or Desks, and three Half-ones, wherein Books are placed for public Uses. He wainscoted the upper End of the Library, and set up a fair Repository for Books, wherein now standeth the great Bible of *France* in many learned Languages, and whereon is placed the large Registry of Benefactors. He also by himself, and Procurement of others, was very beneficial in the rebuilding of the College and Library.

The Library enlarged.

This Library was also enlarged by the Jesuits Books, that were seized *Anno* 1679. And, at the Motion

Motion of the Governor, what were not before embezzled were granted by King *Charles* II. to the College; as alſo by the Benefaction of the Lord *Barkley*, who gave Half his Uncle *Cooke*'s Books to this Library, and promiſed the other Half at his Death. Many others gave Books, whoſe Names are inſerted into the Catalogue of the Benefactors, and ſet down according to Order in every Book they gave. Mr. *Wynn*, Citizen and Dyer, gave 100 *l.* the Intereſt to be laid out yearly in Books. Mr. *Calfe* 20 *l. per Annum* for the ſame Uſe, payable by the Leatherſellers Company.

Officers of the Library. The Library is to be ſurveyed twice a Year: And had at firſt a Library-keeper, and an Under Library-keeper, and an Oſtiary. Now one ſerves for all, who has a very handſome Apartment at the South-Eaſt Corner of the Library.

Means to augment this Library. Propoſals have been made for augmenting this Library. Firſt, That every Author be deſired to give a Book of whatſoever he ſhall publiſh. Secondly, That every *London* Miniſter, at his Admiſſion into a Living, be deſired to give a Book. Thirdly, That every Governor do the ſame, at his Admiſſion, not under 10 *s.* Value. Fourthly, That the Bookſellers be deſired to give one Copy of every of the Books they print. By 10 *Annæ*, this is one of the Libraries to which one of all regiſtered Books muſt be given.

The Charge of Rebuilding. This whole College being conſumed by the Fire, the Rebuilding of the Alms-Houſe, and the Library, coſt above 1300 *l.* the Hall, and all the other Buildings, coſt above 2000 *l.* more, as was computed in the Year 1688. The Wainſcoting of the Hall coſt 140 *l.* And as for the Chambers of the Students, which before the Fire were wholly for ſuch, no Women then permitted to inhabit there, and amounted to a conſiderable Revenue to the College of about 54 *l. per Annum*; the Ground, which lies to the South of the Great Hall, was let out to build upon at Ground Rents.

The Preſident, Deans, and Aſſiſtants are, *March* 26, *A. D.* 1755,

The Reverend Mr. *Cutts Barton*, Preſident; Mr. *Adam Langley*, Mr. *Thomas Archer*, Deans; Dr. *Thomas Birch*, Dr. *John Thomas*, Dr. *Thomas Newton*, Dr. *Richard Bullock*, Aſſiſtants.

Halls. *Fourthly*, In this Ward are the following Halls, belonging to Companies: (1) *Barbers-hall* is a magnificent Building on the Weſt Side, and near to the Middle of *Monkſwell-ſtreet*. It conſiſts of a ſpacious Hall, a Court-Room, Theatre, Library, and other commodious Offices. The grand Entrance from *Monkſwell-ſtreet* is enriched with the Companies Arms, Cartouches, large Fruit, *&c.* The Court-Room is adorned with a Fretwork Ceiling, and the Pictures of K. *Henry* VIII. and the Court of Aſſiſtants, in one fine Piece; the Pictures of K. *Charles* II. *&c.*

Barbers-hall.

The Theatre contains four Degrees of Cedar Seats, one above another, in elliptical Form, adorned with the Figures of the ſeven liberal Sciences, the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and the Skeleton of an Oſtrich, put up by Dr. *Hobbes* 1682, with a Buſto of King *Charles* I. two human Skins on wooden Frames, of a Man and a Woman, in Imitation of *Adam* and *Eve*, put up in 1645; a Mummy's Skull, given by Mr. *Loveday* 1655; the Skeleton of *Etherton*, with Copper Joints, (he was executed) given by Mr. *Knowles* in 1693; the Figure of a Man flay'd, where all the Muſcles appear in due Place and Proportion, done after the Life; the Skeletons of *Cambery Beſs* and *Country Tom* (as they there call them) 1638; and three other Skeletons of human Bodies. The Roof of this Theatre is an elliptical Cupola.

The Library enlarged.

But, as this Furniture was introduced by the *Surgeons*, who had been incorporated with the *Barbers* by King *Henry* VIII. and are lately diſſolved and made a ſeparate Body by Act of Parliament; the Theatre is now become deſolate and uſeleſs; the *Surgeons* having forſaken that fine Piece of Architecture conſtructed by *Inigo Jones*, and built a new Theatre in the *Old Bailey*, as will be noted in *Farringdon without*.

Haberdaſhers-hall.

(2.) *Haberdaſhers-hall*, ſituate at the End of *Staining-lane*, on the North Side of *Maiden-lane*, is a good Brick Building; particularly that Room called the Hall is very neat and lofty, paved with Marble and Purbeck, wainſcoted about 12 Feet high; and the Screen at the Weſt End, where are two arched Apertures, is adorned with Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments; and round the Hall are ſeveral Coats of Arms, as the King's, thoſe of *London*, this Company's, and others.

Waxchandlers-hall.

(3.) *Waxchandlers-hall*, which is alſo in *Maiden-lane*, on the South Side, at the very Extremity of the Ward in that Direction. It is a handſome, tho' not a ſpacious old Building, and has been lately well repaired and beautified.

Plaiſterers hall.

(4.) *Plaiſterers-hall*, a very neat pretty Building, on the North-Weſt Side of *Addle-ſtreet*. This was in antient Days *Pinners-hall*; which Company, ſays *Stow*, being not worth a Pin, was in his Time gone to Decay.

Brewers-hall.

(5.) *Brewers-hall* is alſo a good Building, near adjoining to *Plaiſterers-hall*, with a genteel Entrance into a large Court, paved with Free-ſtone, cloiſtered; the Building above being ſupported with handſome Pillars.

Curriers-hall.

(6.) *Curriers-hall*, ſituate at the upper End of *Curriers-court*, is an indifferent good Building, with an handſome Free-ſtone Entrance.

Bowyers-hall.

(7.) *Bowyers-hall* was formerly ſituate in a Court on the South Side of *Hart-ſtreet*.

Loriners-hall.

(8.) *Loriners-hall* adjoins to *London-wall* in the *Poſtern-ſtreet*, facing *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, and, tho' ſmall, is a pretty neat Building.

Fifthly, Here are alſo ſeveral charitable Foundations, called Alms-Houſes.

Alms-Houſes.

(1.) The Alms-Houſes on the Eaſt Side of *Monkſwell-ſtreet*, founded *A. D.* 1575 by Sir *Ambroſe Nicholas*, Knt. Salter, and Mayor, for 12 poor aged People, and endowed with 7 *d. per* Week each, and 5 Sacks of Charcoal, and a Quarter of an hundred of Faggots to each, yearly.

(2.) *Rogers's* Alms-Houſes, the Foundation of Mr. *Robert Rogers*, Leatherſeller and Merchant-Adventurer, in *Hart-ſtreet* near *London-wall*, having a Room below, and another above, for ſix antient Couple, each being free, and having no Charge of Children. They were erected in the Year 1612, as appears by the Inſcription on theſe Houſes, and are in the Diſpoſal of the City, who pay 4 *l. per Ann.* to each.

(3.) In

(3.) In *Little Wood-ſtreet*, in an Alley on the Weſt Side, *Henry Barton*, Eſq; and Mayor of *London*, built ſeven Chambers for ſo many poor People to live Rent-free.

(4.) *Drapers* Alms-Houſes, ſo called, being founded by Lady *Aſkew*, Widow of Sir *Chriſtopher Aſkew*, Draper, and Mayor of *London* 1533, for eight poor Widows of the *Drapers* Company. They ſtand at the North-Eaſt Corner of *Beech-lane*, and are built of Brick and Timber. The Endowment is 4 *l. per Ann.* to each, paid by the *Drapers* Company monthly.

(5.) Thirteen Alms-Houſes in *Golden-lane*, founded by *Ricard Gallard* of *Iſlington*, Eſq; Citizen and Painter-Stainer of *London*, for ſo many poor People, and endowed by him with 2 *d.* apiece weekly, and a Load of Charcoal amongſt them yearly, charged upon his Eſtate about *Iſlington*.

(6.) *Sion* Alms-Houſes. See before the Account of *Sion College*.

Wood-ſtreet-compter.

A Compter in *Wood-ſtreet*, built in the Year 1555, for the Reception of Priſoners from the Compter in *Bread-ſtreet*, ordered to be aboliſhed for the Miſdemeanors of its Keeper. See *Poultry-Compter*, and p. 252.

Antiquities

At the Meeting of the Corners of *Alderman-bury*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Lad-lane*, and *Cateaton-ſtreet*, which the Editor of *Stow* by Miſtake calls *Old-Jewry*, there was formerly a Well with two Buckets. And ſomewhere in the Street called *Aldermanbury*, there was the firſt *Guildhall* of *London*, as far as we have upon Record: And that Street in all Probability took its Name from the Court of Aldermen kept in the ſaid Hall; for-aſmuch as *Bury* ſignifies a Court. The Time of its Removal to the preſent Hall is particularly noted before in our firſt Book, page 185. In the Middle of this Street, facing the South Side of the Church, is a Conduit, built at the Charge of *William Eaſtfield*, Eſq; and Lord-Mayor of *London*, who lived near thereunto, and brought Water thither from *Tyburn* in Pipes to ſupply it.

Monuments in Elſing-Hoſpital.

The Monuments in *Elſing-Spital* before its Diſſolution (See *Sion-College*) were, for *Thomas Cheyne*, Son to *William Cheyne*; *Thomas*, *John* and *William*, Sons of Sir *William Cheyne*: *John Northampton*, Draper, Mayor, 1381. *Edmond Hungerford*, *Henry Frowicke*, *Joan*, Daughter to Sir *William Cheyne*, Wife to *William Stokes*. *Robert Elderbroke*, Eſq; 1460. Dame *Joan Ratcliffe*, Wife of *William Fowler*. *William Kingſton*, *Thomas Swineley*, and *Helen* his Wife, *&c.*

Elſing Church.

The principal Iſle of this Church, towards the North, was pulled down, and a Frame of four Houſes ſet up in the Place. The other Part of this Church (from the Steeple upward) was converted into the Pariſh-Church of St. *Alphage*: And the Pariſh-Church which ſtood near unto the Wall of the City, by *Cripplegate*, was pulled down, and the Plat thereof made a Carpenter's Yard with Saw-Pits.

In *Milk-ſtreet*, ſo called from being the Milk-Market, was the Houſe of *Gregory Rokeſly*, chief Aſſay-Maſter of the King's Mints, and Mayor of *London* in the Year 1275, the third of *Edward* I. This Houſe belonged to the Priory of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, to whom he was Tenant, and paid the Rent of 20 *s.* a Year, without being bound to Reparations.

Mention is made in divers Records of a Houſe in *Wood-ſtreet*, then called *Black-hall*; but no Man, at this Day, can tell in what Part.

In the Time of King *Richard* II. Sir *Henry Percy*, the Son and Heir of *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, had a Houſe in *Wood-ſtreet* in *London*, (whether this *Black-hall* or no, it is hard to trace) wherein he treated King *Richard*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*, the Duke of *York*, the Earl-Marſhal, and his Father, the Earl of *Northumberland*, with others, at Supper.

There was in *Cripplegate* Church, of old Time, a Fraternity or Brotherhood of our Bleſſed Lady, or *Corpus Chriſti*, and St. *Giles*; founded by *John Bellancer*, in the 35th Year of the Reign of King *Edward* III.

Cripplegate *Conduit.*

Some ſmall Diſtance from the Eaſt End of this Church was a Water-Conduit, brought in Pipes of Lead from *Highbery*, by *John Middleton*, one of the Executors to Sir *William Eaſtfield*. The Inhabitants adjoining caſtellated it, at their own Coſts and Charges, about the Year 1483.

At a Common Council afterwards, held it was agreed, That the Chamberlain ſhould, at the Coſts of the Chamber, cauſe the common Well and Spring at St. *Giles*'s to be covered with a Houſe of Brick.

A Well in the Church-yard Wall.

There was alſo a Boſs of clear Water in the Wall of the Church-Yard, made at the Charges of *Richard Whittington*, ſometime Mayor, and was like to that of *Billingſgate*. The ſame was afterwards turned into a Pump, and ſo quite decayed.

A Pool.

There was alſo a Pool of clear Water, near the Parſonage, on the Weſt Side thereof; which was filled up in the Reign of *Henry* VI. The Spring was cooped in, and arched over with hard Stone; and Stairs of Stone to go down to the Spring, on the Bank of the Town-Ditch. And this was alſo done of the Goods, and by the Executors, of *Richard Whittington*.

Old French *Hoſpital.*

In *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, King *Henry* V. built one fair Houſe, and founded there a Brotherhood of St. *Giles*, to be kept. Which Houſe had ſome Time been an Hoſpital of the *French* Order, by the Name of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, in the Reign of *Edward* I. The King having the Juriſdiction, and appointing a *Cuſtos* thereof, for the Precinct of St. *Giles*, *&c.* Which Hoſpital being ſuppreſſed, the Lands were given to the Brotherhood, for Relief of the Poor.

Pridge in White-croſs-ſtreet *preſented.*

In this Street was a White Croſs, and near it was built an Arch of Stone, under which ran a Courſe of Water down to the Moor, called now *Moorfields*. Which being too narrow for the free Courſe of the Water, and ſo an Annoyance to the Inhabitants, the twelve Men preſented it at an Inquiſition of the King's Juſtices, 3 *Edw.* I. And they preſented the Abbot of *Ramſey*, and the Prior of St. *Trinity*; whoſe Predeceſſors, ſix Years paſt, had built (as the Inquiſition ran) a certain Stone Arch at White Croſs, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*, beyond the Courſe of a certain Water, coming down from *Smethfeld del Barbi-can*, in that Ward, towards the Moor. Which

Arch

Arch the aforeſaid Abbot and Prior, and their Succeſſors, ought to maintain and repair: And which was ſo ſtrait, that the Water there could not have its full Courſe, to the Annoyance of the Inhabitants. Hereupon it was commanded the Sheriffs to diſtrain the ſaid Abbot and Convent to mend the ſaid Arch.

One Alley, of divers Tenements, over-againſt the North Wall of St. *Giles*'s Church-Yard, was appointed to be Alms-Houſes for the Poor, wherein they dwelt Rent-free, and otherwiſe were relieved: But the ſaid Brotherhood was ſuppreſſed by *Henry* VIII. Sir *John Greſham*, Mayor, purchaſed the Lands thereof, and gave it to the Maintenance of a Free-School, which he had founded at *Holt*, a Market-Town in *Norfolk*.

Red-croſs. In *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, on the Weſt Side from St. *Giles*'s Church-Yard, up to the *Croſs*, were many good Houſes, built outward, with divers Alleys, turning into a large Plat of Ground, of old Time called the *Jews Garden*; as being the only Place appointed them in *England*, wherein to bury their Dead; 'till the Year 1177, the 24th of *Henry* II. that it was permitted them (after long Suit to the King and Parliament at *Oxford*) to have ſpecial Place aſſigned them in every Quarter where they dwelt.

Jews Garden. *Tenementum & Terras, ſituat. in Parochia Sti. Botbi. extra Aldrichgate, int. Tenement. nuper Rici. Odiham ex parte Auſtrali, ac Gardinum vocat. Jewyn Garden ex parte Orien.*

This Plat of Ground remained to the ſaid *Jews*, 'till the Time of their final Baniſhment out of *England*, and was afterwards turned into fair Garden-Plats, and Summer-Houſes for Pleaſure.

Jewen-ſtreet. It is now called *Jewen-ſtreet*, being a continued Street of Houſes on each Side of the Way, and leads into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*. This Place, with the Appurtenances, was antiently called *Leyreſtowe*; which King *Edward* I. granted to *William de Monte Forte*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, *London*: Being a Place (as it is expreſſed in a Record) without *Cripplegate*, and the Suburbs of *London*, called *Leyreſtowe*; and which was the burying Place of the *Jews* of *London*; which was valued at 40 *s. per Annum*.

Beech-lane. On the Eaſt Side of this *Redcroſs-ſtreet* is *Beech-lane*, perhaps ſo called of *Nicholas de la Beech*, Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*, put out of that Office in the 13th of *Edward* III. This Lane ſtretches from *Redcroſs-ſtreet* to *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, and is repleniſhed, not with Beech Trees, but with ordinary Houſes of Brick and Timber; amongſt which was (of old Time) a great Houſe, belonging to the Abbot of *Ramſey*, for his Lodging, when he repaired to the City.

Ramſey-houſe. It was ſince called *Drewrie-Houſe*, from Sir *Drew Drewrie*, Knt. Owner thereof.

Barbican. On the Weſt Side of *Redcroſs-ſtreet* is a Street called *Barbican*; becauſe, ſome Time, there ſtood on the North Side thereof a Burghkenning, or Watch-Tower of the City; called in ſome Language a *Barbican*, as a *Bikenning* is called a *Beacon*. This Burghkenning, by the Name of the Manor of *Baſe-court*, was given by *Edward* III. to *Robert Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*; and was after that pertaining to *Peregrine Bertie*, Lord *Willoughby Ereſby*.

This *Barbican*, and ſome Land about it, belonged to the Crown, in *Edward* I's Time. For in an Inquiſition made 3 *Edward* I. concerning Purpreſtures in the City, one *Thomas Juvenal*, about 12 Years before, appropriated to himſelf of the King's Soil, without *Le Barbeken*, a certain Place, containing 40 Feet in Length, and four Feet in Breadth, and incloſed the ſame Place with an Earth Wall: And *Nicholas Brabanzoun* then held it. Upon this Preſentment made by the Jurats, the King's Juſtices commanded the Sheriffs of *London* to ſummon him the ſaid *Nicholas*; who ſaid, That he had nothing to do with, nor laid any Claim to the ſaid Purpreſture; but that he was Tenant to *Thomas Fitz-Simon de Burgh*. He, the ſaid *Thomas*, came and prayed, that he might rent the ſame of the King for 3 *d. per Ann.* which was granted, becauſe the twelve ſworn Men witneſſed, that the ſaid Incloſure was no Annoyance. And it was adjudged, that the King might recover the Arrearages of the ſaid Purpreſture, *viz.* 3 *s.* but no Forfeiture, becauſe it was of the ſaid *Thomas*'s doing.

Garter-houſe. Next adjoining to this, was another great Houſe, called *Garter-Houſe*, or *Place*; ſome Time built by Sir *Thomas Writhe*, or *Writheſley*, Knt. *alias Garter*, Principal King of Arms, ſecond Son of Sir *John Writhe*, Knt. *alias Garter*, and was Uncle to the firſt *Thomas*, Earl of *Southampton*, Knight of the Garter, and Chancellor of *England*. He built this Houſe, and in the Top thereof a Chapel, which he dedicated by the Name of *St. Trinitatis in Alto*.

There was 'till very lately a handſome Stone Poſtern-Gate at the South End of each *Poſtern-ſtreet*, which now lie open, facing *Aldermanbury* and *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, thoſe Gates being removed as uſeleſs, and for the better Accommodation of the neighbouring Inhabitants, by Order of Common Council.

CHAP. XXI.

Of DOWGATE WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

The Name. Bounds. Extent. Government. Aldermen and Common Council. Pariſhes and Churches. Watermens-Hall. Skinners-Hall. Tallow-chandlers-Hall. Innholders-Hall. Joyners-Hall. Plumbers-Hall. Steelyard. *Merchant-Taylors School. Antiquities.* Jeſus Commons. *Conduit.* Cold-Harbour.

Names. VARIOUS are the Opinions concerning the Etymology of this Ward. Some derive it from *Dour-gate*, which, they ſay, ſignifies *Water-gate*, and ſtood in the Wall next the *Thames*, at the Bottom of the Hill: Others will have it derived from its Situation, which is a great Deſcent, and the Gate which ſtood at the Bottom of the Hill: Which laſt Opinion has prevailed ſo far, that modern Writers have given it the Name of *Downgate*; while, in common Uſe, the Citizens differ from both, and call it *Dowgate* Ward.

See what has been written concerning this Gate on Pages 29, 30.

Bounds. This Ward is bounded on the East by *Candlewick* and *Bridge* Wards, on the North by *Wallbrook* Ward, on the West by *Vintry* Ward, and on the South by the River of *Thames*.

Extent. It extends from St. *Martin's-lane* in the East, to *Cloak-lane* in the West, and from thence both East and West to the River *Thames*, in almost a strait Line; within which Tract are contained, on the South Side of *Thames-street*, between it and the *Thames*, *Old Swan-lane*, *Cold-harbour*, *Alhallows-lane*, *Campion-lane*, *Friars-lane*, *Cosins's-lane*, *Dowgate-dock*, and the *Stillyard*; St. *Laurence Poultney-hill*, almost as far as St. *Laurence Poultney*'s Church-yard; *Duxford-lane*, as far as St. *Laurence*'s Church-yard; *Suffolk-lane*, as far as the Passage into *Bush-lane*; *Bush-lane*, almost the whole; *Dowgate-hill*, as far as *Tallow-chandlers-Hall* Northwards; *Checquer-yard*, *Elbow-lane*, so far as the Church-yard, only the South-East Side of the Way; *Cloak-lane*, the South Side, to one hundred and sixty Feet West of *Dowgate-hill*.

Modern State.

Thames-street. *Thames-street* is a great Thoroughfare for Carts to the several Wharfs, which renders it a Place of a considerable Trade, and to be well inhabited. The Part of *Thames-street* in this Ward begins Westward at *Little Elbow-lane*, and reaches Eastward to the *Old Swan-lane*, taking in the West Side thereof. The Places on the South Side next the *Thames*, beginning Westward, are as followeth:

Friars-lane. *Friars-lane* or *alley*, very mean, narrow, and long, having a Passage into *Dowgate-dock*, where there is a Lay-stall for the City Soil.

Brewers-lane. *Brewers-lane*, also very ordinary, and runs down to *Dowgate-dock*, which is likewise as ordinary, chiefly serving for a Passage for Carts to the Lay-stall.

Cosins's-lane, near the *Still-yard*, hath an open Passage for Carts to the *Thames* Side. In this Place the *Still-yard* Merchants had a large Hall.

Wild-goose or *Wind-goose-alley* or *aourt*, said to be built by the *Still-yard* Merchants.

Still-yard. The *Still-yard*, or *Steel-yard*, a large, open Place, with a wide Passage for Carts to the River Side, where there is a Crane, and Stairs for landing Iron, of which here are always large Quantities kept. In this Yard are some good Houses for Merchants who trade in Iron, for which it is of Note, but was formerly of greater, from the Merchants of *Almain*. Here are likewise, at present, large Warehouses for depositing Goods belonging to the *East-India* Company. See Page 915.

Alhallows-lane, pretty well built and inhabited, hath a Passage to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs to land or take Water at.

Angel-alley also but ordinary, the lower Part next the *Thames* taken up by a Dyer.

White-cock-alley, but narrow, the lower End falling into *Dyer's-hall-ground*; and here stood *Dyers-hall*, which being burnt down in the Fire of *London*, was not rebuilt; but the Company disposed of the Ground, which is converted to other Uses.

Near this also stands a House which was the *Fishermens-hall*, but is now let in Tenements. Fishermens-Hall

George-alley, but narrow and ordinary, having at the lower End a Dye-house.

Ebgate-lane. *Ebgate-lane*, or *Old Swan-alley*, indifferently large and good, leading down to the *Old Swan* Stairs; a Place much used by Watermen, as being a noted Landing-place, and very commodious, having so good a Pair of Stairs. It is a Place well built and inhabited. The East Side of this Lane is in *Bridge* Ward within.

On the North Side of *Thames-street* are these Places, *viz.* St. *Laurence Poultney-lane*, comes out of *Canon-street*, and falls down into *Thames-street*; a Place well built, and inhabited by Merchants and other Traders. Of this Lane see more in *Candlewick* Ward.

Duxford-lane. *Duxford-lane* comes out of St. *Laurence Poultney-hill*, and falls into *Thames-street*, a Place of no great Account.

Suffolk-lane. *Suffolk-lane* also goes out of *Thames-street*, and, with a turning Passage by *Cross-lane*, which is but ordinary, comes into *Green Lettice-lane*, which is in *Candlewick* Ward, and so into *Canon-street*.

Bush-lane. *Great Bush-lane* comes out of *Canon-street* and falls into *Thames-street*; but the Part in this Ward goeth no farther than *Scotch-yard*, which is a good, large, open Place, well inhabited. This Lane is narrow, but well inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute. Out of this Lane is *Chequer-yard*, which hath a Passage into *Dowgate-hill*, and is a good open Place. On the South Side is a Passage into *Hand-yard*, which is but ordinary, and falls into *Thames-street*.

Little Bush-lane, of small Account, comes out of *Great Bush-lane*, and with a turning Passage falls into *Thames-street*.

Double-hand-court, very ordinary.

Dowgate-hill. *Dowgate-hill* is such a great Descent towards *Thames-street*, that, in great and sudden Rains, the Water here comes down from other Streets with that Swiftness, that it oftentimes causeth a Flood in the lower Part. This Street is large and open, the Houses well built and inhabited. On the West Side, near *Budge-row*, is the Church-yard of St. *John Evangelist*, where formerly the Church stood, not being rebuilt since the Fire. Adjoining to the Church-yard Wall is *Cloak-lane*, which runs Westward to *College-hill*. Of this Lane only the South Side is in this Ward, the other Part being in *Vintry* Ward.

Elbow-lane. *Elbow-lane*, so called from its bending from *Dowgate* with an Elbow to *Thames-street*. Out of this *Great Elbow-lane*, over-against St. *Michael's Royal Church*, is *Little Elbow-lane*, which is that Part that makes the Bending, and falls into *Thames-street*, but a Place of no great Account.

Watch. There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and thirty-six Watchmen.

Jury. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *October*.

Government. It hath an Alderman, eight Common-Councilmen, eight Constables, five Scavengers, fourteen

teen Wardmote-Inqueſtmen; and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at twenty-eight Pounds.

Alderman and Common-Councilmen. The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Richard Glynn*, Knt. and the Common Council are Mr. *John Abbington*, Deputy, Mr. *Daniel Machin*, Mr. *William Watts*, Mr. *Richard Swithin*, Mr. *John Milward*, Mr. *William Shemelt*, Mr. *Timothy Yates*, and Mr. *Chriſtopher Robinſon*.

Memorable Things. In this Ward are, *Firſt*, (1.) the Pariſh and Pariſh-Church of *Allhallows the Great*, and (2.) *Churches and Pariſhes.* the united Pariſh of *Allhallows the Leſs*, whoſe Church was not rebuilt after its Deſtruction in the Fire of *London*.

Halls: *Secondly*, Several Halls belonging to the Companies of this City: (1.) On the Weſt Side of *Dowgate-ſtreet* is the *Tallow-chandlers-hall*, a large, handſome Building, with Piazzas, adorned with Columns and Arches of the *Tuſcan* Order. Tallow-chandlers-hall.

(2.) Somewhat lower ſtands the *Skinners-hall*, a noble Structure, built with fine Brick, and richly finiſhed, the Hall with right Wainſcot, and the Parlour with odoriferous Cedar. It is ſaid to have coſt eighteen thouſand Pounds building. This Hall was called *Copped-hall by* Down-gate, in the Pariſh of St. *John* upon *Wall-brook*. In the nineteenth Year of *Edward* II. *Ralph Cobham* poſſeſſed it, with five Shops, *&c.* Skinners-hall.

(3.) *Innholders-hall* in *Elbow-lane*, a pretty neat Building, well adapted to the Uſes of that antient Company. Innholders-hall.

(4.) In *Friars-lane*, formerly called *Greenwich-lane*, is *Joyners-hall*, which is remarkable for a curious and magnificent Screen at the Entrance into it, having Demi-ſavages and other Enrichments, well carved, in right Wainſcot, and the great Parlour is wainſcotted with Cedar. Joyners-hall.

(5.) *Watermens-hall*, ſituate with its Front to the *Thames*, is a very handſome Brick Building. Watermens-hall.

(6.) *Plumbers-hall*, which is in *Chequer-yard*, *Dowgate-hill*, and is a good, handſome Building. Plumbers-hall.

Steel-yard *Thirdly*, Near to the Eaſt of *Coſin-lane* (ſo called from one *Coſin*, the Builder thereof) is the *Steel-yard*, or *Steel-houſe*, as ſome call it. This originally was the Hall of the *Almain*, *Anſeatick*, or *German* Merchants, or Place where they uſed to ſtore (See Pages 93 and 105) as well Wheat, Rye, and other Grain, as Cables, Ropes, Maſts, Pitch, Tar, Flax, Hemp, Linen Cloth, Wainſcots, Wax, Steel, and other profitable Merchandizes. Unto theſe Merchants, in the Year 1259, *Henry* III. in the forty-fourth of his Reign, at the Requeſt of his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of *Almain*, granted, that all and ſingular the Merchants, having a Houſe in the City of *London*, commonly called *Guilda Aula Teutonicorum*, ſhould be maintained and upholden through the whole Realm, by all ſuch Freedom, and free Uſages or Liberties, as by the King, and in his noble Progenitors Time, they had and enjoyed, *&c.* This Charter granted to the *Teutonics* the King confirmed by this Letter, directed to the Citizens of *London*, in theſe Words:

Henricus Dei Gratia, &c.

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *Eng-*
"*land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*, &c.
"To the Citizens of *London* to whom theſe Pre-
"ſents ſhall come, greeting: Know ye that, at
"the Inſtance of the moſt Serene Prince of the
"*Roman* Empire, our Brother, we have granted
"to theſe Merchants of *Almain*, who have a
"Houſe in our City of *London*, which is com-
"monly called *Gyhall Teutonicorum*, that we will
"maintain them all and every one, and preſerve
"them through our whole Kingdom, in all their
"Liberties and free Cuſtoms, which they have
"uſed in our Times, and in the Times of our
"Progenitors, and will not withdraw ſuch Liber-
"ties and free Cuſtoms from them, nor ſuffer
"them to be at all withdrawn from, *&c.* Wit-
"neſs Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the fifteenth of *June*,
"in the forty-fourth Year of our Reign."

Edward I. renewed and confirmed that Charter of Liberties granted by his Father. And, in the tenth Year of the ſame *Edward*, *Henry Wales* being Mayor, a great Controverſy did ariſe between the ſaid Mayor and the Merchants of the Haunce of *Almain*, about the Reparations of *Biſhopſgate*, then likely to fall; for that the ſaid Merchants enjoyed divers Privileges, in reſpect of maintaining the ſaid Gate, which they now denied to repair. For the appeaſing of which Controverſy, the King ſent his Writ to the Treaſurer and Barons of his *Exchequer*, commanding that they ſhould make Inquiſition thereof: Before whom the Merchants being called, when they were not able to diſcharge themſelves, ſince they enjoyed the Liberties to them granted for the ſame, a Precept was ſent to the Mayor and Sheriffs to diſtrain the ſaid Merchants to make the Reparations, namely, *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the Haunce, *Ralph de Cuſſarde*, a Citizen of *Colen*, *Ludero de Denevar*, a Burgeſs of *Trivon*, *John* of *Aras*, a Burgeſs of *Trivon*, *John de Dele*, a Burgeſs of *Munſter*, then remaining in the ſaid City of *London*, for themſelves and all other Merchants of the Haunce: And ſo they granted two hundred and ten Marks Sterling to the Mayor and Citizens, and undertook that they and their Succeſſors ſhould from Time to Time repair the ſaid Gate, and bear the third Part of the Charges in Money, and Men to defend it in Caſe of Need.

And, for this Agreement, the ſaid Mayor and Citizens granted to the ſaid Merchants their Liberties, which they long enjoyed; as, namely, amongſt the other Things, that they might lay up their Grain, which they brought into this Realm, in Inns, and ſell it in their Garners, within the Space of forty Days after they had laid it up, except by the Mayor and Citizens they were expreſsly forbidden, becauſe of Dearth, or other reaſonable Occaſions. Alſo they might have their Alderman, as they had been accuſtomed, provided always he were of the City, and preſented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, as often as any ſhould be choſen, and ſhould take the Oath before them to maintain Juſtice in their Courts, and to behave themſelves in their Office according to Law, and as it ſtood with the Cuſtoms of the City.

This whole Matter between the City and the Merchants of the Haunce is thus related, in an authentick

authentick Book in the Chamber of *London*, which is thus tranſlated from the *Latin*:

An Agreement between the Citizens of London *and the* Teutonics, Anno 10 Edward, *Son of King* Henry. Henry le Galeis, *Mayor of* London, Anno 1282.

"Then by Reaſon of the Decay of a certain "Gate of the ſaid City, which was called *Bi-"ſhopſgate*, a Contention aroſe between the ſaid "Mayor and the Citizens of *London* on the one "Part, and the Merchants of the Haunce of the "*Almains*, then abiding in the ſaid City, on the "other, upon the Reparation of the ſaid Gate, "which threatened Ruin: To the Building and "Repair of which the ſaid Merchants, and "others of the beforeſaid Haunce of the Parts "of *Almain* reſorting to the ſame City, were "obliged, for certain Liberties which the ſaid "Merchants have in the ſaid City, and which "they have long uſed, upon Account of ſuch "Building and Repairing, as the ſame Mayor "and Citizens aſſerted, *&c.* The ſaid Mer-"chants denied it.

"In the mean Time, the Contention depend-"ing, the King, at the Suggeſtion of the ſaid "Mayor and Citizens, wrote to the Treaſurer "and Barons of his Exchequer, that, if they "ſhould find the ſaid Merchants were bound to "the Repair of the ſaid Gate, they ſhould diſtrain "upon them. At length the Parties, coming "before the ſaid Treaſurer and Barons, when "nothing was propounded, on their Parts, which "might excuſe them from the Reparation, eſpe-"cially when it appeared concerning the Liberty "which they had in the ſaid City; and for this "Cauſe it was commanded by the ſame Treaſurer "and Barons, that the Mayor and Sheriffs ſhould "diſtrain them to this Repair: The aforeſaid Mer-"chants, *viz. Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the "ſaid Haunce, *Ludulphus de Cuſſa*, of the City "of *Coln*, *Luderus de Linnenare*, a Burgeſs of "*Trevir*, *Bertram* of *Hamburgh*, *Godeſchalc de "Hudendale*, Burgher of *Trevir*, *John de Dole*, "Burgeſs of *Munſter*, then being in the ſame City, "for themſelves and all other Merchants, and "their Fellows of the Haunce aforeſaid, whoſo-"ever and whenſoever reſorting thither for the "future, for the Good of Peace, yielded and "promiſed to the ſaid Mayor and Citizens of "*London*, to the Repair of the ſaid Gate for the "preſent, two hundred and forty Marks Sterling "to be paid; and that then their Succeſſors, "Merchants of the Haunce, for all Time here-"after, will repair it, as often as there ſhall be "Need; and in Defence of the ſaid Gate, as "often as there ſhall be need to keep it, ſhall "bear the third Part of the Cuſtody thereof, at "their Coſt, and Men above, and the Mayor "and Citizens two Parts of the ſaid Cuſtody "below; and, in Conſideration of this Peace, "Fine, and Concord, the Mayor and Citizens "have granted them their Liberties, which they "have hitherto reaſonably uſed, to have to them "and their Succeſſors the Merchants of the "Haunce for ever.

"And moreover, for the aforeſaid Reparation "and Cuſtody, that they be quit for ever of Mu-"rage, *i. e.* the Charge of repairing the City "Walls, as much as in them is; and that they "may houſe and ſell their Corn, which ſhall be "brought in by them to be ſold, in their Houſes "and Granaries for forty Days, for the Time of "their aforeſaid Houſing, unleſs the ſaid Hou-"ſing be expreſsly forbidden by the Lord the "King, or the Mayor and Citizens, by Reaſon "of the Dearth of Corn, or ſome other neceſſary "Matter.

"They granted alſo to them, that they might "have their Alderman, as they had in former "Times; yet ſo, that that Alderman be of the "Freedom of the ſaid City; and, as often as he "ſhall be choſen of the ſaid Merchants, he be "preſented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the "City, and take an Oath before them to do "Right and Juſtice in all his Courts, and to be-"have himſelf in his Office as he ought and hath "been accuſtomed, ſaving to the City its Right "and Cuſtom.

"And the ſaid Merchants promiſed, that they "and their Succeſſors, as often as there ſhould "be Need, would be diſtrained for Reparation "and Cuſtody of the ſaid Gate, to be performed "in the Form aforeſaid by the ſame Merchants "and Citizens. All theſe Things the Parties "aforeſaid yielded and promiſed faithfully to "keep; and, for the greater Security to be made "upon theſe Things by the Parties, together "with the Seals appendant to this Writing be-"tween themſelves, have procured the Seal of "the illuſtrious Lord King of *England* to be hung "to it, for perpetual Memory of the Matter "aforeſaid. Dated at *London*, in the Month of "*June*, the Year aboveſaid."

Thus much for their Privileges; whereby it appears, that they were great Merchants of Corn, brought out of the Eaſt Parts hither, inſomuch that the Occupiers of Huſbandry in this Land were forced to complain of them for bringing in ſuch Abundance, when the Corn of this Realm was at an eaſy Price. Whereupon it was ordained by Parliament, That no Perſon ſhould bring into any Part of this Realm, by Way of Merchandize, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, growing out of the ſaid Realm, at any Time when the Quarter of Wheat exceeded not the Price of ſix Shillings and eight Pence, Rye four Shillings the Quarter, and Barley three Shillings the Quarter, upon Forfeiture, the one Half to the King, the other Half to the Seizers thereof. Theſe Merchants of the Haunce had their Guildhall in *Thames-ſtreet*, in Place aforeſaid, by the ſaid *Coſin-lane*. Their Hall was large, built of Stone, with three arched Gates towards the Street.

Afterwards, to wit, in the ſixth of *Richard* II. they hired one Houſe next adjoining to their old Hall, which ſome Time belonged to *Richard Lions*, a famous Lapidary, one of the Sheriffs of *London* in the forty-ninth of *Edward* III. and who, in the fourth of *Richard* II. was, by the Rebels of *Kent*, drawn out of that Houſe, and beheaded in *Weſt-Cheap*. This alſo was a great Houſe, with a large Wharf on the *Thames*; and the Way thereunto was called *Windgooſe* or *Wild-gooſe-lane*, which is now called *Windgooſe-alley*, for that the ſame Alley is, for the moſt Part, built on by the *Steelyard* Merchants.

About the Time of King *Henry* IV. the *Engliſh* began to trade themſelves into the Eaſt Parts; at which the *Eaſterlings*, or Merchants of the *Dutch* Haunce, were ſo offended, that they took ſeveral of their Ships and Goods, and offered them ſeveral other Injuries; which occaſioned great Complaints and Differences between the ſaid King *Henry* IV. and *Conradus de Jungen*, then Maſter-General of the *Dutch* Order in *Pruſſia* with the Haunce Town, and divers Embaſſies paſſed betwixt them on that Account; the Reſult of which, in ſhort, was this: That the ſaid King *Henry* IV. finding, by the ſaid Privileges granted to Foreigners, his own Subjects (to the great Prejudice of the Realm) very much crippled in their Trade, did revoke ſuch Parts of the Privileges of the aforeſaid *Dutch* Company, as were inconſiſtent with the carrying on of a Trade by the Natives of this Realm: And, for the better Encouragement of his own Subjects, did, in the fifth Year of his Reign, grant his firſt Charter to the Merchants trading into the *Eaſt-Land*, containing many great Privileges and Immunities, as by the ſaid Charter may appear: Which had a good Effect for the bringing of the Trade much more into the Hands of the Natives of this Realm than was before. King *Edward* IV. for their more ample Encouragement, did, in the ſecond Year of his Reign, grant another large Charter to the Merchants of *England*, eſpecially to thoſe reſiding in the *Netherlands*; with ſeveral additional Immunities and Privileges, as by the Charter at large may appear.

In the firſt and ſecond of *Philip* and *Mary* was granted a Charter to the *Ruſſia* Company, afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament in the eighth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Until whoſe Time, tho' the Trade of this Nation was carried on much more by the Natives thereof than had been formerly, yet had the Society of the *Dutch* Haunce at the *Steel-yard* much the Advantage of them, by Means of their well-regulated Societies, and the Privileges they enjoyed; inſomuch that almoſt the whole Trade was driven by them to that Degree, that Queen *Elizabeth* herſelf, when ſhe came to have a War, was forced to buy the Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Powder, and other Naval Proviſions which ſhe wanted, of Foreigners, and that too at their Rates. Nor were there any Stores of either in the Land to ſupply her Occaſions on a ſudden, but what, at great Rates, ſhe prevailed with them to fetch for her, even in Time of War, her own Subjects being then but very little Traders.

To remedy which, ſhe fell upon the Conſideration how ſhe might at home have a well-grounded Dependence, to have thoſe neceſſary Commodities by her, that ſo ſhe might not want them when ſhe moſt needed them; and, after great Deliberation, no better Expedient could be found by the ſaid Queen and her Council than by encouraging her own Subjects to be Merchants; which ſhe did by erecting out of them ſeveral Societies of Merchants, as that of the *Eaſt-Land* Company, and other Companies; by which Means, and by cancelling many of the Privileges of the fore-mentioned *Dutch* Haunce Society, the Trade in general, by Degrees, came to be managed by the Natives of this Realm; and, conſequently, the Profits of all thoſe Trades accrued to the *Engliſh* Nation; Trade in general, and *Engliſh* Shipping, were increaſed; her own Cuſtoms vaſtly augmented; and, what was at firſt the great End of all, obtained, *viz.* that ſhe had conſtantly lying at home, in the Hands of her own Subjects, all Sorts of naval Proviſions and Stores, which ſhe could make uſe of as her Occaſions required them, without any Dependence on her Neighbours for the ſame.

And thus, by Means of the erecting the fore-mentioned Societies, and preſerving and encouraging that of the Merchants-Adventurers, was the Trade at firſt gained from Foreigners to the Natives of this Realm, to its ineſtimable Advantage.

The Abbot of St. *Albans* had a Meſſuage here, with a Key, given to him in the thirty-fourth of *Henry* VI.

There was another great Houſe which ſome Time pertained to *John Raynwell*, Stock-fiſhmonger, Mayor; and it was by him given to the Mayor and Commonalty, to the End that the Profits thereof ſhould be diſpoſed in Deeds of Piety: Which Houſe, in the fifteenth of *Edward* IV. was confirmed to the ſaid Merchants in Manner following, *viz.*

"It is ordained by our Sovereign Lord and "his Parliament, that the ſaid Merchants of *Al-*"*main*, being of the Company called the *Guild-*"*hall Teutonicorum*, or the *Flemiſh Geld*, that "now be, or hereafter ſhall be, ſhall have, hold, "and enjoy, to them and their Succeſſors for "ever, the ſaid Place called the *Steel-houſe*, "yielding to the Mayor and Commonalty an "annual Rent of ſeventy Pounds three Shil-"lings and four Pence, *&c.* and other Rents to "others."

There were alſo Merchants of *Coln* trafficking here, who ſeem to be the Beginners of this Haunce Trade. Theſe formerly paid divers Duties and Cuſtoms to the Kings of this Land, and particularly two Shillings from their *Guildhall*; which King *Henry* III. in the Year 1235, took off by his Charter, which was to this Tenor:

"Know ye, that we have quit-claimed, for "us and our Heirs, our beloved Citizens of "*Coln*, and their Merchandizes, of thoſe two "Shillings which they were wont to give from "their *Guildhall*, *London*, and of all Cuſtoms "and Demands which belong to us in *London*, "and throughout our whole Land in *England*: "And we have granted them to go ſafe and "come ſafe through all our Land, and to buy "and ſell both in the Town of *London*, and "elſewhere, ſaving the Liberty of our City of "*London*. Wherefore we will and firmly com-"mand, *&c.* Witneſs the venerable Father "*William*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, *William de Ferra-*"*riis*, *Gilbert Baſſet*, *Walter Beauchamp*, &c. by "the Hand of the venerable Father the Biſhop "of *Chicheſter*, our Chancellor, at *Daintry*, the "eighth of *November*, *An. Reg.* 20."

Which Charter King *Edward*, his Son, confirmed *Anno* 1290, by his Charter dated at *Langley*, the eighteenth of his Reign, *July* 28, which ran to this Tenor:

Archiepiſ. Epiſ. Abbatib. Priorib. Comitib. Baronib. &c. "To all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, *&c.* "We have looked upon a Charter that Lord "*Henry*, of good Memory, the King our Father, "granted to the Citizens of *Coln*, &c. We alſo "quit-claim, *&c.* Witneſs Biſhop of *Bath* and "*Wells*, our Chancellor; *Edmund*, Earl of *Corn*-"*wall*, our Couſin; *Walter de Beauchamp*, Stew-"ard of our Houſhold, *&c.*"

In the Year 1551, the 5th of *Edward* VI. through Complaint of the *Engliſh* Merchants, the Liberty of the *Steel-yard* Merchants was ſeized into the King's Hands. See Page 248.

Merchant-Taylors *School.*

Fourthly, In *Suffolk-lane*, near *Candlewick-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Poultney*, is *Merchant-Taylors* School; a Foundation of great Fame and Reputation, founded in the Year 1561, 3 *Eliz.* by the worſhipful Company of the *Merchant-Taylors* of *London*, in the Maſterſhip of *Emanuel Lucar*; *Richard Hills*, ſome Time Maſter of the ſaid Company, having before given 500*l.* toward the Purchaſe of an Houſe, called, *The Manor of the Roſe*, belonging to the Duke of *Buckingham*, for that Purpoſe. And therein was this School antiently kept. But that Houſe being deſtroyed by the great Fire in 1666, the preſent Buildings were erected upon the Site of it, at the Charge of the ſaid Company of *Merchant-Taylors*.

The School is a long and ſpacious Building, ſupported on the Eaſt by many Stone Pillars, which form an handſome Cloiſter, within which are Apartments for the three Uſhers. Adjoining to the School is a Library ſupported, in like Manner, by Pillars of Stone, and well furniſhed with Books. And South of the Library is the Part called *The Chapel*. Contiguous to theſe is a large Houſe appropriated to the Head-Maſter.

The State and Condition of it.

This School conſiſteth of ſix, or more truly of eight Forms, where near three hundred Boys have their Education; whereof by the Statutes of the School an hundred are taught *gratis*; fifty at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Quarter; and an hundred at 5*s.* a Quarter. And, for the due inſtructing of theſe, the School maintains a Maſter, whoſe Salary is 10*l.* a Year, but his Benefits are otherwiſe very conſiderable, and three Uſhers. And, for the better Inquiry into the Proficiency of all the Scholars, there is an Order appointed for the Probation of the School to be made only by the Maſter and the three Uſhers. The firſt Probation to be on the 11th Day of *March*, the ſecond on the 11th of *September*, the third on the 11th of *December*, not being *Sundays*, and then upon the next Day following. And there are excellent Orders ſet down in the Regiſtry, kept in the School Library, to the Number of thirteen, directory of the Maſter in this Buſineſs, as to his Probation and Trial of the Abilities of all the Boys that learn there.

The School's three Probations.

A fourth Probation appointed.

In the Year 1645, the Company of *Merchant-Taylors* appointed a fourth Probation, upon the Motion of Mr. *Dugard*, then chief Maſter of this Grammar School, *viz.* that there ſhall be another private Probation of the Scholars, beſides theſe three which are already ſettled by the Orders of the School: And this is on the 15th Day of *June* yearly. The preciſe Manner of this Examination is ſet down in the School-Regiſtry; and all the Orders thereof allowed and approved under the Hands of ſome of the greateſt Scholars and Divines in thoſe Times, *viz.* *John Overal*, D. D. Dean of St. *Paul*'s; *John Dove*, D. D. *John Spencer*, D. D. *Nic. Fenton*, D. D. *John Childerley*, D. D.

Examinations twice a Year.

It was further thought fit afterwards, for the Satisfaction of the Maſter and Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of the *Merchant-Taylors*, as well for the true and faithful Performance of the Probation of the Maſter and the three Uſhers, as likewiſe to know what Boys profit moſt, and be the beſt and likelieſt Scholars; that the Probations themſelves ſhould have their Examination and Trial, to be done at two ſeveral Times every Year. And this Examination to be made by two judicious Men, well learned in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin*, being by the Maſter and Wardens thereunto required two or three Days before. The Place of Examination to be in the South Part of the School, commonly called *The Chapel*. The Time to be between the 11th and 21ſt Days of the Months of *March* and *September*. And the whole Buſineſs to be ſo ordered, that the Examination be fully done between the Hours of ſix and eleven. The Maſter and Wardens, or two of them, to be at the School with the two learned Men at ſix of the Clock in the Morning.

Upon theſe Days, which are called the Doctor's Days, after the Buſineſs of Examination in the Chapel is finiſhed, the Audience, which is generally pretty numerous, return into the School, where certain publick Exercifes are then performed by the eight ſenior Scholars or Monitors of the School.

There is yet another publick Examination of the Scholars of the Upper-form, by the Preſident and Fellows of St. *John Baptiſt* College in *Oxford*, upon the 11th Day of *June* yearly. This is previous to the Election of Scholars to be made upon that Day, to fill up the vacant Fellowſhips in St. *John*'s College; of the Fellows of which College thirty-ſeven are ſupplied from this School. After the publick Exercifes of this Day are finiſhed, the Dean of the College addreſſes himſelf to the Scholars, out of whoſe Number the Vacancies are to be filled up, in a *Latin* Speech ſuited to this Occaſion.

At this Time an Account is uſually printed, containing the Names and Order of the Head-Scholars, their Births, Admiſſion, and Continuance in the Head-form; and alſo of the Subjects and Order of the Orations. One of theſe Papers for the Year 1752 lying now before us, we ſhall, by Way of Specimen, exhibit ſo much of it as relates to the Exerciſes:

"*Imprimis*,
"Orationes gratulatoriæ duæ;
"Quarum altera Latine habenda, } Auctore *E. W.*
"Græce altera, } Auctore *C. W.*

"Sequitur orationum ſenarius, quarum argu-
"menta ſingula exhibentur in hunc ordinem:
"1. Virtutes Morales } Peroranti - - - -
"2. Prudentia } Peroranti - - - -
"3. Juſtitia } Peroranti - - - -
"4. Fortitudo } Peroranti - - - -
"5. Temperantia } Peroranti - - - -
"6. Patientia } Peroranti - - - -

The

A Catalogue of the Masters of this School.

Registry of the School.

The Masters of this famous School, from the first Foundation of it to the present Time, with the Year of their respective Entrance, and the Time of their Continuance, the following Table will shew.

Names of the Masters.

Masters.

Richard Mulcaster, first Master. He was bred at *Eaton* School, elected Scholar of *King*'s College in *Cambridge* in 1548, and Student of *Christ's-Church* in *Oxford*, 1555; where he proceeded in Arts, and stood in the Act celebrated the following Year; being then eminent for his great Skill in the *Greek* Tongue. Afterwards spending near five Years at the University in continual Study, he made so great Proficiency in several Sorts of Learning, that he was unanimously chosen Master of this School, *September* 24, 1561. Where exercising his Gifts in a most admirable Way of Instruction till 1586, in all which Time this School happily prospered under his Vigilancy, St. *John*'s College in *Oxford* was supplied with such hopeful Plants, that it soon after flourished and became a fruitful Nursery. Many Years after, this Gentleman was removed to the Government of the Free-school near St. *Paul*'s, and being, by the Gift of the Queen, made Parson of the rich Parsonage of *Stanford-Rivers* in *Essex*, he there died, *April* 15, 1611. He writ, as hath been mentioned, a Tract about *the Education of Children*; and a Book, called *The Elementary*, for the true writing of the *English* Tongue, printed in 1582, wherein his Learning may be seen, being but the first Part of the said *Elementary*; wherein he designed to shew the whole Matter which Children were to learn, and the whole Manner how Masters were to teach them.

Sept. 24, 1561.

Continuance, Anno 25.

Nov. 8, 1586. *Henry Wilkinson*; he continued Master five Years and eleven Months.

Octob. 6, 1592. *Edmund Smith*; he continued Master six Years and almost eight Months.

Maii 19, 1599. *William Hayne.* This Man gave several Books to *Sion* College Library, when it was first erected, about 1631, *viz. Stevens's Thesaurus*, an *Hebrew* Bible of *Plantin*'s Edition, *&c.* See the Registry in that Library. He continued Master of this School twenty-four Years and nine Months.

Jan. 29. 1624. *Nicholas Grey*, A. M. succeeded. He had been first Master of the *Charter-house* School, and, *January* 29, 1624, was admitted chief Master of this School, where continuing till *February* 13, 1631, he was made chief Master of the School at *Eaton* College, at length D. D. and Fellow of that House. But, being outed in the grand Rebellion, he was put to great Difficulties, till he obtained the Mastership of *Tunbridge* School in *Kent*, some Time before the Restoration, where he continued till the King's Return: And, being then restored to his Preferments, he died soon after, *viz.* about the Beginning of *October*, 1660.

He is Author, amongst other Things, of a Dictionary in *English* and *Latin*, *Latin* and *English*, several times printed at *London*.

Feb. 13, 1631. *John Edwards* was Successor to Dr. *Grey*. He continued here two Years and about nine Months, and was succeeded by

Oct. 31, 1634. *William Staple*, who enjoyed the Mastership of this School for about ten Years; after whom,

Mail 10, 1644. *William Dugard* became Head-master. This worthy Person was discharged from the Government of the School, and committed to *Newgate*, by the *Council of State*, *February* 20, 1649; because that he, having a Propriety in a Printing-Press, had printed there *Salmasius*'s *Defence of King Charles* I. dedicated to his right and lawful Heir King *Charles* II. soon after that barbarous Act committed upon the Person of his Royal Father. An Account of which Affair take from the Register of his Scholars now remaining in *Sion* College:

Ad 20 *Februarii*, 1649.

"Atque hæc sunt nomina discipulorum quos "ego *Gulielmus Dugard* in scholam liberam dig- "nissimæ societatis *Mercatorum Scissorum* admisi à "*Maii* 1644, ad 20 *Feb.* 1649, quo tempore à "Concilio Novi Status ab archididascalatûs offi- "cio summotus, & in carcerem *Novæ Portæ* con- "jectus sum; ob hanc præcipuè causam, quod "*Claudii Salmasii* librum qui inscribitur DEFEN- "SIO *regia pro* CAROLO *primo, ad serenissimum* "*regem* CAROLUM *secundum, legitimum hæredem* "*et successorem*, typis mandandum curaveram: "Typographéo integro spoliatus ad valorem mille "librarum, minimum. Nihil jam reliquum ha- "bens unde victum quæram uxori et sex liberis, "quos Dei misericordis & benignissimi patris pro- "videntiæ alendos committo & commendo per "Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum."

E carcere *Novæ Portæ*, 7 *Mart.* 1649. *Gulielmus Dugard.*

But Mr. *Dugard* shortly after procured his Enlargement, and kept a private School upon St. *Peter's Hill*, till he was reinstated at *Merchant-Taylors*; for in the Register above quoted immediately follows:

"Nomina discipulorum quos ego *Gulielmus* "*Dugard* admisi in privatam Scholam quam ape- "rui in vico vulgo dicto *Peter's Hill*, in ædibus "conductitiis, ab *Aprilis* 15, ad *Septem.* 25, 1650, "quo tempore à dignissima societate *Mercatorum* "*Scissorum*, hortatu tamen *Concilii Status*, ad an- "tiquam provinciam scholæ *Mercatorum Scissorum* "restitutus sum."

John Stevens became Head-Master on the Deprivation of Mr. *Dugard*. He continued only seven Months; and left in the School Registry this single Memorial of himself, in Regard of his short Continuance here;

Res Deus nostras celeri citatas
Turbine versat.

John Stevens, *September* 25, 1650.

Sept. 25, 1650. *William Dugard*, restored by the Company of *Merchant-Taylors*: And that at the Motion of the *Council of State*, who had before punished him so severely.

The Succeedings of these two last were thus expressed in a Distich:

Dugardum sequitur Stephanus, Stephanumque vicissim
Dugardus: Sortes versat utrinque Deus.

Registry of the School.

This *Dugard* was a very diligent, exact, and excellently learned Man in all grammatical Learning; and under his Care and Influence the School greatly flourished. He printed several Books for the Use of his School; had a good Strain himself in Oratory and Poetry. A Stroke or two of his Poetry in *Greek* we have of his own Hand extant

in the School Regiſtry; where, by the way, we may ſee how he ſtood affected to the Mutations in the Age wherein he lived. Firſt, upon the beheading of King *Charles* I.

Μάρτυς ὑπὲρ θείων πατρικῶν τε νόμων οὐκ ἄδικος
Σκηπτοῦχων ΚΑΡΟΛΟΣ μὲν ἀλιτρῶν χερσὶν ἔπεσεν.
Ἰακὼβ δ' ἀνάγκῃ.

Martyr pro divinis patriiſque Legibus
Optimus Sceptriger Carolus *ſceleratorum manibus*
cecidit.

Gulielmus Dugard.

Another *Greek* Diſtich remaining in the ſaid Regiſtry under his Hand is upon the Uſurper *Oliver Cromwell*'s Mother, buried in *Weſtminſter*; which perhaps is the only Epitaph extant on her;

Ἐπὶ τῆς μητρὸς τοῦ Ὀλιβέρου Κρομβέλλου ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τοῦ
ἁγίου Παύλου κειμένης.
Μήτηρ τοῦ τέκνου καταρᾶτου ἐνθάδε κεῖται·
Ὃς δύο μὲν βασιλεῖς τε καὶ ὅλεσε τρεῖς βασιλείας.

i. e. *In Matrem* Oliveri Cromwelli *in Eccleſia Weſtmonaſterienſi ſepultam.*

Mater nati execrabilis hic jacet:
Qui duos Reges, triaque regna perdidit.

This *Dugard*, after he had been Maſter ſeventeen Years, from the Time of his firſt Admiſſion, was diſmiſſed the School in the Year 1661, for breaking ſome Orders of the Company, having been publickly warned and admoniſhed of it before, though of the Cauſe of this his ſecond Deprivation no Notice is taken in the Regiſter; and departing, he left this Verſe to his Succeſſor concerning the School Regiſtry, which hitherto he diligently had kept himſelf:

School Regiſtry.

——— *Munere cedens*
Hanc ſucceſſori ſcribendi Lampada trado.

Gul. Dugard, *haud ita pridem Mercatorum Sciſſorum, jam vero privatæ Scholæ in Vico de* Coleman-ſtreet *Moderator*, Nov. 21, 1661.

And ſuch was his Reputation, that, when he opened his private School in *Coleman-ſtreet*, within eight Months, he had gathered 193 Scholars; for thus ſaith his Regiſter: *Numerus admiſſorum in privatam ſcholam à* 4 Julii, 1661, *ad* 25 Martii, 1662, 193.

John Goad, B. D. Maſter of the Free ſchool at *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, ſucceeded Mr. *Dugard*; and continued here with good Succeſs and great Applauſe till *April* 1681, at which Time the City was poſſeſſed by the reſtleſs Preſbyterians with a Notion of the ſudden Introduction of Popery amongſt them, when Mr. *Goad* was ſummoned to appear before the chief Heads of the Society of *Merchant-Taylors*. In Obedience to which Summons he appearing, and being charged with certain Paſſages ſavouring of Popery in his Comment on the *Church of* England *Catechiſm*, which he had made for the Uſe of his Scholars, was by them diſcharged from the Government of the School, though with a conſiderable Gratuity in Plate from them, after he had preſided here near twenty Years. The Particulars of this Affair may be ſeen at large in a Poſtſcript to a Book, intitled, *Contrivances of the fanatical Conſpirators in carrying on the Treaſons under Umbrage of the Popiſh Plot laid open: With Depoſitions*, &c. London, 1683. The Author of which ſtiles Mr. *Goad a pious and learned Perſon, ſo extraordinarily qualified for his Profeſſion, that a better could not be found in the three Kingdoms.*

He certainly was a Perſon of very good Eſteem, great Piety, and valuable Learning, though ſomething addicted to Aſtrology, and brought up many good Scholars. — Mr. *Strype* ſays, that, for ſome Time, he preſented King *Charles* with monthly Accounts of every Day's Wind and Weather.

Being thus diſmiſſed, he took an Houſe in *Piccadilly*, to which Place many of the genteeler Sort of his Scholars repairing to be by him further inſtructed, he ſet up a private School, and continued the ſame to the Time of his Death, which happened *October* 28, 1689. In his Place at *Merchant-Taylors* ſucceeded

John Hartcliffe, A. M. Siſter's Son to Dr. *John Owen*; which ſaid Doctor had been extremely active in the Ruin of Mr. *Goad*, that this his Nephew might come into his Preferment. He remained here about five Years, was afterwards D. D. and inſtalled Canon of *Windſor*, *Junii* 8, 1691. *Entrance*, Apr. 21, 1681. *See the Poſtſcript beforementioned*, p. 34.

Ambroſe Bonwicke, B. D. ſucceeded him, and held the Maſterſhip from 1686 to 1691, when, refuſing the Oaths, he was ejected; and afterwards kept a private School at *Epſom* in *Surry*. 1686.

Matthew Shorting, D. D. was choſen Headmaſter in his room. This Gentleman was of *Jeſus* College, Mr. *Strype*'s old Fellow Collegian, and after Conduct of *King*'s College *Cambridge*. To him ſucceeded Oct. — 1691.

Thomas Parſell, B. D. who ſet forth *Liturgia: Seu Liber precum communium et adminiſtrationis ſacramentorum aliorumque rituum et ceremoniarum in Eccleſia Anglicana receptus*; which Book has been ſeveral Times reprinted. His Succeſſor in the School was Apr. 30. 1707.

Matthew Smith, D. D. on whoſe Death ſucceeded 1720.

John Criche, A. M. the preſent worthy Maſter of this School. Mart. — 1730.

The preſent Uſhers,

John Burn, B. C. L. *Viceſſimus Knock*, B. C. L. *Thomas Green*, A. B.

The Gentlemen brought up at this School, Citizens and others, began an annual Feaſt in the Year 1698. The Collections made at theſe Feaſts, amounting to a conſiderable Sum, they do lay out upon Exhibitions, to be allowed to ſuch of the School as are ſuperannuated, and miſs of Elections.

An Account might be here ſubjoined of the many learned and eminent Perſons both in Church and State, who have received their firſt Rudiments of Education in this celebrated School: But as this is not ſo directly relative to our preſent Undertaking, and will furniſh ſufficient Matter for a diſtinct Hiſtory to any Writer who ſhall undertake that Taſk, we ſhall content ourſelves with mentioning the Names only of thoſe who more immediately occur to our Remembrance. Such are Dr. *Richard Latewar*, an ingenious *Latin* Poet, and a noted Preacher in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*: Dr. *Matthew Gwinne*, Profeſſor of Medicine in *Greſham* College: Dr. *John Rawlinſon*, Chaplain in ordinary to King *James* I. Dr. *John Buckridge*, conſecrated Biſhop of *Eminent Men educated there.*

of *Rochester*, *Anno* 1611. Dr. *Lancelot Andrews*, ſucceſſively Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, *Ely* and *Winchester*: Sir *James Whitlock*, Knt. one of the Juſtices of the *Common Pleas*, and of the firſt Fellows of the *College of Antiquaries*: Dr. *John Speed*, Son of the Chronologer, an eminent Phyſician and Anatomiſt: Dr. *Rowland Searchfield*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*: Dr. *Mich. Boyle*, Lord Biſhop of *Waterford* and *Liſmore*; and Dr. *George Wilde*, Lord Biſhop of *London-derry* in *Ireland*: Lord Keeper *Whitlock*: Dr. *Joſeph Henſhaw*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*: Dr. *Edward Bernard*, *Savilian* Profeſſor of Aſtronomy in the Univerſity of *Oxford*: Dr. *William Juxon*, ſucceſſively Biſhop of *Hereford* and *London*, and at length Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: Dr. *Peter Mews*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*: Sir *William Dawes*, Bart. late Lord Archbiſhop of *York*: Sir *John Cook*, Knt. and LL. D. Dean of the *Arches*: And the preſent (*A.D.* 1720.) Lords Biſhops of *Lincoln*, *Rocheſter*, and *Saliſbury*.

Antiquities.

The Conduit.

(1.) At the upper End of *Dowgate-hill* was erected, at the City Charge, a caſtellated Conduit for *Thames* Water, *A. D.* 1568, and was called, *The Conduit upon Dowgate*; between which and the *Thames* there was ſuch a Fall of Water, that in the Year 1574, on the 4th of *September*, the Channel roſe ſo high by a ſudden Fall of Rain, that a Lad of 18 Years old falling into it, as he endeavour'd to leap over it, was drowned, being carried away by the Violence of the Stream.

Jeſus Commons

(2.) Lower down on *Dowgate-hill* there was a Houſe, or College of Prieſts, called *Jeſus Commons*, a Houſe well furniſhed with Braſs, Pewter, Napery, Plate, *&c.* beſides a fair Library well ſtored with Books. All which of old Time were given to a Number of Prieſts that ſhould keep Commons there; and, as one left this Place by Death, or otherwiſe, another ſhould be admitted into his room.

Elbow-lane. *Old Hall.* *William de Pont le Arch's Houſe.*

(3.) Down lower you have *Elbow-lane*; and at the Corner thereof was a great Stone Houſe, called *Old Hall*, ſome Time pertaining to *William de Pont le Arch*, and by him given to the Priory of St. *Mary Overy* in *Southwark* in the Reign of *Henry* I. This Lane runneth Weſt, and ſuddenly turneth South into *Thames-ſtreet*; and therefore, of that Bending, is called *Elbow-lane*.

The Erber. *St.* Mary Bothaw.

(4.) On the Eaſt Side of *Dowgate-ſtreet* is the great old Houſe, called the *Erber*, near to the Church of St. *Mary Bothaw*. *Geffrey Scroope* held it by the Gift of *Edward* III. in the fourteenth Year of his Reign. It belonged ſince to *John Nevil*, Lord of *Raby*; then to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*. *Nevil*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, was lodged there in 1457. Then it came to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, and his Heirs Male, by the Gift of *Edward* IV. in the fourteenth Year of his Reign.

The ſeveral Poſſeſſors of the Erber.

But to give a fuller, and that an authentick Account of this antient royal Meſſuage. The higheſt that *Stow* could go, was, that *Edward* III. gave it to one of the honourable Family of the *Scroopes*. The laſt Poſſeſſor of that Name was *William le Scroope*, Knt. who lived in the Reign of *Henry* IV. He gave it for Term of Life to his Brother *Ralph*, Earl of *Weſtmorland*, who married *Joan*, Daughter of the Duke of *Lancaſter*, who was his ſecond Wife: From whom deſcended *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick*, who poſſeſſed that Houſe. And, being ſlain at *Barnet* Field, after his Death this was given to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, who married *Iſabel*, Daughter of the ſaid *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick*: Given to the ſaid Duke by Parliament, and to his Heirs, ſo long as there was Iſſue Male of the Marquis *Montacute*'s Body living. And if it chanced the ſaid Iſſue Male to die, during the Life of the ſaid Duke, then the ſaid Duke to remain ſeized for Term of Life, ſaving the Right to all others than the Marquis and his Iſſue. *Ralph Nevil*, Earl of *Weſtmorland*, died, ſeized thereof, the 4th of *Henry* VI. *Joan*, his Wife, the 19th Year of *Richard*, Earl of *Sarum* [Son to the ſaid Earl, of Dame *Joan*] the the 38th of the ſame King, and *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick* [Son of the ſaid *Richard*, Earl of *Sarum*] the 10th of *Edward* IV. and *George*, Duke of *Clarence* [who married *Iſabel*, a Daughter of *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Sarum*] the 18th of the ſame King. After his Death, *Edward*, his Son, was ſeized of it. After *George*, Duke of *Bedford* [Son of *John Nevil*, Marquis *Montacute*, Son of *Richard*, Earl of *Sarum*, aforeſaid] died without Iſſue Male, the firſt of *Edward* V. the Lands remaining in the Hands of *Edward*, Son to the Duke of *Clarence*, till the 15th of *Henry* VII. at which Time he was attainted. And ſo the Lands came to the Crown, and there remained till the third of *Henry* VIII. At which Time he gave it to *John*, Earl of *Oxford*, and the Heirs Male of his Body. And, *Anno* 4. the King gave the Reverſion to Sir *Thomas Bulleyn*, Knt. and the Heirs Male of his Body. *Anno* 5. he reſtored, by his Letters Patents, *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, and to all the Lands of *Richard*, Earl of *Sarum*, who by Colour of Reſtitution entered, and was attainted the 31ſt of *Henry* VIII. So the Lands came back to the Crown, and were given, the 32d of the ſame King, to Sir *Philip Hoby*, who the 36th ſold it to one *Doulphin*, a Draper, who, *Anno* 1 *Mariæ*, ſold it to the Company of *Drapers*.

But, notwithſtanding this Account by ſome Lawyers and Hiſtorians in thoſe Days, it appears by the Rolls, *Anno* 6. *Henry* IV. that there was a Surrender of this Meſſuage of the *Erber* from *Ralph*, Earl of *Weſtmorland*, to the King, for the Uſe of *John Darrel* and *Walter de Arkham*. And *Richard* III. poſſeſſed this *Erber*, called then, *The King's Palace*. And one *Ralph Dowel*, one of the Yeomen of the Crown, was Keeper of this Place to the ſaid King *Richard*, who made divers Reparations, as well upon the ſaid Place, as other Houſes thereunto belonging; particularly a Brew-houſe, called the *Chequer*, belonging to the ſame, as appeareth by a Ledger-Book of that King's, wherein the Accounts of the ſaid *Ralph* are ſaid to be examined by *John Hewyk*, one of the King's Auditors: And that Orders were given to *Lethington*, Bailiff of the Lordſhip of *Clavering* in *Eſſex*, to content him, 14*l.* 18*s.* 3*d. ob.* remaining behind in Arrears due to him for the ſaid Reparations.

It was held by K. Richard III.

The Chequer *Ledger of King* Richard III.

Sir Francis Drake *dwelt there.*

It was rebuilt by Sir *Thomas Pulliſon*, Mayor; and was afterwards inhabited by Sir *Francis Drake*, that famous Warrior and Navigator.

Eminent Men educated there.

Grantham's-lane is ſo called of *John Grantham*, ſome Time Mayor and Owner thereof, whoſe Houſe was very large ſtrong, built of Stone, as

Grantham's-lane.

appeareth by the arched Gates yet remaining. *Ralph Dodmer*, firſt a Brewer, then a Mercer, Mayor in 1529, dwelled there, and kept his Mayoralty in that Houſe. It is now a Brew-houſe, as it was before.

Coſin-lane.

(6.) Eaſt from this *Dowgate* is *Coſin-lane*, named of one *William Coſin*, that dwelled there in the 4th of *Richard* II. as divers his Predeceſſors, Father, Grandfather, &c. had done before him. *William Coſin*, dwelling there, was one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1306, the 34th of *Edward* I. That Houſe ſtandeth at the South End of the Lane, having an old and artificial Conveyance of *Thames* Water into it, and is a Dye-houſe, called *Lombard's Meſſuage*. Adjoining to that Houſe, there was erected an Engine to convey *Thames* Water to *Dowgate* Conduit aforeſaid.

A Ginn to convey Thames *Water to* Dowgate *Conduit.*

Cold harbour.

(7.) In the 13th of *Edward* II. Sir *John Abel*, Knt. demiſed or let unto *Henry Stow*, Draper, all that his capital Meſſuage, called the *Cold Harbrough*, in the Pariſh of *All Saints ad Fœnum*, and all the Appurtenances within the Gate, with the Key which *Robert Hartford*, Citizen, Son to *William Hartford*, had, and ought, and the foreſaid *Robert* paid for it the Rent of 33 *s.* the Year. This *Robert Hartford* being Owner thereof, as alſo of other Lands in *Surrey*, deceaſing without Iſſue Male, left two Daughters his Coheirs, to wit, *Idonea*, married to Sir *Ralph Bigot*, and *Maud*, married to Sir *Stephen Coſenton*, Knts. between whom the ſaid Houſe and Lands were parted. After which *John Bigot*, Son to the ſaid Sir *Ralph* and Sir *John Coſenton*, did ſell their Moieties of *Cold Harbrough* unto *John Poultney*, Son of *Adam Poultney*, the the eighth of *Edward* III. Thus Sir *John Poultney*, dwelling in this Houſe, and being four Times Mayor, the ſaid Houſe took the Name of *Poultney*'s Inn. Notwithſtanding, this Sir *John Poultney*, the twenty-firſt of *Edward* III. by his Charter, gave and confirmed to *Humfrey de Bohune*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, his whole Tenement, called *Cold Harbrough*, with all the Tenements and Key adjoining, and Appurtenances ſome Time pertaining to *Robert de Hertford*, on the Way called *Hay-Wharf-Lane*, &c. for one Roſe at *Midſummer*, to him and his Heirs, for all Services, if the ſame were demanded. This Sir *John Poultney* deceaſed 1349, and left Iſſue, by *Margaret*, his Wife, *William Poultney*, who died without Iſſue: And *Margaret*, his Mother, was married to Sir *Nicholas Lovel*, Knight, &c. *Philip St. Clear* gave two Meſſuages, pertaining to this *Cold Harbrough*, in the *Ropery*, towards the Inlarging of the Church and Church-yard of *All Saints*, called *the Leſs*, in the twentieth of *Richard* II.

In the Year 1397, the 21ſt of *Richard* II. *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, was lodged there, and *Richard* II. his Brother dined with him. It was then accounted a very fair and ſtately Houſe. But in the next Year following, *Edmond*, Earl of *Cambridge*, had this Houſe; and was there lodged in the Year 1398; notwithſtanding the ſaid Houſe ſtill retained the Name of *Poultney*'s Inn, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. the twenty-ſixth of his Reign. It belonged ſince to *H. Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, and he was lodged there in the Year 1472. In the Year 1485, *Richard* III. by his Letters Patents, granted and gave to *John Writh*, alias *Garter*, principal King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, and to the reſt of the King's Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms, all that Meſſuage with the Appurtenances, called *Cold Erber*, in the Pariſh of *All Saints the Leſs*, in *London*, and their Succeſſors, for ever. Dated at *Weſtminſter*, the ſecond of *March*, *Anno regni ſui primo*, without Fine or Fee. In the Reign of *Henry* VIII. the Biſhop of *Durham*'s Houſe, near *Charing-Croſs*, being taken into the King's Hand, *Cuthbert Tonſtal*, Biſhop of *Durham*, was lodged there.

Cold-harbour *granted to the Heralds.*

The Biſhop of Durham *lived here.*

This great Houſe Biſhop *Tonſtal* enjoyed even to the laſt Year of King *Edward* VI. that is, to the Year 1553; when, the Biſhop being under ſome Cloud, and depoſed from his Biſhoprick, they took from him this Houſe alſo; which the King granted to the Earl of *Shrewſbury*, with the Appurtenances to the ſaid Meſſuage belonging, together with ſix Houſes or Tenements in the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*, and divers other Lands in the County of *York*, to him and his Heirs, to the yearly Value of 66 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *ob.* The Teſt of the Patent was the 30th of *June*, the King dying but ſix or ſeven Days after.

Cold-harbour *comes to the Earl of* Shrewſbury.

What Title the Earls of *Shrewſbury* had in former Times to *Cold-harbour*, does not appear; but it appears by Letters Patent, dated from thence, that that Houſe was inhabited by them, and their Servants, not far from the Beginning of King *Henry* VIIIth's Reign.

CHAP. XXII.

Of FARINGDON WARD *Within.*

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

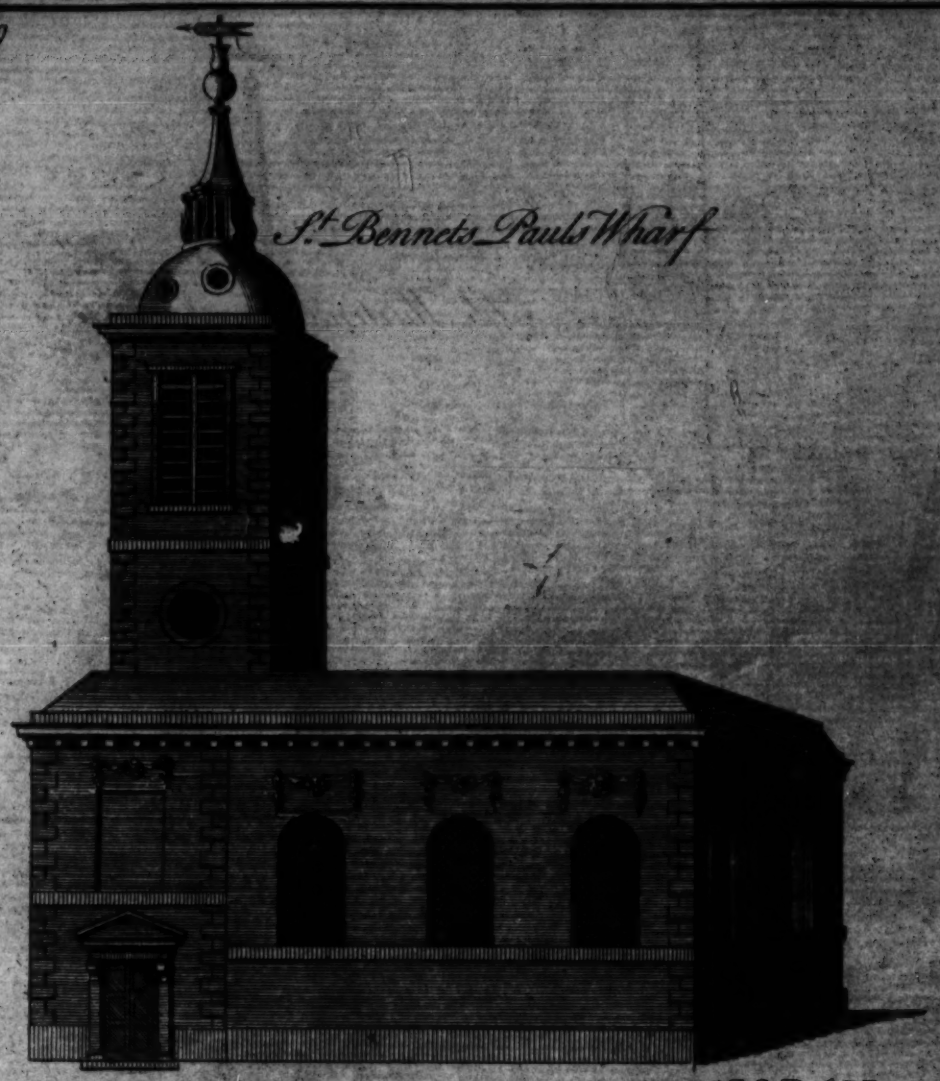
Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Aldermen and Common-Council. Pariſhes and Churches. Companies. Halls. St. Paul's. *School. College of Phyſicians.* Chriſt's Hoſpital. Black-Friars. Newgate. Ludgate. *Antiquities.*

Its Name.

THE Name of this Ward, and of *Faringdon without*, which two Wards in antient Times had but one Alderman, and that not by Election, but by Inheritance or Purchaſe, as more fully appears by the following Abſtract of a Deed, is derived from one of its Poſſeſſors.

"*Thomas de Ardene*, Sonne and Heire to Sir "*Ralph Ardene*, Knt. granted to *Ralphe le Feure*, "Citizen of *London*, one of the Sheriffs in the "Year 1277, all the Aldermanrie, with the "Appurtenances, within the City of *London*, "and Suburbs of the ſame, between *Ludgate* "and *Newgate*, and alſo without the ſame Gates; "which Aldermanrie *Ankerinus de Averne* held "during his Life, by the Grant of the ſaid *Tho-*"*mas de Ardene*. To have and to hold unto the "ſaid *Ralph*, and to his Heires, freely without "all Challenge; yeelding therefore yeerely to "the ſaid *Thomas*, and his Heires, one Clove (or "Slip) of *Gilliflowers*, at the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, for "all ſecular Service and Cuſtome, with Warrantie "unto

5 JA 53



St. Bennets Pauls Wharf

FARINGDON WARD

WITHOUT

Town Ditch

The Old Church and Yard

NEWGATE

Warwick Court

Newgate Market

AMEN CORNER

Amen Corner

Stationers Hall

LUDGATE HILL

LUDGATE STREET

Holy day Court

SHOE MAKERS ROW

GREAT CARTER

Peacock alley

Goldsmiths Hall

Queen Hithe

Dunghil Lane Baynards Castle

Black Fryers Stairs

RIVER THAMES

BAYNARDS CASTLE WARD
AND
FARINGDON WARD WITHIN
with their Divisions
into
PARISHES
according to a new
SURVEY

The Arms of Sr. Robert Ladbrook Knt.

The Arms of William Bridgen Esqr.

These Plans *are most humbly Inscribd to* Sr. Robert Ladbrook Knt. *Alderman of Baynards Castle Ward, & one of th*

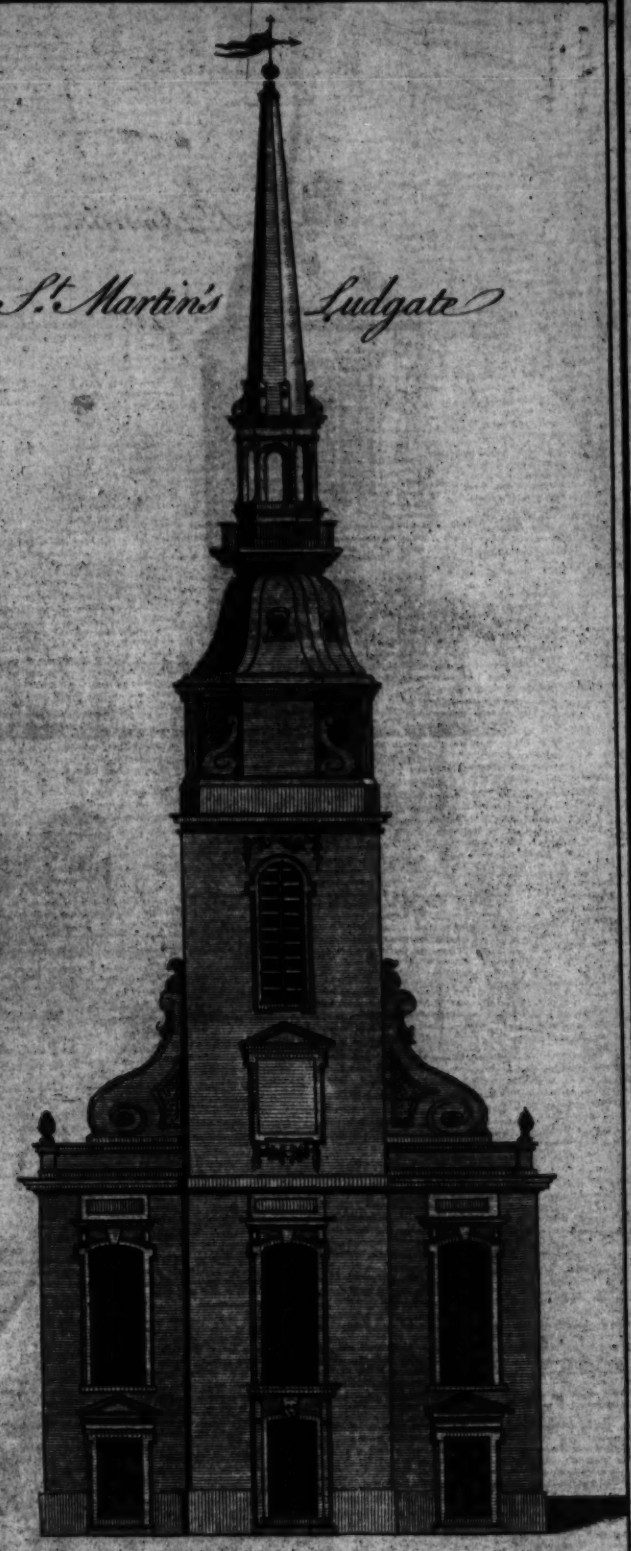
2. 923

PART OF

ALDERSGATE

WARD

St. Martin's Ludgate



St. Andrew's Wardrobe
Puddle Dock Hill.

B. Cole sculp.

...one of th... ...atives of this City in Parliament. - & to William Bridgen Esq.x Alderman of Farringdon Ward within. 1755.

" unto the ſaid *Ralph le Feure*, and his Heires, " againſt all People, Chriſtians and Jewes, in " Conſideration of 20 Markes, which the ſaid " *Ralph le Feure* did give before-hand, in Name " of a Gerſum or Fine, to the ſaid *Thomas*, &c. " Dated the 5th of *Edward* I.

" *Witneſſe*, G. de Rokeſley, *Maior*.

" R. Arrar, *one of the Sheriffes*.

" H. Wales,

" P. le Taylor,

" T. de Baſſing,

" J. Horn,

" N. Blackthorn, *Alderman of* London."

After this, *John le Feure*, Son and Heir to the ſaid *Ralph le Feure*, granted to *William Farendon*, Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, and to his Heirs, the ſaid Aldermanry, with the Appurtenances, for the Service thereunto belonging, in the 7th of *Edward* I. in the Year of Chriſt 1279. This Aldermanry deſcended to *Nicholas Farendon*, Son to the ſaid *William*, and to his Heirs. Which *Nicholas Farendon*, alſo a Goldſmith, was four Times Mayor, and lived many Years after. He made his Will 1361, which was fifty-three Years after his firſt being Mayor, and was buried in St. *Peter's* Church in *Cheap*. So this Ward continued under the Government of *William Farendon*, and *Nicholas* his Son, the Space of fourſcore and two Years, and retains their Name unto this preſent Day.

The Addition of *within* is on Account of this Part of *Faringdon* Ward's lying *within the Walls* of *London*, containing the antient Wards of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, (See Page 105.) in Diſtinction to the other Part, which was *without the Walls*, or the antient Ward *Fori*, the firſt in the Catalogue of Wards mentioned on p. 105. both of them being purchaſed by *William Farendon*, as above. And this *Addition* was given to each Part by Act of Parliament, when that large Poſſeſſion of the *Farendons* was divided into two Aldermanries to be governed by two Aldermen. See Page 182.

Bounds. This Ward is bounded on the Eaſt by *Cheap* Ward and *Caſtle-Baynard* Ward; on the North, by *Aldersgate* Ward, *Cripplegate* Ward, and the Liberty of St. *Martin's-le-Grand*; on the Weſt by *Faringdon without*; and on the South by *Caſtle-Baynard* Ward, and the River of *Thames*.

Extent. In taking its Extent, let us proceed from the Eaſt; It begins where the great Croſs ſtood in *Weſt-cheap*; from thence it runs Weſt, on the North Side where the Pariſh-Church of St. *Peter* ſtood, which was at the South-Weſt Corner of *Wood-ſtreet*, to *Gutter-lane*; and down that Lane to *Huggen-lane* on the Eaſt Side, and to *Kery-lane* on the Weſt.

Then again into *Cheapſide*, and to *Foſter-lane*; and down that Lane, on the Eaſt Side, to the North Side of St. *Foſter's* Church; and on the Weſt, till over-againſt the South-Weſt Corner of the ſaid Church; from thence down *Foſter-lane* and *Noble-ſtreet*, which is all of *Aldersgate-ſtreet* Ward, till you come to the Stone Wall on the Weſt Side of *Noble-ſtreet*; then by the ſaid Wall, down to *Windſor-houſe*, or *Nevil's-Inn*; and down *Monks-well-ſtreet*, on the Weſt Side; and then by *London-wall* to *Cripplegate*; and the Weſt Side of that ſame Gate is all of *Faringdon* Ward.

Then back again into *Cheapſide*; and from *Foſter-lane* End, to St. *Martin's* End; and from thence through St. *Nicholas Shambles* by *Pentecoſt-lane*, and *Butchers-alley*, and by *Stinking-lane*, thro' *Newgate-market*, to *Newgate*. All which is the North Side of *Faringdon* Ward.

Then on the South, from againſt the Place of the great Croſs in *Cheap*, Weſt from *Friday-ſtreet*; and down that Street, on the Eaſt Side, till over-againſt the North-Eaſt Corner of St. *Matthew's* Church; and on the Weſt Side, till the South Corner of the ſaid Church.

Then again along *Cheap* to the *Old Exchange*, and down that Lane, on the Eaſt Side, to the Pariſh-Church of St *Auguſtine*; which Church, and one Houſe next adjoining in *Watling-ſtreet*, are of this Ward. And then on the Weſt Side of this Lane it ran to the Eaſt Arch or Gate by St. *Auguſtine's* Church, which entered the South Church-yard of St. *Paul's*, and which Arch was built by *Nicholas Farendon* about the Year 1361; and within the Gate, all that was formerly called the North Church-yard was of this Ward.

Then again into *Cheap*, and from the North End of the *Old Exchange* Weſt, where the North Gate of St. *Paul's* Church-yard ſtood, up *Pater-noſter-row*, to within about twelve Doors of *Ave-mary-lane*; the Weſt Side of which Lane is of this Ward.

Then at the South End of *Ave-mary-lane* is *Creed-lane*, the Weſt ſide whereof is alſo of this Ward.

Betwixt the South End of *Ave-mary-lane*, and the North End of *Creed-lane*, was the coming out of St. *Paul's* Church-yard, on the Eaſt, and the High Street, called *Bowyer-row*, now *Ludgate-ſtreet*, on the Weſt, which goes to *Ludgate*, is of this Ward; on the North Side whereof is St. *Martin's* Church, and on the South the Turning into *Black-friars*.

Now to turn up again to the North End of *Ave-mary-lane*, there is a ſhort Lane on the Weſt End of it, called *Amen-lane*, or *Amen-corner*.

Then on the North Side of *Pater-noſter-row*, beginning where the Conduit ſtood, over-againſt the *Old Exchange-lane* End, and going Weſt by which ſtood St. *Michael's* Church, at the Weſt End of which was a ſmall Paſſage thro' toward the North, and at ſome ſmall Diſtance another Paſſage, which is called *Panier-alley*, and comes out againſt St. *Martin's-le-Grand*.

Then farther Weſt, in *Pater-noſter-row*, is *Ivy-lane*, which runs North to where ſtood the Weſt End of St. *Nicholas Shambles*.

The Weſt Side of *Warwick-lane* is of this Ward; but the Eaſt Side of that, of *Ave-mary-lane*, and of *Creed-lane*, with the Weſt End of *Pater-noſter-row*, are all of *Baynard's caſtle* Ward.

To begin again from the Place of the Conduit by the *Old Exchange*; on the North Side thereof was a large Street that ran up to *Newgate*, the firſt Part to the *Shambles*, called *Bladder-ſtreet*. On the Back-ſide of the Shambles were many Slaughter-houſes, and ſuch-like, belonging to the Shambles, and called *Mountgodard-ſtreet*. Then were the *Shambles*, and then

New-

Newgate-market; and ſo the whole Street on both Sides up to *Newgate*, all of this Ward, which is the fartheſt Extent of it.

Modern State.

Ludgate-ſtreet.

Ludgate-ſtreet is a Street of a very great Reſort, both for all ſorts of Carriages, *&c.* through *Ludgate* towards *Fleet-ſtreet*, and other Weſtern Parts of the City, and *Weſtminſter*; and from thence into the City: For which Reaſon it enjoys a very great Trade, being taken up by conſiderable Dealers in Mercery, *&c.* Towards the Eaſt it fronts the Weſt End of St. *Paul's*.

Black-friars.

Black-friars hath a narrow Paſſage out of *Ludgate-ſtreet*; but, turning by the Back-ſide of *Ludgate* Priſon, it falleth into an open Place with very good Buildings, well inhabited by Tradeſmen. Which ſaid Street runneth down Southwards to the *Thames*: That Part by *Apothecaries-hall*, and ſo downwards, is called *Water-lane*; and hath a handſome Pair of Stairs to take Water at, where Plenty of Watermen ply; And, in its Paſſage to the Water-Side, takes in ſeveral Courts and Yards:

Baniſter-court.

As, *Baniſter's-court*, which is but ordinary. Oppoſite to which is the Houſe of the Lady *Fitch*, Relict of Sir *Thomas Fitch*, Knt. and Baronet; now, or late, the Dwelling of Sir *John de Laune*; a good large and handſome Building, with a graceful Front towards the *Thames*. *Hugh's-court* hath a Paſſage into *Duke Humfrey's*, which falls into *Puddle dock*: And out of *Duke Humfrey's* is a Paſſage into *Cloyſter-court*, and ſo into *Ireland-yard*, which comes into *Puddle-dock-hill*: And in this Paſſage receives *Jackſon's-court*, *Canterbury-court*, and *Ireland-yard*, all Places of ſmall Account. And out of *Ireland-yard* are *Friars-court* and *New-ſtreet*, both which are but ordinary, and fall into *Shoemakers-row*, which comes out of *Black-friars* in the broad Place, and falls into *Creed-lane*, againſt *Carter-lane* End. This *Shoemakers-row* is a Place of ſome Trade, and pretty well inhabited. And here are ſome ſmall Courts, as *Cobs-court*, &c. And out of this *Row* is *Church-entry*, but narrow and ordinary, and falls into *Glaſs-houſe-yard*, by St. *Ann*'s Church. This is a pretty open Place, with good Buildings, and better inhabited than moſt of the other Places; and hath a Paſſage into *Water-lane*.

King's Printing-Houſe.

The King's *Printing-houſe-yard*, ſo called from the King's *Printing-houſe*, there ſeated; a good convenient and large Building for that Uſe: The King's Printers there printing Bibles in Volumes, alſo Proclamations, and what concerns the publick Uſe. This Houſe was burnt down about the Year 1742, but has been rebuilt, and made the completeſt Printing-houſe in the World.

The Scotch-hall.

The *Scotch-hall*, a large Houſe, ſeated as well in *Water-lane*, as on the *Ditch-ſide*; made uſe of by *Scotchmen* on particular Occaſions. In the Corner of *Black-friars*, by *London-wall*, is *Worley-court*, which is but ſmall. And this hath a Paſſage into the *Ditch-ſide*; the Eaſt Side of which, all along to the Water Side, is in this Pariſh; and for the generality built with good Houſes, and well inhabited.

Creed-lane.

Creed-lane, formerly called *Spurrier-row*, is much peſtered with Carts and Carrs to *Puddle-dock*, and other Wharfs on the Water-Side, which makes it to be not over well inhabited. The Weſt Side is in this Ward, the Eaſt in *Caſtle-Baynard*. Out of this Lane are two Paſſages into *Holiday-Yard* or *Court*, which is a pretty large Place, but of no great Account: And here are two Courts in it, and both bearing the ſame Name. This Lane comes out of *Ludgate-ſtreet*, againſt *Ave-mary-lane*, and falleth into *Puddle-dock-hill*. On the Eaſt Side of this Lane is *Scollop-court*, indifferent good, with a Free-ſtone Paſſage into *Carter-lane*, againſt *Puddle-dock-hill*.

Ave-mary-lane.

Ave-mary-lane hath good Houſes, many of which are inhabited by noted Bookſellers, Printers and Tradeſmen. On the Weſt Side is an open ſquare Court, with good Houſes, called *Stationers-rents*. Out of which Court is a Paſſage into *Amen-corner*, and another into *Stationers-hall*: Cloſe to this Hall is a Paſſage through *Cock-alley* into *Ludgate-ſtreet*; which Alley is but narrow at the Entrance, but againſt the Hall it is good and airy, fronting the Hall.

Amen-corner.

Amen-corner, ſhort, but well built and inhabited, fronting *Pater-noſter-row*. At the upper End was ſeated the *College of Phyſicians*, burned by the general Fire of *London*. Since which, in that Place, are erected three fair Houſes, now the Seats of the Reſidentiaries of St. *Paul's*.

Warwick-lane.

Warwick-lane runneth Northwards into *Newgate-ſtreet*; the Weſt Side being in this Ward, and the Eaſt in *Caſtle-Baynard*. On the Weſt Side are theſe Places: *Oxford-arms-Inn*, very conſiderable, and well reſorted unto; the *Inn* ſtands backwards, and the Paſſage to it hath ſmall Houſes on both Sides. *Warwick-court*, a very handſome, ſpacious and airy Square, with an open Paſſage for Coaches into it; is graced with very good large Buildings, and well inhabited by Perſons of Repute. On the Eaſt Side of this Lane, is *White-hart-ſtreet*, which gives a Paſſage into *Newgate-market*, inhabited by Poulterers, and ſuch Trades whoſe Dependence is on the Market.

Newgate-ſtreet.

Newgate-ſtreet, well inhabited by good Tradeſmen, comes out of *Cheapſide*, and *Blowbladder-ſtreet*, and runs to *Newgate*, the City Goal for Malefactors. Adjoining to this Priſon, on the North Side, is *Swan-yard*, a pretty long Court, but ordinary. *Phenix-court*, adjoining to *Newgate*, on the South Side, a good handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and good Houſes.

The Part of *Newgate-ſtreet*, from *Cheapſide Conduit*, a little above St. *Martins-le-Grand*, unto the *Shambles*, was called *Blowbladder-ſtreet*, from the *Bladders* there ſold in former Times.

Butchers-hall-lane.

The Butchers inhabiting in this Street had formerly their Slaughter-houſes in *Butchers-hall-lane*, which was then called *Stinking-lane*, from the Naſtineſs of the Place; but now it is kept pretty clean: And here the Company of *Butchers* had their Hall. This Lane cometh out of *Newgate-ſtreet*, and paſſing by *Chriſt-church*, into which it hath an Entrance, falls into *Bull-and-Mouth-ſtreet*, which leadeth to St. *Martin's-le-Grand*: But this is in *Alderſgate* Ward.

Angel-ſtreet.

Out of this Lane is another Paſſage into *Angel-ſtreet*, an indifferent Place, and is but Part in this Ward. Over-againſt *Chriſt-church*, is

Crew-

Crow-court, which is but ſmall. Near unto this Lane is the *Bagnio*, a neat contrived Building, after the *Turkiſh* Mode, for that Purpoſe; ſeated in a large handſome Yard, and at the upper End of *Pincock-lane*, which is indifferent well built and inhabited. This *Bagnio* is much reſorted unto for Sweating, being found very good for *Aches*, *&c.* and approved of by our Phyſicians.

Pentecoſt-lane. On the North Side of the *Shambles* was *Pentecoſt-lane*. Here was antiently a Church and Churchyard, afterwards a large Square; and is now called *Bull-head-court*; which is pretty well inhabited and built.

Chriſt-church. *Chriſt-Church* was conſumed in the Conflagration of the City. And that Part called *The New Church*, which was made uſe of before, is rebuilt very handſome, at the Charges of the Pariſhioners of this Pariſh, and St. *Leonard Foſter-lane*, which is united to it.

Grey-friers-court. Adjoining to *Chriſt* Church and Hoſpital, is a Court, which retaineth the Name of the *Grey-friers-court*; a pretty large Place, having a Paſſage into the ſaid Hoſpital, and another into *Newgate-ſtreet*. And this Hoſpital gives a Paſſage out of *Newgate-ſtreet*, through the *Cloiſters* and *Long-walk*, into St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital, and ſo into *Smithfield*; being a great Thoroughfare all the Day long: But at Night the Hoſpital Gates are ſhut up, at eight in the Winter, and ten in the Summer, as well to this Paſſage, as the *Town-Ditch*, which leadeth to *Little Britain*.

Newgate-market. *Newgate-market*, before the late dreadful Fire of *London*, was kept in *Newgate-ſtreet*; where there was a Market-houſe only for Meal, and a middle Row of Sheds, which afterwards were converted into Houſes, and inhabited by Butchers, Tripe-ſellers, *&c.* And the Country People, which brought Proviſions to the City, were forced to ſtand with their Stalls in the open Street; to the Damage of their Goods, and Danger of their Perſons, by the Coaches, Carts, Horſes, and Cattle, that paſſed through the Street. But ſince the nominating of convenient Places in the City for publick Markets, by Act of Parliament, which appoints the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, to appoint proper Places, they have found out a moſt convenient Place for this Market, and near adjoining; being ſituate between *Newgate-ſtreet* on the North, and *Pater-noſter-row* on the South; and between *Warwick-lane* on the Weſt, and *Ivy-lane* on the Eaſt. The greateſt Part of which Market is in this Ward, and the other Part in *Caſtle-Baynard* Ward.

The Market Place. The Market-place is a ſquare Piece of Ground, which is incompaſſed with fair Houſes, built according to the ſecond Rate of Building. In the middle of the Market-place, which is 148 Foot broad from North to South, and 194 Foot long from Eaſt to Weſt, there is erected a ſpacious Market-houſe, in Form of a Croſs, ſtanding upon twenty-four Pillars or Columns, and aſcended up into the Market-houſe, by two or three broad Stone Steps at all the Entrances. Under this Market-houſe are Vaults or Cellars; and over it ſeveral Rooms, for the Stowage of the Fruiterers, and other Goods, in the Night; and over all a fair *Cupola*, or *Bell-tower*. This Market-houſe is made uſe of for Fruit, Herbs, *&c.* And round about it, at a convenient Diſtance, are Stalls for Butchers; as are Stalls alſo, by the Sides of the Houſes, for Butchers and Poulterers. This Market is very well ſerved with all Sorts of Butchers Meat, and Poulterers Ware; alſo with Fruit, Herbs, Butter, Eggs, *&c.* The Paſſages into this Market are, out of *Newgate-ſtreet*, through *Roſe-ſtreet*, which is broad, but ſhort; well built, and inhabited by Butchers and Fiſhmongers: Another out of *Warwick-lane*, through *White-hart-ſtreet*, but ſhort alſo; inhabited by the like Tradeſmen: Another out of *Pater-noſter-row*, through a ſhort Alley: And two others out of *Ivy-lane*.

Swan-alley. More Eaſtward from this Market, and in *Newgate-ſtreet*, is *Swan-alley*, which is but ordinary. *Three-cup-court*, pretty ſmall; at the upper End of which is a Paſſage into *Pater-noſter-row*, through the *King's-arms* Tavern. *King's-head-court*, very ſmall.

Pater-noſter-row. *Pater-noſter-row*. This Street, before the Fire of *London*, was taken up by eminent Mercers, Silk-men, and Lace-men; and their Shops were ſo reſorted unto by the Nobility and Gentry, in their Coaches, that oft times the Street was ſo ſtopped up, that there was no Paſſage for Foot-Paſſengers. But, ſince the ſaid Fire, thoſe eminent Tradeſmen have ſettled themſelves in ſeveral other Parts; eſpecially in *Ludgate-ſtreet*, and in *Bedford-ſtreet*, *Henrietta-ſtreet*, and *King-ſtreet*, *Covent-garden*. And the Inhabitants in this Street are now a Mixture of Trades-People, ſuch as Tire-Women, or Milliners, for the Sale of Topknots, and the like Dreſſings for the Females. There are now many Shops of Mercers, Silk-men, eminent Printers, Bookſellers and Publiſhers. A.D. 1726 A.D. 1755

This Street begins Eaſt at *Cheapſide*, and runneth up to *Amen-corner*; from which it is ſevered by *Warwick-lane* and *Ave-mary-lane*. This Street hath a Paſſage into theſe Places: On the South Side, a ſmall Alley which leads to the Weſt End of St. *Paul's*, through *London-houſe-yard*; where formerly the Biſhops of *London* had their Houſe or Palace. *Paul's-alley*, a Place of ſmall Trade, and very narrow, and falleth on the North Side of St. *Paul's*; and about the middle divideth itſelf into two Parts, the one running ſtrait South, and the other Weſtwards. On the Eaſt Side is a Paſſage into *Petty-canons*, indifferent large, and now converted into Buildings; having at the upper Part or End a Paſſage into *Paul's* Churchyard, near *Petty-canons-alley*, which is a good open Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, leading into *Pater-noſter-row*.

Mermaid-court. Then on the North Side of this *Pater-noſter-row*, next to *Warwick-lane*, is *Mermaid-court*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. Next is the Paſſage into *Newgate-market*.

Ivy-lane. *Ivy-lane* is well built and inhabited, and falleth into *Newgate-ſtreet*, having two Paſſages into *Newgate-market*, as aforeſaid; and on the Eaſt Side is *Sun-court*, which is but ſmall.

Lovel's-court. *Lovel's-court* is a handſome large Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited. *Queen's-head-alley*, ſo called from the *Queen's-head* Tavern, there

Pannier-alley.

seated in an open, square Court, from which it hath a long Passage into *Newgate-street*. *Pannier-alley*, near unto *Cheapside*; it leads into *Blow-bladder-street*, and is said to be the highest Ground within the City Walls; wherein is a Stone Pedestal supporting a Pannier, with the Figure of a Boy thereon, and this Inscription:

"When you have sought the City round,
"Yet still this is the highest Ground."

On the West Side of this Alley is *Eagle-and-child-court*, which is but small.

A little Eastward from *Pannier-alley*, *Blow-bladder-street* and *Pater-noster-row*, like two Rivulets, joining into one, fall into *Cheapside*; and just here, fronting *Cheapside*, stood the Parish-Church of St. *Michael's Quern*, which, since the great Fire of *London*, whereby it was consumed, is not rebuilt, but the Parish is united to St. *Vedast*, alias *Fosters*.

St. Michael's Quern Church.

Cheapside.

This Street of *Cheapside* is spacious and large, graced with very lofty Buildings, which are well inhabited by Goldsmiths, Linen-Drapers, Haberdashers, Druggists, and other noted Tradesmen, being the chief high Street in the City, and of a very great Resort, as leading to and from the *Royal-Exchange* to all Parts Westward. This Street is seated in several Wards; as, the Part in this Ward goeth to *Wood-street*, taking in St. *Peters Cheap* Church-yard; then *Cripplegate* Ward begins, which goeth to *Milk-street*; then *Cheap* Ward begins, which taketh in the rest of the Street to the *Poultry*: And, on the South Side, this Ward runneth a little beyond *Friday-street*; then *Bread-street* Ward begins, and runs almost to St. *Mary le Bow* Church; and a little beyond the said Church *Cheap* Ward begins, and runs into the *Poultry*, and down *Bucklersbury*. See *Bread-street* and *Cheap* Wards.

Foster-lane.

Foster-lane is well built for Business, and, for the Generality, inhabited by Working Goldsmiths. There is but a very small Part of this Lane in this Ward, not above two Houses beyond the Church. And to this Ward belongs the West Side of *Noble-street*, in Part, and *Monkswell* or *Mugwell-street*, and the North Side of *Hart-street* unto *Cripplegate*; which is a narrow Slip of Ground, and apart from the rest of the Ward; the other Sides being on *Cripplegate* Ward, and joining to the said Ward.

Half-moon-alley.

Near unto this Lane, in *Cheapside*, is *Half-moon-alley*, but small; at the upper End of which is a Tavern, which gives a Passage into *Foster-lane*, and another into *Gutter-lane*.

Gutter-lane.

Gutter-lane, narrow, and inhabited chiefly by Engravers, and others who work for Silversmiths.

Embroiderers-hall

Here the Company of *Embroiderers* have their Hall. In this Lane are these Places: *Day's-court*, on the East Side, indifferent good.

Goldsmiths-street.

Goldsmiths-street leadeth to *Wood-street*, against the *Compter*, indifferent good; but of this Street the greatest Part is in *Cripplegate* Ward. *Dove-court*, but small and ordinary, seated on the West Side against *Goldsmiths-street*.

Innholders-hall.

Innholders-hall, a pretty, handsome Building. *King's-head court*, a pretty, square Place, seated against *Innholders-hall*. Near unto this is *Stone-court*, but small.

Kery-lane.

More Northwards, and on the West Side, is *Kery-lane*, a pretty handsome Place, and of some Trade, having a Passage into *Foster-lane*; but little or no Part is in this Ward, but in *Aldersgate* Ward.

Wood-street.

Wood-street hath but a small Part in this Ward, only the West Side, taking in the Church-yard of St. *Peters Cheap*; the Church not being rebuilt since the great Fire, and the Parish united to that of St. *Matthew Friday-street*.

St. Peters Cheap.

Friday-street.

Friday-street, as far as the Church of St. *Matthew Friday-street*, is in this Ward, the rest in *Bread-street* Ward.

By this Church is a Free-stone Passage, which leads to the back Door of the *Fountain* Tavern in *Cheapside*.

Betwixt *Friday-street* and the *Old 'Change* is *Star-court*, a pretty large Place. Then *Shepherds-court*, very handsome, well built, and inhabited.

The Old 'Change.

The *Old 'Change*. This Street begins in *Cheapside*, and falls into *Old Fish-street*; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to St. *Austin's* Church; and then the West Side, unto *Old Fish-street*, is in *Castle-Baynard* Ward; and, on the East Side, in *Bread-street* Ward.

This Street, taken from *Cheapside* to *Old Fish-street*, is of a pretty good Trade, well built and inhabited. The Courts and Alleys, beginning next *Cheapside*, and so to the *Old 'Change*, are, *Swan-court*, but small, having a Passage through a Publick-house, called the *Swan*, into St. *Paul's* Church-yard. *Green-dragon-court*, indifferent good. *Three-dagger-court*, but small. *Purse-court*, a very handsome, square Place, with good Buildings, and Inhabitants answerable, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Lamb-alley*, long and ordinary. *Crane-court*, a good handsome Place. *Crown-court*, very good, the front Part taken up by a Painter, seated opposite to *Distaff-lane*. *Black-horse-court*, narrow and ordinary. *Phœnix-court* and *Gingerbread-court*, both small and ordinary.

Passing out of this Street through St. *Austin's-gate*, (which Name it retaineth, although the Gate, since the Fire of *London*, is not built, but lieth open) you enter into St. *Paul's* Church-yard, a spacious Place, and on all Sides begirt with very good Buildings, inhabited by great Traders; the East and South Sides generally by Cabinet and Chair-makers, Woollen-drapers, *&c.* Part of the East Side is taken up by St. *Paul's School*. The North Side, which is the most spacious, is taken up by Booksellers, Opticians, Goldsmiths, Toyshops, *&c.* And the West Side fronteth *Ludgate-street*, where it is very spacious, and hath a very beautiful Prospect from St. *Paul's*.

St. Paul's Church-yard.

St. Paul's School.

Watch.

There are to watch in the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Constable, a Beadle, and forty Watchmen.

Jury.

The Jury returned by the Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts holden in the *Guildhall* in the Month of *September*.

Government.

It hath an Alderman, his Deputy, twelve Common-Councilmen, seventeen Constables, eighteen Scavengers, eighteen Wardmote-Inquestmen, and a Beadle; and is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at fifty Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at fifty-three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence.

The

Alderman and Common-Councilmen.

The Alderman (in 1755) is *William Bridgen*, Esq; The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Michael Martindale*, Deputy, Mr. *Thomas Parr*, Mr. *Robert Mohun*, Mr. *John Faſhion*, Mr. *Edward Newman*, Mr. *John Walker*, Mr. *Richard Stephens*, Mr. *David Rice*, Mr. *John Rivington*, Mr. *Edward Say*, Mr. *Maurice Griffith*, Mr. *Randal Wickſteed*, Mr. *Samuel Seawell*, Mr. *John Sclater*, Mr. *John Paterſon*, Mr. *Thomas Smith*, and Mr. *Richard Harwood*.

Memorable Things.

As the Bounds of this Ward are very extenſive, we meet with a great Variety of Things therein worthy of our Attention.

Churches and Pariſhes.

Firſt, There is the *Metropolitan* Church or Cathedral of St. *Paul's*: The Pariſhes and Churches of (1.) St. *Vedaſt* in *Foſter-lane*, (2.) *Chriſt-Church* in *Newgate-ſtreet*, (3.) St. *Auguſtine's*, (4.) St. *Martin's* near *Ludgate*, (5.) St. *Matthew's Friday-ſtreet*, (6.) St. *Anne's Black-friars*; and the Pariſhes of (1.) St. *Peter's Cheap*, (2.) St. *Faith's*, (3.) St. *Michael's Querne*: Of which particularly in our Parochial Hiſtory.

Halls.

Secondly, The *Halls* for the Meetings of ſeveral Companies, as,

Embroiderers-hall

(1.) *Embroiderers-hall* in *Gutter-lane*, alias *Guthurn-lane*, ſo called from one *Guthurn*, Owner thereof, is a handſome Building.

Apothecaries-hall.

(2.) *Apothecaries-hall*, ſeated almoſt oppoſite to the *Paved-alley* that leadeth to the *Ditch-ſide*, down Steps againſt *Bridewell-bridge*. This Hall is a good Building, with a Pair of Gates leading into an open Court, handſomely paved with broad Stones, at the upper End of which is the Hall, adorned with Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order. It is built of Brick and Stone, finiſhed *Anno* 1670. The Cieling of the Court-room and Hall is adorned with Fret-work, and the latter wainſcotted fourteen Feet high. In the Hall is the Portraiture of King *James* I. the Buſto of Dr. *Gideon Delaun* (the ſaid King's Apothecary, and a good Benefactor to this Fraternity.) Here are two large Elaboratories, one for Chimical, the other for Galenical Preparations. Over the former is this Inſcription:

"Hanc Ædem Medicinæ Hermeticæ ſacram
"voluit Societas Pharm. Lond. Quæ, ut Artem
"a ſubdolis Pſeudo-Chimicorum Technis vindi-
"caret, Medicamenta Chimica quæcunque in
"Uſum veniunt hic ſumma Fide & Induſtria
"Sumptibus propriis præparanda curavit."

At this Hall are prepared vaſt Quantities of Medicines for the Apothecaries and others; and particularly the Surgeons of the Royal Fleet do here make up their Cheſts.

Stationers-hall.

(3.) *Stationers-hall*, ſituate at the upper End of *Cock-alley*, *Ludgate-ſtreet*, is a very good and capacious Building, with a large, handſome Hall, where the Lotteries have been frequently drawn; with a Court-Room, and other neceſſary Apartments, made uſe of for the Stock-Books, *&c.* belonging to the Company. Before it is a large Court, paved with Free-ſtone, and incloſed with a long Range of Iron Rails, and a Pair of Iron Gates of curious Workmanſhip. It ſtands upon the Site of an antient Palace, which was ſucceſſively the Reſidence of the Duke of *Britain*, and the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Abergavenny*.

Butchers-hall.

(4.) *Butchers-hall* is ſituate in *Butchers-hall-lane*, which on that Account has changed its Name from *Stinking-lane*. It is divided into an upper and lower Hall, and has a Parlour and ſome other Rooms, finely adorned with Fret-work and Wainſcot.

Sadlers-hall.

(5.) *Sadlers-hall* is ſituate near the End of *Foſter-lane* in *Cheapſide*, at the upper End of an handſome Alley, at the Entrance of which is an ornamental Door-caſe, and an Iron Gate, and is a very compleat Building for the Uſe of ſuch a Company. It is adorned with Fret-work and Wainſcot, and the Companies Arms carved in Stone over the Gate next the Street.

Other publick Buildings.

Thirdly, (1.) The *College of Phyſicians*, a Building of wonderful Delicacy, is ſituate near the North-Weſt End of *Warwick-lane*, ſo called from the Palace of the Earls of *Warwick*, which ſtood there in former Days. It is built of Brick and Stone, with a ſpacious Stone Frontiſpiece. In the Court, over the Door-Caſe, is the Statue of King *Charles* II. in a curious Niche, and, on the other Side, the Statue of Sir *John Cutler*. In the Inſide is a Hall, where they ſit to give Advice to the Poor gratis; a Committee Room; a Library, furniſhed with Books by Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, and the Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, who was one of the Fellows; a great Hall for the quarterly Meetings of the Doctors, adorned with Pictures and Carvings, a Map or Plan of Lands left to the Society by Dr. *Amy*; a Theatre, with Seats and Tables, for anatomical Diſſections; a preparing Room, where are thirteen Tables, containing all the Muſcles in the human Body; and, over all, Garrets to dry Herbs for the Uſe of the Diſpenſary.

College of Phyſicians

Their antient College in Knight-riders-ſtreet. *Thence to* Amen-corner.

This Society had, in antient Time, their College in *Knightriders-ſtreet*, being the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Phyſician to King *Henry* VIII. From which, in ſucceeding Times, they removed to *Amen-corner*, where they had purchaſed an Houſe and Ground. Here Dr. *Harvey*, who found out the Circulation of the Blood, *Anno* 1652, built a Library and Publick Hall, which he granted for ever to the College, with his Library, and endowed it with his Eſtate, which he reſigned to them in his Life; Part of which he aſſigned for an anniverſary Oration to commemorate all their Benefactors, and to exhort others to follow their good Examples, and for the providing a good Dinner for the Society.

The Conflagration of *London*, *Anno* 1666, conſuming this Houſe, and the Ground being but a Leaſe, the Fellows of this College purchaſed, with their own Money, a large Piece of Ground in *Warwick-lane*, whereon they erected this curious Building.

The Number of Fellows increaſed from 30 *to* 80.

At their firſt Inſtitution there were but thirty Fellows of their Society; but King *Charles* II. upon their Requeſt, augmented the Number to forty; and King *James* II. conſidering the large Increaſe of this City in Buildings and Inhabitants, was pleaſed in their new Charter to increaſe the Number to eighty, and not to exceed. Before this Charter, none could be admitted a Fellow of the College, if he had not taken his Degree of Doctor in one of the Univerſities; but now, all thoſe that have taken their Degree in any foreign Univerſity are qualified to become Fellows.

Who qualified to be Fellows.

But,

But, although their Power is great to obſtruct the Practice in any one that is not of the College, yet, whether by Connivance or Favour, others practiſe Phyſick; and yet, by the Law of the Land, if any one that is not ſo qualified ſhall undertake a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, it is deemed Felony in him.

To this College belong a Preſident, four Cenſors, and twelve Electors.

Preſident. The Preſident is the principal Member, and is annually choſen out of the Society.

Cenſors. The four Cenſors have, by their Charter, Authority to ſurvey, correct, and govern all Phyſicians, or others, that ſhall practiſe within their Juriſdiction, *viz.* this City, and ſeven Miles round, and to fine or impriſon for Offences, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe.

Practice of Phyſick when firſt reſtrained by a Law. There was no Reſtraint by Law for the Practice of Phyſick till the third Year of King *Henry* VIII. when a Law was enacted, that none ſhould exerciſe the Faculty of Phyſick or Surgery within the City of *London*, or within ſeven Miles of the ſame, unleſs firſt he were examined, approved, and admitted by the Biſhop of *London*, or the Dean of St. *Paul*'s, calling to him or them four Doctors of Phyſick, and for Surgery other expert Perſons in that Faculty, upon Pain of Forfeiture of five Pounds for every Month they ſhould occupy Phyſick or Surgery, not thus admitted and allowed.

The Reaſon of the ſaid Law. And for this Cauſe, as is mentioned in the Preamble of the ſaid Law, becauſe the Science and Cunning of Phyſick and Surgery, to the perfect Knowledge whereof are requiſite both great Learning and ripe Experience, was daily within this Realm exerciſed by a great Multitude of ignorant Perſons, of whom the greater Part had no Manner of Inſight in the ſame, nor in any other Kind of Learning. Some alſo can read no Letters on the Book. So far forth that common Artificers, as Smiths, Weavers, and Women, boldly and accuſtomably took upon them great Cures, and Things of great Difficulty, in the which they partly uſed Sorceries and Witchcraft, and partly applied ſuch Medicines unto the Diſeaſed, as were very noiſome, and nothing meet therefore; to the high Diſpleaſure of God, *&c.* and Deſtruction of many of the King's liege People.

Yet was there no Society or College of ſuch Men, directed by, and circumſcribed within Laws and Orders, and formed into a Corporation, till the tenth of *Henry* VIII. when that King granted a Charter, dated the twenty-third of *September* at *Weſtminſter*, to incorporate certain Phyſicians in one Body, and perpetual Commonalty or Fellowſhip of the Faculty of Phyſick; and to have a perpetual Succeſſion, and a common Seal; and to chuſe yearly a Preſident, to overſee, rule, and govern the ſaid Fellowſhip in all Men of the ſame Faculty. By Virtue whereof they were enabled to purchaſe and poſſeſs, in Fee and Perpetuity, Lands, Tenements, and Rents, and any other Poſſeſſion; that they might implead and be impleaded; that they might make Statutes and Ordinances for the wholeſome Government and Correction of the College, and of all Perſons practiſing Phyſick within ſeven Miles of the City; and, within that Compaſs, none to practiſe, as well as in the City, unleſs firſt allowed by the Preſident and Fellowſhip, upon Pain of Forfeiture of five Pounds for every Month; that four be choſen yearly by the Preſident and College, who ſhall have the Superviſing, Search, Examination, and Government of all the Phyſicians of the City, and Suburbs within ſeven Miles; and to puniſh them for their Offences, in not performing, making, and neglecting their Medicines and Receipts, and that by Fines, Amerciaments, and Impriſonments: That neither the Preſident, nor any of the Members of this College, be ſummoned, or put in any Aſſizes, Juries, Inqueſts, *&c.*

The Procurers and Cauſe of this Chart. And that the firſt Movers and Procurers of ſo good a Fellowſhip, for the Safety of the Lives of Men, may be preſerved, and the Cauſes that moved the King to grant it may be known, they are both ſignified to us in the ſaid King's Letters Patents; wherein it appeareth, that the Suit was made by *John Chambre*, *Thomas Linacre*, and *Fernandes de Victoria*, all the King's Phyſicians; and three other Phyſicians, namely, *Nicholas Hallwel*, *John Francis*, and *Robert Yarly*; and chiefly by the Interceſſion of Cardinal *Wolſey*, Lord Chancellor. And the Cauſes that inclined the King appeared in the Preamble to the ſaid Letters Patents, beginning thus:

Cum Regii Officii noſtri munus arbitremur, Ditionis voſtræ Hominum felicitati omni ratione conſulere, id autem vel imprimis fore, ſi improborum Conatibus tempeſtive occurramus, &c. That is, "Since we "eſteem it a Part of our Royal Office, by all "Means, to conſult the Happineſs of ſuch as "are under our Juriſdiction, and that the Way "to do it will eſpecially be, if we ſeaſonably "put a Stop to the Endeavours of evil Men; "we have thought it highly neceſſary to re"ſtrain the Boldneſs of ſome wicked People, "who ſhall profeſs Phyſick more for their own "Covetouſneſs than out of any good Conſcience; "whence many Inconveniences may ariſe to the "ignorant and credulous common Sort: There"fore, partly imitating the Example of well"inſtituted Cities in *Italy*, and in many other "Nations, partly moved by the Requeſt of cer"tain grave Men, *&c.*"

Confirmed by Act of Parliament. This Charter they who were the chief Procurers got confirmed and ratified by Act of Parliament, *Anno* 14 *Henry* VIII, upon this Conſideration, as the Act ran: "For the make"ing the ſaid Corporation meritorious, and very "good for the Commonwealth of this Realm, "it was neceſſary to provide, that no Perſon of "the ſaid Politick Body and Commonalty be "ſuffered to exerciſe Phyſick, but only thoſe "Perſons that be profound, ſad, and diſcreet, "groundly learned, and deeply ſtudied in Phy"ſick; and for the enlarging of further Articles "for the ſaid Commonwealth to be had and "made."

An Act for the Phyſicians, 32 Hen. VIII. In the thirty-ſecond of *Henry* VIII. by another Act of Parliament, they were exempted from keeping Watch and Ward, and from being choſen Conſtables, or in other Offices, within the City and Suburbs, as they had many Times before been compelled, to their great Fatigation and Unquieting, and to the Peril of their Patients.

The firſt Charter granted to the Phyſicians by K. Hen. VIII.

tients. By the ſame Act, four Phyſicians were to be choſen yearly to ſearch the Apothecaries Wares, Drugs, and Stuff.

1 Mary. Queen *Mary*, *Anno* 1, confirmed the College's Charter.

7 Eliz. Queen *Elizabeth* gave them a Charter, dated at *Weſtminſter* the fourth of *February*, *Anno Regni* 7, to take yearly, for ever, one, two, three, or four human Bodies, to diſſect or anatomize, having been condemned and dead.

Names of the College Members, An. 1575. This College of Phyſicians, in the Year 1575, that is an hundred and eighty Years ago, conſiſted of theſe Members, as I have it from an authentick Paper ſent to Court: A very few, in Compariſon of the Number that now maketh it up.

The Names of the Phyſicians of the College of London, Anno 1575.

Dr. *Sinnings*, Preſident; Dr. *Cawdwell*, Dr. *Good*, Dr. *Atſlow*, Dr. *Smith*, Oxon. Dr. *Gyfford*, Dr. *Fryer*, Dr. *Wooton*, Dr. *Travers* of *Weſt-Cheſter*, Dr. *Huicke*, Dr. *Maſters*, Dr. *Foſter*, *Candidatus*; Dr. *Walker*, Dr. *Smith*, Cantab. Dr. *Baronſdale*, Dr. *Spiringe*, a Stranger, *Candid.*

Strangers of the College.

Dr. *Julio*, Dr. *Martyn Corymbanck*, Mr. *Hector*, Dr. *Lopes*.

The Electors, which are perpetual Officers of the College, were theſe:

Dr. *Huicke*, Dr. *Maſters*, Dr. *Sinnings*, Dr. *Good*, Dr. *Cawdwell*, Dr. *Atſlow*, Dr. *Walker*, Dr. *Smith*, Oxonien.

Diſorders in the College about this Time. The College conſiſted for the moſt Part, about this Time and before, of ſuch as were Favourers of Popery, and were guilty of divers Diſorders: This Account whereof was ſent up, *viz.*

Preſidents. Caius *often*, Sinnings, Cawdwell, Atſlow, *who was choſen alſo the ſecond Time after his Troubles*

"That the Preſidents, Cenſors, Electors, and "other their Officers, were not ſworn to the "Queen's Majeſty at their Admiſſion, as in "other Corporations they were; whereby it "came to paſs, that Papiſts continually had oc-"cupied the chief Rooms.

"That Men, expelled * their Univerſities for "Religion, by this Means had, from Time to "Time, been received into the College, and "thereby advanced in their Credit.

"That either they did wholly repel †, or not "without much Importunity admit, any whom "they thought to be well affected towards the "true Religion now received.

"That ſuch as had gone beyond the Seas § to "take the Degree of a Doctor, becauſe they "would avoid the Oath of Supremacy, mi-"niſtered according to the Statute in our Uni-"verſities, had ſhortly, upon their Return, "been admitted, without any Oath miniſtered "unto them.

"That ſuch as had been impriſoned for Re-"ligion, and other great Matters, had kept "themſelves in Office at their own Pleaſures, "contrary to the College Statutes and their "Oaths; and detained in their Hands the Col-"lege Goods, diſdaining to make any Account "of the ſame.

Clement. "That ſome of the Electors, who had fled for "Religion out of the Realm, had been kept in "their Offices, and ſtoutly defended as chief "Members of the College, being at *Lovain* until "they died, that other honeſt, true Subjects "might be kept out of the ſame Rooms.

The laſt Election ſtolen by Atſlow, Sinnings, Cawdwell, Good, *and* Smith. "That they made private Conventicles of a "few, to bring to paſs their Purpoſes and Elec-"tions; which ought, by the College Statutes, "to be done on Quarter-days only, and the "whole Company being thereunto called.

"That the College Statutes were generally un-"perfect, and partly Popiſh."

Theſe Things being declared and complained of to the Council, by ſome well-affected in the Year 1575, Reformation of them was earneſtly deſired.

Their Privileges infringed by the City. The City would, now and then, not taking Notice of their Cuſtoms and Privileges, lay common Burdens and Duties upon them, as upon other Inhabitants of the City. This made the College once to petition the Queen's Council, that, according to their antient Cuſtoms and Privileges, they might be relieved of what was laid upon them: And, upon their humble Petition, it was then ſignified to the Lord-Mayor and his Company, that the College ſhould be no more moleſted in the Premiſſes. Yet, in the Year 1596, the like Moleſtation towards them was attempted again: And now they applied to the Privy Council again, that, by their honourable Favours, they might be protected, and that it might ſtand with their good Pleaſures, that it might be ſignified to the Lord-Mayor and Bench of Aldermen, that, as ever heretofore they had been diſcharged, ſo now, at this preſent likewiſe, they, and the Society of the College of Phyſicians, might be forborne. This was dated on the fourth of *February*, 1596. Signed, The Preſident and Society of the College of Phyſicians of *London*.

K. James *and King* Charles's *Charters.* King *James* I. granted the College his Charter, dated *October* 8, *Anno Regni* 15.

And King *Charles* II. granted them a Royal Charter, *March* 26, *Anno Regni* 15.

Practiſers puniſhed by them. This College, according to the Power granted them by theſe and other their Charters, have called before them, that is, the Preſident, or, in his Abſence, the Vice-Preſident and the Cenſors, the Surgeons, Apothecaries, and other Perſons that have practiſed Phyſick without their Allowance; and have ſometimes warned them to forbear, and ſometimes impoſed pecuniary Penalties or Impriſonment upon them. For they may convene any Phyſician or Practiſer before them, and examine them concerning their Skill in the Faculty of Phyſick; and if they ſhall not appear to their Summons, or appearing refuſe to anſwer, or to be examined, the College may aſſeſs a Penalty or Fine upon them, for every Default of Appearance, or Refuſal to anſwer; the Fine, for one Default, not exceeding forty Shillings: Or, if any adminiſter unwholeſome and noiſome Medicines, he may be fined according to their Diſcretions, not exceeding ten Pounds; or Impriſonment, not exceeding fourteen Days, unleſs for Non-payment of Fine, when it ſhall be lawful to detain them in Priſon till it be paid.

And there have been divers notable Suits commenced between the College and other unlicenſed

* Atſlow, Gyfford, *from* Merton *College.*

† Fryer *of* Godmanchester, Cawdwell, Peny, Turner, *& alii.*

§ Smith, Oxon, Hal. Fryer, Oxon.

Confirmed by Act of Parliament

An Act for the Phyſicians, 32 Hen. VIII.

Suits between the College and other Practiſers.

Practiſers of Phyſick, and ſome of them ſuch as have been made Doctors of Phyſick in the Univerſities; as *Edmund Gardiner*, Dr. *Benham*, one *Butler*, one *Huybert*, and others; the Pleadings whereof are ſet down in a Book, intitled, *The Royal College of Phyſicians*, and an Hiſtorical Account of the College's Proceedings, *&c.* ſet forth by Dr. *Charles Goodal*, Fellow of the ſaid College, *Anno* 1684.

The Powers and Privileges of the College.

Upon a Complaint made, about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, by *Jenkins* and *Read*, againſt the College, which had uſed ſome Puniſhment towards them for evil Practice of Phyſick, and exerciſing that Art without their Licence, after a long and careful Hearing on both Parts, *Popham*, Lord Chief Juſtice, in the Year 1602, gave his Judgment, the Sum of which was in theſe Particulars: I. That there was no ſufficient Licence without the College Seal. II. That no Surgeon, as a Surgeon, might practiſe Phyſick, no, not for any Diſeaſe, though it was the great Pox. III. That the Authority of the College was ſtrong and ſufficient to commit to Priſon. IV. That the Cenſure of the College, riſing from leſſer Mulcts to greater, was equal and reaſonable. V. That it were fit to ſet to Phyſicians Bills the Day of the Month, and the Patient's Name. VI. That the Lord Chief Juſtice could not bail or deliver the College's Priſoner, but was obliged by Law to deliver him up to the College's Cenſure. VII. That a Freeman of *London* might lawfully be impriſoned by the College. VIII. That no Man, though never ſo learned a Phyſician or Doctor, might practiſe in *London*, or within ſeven Miles, without the College's Licence.

Dr. Iſaac Schomberg.

Aprilis tertio, 1747. Dr. *Iſaac Schomberg* appeared, and being entered, as he ſaid, at *Cambridge*, hoped to be indulged till he had his Degree from thence.

He was anſwered, That, unleſs he came and ſubmitted to be examined, he ſhould be prohibited to practiſe.

Junii quinto, 1747. Ordered, That Mr. *Iſaac Schomberg*'s Behaviour to the Cenſors be repreſented to the College, for their Directions thereupon.

Junii 25, 1747. Then Mr. *Iſaac Schomberg*'s Behaviour to the Cenſors was, by their Order, repreſented to the College for their Direction upon it.

Ordered, That Mr. *Iſaac Schomberg* be forbid Practice, till he ſhall have given proper Satisfaction to the Preſident and Cenſors.

On *July* 25, 1747, the Preſident and Cenſors came to a Reſolution to forbid Mr. *Iſaac Schomberg* the Practice of Phyſick, becauſe he would not ſubmit to be examined; and ordered, that a Statute or Statutes, forbidding, under a Penalty, any Member of the College to meet or conſult with any Perſon prohibited from Practice, be drawn up by the preſent Cenſors, Treaſurer, and Regiſter, and reported to the College; and the following Notice was ordered to be ſent to Mr. *Schomberg*.

Junii 25, 1747. *College* of *Phyſicians*.

" *Sir*,

" The Statutes of our College juſtly deeming " all Perſons ignorant and unqualified for the " Practice of Phyſick, who, after ſufficient Summons, do not appear to take their Examina- " tion before the Cenſors of the College, accord- " ing to the Laws of the Land:

" And you having been duly ſummoned to ap- " pear before the Cenſors, and having refuſed to " ſubmit to be examined by them: The Preſident " and College think it their Duty towards their " Country and its Laws, to interdict and pro- " hibit you the Practice of Phyſick; and they do " accordingly prohibit and interdict you from " exhibiting any Medicines, or giving your Ad- " vice to any ſick People, for any Fee or Re- " ward, within the City of *London*, or ſeven " Miles about; as you will anſwer the contrary " in his Majeſty's Courts of Juſtice, according " to the Laws of the Land in ſuch Caſe pro- " vided.

By Order of the College.

To Mr. Iſaac Schomberg.

GEORGE EDWARDS, *Beadle.*

On the twelfth of *October*, 1747, Mr. *Mead* read the Draught of a new Statute, forbidding any Member of the College to meet or conſult, in any Caſe of Phyſick, with Perſons prohibited from Practice: Which Statute was ordered to be engroſſed, in order to be read at the next College Meeting.

April 4, 1748, the following Statute, prohibiting any Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate, to conſult, in any Caſe of Phyſick, with Perſons prohibited by the College from the Practice thereof, was read the ſecond Time, and approved by the Majority of the College.

A Statute againſt conſulting with any Perſon prohibited to practiſe Phyſick.

" That we may, as much as in us lies, anſwer " the good Ends and laudable Purpoſes of our " Inſtitution, and the Privileges and Powers " granted to us by the Royal Charter, and con- " firmed by ſeveral Acts of Parliament, for pre- " venting the great Miſchiefs which often happen " to the Health of his Majeſty's Subjects, and " the Diſhonour ariſing to the Profeſſion of Phy- " ſick by Empiricks and unſkilful Perſons, who " take upon them to practiſe Phyſick in the City " of *London*, or the Suburbs thereof, or ſeven " Miles Circuit of the ſame, and refuſe or are not " qualified to undergo an Examination by the " Preſident and Cenſors of this College, touching " their Skill and Knowledge in Medicines, and " the Practice of Phyſick:

" We do ordain and order, that if the Preſident " ſhall at any Time inform the College, at any " of their ſolemn or greater Meetings, ordinary " or extraordinary, that any Perſon practiſing " Phyſick, within the Limits aforeſaid, hath been " duly ſummoned to attend the Preſident and " Cenſors, to be examined by them touching his " Skill and Knowledge in the Practice of Phyſick, " and hath refuſed or neglected to attend accord- " ing to ſuch Summons, or attending hath re- " fuſed to ſubmit to be examined, according to " the Form and Manner of Examination pre- " ſcribed by the Statutes of their College, or, " having been examined, hath been adjudged, by " the Preſident and Cenſors, not ſufficiently " learned and qualified to practiſe Phyſick; and " that the Preſident and Cenſors have for any of

" the

" the ſaid Reaſons prohibited ſuch Perſon to prac-
" tiſe Phyſick within the Limits aforeſaid; then,
" and in ſuch Caſe, no Fellow, Candidate or
" Licentiate of this College, at any Time after
" ſuch Information ſo given to the College by the
" Preſident, ſhall in any wiſe meet in Conſulta-
" tions, for the Cure of any Diſeaſe, with any
" Perſon ſo prohibited to practiſe; and that if any
" Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate of this Col-
" lege ſhall, after ſuch Information ſo given, in
" any wiſe meet in Conſultation, for the Cure of
" any Diſeaſe, with any Perſon ſo prohibited,
" every ſuch Fellow, Candidate and Licentiate,
" being convicted thereof before the Preſident
" and Cenſors of this College, for the Time be-
" ing, ſhall, for ſuch his Meeting, forfeit and
" pay to the Treaſurer of this College, for the
" Time being, for the Uſe of the College, the
" Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of *Great*
" *Britain* for the firſt Offence; and if ſuch Fel-
" low, Candidate or Licentiate ſhall, after ſuch
" Conviction, offend again in the like Manner,
" and be thereof convicted in the Manner afore-
" ſaid, he ſhall forfeit and pay to the ſaid Trea-
" ſurer, for the Uſe of the College, the Sum of
" ten Pounds, of ſuch lawful Money as afore-
" ſaid; and if ſuch Fellow, Candidate, or Li-
" centiate ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay either of
" the ſaid Sums or Forfeitures within the Space
" of three Calendar Months next after Notice in
" Writing of ſuch his reſpective Conviction, given
" to, or left for him, at his then Dwelling-houſe,
" or moſt uſual Place of Abode, by the Beadle
" of this College for the Time being; or if ſuch
" Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate ſhall, after
" ſuch ſecond Conviction, offend a third Time
" in like Manner, and be thereof convicted in the
" Manner aforeſaid, then, and in either of the
" ſaid laſt-mentioned Caſes, he ſhall be expelled
" this College, and ſhall not be reſtored to be a
" Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate of this Collge,
" until he ſhall have paid to the Treaſurer of this
" College for the Time being, for the Uſe of the
" College, all ſuch Sum or Sums of Money, as
" ſuch Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate ſhall have
" forfeited by Virtue of this Statute.

" We do further ordain and order, That every
" Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate of this Col-
" lege, who ſhall in any wiſe meet in Conſulta-
" tion, for the Cure of any Diſeaſe, with any
" Perſon, who by Virtue of this Statute ſhall be
" expelled the College, ſhall incur and be ſubject
" to the ſame or the like reſpective Forfeitures
" and Penalties as are above-mentioned.

" And, for the better putting this Statute in
" Execution, we do ordain and order, That, when
" and as often as any Perſon or Perſons ſhall, by
" Virtue of this Statute, be expelled this College,
" Notice thereof in Writing, ſpecifying the Name
" or Names of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſigned by
" the Beadle of this College for the Time being,
" ſhall be given to, or left for every Fellow, Can-
" didate or Licentiate, at his Dwelling-houſe, or
" uſual Place of Abode."

Ordered, That the College Seal be put to the ſaid Statute next *Comitia majora*.

After this Dr. *Iſaac Schomberg*, having taken his Degree of Doctor in Phyſick at *Cambridge*, applied for Leave to be examined: But, after ſeveral Meetings and his third Examination, the Doctor was rejected; nor could he afterwards, though ſought with the greateſt Submiſſion, prevail with the Cenſors to admit him a Fellow; becauſe he at firſt had talked in a high Strain, demanded it as a Matter of Right, and threatened to compel them to it by applying to the Courts of Law or Equity, and actually moved the Court of *Chancery* to that End.

The Officers of the Royal College of Phyſicians are, a Preſident, eight Electors, four Cenſors, a Regiſter and a Treaſurer, annually choſen the firſt Week in *October*.

The Royal College *of* Phyſicians, *eſtabliſhed* 1523.

Thoſe marked thus † *are Fellows of the* Royal Society.

FELLOWS.

Dr. *Thomas Reeve*, Preſident, Throgmorton-ſtreet.
Dr. *Gideon Harvey*, Elect. Med. Reg. ad Turrim, Petty-France, Weſtminſter.
Dr. *William Barrowby*, Iſle of Wight.
Sir *Edward Hulſe*, Bart. Elect. Med. Reg. Golden-ſquare.
† Dr. *William Stukely*, Queen's-ſquare.
Dr. *William Waſey*, Elect. Gerrard-ſtreet, St. Anne's.
Dr. *Ralph Bourchier*, Ormond-ſtreet.
† Sir *William Browne*, Elect. Queen's-ſquare.
† Dr. *Edward Wilmot*, Med. Reg. Jermin-ſtreet.
† Dr. *Robert Neſbitt*, Elect. Amen-corner.
Dr. *William Woodford*, Reg. Prof. Med. Oxon. Bath.
Dr. *John Newington*, Greenwich.
Dr. *Matthew Lee*, Low-layton.
† Dr. *Frank Nicholls*, Med. Reg. Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
Dr. *Pelham Johnſton*, Cloyſters, Weſtminſter.
Dr. *Mat. Clarke*, Mincing-lane.
Dr. *Robert Hopwood*, Mancheſter.
† Dr. *Benjamin Hoadly*, Med. Reg. ad Famil. Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare.
Dr. *Ambroſe Dawſon*, Elect. Groſvenor-ſtreet.
Dr. *Joſeph Letherland*, Aldermanbury.
Dr. *William Battie*, Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.
Dr. *Ruſſel Plumptre*, Reg. Prof. Med. Cantab.
† Dr. *James Hawley*, Elect. and Cenſor, Great Ruſſel-ſtreet.
Dr. *Matthew Morley*, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
† Dr. *Charles Chauncy*, Auſtin-Friars.
Dr. *Thomas Addams*, Bow-lane.
Dr. *Thomas Lawrence*, Regiſter, Eſſex-ſtreet.
Dr. *Edmund Crynes*, Nottingham.
† Dr. *Charles Feake*, Cenſor, Gray's-Inn.
† Dr. *William Heberden*, Cecil-ſtreet.
† Dr. *Edward Milward*, Hammerſmith.
Dr. *William Coxe*, Clarges-ſtreet.
† Dr. *John-Thomas Batt*, Buckingham-ſtreet, York-buildings.
† Dr. *Robert Taylor*, Albemarle-ſtreet.
Dr. *William Muſhet*, (Med. Reg. Extraord.) Iſland of *Antigua*.
Dr. *Richard Conyers*, Soho-ſquare.
Dr. *William Pitcairn*, Pater-noſter-Row.
† Dr. *Robert Watſon*, Cecil-ſtreet.
Dr. *John Monro*, Cenſor, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
† Dr. *Anthony Aſkew*, Litchfield-ſtreet, St. Anne's Soho.
Dr. *N. Alcock*, Oxford.

Dr. *Peter Shaw*, Med. Reg. Pall-mall.
† Dr. *Thomas Wilbraham*, Cenſor and Treaſurer, Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.
Dr. *William Schaw*, Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.
Dr. *Mark Akenſide*, Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.
† Dr. *Nicholas Munckly*, Clement's-lane, Lombard-ſtreet.
Dr. *Thomas Wharton*, King's Arms, Coleman-ſtreet.
Dr. *Edward Milner*, Aylsford-Hall near Maidſtone.

CANDIDATE.

Dr. *H. Hinckley*, King-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

LICENTIATES.

Dr. *Charles Jernegan*, Golden-ſquare.
† Sir *Richard Manningham*, Jermin-ſtreet.
Dr. *Muſhey Teale*, Maidſtone.
† Dr. *Jacob a Caſtro Sarmento*, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
Dr. *Nicholas Robinſon*, Hatton-garden.
Dr. *Samuel Pye*, Mile-end.
Dr. *Francis Douce*, Hackney.
Dr. *John Eaton*, College-hill.
Dr. *William Clark*, Bradford, Wilts.
Dr. *Michael Connel*, Burlington-ſtreet.
† Dr. *Theoph. Lobb*, Bagnio-court, Newgate-ſtreet.
† Dr. *Edward Hody*, Hanover-ſtreet by Hanover-ſquare.
† Mr. *Benjamin Boſanquet*, Hatton-garden.
Dr. *John Fothergill*, White-Hart-court, Grace-church-ſtreet.
Dr. *Peter Canvane*, Iſland of St. Kit's.
Dr. *Moſes Griffith*, Mincing-lane.
Dr. *Daniel Cox*, Catherine-ſtreet, Covent-garden.
Dr. *Charles Morton*, Leiceſter-fields.
† Dr. *James Parſons*, Red-lion-ſquare.
Dr. *Herman Heinekin*, Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide.
† Dr. *Richard Brockleſby*, Broad-ſtreet Buildings.
Dr. *George Lamont*, Green-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields.
Dr. *Francis-Philip Duval*, Poland-ſtreet.
Dr. *Philip de la Cour*, Bury-ſtreet.
Dr. *Samuel Jebb*, Stratford.
Mr. *James Dargent*, Broad-ſtreet, Soho.
Dr. *Daniel-Peter Layard*, Huntington.
Dr. *Robert Pate*, Union-court, Broad-ſtreet.
Dr. *Ed. Archer*, Hatton-garden.
Dr. *Richard Jebb*, Parliament-ſtreet.
Dr. *Andrew Didier*, Dean-ſtreet.

St. Paul's School.

(2.) St. *Paul*'s School, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, was built and well endowed by an excellent, pious and learned Clergyman, Dr. *John Colet*, King *Henry* the VIIIth's eſteemed Chaplain, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, the only ſurviving Son of Sir *Henry Colet*, Knt. Citizen and Mercer of *London*, and twice Lord-Mayor of the ſaid City. This School was founded, and a Maſter for it provided, in the Year 1509, for one hundred fifty-three Children to be taught freely. And ſuch was his generous and liberal Mind, that he ſettled his whole Patrimony upon it in his Life-time.

The Ordinances of St. Paul's School.

Ex Chart. Societat. Merceror. London.

The primary Inſtitution, Ordinances, Appointments and Documents of this School may be gathered from an old Statute Book, wrote by the Founder's own Hand, and by him delivered to *Lilly*; which is thus inſcribed: *Hunc libellum ego* Johannes Colet *tradidi manibus magiſtri* Lillii, XVIII *die Junii*, *Anno Dom.* MCCCCCXVIII. It begins, Johannis Coleti *Fundatoris ſcholæ manu ſua propria prologus.* "*John Colet*, Son of *Henry* "*Colet*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, deſiring nothing "more than Education, and bringing up Chil-"dren in good Manners and Literature, in the "Year of our Lord 1512 built a School [not "fully finiſhed till that Year] at the Eaſt End "of St. *Paul*'s Church, for 155 Boys, to be "taught free in the ſame.

"And ordained there a Maſter, a Sur-Maſter, "and a Chaplain, with ſufficient and perpetual "Stipends ever to endure; and ſet Patrons, De-"fenders, Governors and Rulers of the ſame "School, the moſt honeſt and faithful Fellow-"ſhip of the *Mercers* of *London*.

"And, for becauſe nothing can continue long "and endure in good Order without Laws and "Statutes, I, the ſaid *John Colet*, have expreſſed "my Mind, what I would ſhould be truly and "diligently obſerved and kept of the ſaid Maſter, "Sur-Maſter and Chaplain, and of the *Mercers*, "Governors of the School: That in this Book "may appear to what Intent I founded this "School."

The Ordinances for the high Maſter;

Then follow his Ordinances: "That he found-"ed the School in the Honour of *Chriſt Jeſu in* "*pueritia*, and of his bleſſed Mother *Mary*. "That the high Maſter ſhould be choſen by the "Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the *Mercers*. That "he be a Man whole in Body, honeſt, virtuous, "and learned in good and clean *Latin* Litera-"ture, as alſo in *Greek*, if ſuch might be gotten; "a wedded Man, a ſingle Man, or a Prieſt that "hath no Benefice with Cure or Service. His "Wages to be a Mark a Week, and a Livery-"Gown of four Nobles delivered in Cloth. His "Lodgings to be free; and to have the Tene-"ment of *Stebbonhith* to reſort unto. That the

Sur-Maſter;

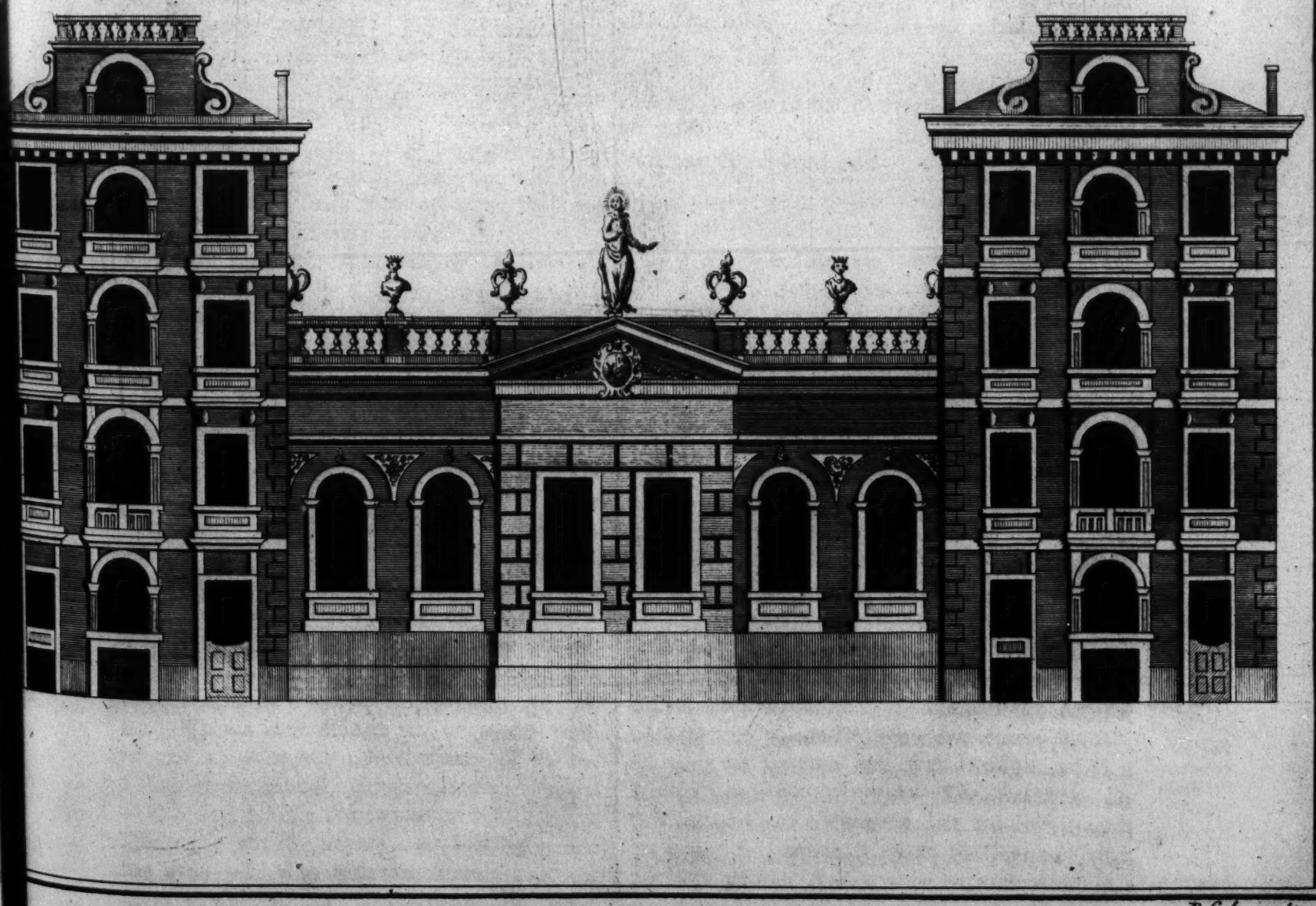
"Sur-Maſter be verſed in Learning, and well "lettered, to teach under the Maſter; either "ſingle Man, wedded, or Prieſt that hath no "Benefice with Cure or Service: To be whole in "Body. The high Maſter to chuſe him, as the "Room ſhall be void; and to be confirmed by "the Surveyors of the School. Lodgings to be "aſſigned him in the *Old Change*. His Wages "to be ſix Shillings and eight Pence *per* Week, "and a Livery-Gown of four Nobles delivered in "Cloth. That there ſhall be in the School a

For the Chaplain.

"Prieſt daily, as he could, to ſing Maſs in the "Chapel of the School, and to pray for the Chil-"dren to proſper in good Life and in good Let-"ters. That he was to be ſome honeſt, good "and virtuous Man. To be choſen by the War-"dens and Aſſiſtants of the *Mercery*. To learn "himſelf, or, if learned, to help to teach the "School, if it ſeemed convenient to the high "Maſter. To have no Benefice with Cure of "Souls, nor no other Office or Occupation. To "teach the Children the Catechiſm, and In-"ſtruction of the Articles of Faith and the ten "Commandments in *Engliſh*. His Wages to be "8 *l.* by the Year, and a Livery-Gown of 26 *s.* "8 *d.* delivered in Cloth. His Chamber and "Lodging to be in the new Houſe in the *Old* "*Change*, or the Maſter's Lodging.

"Chil-

Merchant Taylors School.



B. Cole sculp.

S.t Paul's School.

5 1A 55

For the Children.

"Children of all Nations and Countries indifferently to be taught, to the Number of 153. "The Maſter to admit theſe Children as they be offered; but firſt to ſee that they can ſay the Catechiſm, and alſo read and write competently; and to pay 4*d.* for writing their Name: Which Money the poor Scholar that ſwept the School was to have. Thrice a Day, *viz.* Morning, Noon, and Evening, proſtrate to ſay the Prayers contained in a Table in the School. No Tallow Candles, but only Wax to be uſed. No Meat, Drink, or Bottles, to be brought; nor no Breakfaſts nor Drinkings in the Time of Learning. That the Scholars uſe no Cock-fighting, nor Riding about of Victory, nor Diſputing at St. *Bartholomew*'s; which are but fooliſh Babbling and Loſs of Time. That they have no Remedies [*i. e.* Play-Days begged] except the King, an Archbiſhop, or a Biſhop, preſent in his own Perſon, deſired it.

Child-Biſhop Sermon at St. Paul's.

"The Children every *Childermas* Day to go to *Paul*'s Church, and hear the Child-Biſhop Sermon, and after to be at the high Maſs, and each offer a Penny to the Child-Biſhop; and with them the Maſters and Surveyors of the School. In general Proceſſions, when warned, they ſhall go two and two together ſoberly; and not ſing out, but ſay devoutly ſeven Pſalms with the Litany. That if any Child admitted here go to any other School to learn there, ſuch Child for no Man's Suit be again received into the School.

What Authors to be read.

"To be taught always in good Literature both *Latin* and *Greek*, and good Authors, ſuch as have the very *Roman* Eloquence joined with Wiſdom; eſpecially Chriſtian Authors, that wrote their Wiſdom with clean and chaſte *Latin*, either in Verſe or Proſe. But, above all, the Catechiſm in *Engliſh*; after that the Accidence. Then *Inſtitutum Chriſtiani hominis*, which *Eraſmus* made at my [*i. e. Colet*'s] Requeſt; the *Copia Verborum* of the ſame Author. Then other Chriſtian Authors; as *Lactantius*, *Prudentius*, and *Proba*; *Sedulius*, *Juvencus*, and *Baptiſta Mantuanus*; and ſuch other as ſhall be thought convenient for the true *Latin* Speech.

The Mercers Company Governors of the School.

"The honourable Company of *Mercers* of *London* to have all the Charge, and Care, and Rule of the School. They to chuſe every Year of their Company two honeſt, ſubſtantial Men to be the Surveyors of the School, who, in the Name of the whole Fellowſhip, ſhould take all the Care and Buſineſs of the School for that Year. They to come into the School ſix Days before *Chriſtmas*, and ſo many Days before *Eaſter*, St. *John Baptiſt*, and *Michaelmas*; and pay the Maſters and Chaplains their quarterly Wages; and at the latter End of the Year their Liveries in Cloth. And once in the Year to give up their Accounts to the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants; and that to be about *Candlemas*, three Days before, or three Days after. Then a little Dinner to be made; and to call to Account the receiving of all the Eſtate of the School: And the Maſter Warden to receive a Noble, the two other Wardens five Shillings; the Surveyors two Shillings; and for their riding to viſit the Lands 11*s.* the Clerk of the *Mercery* 3*s.* 4*d.* with ſome other Gifts. That which was ſpared that Day in Rewards and Charges to be put into the Treaſury of the School. What remained to be given to the Fellowſhip of the *Mercery*, to the maintaining and repairing all belonging to the School from Time to Time. The Surpluſage, above Repairs and Caſualties, to be put into a Coffer of Iron, given by *Colet*, ſtanding in their Hall. And there, from Year to Year, to remain apart by itſelf, that it might appear how the School of itſelf maintained itſelf. And at length, over and above the whole Livelihood, if the ſaid School grow to any further Charge to the *Mercery*, that then alſo it might appear, to the Laud, and Praiſe, and Mercy of the ſaid Fellowſhip.

"*Laſtly*, That he left it to the ſaid Company to add and diminiſh to and from this his Book, and to ſupply it in every Default, and alſo to declare in it, as Time, Place, and juſt Occaſion ſhould require."

Annual Charges of the School.

The Book concludes with the ordinary Charges paid out yearly, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the high Maſter at 13*s.* 4*d.* per Week — —	34	13	04
To the middle Maſter 26 Marks	17	06	08
To the Prieſt — —	08	00	00
Their Liveries — —	04	00	00
The Superviſors and Surveyors	04	00	00
For viſiting of Lands —	04	00	00
The Clerk — —	00	03	04
The Maſter Warden —	00	05	00
The Steward — —	00	02	00
To Bailiffs — —	00	02	00
The Coſts of the Dinner —	01	06	08
The Officer of the *Mercery*, Renter of the School —	01	00	00
For his Gown — —	01	03	00
	76	02	00
There reſteth to the Reparations, Suits, Caſualties, and all other Charges extraordinary —	38	06	3½
	114	08	3½

To all this *John Colet* ſubſcribed his Hand thus: *Joannes Coletus fundator novæ ſcholæ manu mea propria.*

The Rents increaſed.

But now the Rents and Incomes of this School, by the good Huſbandry and Faithfulneſs of the Company of *Mercers*, are greatly advanced. So that the Salaries of the Maſters are more than doubled; and many Exhibitions, ſome of ten Pounds, and ſome of ſix Pounds odd Money, are granted forth towards the Maintenance of the Scholars that go away from the School to the Univerſities, payable for ſeven Years, if they tarry ſo long there.

Colet *makes a Book for his School.*

As ſoon as *Colet* had built his School, he provided a Book for his young Scholars, which he called, *An Introduction of the Parts of ſpeaking for Children and young Beginners into* Latin *Speech*; which is the Ground and firſt Draught of that Book we now commonly call *The Accidence*. By this Introduction he put the firſt Rudiments into an eaſier and apter Method for learning than any was before: And this he recommended in a prefatory Epiſtle to *William Lilly*, the Maſter, to teach

teach it the Children, dated the Calends of *Auguſt*, 1509, *viz.* in theſe Words:

Johannes Coletus *ſuo* Lilio *ſalutem.*

Accipe, optime ac literatiſſime Lili, *libellum puerilis Inſtitutionis: in quo quidem eadem quæ fuerunt ab aliis tradita, ratione & ordine paulo, ni fallor, commodiore digeſſimus. Idque fecimus, ut Elementa Grammatices, et felicius influerent in puerorum animos, & tenacius inhærerent. Tuum erit, qui primus es hujus novæ* Pauli *Scholæ Præceptor, his rudimentis diligenter exercere pueros noſtros, deinceps ad majora profecturos. Nihil enim æque mihi cordi eſt in præſentia, quam parvuli Chriſti quamplurimum apud te proficiant, cum literatura, tum bonis moribus. Ad quod ſi eniteris, &* Jeſum *puerorum præſidem tibi tuo ſtudio demereberis, & me plane felicem reddideris. Vale. Ex Ædibus meis Calend. Auguſt. Anno milleſimo quingenteſimo nono.*

Procures Eraſmus's *Book,* De Copia, *for his School.*

And near about this Time, or not long after, he procured, from his Friend *Eraſmus Roterodamus*, another Book for his School, namely, that intitled, *De Copia Verborum.* For which he promiſed the ſaid *Eraſmus*, while he was once walking with him in his Garden, fifteen Angels as a Gratuity. And no queſtion *Eraſmus* was well pleaſed to contribute ſomething to ſuch a Foundation, which he himſelf took Occaſion ſometimes to commend and extol; as he did in a Letter to *Colet*, *Anno* 1512, in theſe Words: *Ludum literarium longe pulcherrimum ac magnificentiſſimum inſtituiſti; ubi ſub electiſſimis ac probatiſſimis præceptoribus* Britannica *Pubes rudibus ſtatim annis ſimul & Chriſtum & optimas inbiberet literas*; *i. e.* "You "have erected a moſt beautiful and noble School, "where, under the choiceſt and moſt approved "Maſters, the *Engliſh* Youth might, ſoon after "their Childhood, imbibe both Chriſt and the "beſt Learning."

Conſtruction of the eight Parts of Speech.

In the Year 1513 *Colet* ſent *Lilly* another Book for the School, of the *Conſtruction of the eight Parts of Speech:* Which was done by *Eraſmus* alſo, upon the earneſt Suggeſtion of *Colet*, being nothing but the Emendations of, and Additions to ſuch a Work firſt done by *Lilly*. This was nothing but the Grounds of our *Latin Syntaxis*. This Book he alſo introduced with a *Latin* Epiſtle, *viz.*

Johannes Coletus, Decanus Sancti Pauli, Gulielmo Lilio ad Divum Paulum Ludi Moderatori primario, S. D.

Which Colet *recommends to* Lilly *to teach in his School.*

Haud aliter mihi videor affectus in novam hanc ſcholam noſtram, Lili chariſſime, quam in unicum filium pater; in quem non ſolum gaudet univerſam ſuam ſubſtantiam transfundere, verum etiam ſua viſcera, ſi liceat, cupit impertiri. Nam ut huic eſt parum genuiſſe, niſi eundem diligenti Educatione ad bonam frugem provexerit, ita meo animo non ſatis eſt, quod Ludum hunc inſtitui, hoc eſt, genui, quodque in ſumpto patrimonio univerſo vivus etiam ac ſuperſtes ſolidam hæreditatem ceſſi, niſi modis omnibus dem operam, ut piis moribus & bonis, literis diligenter educatus ad maturam frugem adoleſcat. Proinde libellum hunc de conſtructione octo partium orationis *ad te mitto, puſillum quidem, ſed non puſillum utilitatis allaturum noſtræ pubi, ſi diligenter abs te fuerit traditus.*

4

Scis in præceptis brevitatem placere Flacco: Cujus ſententiam ipſe vehementer approbo. Porro, ſiqua præterea erunt digna cognitu, tuarum partium erit, ut incident in prælegendis autoribus, adnotare. Bene vale: Domini noſtri MDXIII.

This Book *De Conſtructione* went ſome Time under *Eraſmus*'s Name; yet *Eraſmus* declined to have it reckoned his, as being *Lilly*'s Groundwork. And *Lilly*, on the other hand, modeſtly refuſed to have himſelf made the Author, after ſuch conſiderable Changes and Improvements made by *Eraſmus*, who, in the Year 1515, wrote a Preface before this Book, now commonly called, *The Syntaxis*, wherein he publickly diſowned it to be his, out of Reſpect to *Lilly*; concluding with theſe Words: *Verum hæc mihi præfari viſum eſt, ne poſthac quiſquam ut meum amplectatur*; *i. e.* "But "this I thought good to preface, that none here-"hereafter might take the Book as mine.

Colet's *Catechiſm for his School.*

Colet alſo framed a ſhort Catechiſm in *Engliſh* for the Youth of his School, which he obliged all to learn; and was uſed in thoſe Times to be bound up at the Beginning of the *Accidence.* It conſiſted of the Articles of the Chriſtian Faith, the Doctrine of the ſeven Sacraments, an Explanation of the Love of God, of our own ſelves, and of our Neighbours; and, laſtly, divers ſhort Precepts for a good Life. To which he joined in *Latin* the Apoſtles Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the *Ave Maria*, and two ſhort Prayers; one to the Virgin *Mary*, and the other to *Jeſus* the Guardian of the School. And if the ſuperſtitious Parts of this Catechiſm had been laid aſide, and the reſt, which is very pious, had been retained for the Uſe of the School, it would, in my Opinion, have been very well done, and the Founder's Will more complied with.

The pious Founder dedicated this his School to the Child *Jeſus*, who ſat among the Doctors at twelve Years old, as the great and compaſſionate Patron of the Children here to be educated. This Part of the Founder's Epitaph ſhews:

Quique Scholam ſtruxit celebrem cognomine JESU.

So that the true Name of this School is *Jeſus*'s School, rather than *Paul*'s School; but the Saint hath robbed his Maſter of his Title.

Inſcriptions upon the School.

The Founder delighted in Inſcriptions and Motto's, which he appointed to be ſet up in ſeveral Parts and Places of the School, as ſhort and pithy Intimations of his Mind and Intentions, which were all there remaining before the great Fire. Over the Windows on the Outſide toward the Street were theſe Words engraven in great Capital Letters: SCHOLA CATECHIZATIONIS PUERORUM IN CHRISTI OPT. MAX. FIDE ET BONIS LITERIS. Over the School Door, INGREDERE UT PROFICIAS. Upon each Window, on the Inſide, were to be read theſe Words painted on the Glaſs: AUT DOCE, AUT DISCE, AUT DECEDE, ſuggeſting both to Scholar and Teacher their Duty or Doom; which I remember the upper Maſter, in my Time, uſed often to inculcate upon ſuch Scholars as were idle or negligent, "Either "learn, or be gone."

The Veſtibulum.

In the *Veſtibulum* was this Inſcription in Capitals upon the Wall, ſhewing for what End and Purpoſe

Purpoſe this Apartment was intended: HOC VESTIBULO CATECHIZENTUR PUERI IN FIDE, MORIBUSQUE CHRISTIANIS, NEQUE NON PRIMIS GRAMMATICES RUDIMENTIS INSTITUANTUR, PRIUSQUAM AD PROXIMAM HUJUS SCHOLÆ CLASSEM ADMITTANTUR. In another Place of this *Veſtibulum* was engraven, PUERITIÆ CHRISTIANÆ JOH. COLLET, DEC. Scti. PAULI, HANC SCHOLAM POSUIT: Denoting how qualified, *viz.* with Chriſtian Knowledge and Manners, it was the Founder's Will thoſe ſhould be, that were to be Scholars here. Over the Door, entering out of the *Veſtibulum* into the School-Room, this Verſe:

Mente { *Velis*, *Poſſis*, *Adſis*, } *hac Lege recludor.*

The School-Room. In the School-Room, over the Door, was this Inſcription: PUERI IN HAC SCHOLA GRATIS ERUDIENDI C.L.III. TANTUM, AD NUMERUM SEDIUM. Underneath which, ſince the rebuilding of the School by the *Mercers*, for ever grateful Remembrance, were theſe Lines added, compoſed, I conjecture, by Mr. *Crumleholm*, then the worthy Maſter:

Quod Fauſtum ſit et Felix.

" Ad ſeræ Poſteritatis Imitationem, Æternitatem Famæ ſuæ: Poſt luctuoſam Urbis *Londinenſis* deflagrationem cIↃ IↃC LXVI, ampliſſima MERCERORUM Societas Fidem Fundatori MAKAPITHTΩ datam ſanctiſſimè perſolvens, Scholam hanc de integro extruendam inſtaurandamque curavit: Perfecitq; Dno. RICHARDO FORD Equite, Urbis Præfecto, Cuſtode verò, totiuſq; Negotii aſſiduo diligentiſſimoque Procuratore, Dno. ROBERTO WARE.

Dignos laude Viros Muſa vetat mori.

At the upper End of the School, facing to the Door, was a decent *Cathedra* or Chair placed, ſomewhat advanced, for the high Maſter to ſit in when he pleaſed, and to teach and dictate there. And over it was a lively Effigy, and of exquiſite Art, of the Head of Dr. *Colet*, cut, as it ſeemed, either in Stone or Wood; and, over the Head, in Capitals, DEO OPT. MAX. TRINO ET UNI JOHANNES COLETUS DEC. Scti. PAULI LONDIN. HANC SCHOLAM POSUIT. On which Figure an excellent Poet, and once a Scholar of this School, made theſe Verſes: *Inſcription upon the School.* *Mr.* Bagford.

" Eloquio juvenes ubi *Lillius* ille polivit,
" In Statuâ ſpiras, magne *Colete*, tuâ.
" Quam ſi *Praxiteles* feciſſet magnus, & ille
" Forſitan æquâſſet, non ſuperâſſet opus.
" Hac ſalvâ Statuâ, divina Forma *Coleti*
" Temporibus longis non peritura manet."

But this Figure was deſtroyed with the School in the great Fire, yet was afterwards found in the Rubbiſh by a curious Man, and Searcher into the City Antiquities, who obſerved that it was caſt and hollow by a curious Art now loſt.

Burnt and rebuilt. This School, burnt down in the common Calamity by Fire, *Anno* 1666, was built up again much after the ſame Manner and Proportion as it was before, together with the Library, and an Houſe added on the South End thereof for the ſecond Maſter; whoſe Dwelling before, and from the firſt Founding of the School, was in the *Old Change*, adjoining to the ſaid School. This Houſe hath a very handſome Front, anſwerable to the high Maſter's Houſe at the North End of the School; on which is engraven, ÆDES PRÆCEPTORIS GRAMMATICES.

The Veſtibulum.

The School-Houſe is large and ſpacious. It conſiſteth of eight Claſſes, or Forms; in the firſt whereof Children learn their Rudiments; and ſo, according to their Proficiency, are advanced unto the other Forms, till they riſe to the Eighth. Whence, being commonly made perfect Grammarians, good Orators and Poets, well inſtructed in *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*, and ſometimes in other oriental Languages, they remove to the Univerſities; and many of them enjoy Exhibitions, ſome of ten Pounds a Year for ſeven Years, if they tarry ſo long, towards their Maintenance there. The School is governed and taught by two Maſters, *viz.* an High-maſter and a Sur-maſter, and a Chaplain; whoſe cuſtomary Office was to read the *Latin* Prayers in the School, framed for the peculiar Uſe thereof, and to inſtruct the Children of the two firſt Forms in the Elements of the *Latin* Tongue, and alſo in the Catechiſm and Chriſtian Manners; for which there is a Room, called the *Veſtibulum*, being the Anti-room to the School, where the Youth are to be initiated into the Grounds and Principles of Chriſtian Knowledge, as a good and proper Introduction into other human Learning.

The preſent Maſters and Chaplain are, Mr. *Thickneſs*, High-Maſter; the Rev. Mr. *Tillotſon*, Sur-Maſter; and the Rev. Mr. *Ely*, Chaplain, or Uſher.

Chriſt's Hoſpital. (3.) The *Grey-friars* within *Newgate*, and St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, belonging antiently to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew*'s hard by, together with St. *Nicholas* and St. *Ewen*, two neighbouring Pariſhes, were obtained by the City of King *Henry* VIII. in the 38th Year of his Reign; all which that King granted to the City for the Relieving and Succouring of their Poor, one of the laſt good Acts that King did before his Death: And in the beginning of *January*, in the latter End of which Month King *Henry* died, *Ridley*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, declared, at St. *Paul*'s Croſs, this Gift of the King before the People, and his charitable End therein. *St.* Bartholomew's.

Bethlehem Hoſpital. The King did, in the ſame Year, grant the City the Hoſpital of *Bethlehem*, or *Bedlam*. He alſo then founded two Churches out of thoſe two religious Houſes, the one to be called *Chriſtchurch* out of the *Grey-friars*, and the other, *Little St. Bartholomew*'s, out of the Hoſpital of that Name, with competent Salaries for the reſpective Vicars and Miniſters.

Chriſtchurch Hoſpital, for Children, when founded. And, as the King had founded Churches on theſe Places, ſo, according to that his Grant, it lay upon the City to eſtabliſh here a ſtanding Proviſion for the Poor. And, accordingly, ſome Part of the Scite of the *Grey-friars* they purpoſed for a large Hoſpital for poor fatherleſs Children, here to be decently maintained, and piouſly brought up, and fitted for Trades and Callings: But it was not before five or ſix Years after the King's Grant, *viz.* *Anno* 1552, the Lord-Mayor

Mayor and Citizens fell upon the Reparation and Fitting-up of the *Friars* for the Reception of the Children: And they effected it the ſame Year, and called it *Chriſt-church* Hoſpital; ſo that in the Month of *September* they took in near 400 Orphans, and cloathed them in Ruſſet; but ever after they wore blue Cloth Coats; whence it is commonly called, *The Blue-coat* Hoſpital: Their Habit being, now, a long Coat of blue warm Cloth, cloſe to the Arms and the Body, hanging looſe to their Heels, girt about their Waiſt with a red Leather Girdle, buckled, a looſe Petticoat, underneath, of yellow Cloth, (of late Years the Boys are allowed Breeches) a round thrum Cap, tied with a red Band, yellow Stockings, and black low-heeled Shoes, their Hair cut cloſe, their Locks ſhort.

Their Habit.

Chriſt's Hoſpital.

In the Year 1552, began the preparing of the *Grey-friars* Houſe, for the poor fatherleſs Children; and, in the Month of *November*, the Children were taken into the ſame, to the Number of almoſt four hundred. On *Chriſtmas-day*, in the Afternoon, while the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen rode to St. *Paul's*, the Children of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital ſtood from St. *Laurence's-lane* End in *Cheap*, towards St. *Paul's*, all in one Livery of ruſſet Cotton, three hundred and forty in Number; and the *Eaſter* following they were in Blue, and ſo have continued ever ſince.

What further I have read and underſtood, concerning the firſt Beginning and Erection of this famous Hoſpital, followeth, according to the Original Copy, ſet down by Mr. *Richard Grafton*.

Ex R. Grafton.

Dr. Ridley *preached, before King* Edward VI. *Mercy and Charity.*

Doctor *Ridley*, then Biſhop of *London*, came and preached before the King's Majeſty at *Weſtminſter*: In which Sermon, he made a fruitful and godly Exhortation to the Rich, to be merciful unto the Poor, and alſo to move ſuch as were in Authority, to travel, by ſome charitable Ways and Means, to comfort and relieve them: Whereupon, the King's Majeſty, being a Prince of ſuch Towardneſs and Virtue, for his Years, as *England* before never brought forth; and being alſo ſo well retained and brought up in all godly Knowledge, as well by his dear Uncle the late * Protector, as alſo by his virtuous Schoolmaſters; was ſo careful of the good Government of the Realm, and chiefly to do and prefer ſuch Things as moſt eſpecially touched the Honour of Almighty God; and underſtanding, that a great Number of poor People did ſwarm in this Realm, and chiefly in the City of *London*, and that no good Order was taken for them, did ſuddenly, and of himſelf, ſend to the ſaid Biſhop, as ſoon as his Sermon was ended, willing him not to depart, until that he had ſpoken with him. And this that I now write, was the very Report of the ſaid Biſhop *Ridley*, who, according to the King's Command, gave his Attendance: And, as ſoon as the King's Majeſty was at Leiſure, he called for him, and cauſed him to come unto him in a great Gallery at *Weſtminſter*, where, to his Knowledge, and the King likewiſe told him ſo, there were preſent no more Perſons than they two; and, therefore, made him ſit down in one Chair, and he himſelf in another, which, as it ſeemed, were, before the Coming of the Biſhop, there purpoſely ſet, and cauſed the Biſhop, in Spite of his Teeth, to be covered, and then entered Communication with him in this Manner:

* Edward Seymour, *Duke of* Somerſet.

King Edward's *Diſcourſe with Biſhop* Ridley.

Firſt, giving him hearty Thanks for his Sermon and good Exhortation, he therein rehearſed ſuch ſpecial Things as he had noted, and that ſo many, that the Biſhop ſaid,

"Truly, truly," for that commonly was his Oath, "I could never have thought that Excel-"lency to have been in his Grace, but that I be-"held and heard it in him."

At the laſt, the King's Majeſty much commended him for his Exhortation for the Relief of the Poor.

A moſt virtuous and noble Saying of K. Edward *to Biſhop* Ridley.

"But, my Lord, quoth he, you willed ſuch as "are in Authority to be careful thereof, and to "deviſe ſome good Order for their Relief. "Wherein, I think, you mean me, for I am in "higheſt Place, and therefore am the firſt that "muſt make Anſwer unto God for my Negli-"gence, if I ſhould not be careful therein; "knowing it to be the expreſs Commandment of "Almighty God to have Compaſſion of his poor "and needy Members, for whom we muſt make "an Account unto him. And truly, my Lord, "I am, before all Things elſe, moſt willing to "travel that Way; and I doubting nothing of "your long and approved Wiſdom and Learn-"ing, who having ſuch good Zeal, as wiſheth "Help unto them; but alſo that you have had "ſome Conference with others, what Ways are "beſt to be taken therein, the which I am deſi-"rous to underſtand; and therefore I pray you to "ſay your Mind."

The Biſhop, thinking leaſt of that Matter, and being amazed to hear the Wiſdom and earneſt Zeal of the King, was, as he ſaid himſelf, ſo aſtoniſhed, that he could not tell what to ſay. But, after ſome Pauſe, ſaid, that he thought, at this preſent, for ſome Entrance to be had, it were good to practiſe with the City of *London*; becauſe the Number of the Poor there are very great, and the Citizens alſo are many and wiſe; and he doubted not but that they were alſo both pitiful and merciful; as the Mayor and his Brethren, and other the Worſhipful of the ſaid City. And that, if it would pleaſe the King's Majeſty to direct his gracious Letters unto the Mayor of *London*, willing him to call in ſuch Aſſiſtants as he ſhould think meet, to conſult of this Matter, for ſome Order to be taken therein; he doubted not but Good would follow thereon. And he himſelf promiſed the King to be one himſelf, that ſhould earneſtly aſſiſt therein.

The Citizens of London *moved to be Aſſiſtants in this charitable Action.*

The King, forthwith, not only granted his Letter, but made the Biſhop tarry until the ſame was written, and his Hand and Signet ſet thereto; and commanded the Biſhop, not only to deliver the ſaid Letter himſelf, but alſo to ſignify unto the Mayor, that it was the King's eſpecial Requeſt and expreſs Commandment, that the Mayor ſhould aſſiſt therein, and, as ſoon as he might conveniently, give him Knowledge how far he proceeded therein. The Biſhop was ſo joyous of receiving of this Letter, and that now he had Occaſion to aſſiſt in ſo good a Matter, wherein he was marvellous zealous, that nothing could have more pleaſed and delighted him. Wherefore the ſame Night he came to the Mayor of *London*, who was then Sir *R. Dobbs*, Knt. and delivered the King's Letter; and ſhewed his Meſſage with Effect.

The King's Letter ſent by the Biſhop to the Lord-Mayor of London.

The Readineſs of the Lord-Mayor to prefer this good Deed.

The Lord-Mayor not only joyouſly received this Letter, but with all Speed agreed to ſet forward the Matter; for he alſo favoured it very much. And the next Day, being *Monday*, he deſired the Biſhop of *London* to dine with him; and, againſt that Time, the Mayor promiſed to ſend for ſuch Men, as he thought meeteſt to talk of this Matter; and ſo he did. He ſent firſt for two Aldermen, and ſix Commoners; and afterwards more were appointed, to the Number of twenty-four. In the End, after ſundry Meetings, (for, by the Means and good Diligence of the Biſhop, it was well followed) they agreed upon a Book they had deviſed; wherein firſt they conſidered on nine eſpecial Kinds and Sorts of poor People; and thoſe they brought into theſe three Degrees:

Nine Sorts of poor People, diſtinguiſhed into three Degrees.

Three Degrees of Poor.

1. The Poor by Impotency.
2. The Poor by Caſualty.
3. Thriftleſs Poor.

1. The Poor by Impotency are alſo divided into three Kinds; that is to ſay,

1. The Fatherleſs poor Man's Child.
2. The Aged, Blind, and Lame.
3. The diſeaſed Perſon by Leproſy, Dropſy, &c.

2. The Poor by Caſualty are likewiſe of three Kinds; that is to ſay,

1. The wounded Soldier.
2. The decayed Houſeholder.
3. The viſited with any grievous Diſeaſe.

3. The Thriftleſs Poor are three Kinds in like Manner; that is to ſay,

1. The Rioter, that conſumeth all.
2. The Vagabond, that will abide in no Place.
3. The idle Perſon, as Strumpets, and others.

The firſt Beginning of Chriſt's *Hoſpital.*

For theſe Sorts of Poor, three ſeveral Houſes were provided: Firſt, for the Innocent and Fatherleſs, which is the Beggar's Child, and is indeed the Seed and Breeder of Beggary, they provided the Houſe that was the late *Grey-friars* in *London*; and called it by the Name of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital; where poor Children are trained up in the Knowledge of God, and ſome virtuous Exerciſes, to the Overthrow of Beggary.

The firſt Beginning of St. Thomas *and St.* Bartholomew's *Hoſpital.*

For the ſecond Degree, were provided the Hoſpitals of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, and St. *Bartholomew* in *Weſt Smithfield*, where are continually, at leaſt, two hundred diſeaſed Perſons; which are not only there lodged and cured, but alſo fed and nouriſhed.

The firſt Beginning of Bridewell.

For the third Degree, they provided *Bridewell*, where the Vagabond and idle Strumpet are chaſtiſed, and compelled to labour, to the Overthrow of the vicious Life of Idleneſs.

Relief for decayed Houſeholders and Lepers.

They provided alſo for the honeſt decayed Houſeholder, that he ſhould be relieved at Home, at his Houſe, and in the Pariſh where he dwelled, by a weekly Relief and Penſion. And in like Manner they provided for the Leper, to keep him out of the City, from Clapping of Diſhes and Ringing of Bells, to the great Trouble of the Citizens, and alſo to the dangerous Infection of many; that they ſhould be relieved at Home, at their Houſes, by ſeveral Penſions.

The King acquainted with the City's Furtherance.

Now, after this good Order taken, and the Citizens, by ſuch Means as were deviſed, willing to further the ſame, the Report thereof was made to the King's Majeſty; and his Grace, for the Advancement thereof, was not only willing to grant ſuch as ſhould be Overſeers and Governors of the ſaid Houſes a Corporation, and Authority for the Government of them; but alſo required that he might be accounted as the chief Founder and Patron thereof.

King Edward VI. *Founder of the Hoſpitals in* London.

And, for the Furtherance of the ſaid Work, and continual Maintenance of the ſame, he, of his mere Mercy and Goodneſs, granted, that whereas, before, certain Lands were given to the Maintaining of the Houſe of the *Savoy*, founded by King *Henry* VII. for the Lodging of Pilgrims and Strangers; and that the ſame was now made but a Lodging for Loiterers, Vagabonds, and Strumpets, that lay all Day in the Fields, and at Night were harboured there; which was rather the Maintenance of Beggary, than any Relief to the Poor; he gave the ſame Lands, being firſt ſurrendered by the Maſter and Fellows there, which Lands were of the yearly Value of 600 *l.* unto the City of *London*, for the Maintenance of the Foundation aforeſaid.

The Savoy *Lands ſurrendered to the King, and given to the City of* London.

And, for a further Relief, a Petition being made to the King's Majeſty, for a Licence to take in Mortmain, or otherwiſe, without Licence, Lands to a certain yearly Value; and a Space left in the Patent, for his Grace to put in what Sum it would pleaſe him: He, looking on the void Place, called for Pen and Ink, and with his own Hand wrote this Sum, 4000 Marks by the Year; and then ſaid, in the Hearing of his Council, "Lord, I yield thee moſt hearty Thanks, that "thou haſt given me Life, thus long, to finiſh "this Work to the Glory of thy Name." After which Foundation eſtabliſhed, he lived not above two Days; whoſe Life would have been wiſhed equal to the Patriarchs, if it had pleaſed God ſo to have prolonged it.

The Words of a bleſſed King.

Church Linen given to the Hoſpital. Regiſt. Ridley.

There was one Act of Benevolence of King *Edward* expreſſed to this Hoſpital, of his founding, that was ſomewhat remarkable; which was his granting hereunto all the Church Linen, formerly uſed in the publick religious Worſhip in the Churches of *London*: For, the King having appointed Commiſſioners to take a View of all the Goods belonging to the Churches in and about *London*, great Quantities of linen Veſtures and Cloth were found in the ſame, and more, a great deal, than there was Need of, now, in the Celebration of the reformed Divine Worſhip. Wherefore, the King wrote to *Ridley*, Biſhop of *London*, one of his ſaid Commiſſioners, and a great Inſtrument of this Foundation: "That to-"wards the Relief of thoſe poor Orphans and "others, charitably brought and gathered toge-"ther by his loving Subjects, the Citizens, to "his new Hoſpital of *Chriſt-Church*, the ſame "Linen ſhould be delivered to the Governors "for their Uſe, thinking, as he added, that any "Thing therein beſtowed, to be to the Relief "and Suſtentation of the Temple of God, who "inhabited in thoſe poor People: Yet leav-"ing to every Church neceſſary Linen Veſture, "as ſhould ſerve to the publick Uſe and Miniſtry

"within the ſaid Churches, according to the "preſent Uſage."

What Monies were raiſed by the noble Chriſtian Benevolence of the Citizens, upon King *Edward*'s Encouragement!

Sir William Cheſter *and* John Calthrop, *Draper, Benefactors.*

By Example of the charitable Act of this virtuous young King, Sir *William Cheſter*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, and *John Calthrop*, Citizen and Draper of the ſame City, at their own proper Coſts and Charges, made the Brick Walls and Way on the back Side, which leadeth from the ſaid new Hoſpital, unto the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*; and alſo covered and vaulted the *Townditch*, from *Alderſgate* to *Newgate*; which before was very loathſome, and infectious to the ſaid Hoſpital.

Richard Caſtel, *Shoemaker*, The Cock of Weſtminſter, *a Benefactor.*

This Hoſpital being thus erected, and put into good Order, there was one *Richard Caſtel*, alias *Caſteller*, Shoemaker, dwelling in *Weſtminſter*, a Man who was very aſſiduous in his Faculty, with his own Hands; and ſuch an one as was named, *The Cock of Weſtminſter*, becauſe both Winter and Summer he was at Work before four of the Clock in the Morning; this Man thus truly and painfully labouring for his Living, God bleſſed and increaſed his Labours ſo abundantly, that he purchaſed Lands and Tenements at *Weſtminſter*, to the yearly Value of 44 *l.* and, having no Child, with the Conſent of his Wife, who ſurvived him, and was a virtuous good Woman, gave the ſame Lands wholly to *Chriſt's* Hoſpital aforeſaid, to the Relief of the innocent and fatherleſs Children; and for the Succour of the Miſerable, Sore and Sick, harboured in the other Hoſpitals about *London*.

A Mathematical School founded here by King CharlesII.

Beſides this firſt Royal Founder King *Edward*, *Chriſt-Church* Hoſpital hath of late enjoyed another Royal Founder, *viz.* King *Charles* II. who founded a Mathematical School and Ward, lying on the Weſt Part of the Hoſpital, for the Inſtruction of forty Boys in the Mathematicks, eſpecially in that Part of it that reſpects Navigation; and liberally endowed it with one thouſand Pounds a Year, paid out of the *Exchequer* for ſeven Years for the Founding thereof.

The Qualification of the Mathematical Maſter.

The Mathematical Maſter at *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, by the Conſtitution of the Houſe, muſt be thus qualified; he muſt be a ſober, diſcreet, and diligent Perſon, of good Life, a good Scholar, very well underſtanding the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages, a very good Mathematician, well knowing and ready in the Theory and Practice of all its Parts; to the End Boys may be furthered in the *Latin* Tongue, and the Maſter able to anſwer Strangers, if Need be; and that they and others may find his Abilities to Satisfaction.

The Scholars to be put forth to Maſters of Ships.

And, by the Conſtitution, ten are to be put forth yearly Apprentices to Maſters of Ships; to the End that they may be fit in Time to do Service in the Navy Royal, and ten more to be received into their Rooms. Theſe Youths, who are choſen out of the reſt of the Bluecoat Boys, are to be the moſt acute, and of the readieſt Wits, that they may be fit for Mathematical Studies.

Badge of theſe Boys.

Theſe, as a Badge of Diſtinction, wear on their Breaſts faſtened to their Coats, a Plate of Silver, with ſome Figures engraven, the Dye whereof is kept in the *Tower*, where they are all ſtamped. The chief Figures are three liberal Sciences, *viz.* Arithmetick, with a Scroll of Accounts in one Hand, and laying her other Hand upon a Bluecoat Boy's Head, having his Cap under his Arm. The next Figure repreſenteth Geometry, with a Triangle in her Hand. The third Aſtronomy, with a Quadrant in one Hand, and a Sphere in the other. There is alſo the Figure of a Ship or two under Sail, with a Wind from Heaven, blowing as it were upon it a proſperous Gale. There are alſo in the Clouds two Angels, one of them a *Mercury*; and theſe Words wrote round, declaring the Royal Founder, and the Year when this School commenced, *viz. Auſpicio* Caroli *Secundi Regis*, 1673. This Badge they wear conſtantly, not only in the Hoſpital, and about the Town, but when they are put forth, which when ſeen ſecureth them from being preſſed. But they will ſometimes put it into their Pockets, as not caring to own the Place of their Education; for which, when it is diſcovered, they are reprimanded.

The Beginning and Occaſion of this Mathematical School.

And here it muſt not be omitted, for perpetual Memory, to remark the firſt Occaſion of inſtituting this moſt uſeful Mathematical School, founded in this Hoſpital. It was accidental, and owing in great Meaſure to Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. and Alderman, and ſome time Lord-Mayor of the City, who, as the ſetting up of ſuch a Diſcipline in this Hoſpital firſt came into his Mind, ſo he was very inſtrumental and active in bringing it to that Succeſs it afterwards came to, by his moving it ſo ſeaſonably to the Lord *Clifford*, then Lord High Treaſurer; who as effectually propounded it to the King. Sir *Robert* was then made a Governor of the ſaid Houſe, and Sir *Jonas Moor*, *Samuel Pepys*, Eſq; and ſeveral other Perſons, known to be Friends and Favourers of the Mathematics, were called into the Government, for the better managing and ſettling this new Royal School.

The King's other Bounty to this School.

King *Charles* II. the Royal Founder, was pleaſed farther to make a Grant for the Sum of for to place out ten of the Mathematick Boys Apprentices to Maſters of Ships, wherein he reſerved the laſt Year of their Time to his Service. This Sir *Robert Clayton* believed Mr. *Pepys* was the chief Inſtrument to procure.

Another Ward of Mathematical Boys preparing.

The Governors did afterwards repair an old Ward over the North Cloiſters, to be appropriated for other forty Boys to be taught Mathematicks, as the King's Boys are; but to wear a diſtinct Badge from them, as belonging to another Foundation; namely, the old Foundation.

The Number of Children here provided for.

There have been ſometimes a thouſand poor Children, and more, maintained here at one Time.

The State of this Houſe.

But now to relate ſome further Particulars of the State of this Hoſpital; as the Rooms and Apartments, the Schools, the Maſters and Miſtreſſes, the Governors, and Officers, the Proviſions for their Maintenance, the good Order and Government, the Expences and the Benefactors.

The Hall.

There is a great and ſpacious Hall well built, where the Boys dine and ſup. It was built after the great Fire by Sir *John Frederick*, Alderman of *London*, and coſt him 5000 *l.* In this Hall at the upper End is a large Picture, that covereth all the Wall of the North End, and ſtretcheth on the

the East and West Walls, repreſenting King *James* II. but intended for King *Charles* II. had he lived but a little longer, ſitting there, and his Nobles, and the Governors, and Treaſurer, and others in great Numbers ſtanding about him, with the Pictures of King *Edward* VI. and King *Charles* II. as Founders, drawn half Way, painted as hanging up in the ſame Table. And there is a particular Repreſentation of the Mathematical School; it is done by *Vario*, and reekoned worth 1000 *l.* There is likewiſe at the other End of this Hall a large Picture more antient of King *Edward* VI. the firſt Founder, delivering his Royal Charter for this Hoſpital to the Mayor, who kneeleth with the Aldermen behind him; a Biſhop, which we ſuppoſe is *Ridley*, with many others ſtanding about; an antient and a fine Piece: Nor muſt we forget the fine Piece of the Pool of *Bethesda*, very large, and painted in a maſterly Stile by Mr. *Hogarth*.

In this Hall is a good Organ, that oftentimes plays, when the Boys alſo ſing their Pſalms or Anthems on *Sundays* and other ſpecial Days.

Eight Wards. There are eight Wards where the Children's Beds are, and where they lodge and harbour: In each of theſe Wards are harboured above fifty odd, one with another.

The Girls Ward built. The Girls have a Ward alſo by themſelves, which is ſituated paſſing out of the great Hall on the Eaſt. It is fair and handſome, and, indeed, the beſt Ward of all. It was built at the Coſt of Mr. *John Morice* and Sir *Robert Clayton*, the former giving 1000 *l.* the other much more. Mr. *Thomas Firmin*, Girdler, that charitable Citizen in his Time, took upon him the Care of the Building, and was ſupplied with Money from them, yet, concealing their Names according to their Deſire, mentioning no more concerning them in this good Work, but only that two charitable Citizens were at the Charge of it. There is a Statue ſet up in the Common Hall for Sir *Robert Clayton*, as his Memory deſerveth to be perpetuated for his ſingular Charity towards other Hoſpitals, as well as this.

Mr. Thomas Firmin.

The Occaſion. Mr. Cockeril. But take a more particular Account of this Building, from one who had it from the Relation of Sir *Robert* himſelf, and how the Builders came to be known. Sir *Robert* had had a very great Fit of Sickneſs in the Year 1675, and, being reſtored to a good State of Health, did think fit to make an Acknowledgment to God for this Mercy by ſome publick good Work: And, conſulting with the ſaid Mr. *Firmin* upon that Subject, he propoſed ſomething ſhould be done for *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, which ſince the great Fire had been but little reſtored hitherto from its Ruins; and excited him particularly to build the Girls Ward there; the doing of which was computed at 2000 *l.* Coſt. Mr. *Morice*, Sir *Robert*'s Partner, was contented to give one Half thereof. And Mr. *Firmin* was employed in the Care and Managery, with a ſtrict Injunction given him, that their Names ſhould not be diſcovered. This was not all that was intended: For Sir *Robert* then deſigned, that the Children of the Houſe ſhould be better fitted for common and ordinary Trades, than by the Methods then taken they were; and did project ſeveral Rooms under the Wards for ſeveral Trades; where the Children, not engaged in Mathematicks, ſhould ſpend ſome of their Time in honeſt Callings, that might be uſeful to the Houſe and the Publick too, according to ſome Models he had procured of Hoſpitals from abroad. While this Work was carrying on, it was found convenient to make this a double Ward, however, at firſt, deſigned only for a ſingle one; and the Stair-caſe to be ſet within the Cloiſters to ſerve both. This augmented the Charge, at firſt propoſed, to near double the Sum; and Mr. *Morice*, Sir *Robert*'s Partner, was now dead, ſo that the whole Burthen now lay on him. While this Work was in Hand, having privately viewed it, he intended ſomething further, which would have coſt 500 *l.* more.

A further good Work ſtopped by Faction. But it moſt unſeaſonably happened at this Time, that Feuds and Factions grew high among the Citizens, which ended, at laſt, in the depriving them of their Charter. And then was this moſt liberal and publick-ſpirited Citizen and Magiſtrate put out both of the Government of the City, and of this Hoſpital, with many other worthy Citizens, and ſo the good Work unhappily ſtopped. But Mr. *Firmin* ſoon took the Opportunity to let the remaining Governors underſtand, what a Piece of Ingratitude this was, ſhewing them, in ſome Zeal, that he that was thus diſcharged, was the very Man that had highly deſerved of the Houſe in this expenſive Building, by whoſe whole Charges it had, for divers Years, been carried on; whereby the Founder of this Ward came to be, at length, known, which, otherwiſe, might have been concealed to this Day.

Ward for the Sick. Another Ward there is, being a convenient Ward apart by itſelf for the Sick, where they that fall into any Diſtempers are removed, and due Care taken of them.

The Cloiſter. Of the antient Buildings remaining, there is an old Cloiſter of the *Grey-friars*, and was Part of the old Priory. It ſerves for a Thoroughfare, and a Place of Recreation for the Boys, eſpecially in rainy Weather: But, being gone to Decay, it was repaired, by the Direction of that excellent Architect, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Knight.

Schools. For Schools, there are theſe: A Grammar School, a Mathematical School, a Writing School, and a School for the Girls, where they learn to read, to ſew, and to mark.

The Grammar School is antient; the other more modern, and ſet up ſince the great Fire.

Writing School. The Writing School is a very fair Structure, at the End of the great Hall, lofty and airy; founded by Sir *John Moore*, Knight, ſome time one of the Aldermen of the City, and Preſident of of this Houſe. It containeth long Writing-boards, ſufficient for 300 Boys to ſit and write at. It coſt the nobly-minded Builder, they ſay, 5000 *l.* whoſe Statue, in white Marble, at full Proportion is placed at the upper End, with this Inſcription:

Anno Dom. 1694.

This Writing School, and ſtately Building, was begun, and completely finiſhed, at the ſole Charge of Sir John Moore, *Knt. and Lord-Mayor of the City, in the Year* MDCLXXXI; *now Preſident of this Houſe; he having been otherwiſe a liberal Benefactor to the ſame.*

It reſteth upon Columns, and is built, below, into Tenements and Shops, which they let out; there being ſeven in all.

The Maſters. The Maſters of theſe Schools are four, *viz.* A Grammar Maſter, who hath alſo an Uſher to aſſiſt him; a Mathematical Maſter, and a Writing Maſter, who have 100 *l. per Annum*, each, for their Salaries, beſides Houſes.

There are alſo two School-Miſtreſſes that teach the Girls, who alſo have ſufficient Salaries, and Houſes to dwell in.

The Grammar Maſter hath alſo an Addition of 20 *l.* yearly, for Catechiſing the Boys; and his Uſher 50 *l.* a Year beſides.

A Drawing Maſter. *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital is lately further improved, by entertaining a Maſter to teach the Boys Drawing. Some Skill in which Art is ſo very uſeful to many, or moſt mechanical Trades; as, beſides Painters, thoſe of Seamen, Carpenters, Joiners, Plumbers, Carvers, Maſons, Bricklayers, *&c.*

Now for the Governors and Officers of this great Hoſpital.

Governors. The Governors are many, and commonly Perſons that have been Maſters or Wardens of their Companies, or Men of Eſtates, or from whom there are Expectations of Charity. Out of theſe, one is Preſident, and he commonly is ſome antient Alderman that hath paſſed the Chair; and another is Treaſurer, who takes Care of the Affairs of the whole Houſe, and of the Revenues, and therefore is commonly reſident, and hath a good Houſe to dwell in, but without any Salary: And ſuch an one is choſen by the Governors for this great Truſt, who is of Note for his Abilities, Integrity, and Charity: And according to the Repute he hath, ſo the Hoſpital uſually flouriſheth, and the Benefactions come in plentifully.

Treaſurer. The preſent Treaſurer is *Philip Scarth*, Eſq.

Every Governor, when he is admitted into this Society, hath this Charge ſolemnly given him, in the Preſence of the Preſident, or Treaſurer, and other Governors aſſembled in Court:

"*Worſhipful*,

The Governor's Charge. "The Cauſe of your Repair hither at this preſent is, to give you Knowledge, that you are elected and appointed, by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to the Office, Charge, and Governance of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital.

"And, therefore, this is to require you, and every of you, that you endeavour yourſelves, with all your Wiſdom and Power, faithfully and diligently to ſerve in this Vocation and Calling, which is an Office of high Truſt and Worſhip: For ye are called to be the faithful Diſtributors and Diſpoſers of the Goods of Almighty God to his poor and needy Members. In the which Office and Calling if you ſhall be found negligent and unfaithful, ye ſhall not only declare yourſelves to be the moſt unthankful and unworthy Servants of Almighty God; being put in Truſt to ſee the Relief and Succour of his poor and needy Flock; but alſo ye ſhall ſhew yourſelves to be very notable and great Enemies to that Work, which moſt highly doth advance and beautify the Commonwealth of this Realm, and chiefly of this City of *London*.

"Theſe are therefore to require you, and every of you, that ye here promiſe before God, and this Aſſembly of your Fellow-Governors, faithfully to travail in this your Office and Calling, that this Work may have its Perfection, and that the needy Number committed to your Charge be diligently and wholſomely provided for, as you will anſwer before God, at the Hour and Time when you and we ſhall ſtand before him, to render an Account of our Doings. And, promiſing this to do, you ſhall be now admitted into this Company and Fellowſhip."

Officers. Beſides the chief Governors, they have divers Officers that receive Salaries, *viz.* four Clerks, a Steward, a Matron; for every Ward, a Nurſe and her Maid; a Porter and four Beadles.

They have alſo three Servants, which they call Street-men, that ſee to the well Government of the Carts of *London*.

They have alſo certain Clerks for *Blackwell-Hall*, whence are certain Duties coming to the Houſe.

Proviſion. As for the Proviſion for this great Family, the Drink is ſupplied by two Beer-Brewers, and the Bread by three Bakers.

Almoners. There are two of the Governors that are called Almoners, who, for a Month, or more, take Care to buy and lay in Butchers Meat, that is, Beef and Mutton; the Steward attending them.

The Butcher receiveth, upon an Average, 50 *l.* every Month.

Their daily Fare. And after this Manner the Children fare daily: They have, every Morning, for their Breakfaſt, Bread and Beer, at half an Hour paſt ſix in the Morning, in the Summer Time; and at half an Hour paſt ſeven in the Winter. On *Sundays* they have boiled Beef and Pottage for their Dinners, and for their Suppers, Bread and Butter. On other Days, their Fare, as it is thrifty, ſo it is ſufficient.

On *Mondays* Milk-pottage, *Tueſdays* roaſt Mutton, *Wedneſdays* Rice-milk, *Thurſdays* boiled Beef and Broth, *Fridays* boiled Mutton and Broth, and on *Saturdays* Peaſe-pottage.

Their Supper is Bread and Cheeſe, or Butter for thoſe that cannot eat Cheeſe.

They have roaſt Beef about twelve Days in the Year, by the Kindneſs of ſeveral Benefactors; who have left, ſome 3 *l.* ſome 50 *s. per Annum*, for that End and Purpoſe.

Their Bread. Their Bread, formerly, was very coarſe and brown; but, by the Care and Order of Mr. *Breerwood*, a late Treaſurer, it was changed, and is very good wheaten Bread: And, when it was firſt brought into the Hall in the Bread-baſkets, the poor Children's Hearts rejoiced, and they gave a great Shout, praying God to bleſs their good Treaſurer.

Their good Orders. The good Orders of this numerous Houſe are alſo much to be commended. Omitting the reſt, I ſhall relate the Cuſtom on the *Lord's-Days*; which bringeth Multitudes of People, both of the City and Court, thither, to behold.

On Sundays. As ſoon as the Boys come from Church on *Sundays* in the Afternoon, they repair into their ſeveral Wards, where they read Chapters in the Bible until the Supper-bell rings, which is at ſix o'Clock; then they go into the great Hall to Supper.

per. All being come in, one Boy appointed goeth up into a Pulpit there placed, and readeth a Chapter, being the ſecond Leſſon for the Day. After that, he reads likewiſe ſeveral good Collects, or ſhort Prayers, compoſed, or ordered to be compoſed, by the Right Reverend the Biſhop of *London*, being all ſuitable to the Occaſion: As, for all States of Men; and Thanks for their Benefactors; and Prayers for their Foundation. At the End of every Prayer all the Boys cry *Amen*, that makes a very melodious Sound. The Boy that readeth is one of the uppermoſt, and deſigned for the Univerſity. The Prayers being done, a Pſalm is named by the Boy; and all ſing, with a good Organ, that is placed in the ſaid great Hall. That done, the ſaid Boy, in the Pulpit, craves a Bleſſing upon their Supper; and then all the Boys and Girls, that were ſtanding round in their Order before, go quietly each to their Tables, and take their Places, which they know, without any Noiſe. Then certain of the Boys, in their Turns, ſome bring Bread in their Baſkets, ready cut in good Pieces; and others, Trenchers; and others, ſmall Beer; of which they have as much as they pleaſe. Then are brought, in ſeveral wooden Platters, Butter cut out into reaſonable Pieces, and the Nurſes diſtribute them to each Boy. Supper being done, which is not long, the former Boy goes up into the Pulpit again, and gives Thanks; and then ſets a Pſalm, and all the Boys ſing well with the Organ. This done, they all, in very quiet and good Order, retire from the Hall to their ſeveral Wards, the Nurſes of each Ward going before their reſpective Ward; and one of the Boys, in each Ward, carrying the Bread-Baſket upon his Shoulder, another the Table-Cloth; and ſo the Hall is preſently cleared: And the Nurſes and Boys, as they paſs along by the Treaſurer, make their Obeiſance. When they are thus retired to their ſeveral Wards, the Nurſes hear them all read Chapters out of the Bible; and then they ſing ſome Pſalm again, and, ſoon after, they all go to Bed.

The Children are catechiſed on *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Fridays* in the Grammar-School.

The Ward for the Sick.

And, that theſe poor Children may be cared for in Sickneſs as well as in Health, there is a convenient Apartment, by itſelf, for ſuch to be kept in; which contains a Room for the Lodging of the Sick, a Kitchen for dreſſing their Diet, and preparing ſuch Food or Phyſick as is needful for them; and a Conſultation Chamber, where the Phyſician, Apothecary, or Surgeon meet, to confer upon the Patients Diſtempers and Cures; together with other Places convenient. There is a Nurſe proper to this Ward; and they had a Phyſician, who was, formerly, the very learned and well-deſerving Dr. *Sloane*, late Sir *Hans Sloane*, Baronet, now Dr. *Robinſon*, an Apothecary, and a Surgeon; who commonly come two or three Times a Week, or oftener, as there is Occaſion for them. And in ſuch a good State of Health was this Hoſpital, that, in the Month of *July*, *Anno* 1704, when I was there, there were but five Lads in this Ward, and they then pretty well.

Beſides the Children that are maintained within the Walls of this Hoſpital, there are conſiderable Numbers belonging to it, which are ſent out and provided for in the Country, *viz.* at *Ware* and *Hertford*, in *Hertfordſhire*: And they are of the leaſt and youngeſt Sort, and afterwards brought home to *London*. At each Place is a Schoolmaſter, to teach the Children to read, with a Salary of 50 *l.* each

Children of Chriſt's Hoſpital at Ware and Hertford.

At *Ware* is a fine Building, like a College, making a large Quadrangle, for Boys, containing a School-houſe and a Maſter's Houſe, and thirteen Houſes for Nurſes to keep the Children. Sir *Jonathan Raymond*, Knight, ſome time Alderman of *London*, bought and gave them a Field near adjoining, to recreate themſelves and to play in. In the Summer of the Year 1704, fifty-ſeven Boys, and more, were going thither; eighty Children being then kept there.

At *Hertford* are alſo a School-houſe, and a Maſter's Houſe, and twenty Houſes more, each with two Rooms on a Floor, and Gardens belonging. Hither were ſent, in the Year 1704, ninety-ſix Boys, and ſome Girls; which Girls were ſent thither for Air, becauſe not well; ſo that, divers Years ago, an hundred Children were kept at *Hertford*.

Expences, Benefactions, and Revenues.

This Hoſpital expends 12 or 1300 *l.* a Year in Salaries to Officers, Clerks and Servants; and the Foundation hath ſuch a Reputation, and the Eſtate belonging to it is ſo well employed, and ſo juſtly managed, and uſed to the real Intents of it, and the Government of it ſo good and regular, that many have been encouraged to be frank Benefactors to it: And ſeldom Men of Eſtate in the City die, but they leave it very good Legacies, whether in Sums of Money, or in Houſes and Lands. But ſome have been extraordinary in their Bounty: As Mr. *Stone*, of *Skillingthorp* in *Lincolnſhire*, left an Eſtate there, of about 500 *l.* a Year, for the proper Uſe of this Place; yet leaving many Charities for the Hoſpital firſt to pay out.

Mr. *Garraway* left an Eſtate to it, near *Arundel* in *Suſſex*, of above 700 *l.* a Year; whoſe Picture, in grateful Memory of him, is ſet up in the great Hall by Mr. Treaſurer.

One Mr. *Bacon* gave a conſiderable Eſtate in Reverſion, in Caſe of the Death of two Relations.

Revenues belonging to this Hoſpital.

So that their yearly Revenue, in Houſes and Lands, as it ought to be, to ſatisfy ſuch vaſt Charges; ſo, Thanks be to God for Perſons well diſpoſed to this charitable Foundation, is conſiderably great: And, by the Bounty of the City, to increaſe the wealthy Eſtate thereof, it hath allowed this Houſe the Benefit of looking after and licenſing the Carts of *London*; the whole Care and Ordering whereof belongs to it. There are 420 Carts allowed in the City, each of which pays a certain ſmall Sum for ſealing.

They have alſo a Duty of about three Farthings upon every Cloth brought to *Blackwell-Hall*, allowed them by Acts of Common-Council; and they keep Clerks there to receive it.

Benefactors in the Year 1718.

Chriſt-Church Hoſpital was ſeaſonably relieved, in the Year 1718, with theſe Legacies:

	l.
Dame *Sarah Prichard* — —	100
Mr. *Paul Jervis*, Gent. — —	100
Sir *Edward Wills*, Knt. — —	100

	l.
Samuel Shepherd, Eſq; — —	100
Sir *James Bateman*, Knt. and Alderman	100
Sir *John Lethieullier*, Knt. — —	100
Sir *Richard Hoare*, Knt. and Alderman	100
Mrs. *Jane Elliot* — —	100
Mrs. *Sarah Rudyerd* — —	100
William Nutt, Eſq; — —	50
Mr. *William Bridges* — —	50

Benefactors.

In the great Room, above Stairs, where the Governors uſually meet, there hang round it the Pictures of the Royal Founder, and divers other chief Benefactors; *viz.* at the upper End of the Room,

King *Edward* VI. the Founder of this Hoſpital.

King *Charles* II. on his right Hand, who founded the Mathematical School.

King *James* II. on his left Hand.

Then follow the reſt, with the Inſcription under each of them:

Sir *Richard Dobbs*, Knt. Mayor, *Anno* 1552.
Chriſt's *Hoſpital erected was, a paſſing Deed of Pity,*
What Time Sir Richard Dobbs *was Mayor of this* [*moſt famous City,*
Who careful was in Government, and furthered much [*the ſame;*
Alſo a Benefactor good, and joyed to ſee it frame.
Whoſe Picture here his Friends have ſet, to put each [*Wight in mind*
To imitate his virtuous Deeds, as God hath us aſ- [*ſign'd.*

Dame *Mary Ramſey*, Widow of Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, Knt. and Preſident; a moſt munificent Benefactor to this Hoſpital, and other Places, *Anno* 1599.

Thomas Barnes, Eſq; Citizen and Haberdaſher, *Anno* 1667; a bountiful Benefactor to this Hoſpital.

Eraſmus Smith, Eſq; in the Year 1666, and afterwards, was a very bountiful and liberal Benefactor to this Foundation.

Sir *John Leman*, Knt. and Preſident of this Hoſpital; a very bountiful Benefactor, *Anno* 1632.

Sir *Thomas Viner*, Knt. and Preſident of this Hoſpital, *Anno* 1658; a worthy Benefactor, when living, and at his Deceaſe.

Mr. *Richard Young*, Citizen of *London*, and ſome Time of *Roxwell* in *Eſſex*, *Anno* 1661, was a worthy Benefactor to this Hoſpital.

Daniel Colwall, Eſq; one of the Governors, *Anno* 1667, a living Benefactor; and at his Deceaſe, 1690, was extraordinarily liberal and charitable to this Hoſpital.

Sir *Chriſtopher Clitherow*, Knt. and Preſident of this Hoſpital, 1641; a Benefactor.

Sir *John Moore*, Knt. and Preſident, *Anno* 1684; a liberal Benefactor to this Hoſpital on ſeveral Accounts; and in building the new Writing-School at the Weſt End of the *Town-Ditch*, finiſhed *Anno* 1695, when living.

Sir *John Frederick*, Knt. and Preſident, *Anno* 1662, to the Year 1684, was a very liberal and bountiful Benefactor, beſides his extraordinary Charges in rebuilding the great Hall in this Hoſpital.

Sir *Wolſtone Dixey*, Knt. and Preſident; a worthy Benefactor to this Hoſpital in the Year 1593.

John Morriſe, Eſq; in the Year 1670, a Benefactor in repairing the Cloiſters; and ſince very liberal towards building the Girls Ward over the South Cloiſter in this Hoſpital.

Mr. *Thomas Stretchley*, Gent. *Anno* 1682, gave certain Lands to this Hoſpital, beſides the Reverſion of a conſiderable Eſtate.

Henry Stone, of *Skellingthorp* in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſq; a moſt munificent Benefactor to this Hoſpital; who died in *June*, 1693.

William Garway, of *Ford*, in the Rape of *Arundel*, in the County of *Suſſex*, Eſq; a very munificent Benefactor to this Hoſpital; he died *Anno* 1701.

Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. and Alderman, and ſome Time Lord-Mayor of this City, who built the Ward for the Girls, *Anno* 1682, and was otherwiſe a good Benefactor to this Hoſpital; he died in the Year 1707.

The State of Chriſt's *Hoſpital*, Anno 1754.

Children put forth Apprentices, and diſcharged out of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, the Year laſt paſt, one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven; ten whereof, being inſtructed in the Mathematicks and Navigation, were placed forth Apprentices to Commanders of Ships out of the Mathematical School, founded by his late Majeſty King *Charles* II.

Children buried the Year laſt paſt, none.

Children now remaining under the Care and Charge of the ſaid Hoſpital, which are kept in the Houſe, and at Nurſe elſewhere, ſeven hundred and ninety.

That the Revenue of the Hoſpital having greatly ſuffered by ſeveral dreadful Fires in and about *London*, and otherwiſe; and the Governors having been at vaſt Expence for accommodating poor Orphans, in purchaſing and building of convenient Houſes or Nurſeries at *Hertford* and *Ware* for their Reception, and in maintaining of Maſters, Uſhers, and other proper Officers there: And the ſick Ward in the ſaid Hoſpital having, by Length of Time, become ruinous, and in great Danger of falling, hath unavoidably occaſioned the rebuilding the ſame, which hath been finiſhed at a very great Expence of the Money of the ſaid Hoſpital: And the annual Increaſe of Children having made it abſolutely neceſſary for the Governors to engage in the new Building of two additional Wards for the ſaid Children's Reception; which ſaid Buildings have been likewiſe finiſhed at the like Charge and Expence of the ſaid Hoſpital: And the Hoſpital's Revenue, without caſual Benefactions, being not ſufficient to defray the Charge of maintaining ſo large a Number of Children as they do, together with the great Expence of the ſaid new Buildings; it is therefore to be hoped and wiſhed for, that, in Regard to a Work ſo charitable, uſeful, and commendable, being for the Relief of neceſſitous Orphans and Infants, the Advancement of the Chriſtian Religion, and the Good of the Kingdom, all charitable and worthy good Chriſtians will readily and liberally contribute to the Support and Encouragement of ſo good and pious a Work.

The Names of the Preſident, Treaſurer, and Officers belonging to this Hoſpital.

Sir *John Barnard*, Knt. Alderman and Preſident.
Philip Scarth, Eſq; Treaſurer.

Dr.

Dr. *Nicholas Robinſon*, Phyſician.
Mr. *John Bowden*, chief Clerk.
Mr. *John Keely*, under Clerk and Receiver.
Mr. *Walter Wall*, Surgeon.
Edward Roberts, Apothecary.
Richard March, Wardrobe-keeper and Aſſiſtant Clerk.
Mr. *John Aſhton*, Steward.
James Hodſon, F. R. S. Maſter of the Royal Mathematical School.
J. Robertſon, F. R. S. Aſſiſtant Mathematical Maſter.
Rev. *James Townley*, A. M. Grammar-maſter.
Rev. *James Penn*, A. M. Under Grammar-maſter.
Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Writing-maſter.
Mr. *John Young*, Muſick-maſter.
Mr. *Alexander Cozens*, Drawing-maſter.
Mr. *Thomas Maurice*, School-maſter at *Hertford*.
Mr. *George Hathaway*, School-maſter at *Ware*.
Mrs. *Anne Caſtle*, Matron.
Mrs. *Suſan Lucas*, Girls School-miſtreſs.

Chapter-houſe.

(17.) On the North Side of St. *Paul*'s Church-yard is a fair Houſe, called, *The Chapter-Houſe*, belonging to St. *Paul*'s. And here the Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury* uſed to ſit to conſult about eccleſiaſtical Matters, and to frame Canons for the better and more orderly Government and Peace of the Church. The Clergy whereof, conſiſting of an Upper and Lower Houſe, are called by the King's Writ, whenſoever the Parliament ſits; and are prorogued and diſmiſſed by his Authority. Thus, *Anno* 1718, after a Prorogation of this Synod by Authority of the King's Writ and Licence, "Full, free and law-"ful Power was given to the Archbiſhop of *Can-"terbury*, and the reſt of the Biſhops of the Pro-"vince, or the greater Number of them; and "the reſt of the Clergy of this preſent Convoca-"tion, that is, the Lower Houſe, or the greater "Number of them; from Time to Time, during "this preſent Parliament, to propoſe, confer, treat, "debate, conſult, and agree of, and upon ſuch "Canons, *&c.* as they ſhall think neceſſary, fit "and convenient, for the Honour and Service of "God, the Good and Quiet of the Church, and "the Government thereof, as by Law eſtabliſh-"ed. And, further, they are authoriſed to ſet "down in Writing, and exhibit to the King, all "ſuch Canons and Things, ſo by them, from "Time to Time, agreed upon. Provided always "that they be not contrary, nor tend to make any "Alteration in the Doctrine, Diſcipline, or Go-"vernment of the Church of *England*, as eſta-"bliſhed by any Act of Parliament now in "Force."

Convocation.

The Words of the King's Writ.

Antiquities.

The Antiquities of this Ward, which have come to our Knowledge, were,

Gates into St. Paul's Church-yard.

(1.) An Arch or Gate in the narrow Gut or Paſſage into the South-Eaſt End of St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, called St. *Auguſtine*'s Gate, becauſe adjoining to St. *Auguſtine*'s Church; and built by *Nicholas Farendon*, Alderman of the Ward, in 1361. As alſo another Arch or Gate into the ſaid Church-yard from *Cheapſide*, on the North End of the *Old Change*.

Croſs in Weſt-Cheap.

(2.) The great *Croſs* in *Weſt Cheap-ſtreet*, erected by King *Edward* I. as noted before in *Cheap* Ward.

Windſor-Houſe.

(3.) In *Silver-ſtreet*, at the South End of *Monks-well-ſtreet*, there ſtood Lord *Windſor*'s Houſe in 1603; it was built of Stone and Timber, and was in antient Days called *Nevel's-Inn*, belonging to the *Nevels*. In the 19th of *Richard* II. it was found, by Inquiſition of a Jury, that *Elizabeth Nevel* died ſeized of a great Meſſuage in the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in *Monkſwell-ſtreet* in *London*, holden of the King in free Burgage, which ſhe held of the Gift of *John Nevel*, of *Raby*, her Huſband; and that *John Latimer* was next Son and Heir to the ſaid *Elizabeth*.

Nevil's Inn.

Pet. le Neve. Eſch. 4 H. VI. n. 17.

This Houſe was called *Nevel's-Inn*, and poſſeſſed by that noble Family until the Time of *Henry* VI. in the 4th of whoſe Reign *Rafe Nevel*, Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, died, ſeized of that Meſſuage in the Pariſh of St. *Olave*, in *Farringdon* Ward, *London*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, begotten on *Jane*, his Wife; and of another Meſſuage, called *Le Erbor*, in *Dowgate* Ward; both held in Burgage, as the City of *London* was held.

St. James's in the Wall.

(4.) St. *James's Hermitage in the Wall.* See before *Lamb*'s Chapel.

(5.) There was, of old Time, a proper Pariſh-Church of St. *Nicholas*, whereof the Fleſh-market in *Newgate-ſtreet* took the Name, and was called St. *Nicholas Shambles*, ſituate at the South-Eaſt Corner of *Butcherhall-lane*.

A Lane from St. Martin's to St. Nicholas Shambles.

St. Nicholas Shambles.

There was anciently a Lane or Paſſage from *Vedaſt-lane*, now *Foſter-lane*, to *Great St. Martin's* Church on one Part, and to this Church of St. *Nicholas Shambles* on the other; but one *William de Luda*, ſome Time Dean of St. *Martin*'s, ſtopped it up: Whereupon, at an Inquiſition made in *Edward* IId's Reign, for Purpreſtures and Annoyances in the City, the King's Juſtices ſitting at the *Tower*, the Jury preſented this, and that it was to the Damage of the King and the Commonalty of the City: But *Richard de Ellesfield*, then Dean of St. *Martin*'s, came in and ſhewed, that he held the ſaid Lane ſtopped up by Virtue of a Licence from King *Edward* I. and that by Letters Patents which he produced.

This Church, with the Tenements and Ornaments, was, by *Henry* VIII. given to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City towards the Maintenance of the new Pariſh-Church, then to be erected in the late diſſolved Church of the *Grey-friars*; ſo was this Church diſſolved and pulled down: In Place whereof, and of the Church-yard, many fair Houſes are now built, in a Court, with a Well, *&c.* in the Midſt whereof the Church ſtood.

Grey-friars.

(6.) Near to the North-Weſt Corner of *Newgate-ſtreet* ſtood a Convent and Church of *Grey-friars*, or *Friars minors*.

The Foundation of the Grey-friars, and their Benefactors.

The firſt of this Order of Friars in *England*, nine in Number, arrived at *Dover*, out of *Italy*, in the Year 1224, the 8th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* III. being of the Order of the *Franciſcans*, or *Friars minors*: Five of them, being Prieſts, remained at *Canterbury*; the other four, being Laymen, came to *London*, and were lodged at the *Preaching-friars* in *Holborn* for the Space of fifteen Days: And then they hired a Houſe in *Cornhill* of *John Trevers*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*. They built there little Cells, wherein

they inhabited: But, ſhortly after, the Devotion of the Citizens towards them, and the Number of the Friars ſo increaſed, that they were by the Citizens removed to a Place in St. *Nicholas Shambles*, which *John Ewin*, Mercer, purchaſing a void Piece of Ground, appropriated unto the Commonalty, to the Uſe of theſe ſaid Friars; and himſelf became a Lay-brother amongſt them about the Year 1225.

Divers Citizens ſeemed herein to join with the ſaid *John Ewin*, and erected there very beautiful Buildings.

The Building of the Choir. *William Joyner*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, in the Year 1239, built the Choir, which coſt him 200 *l.* Sterling; which Choir made Part of the Chancel, as it now ſtandeth.

The Body of the Church. *Henry Walleis*, who was likewiſe Lord-Mayor of *London*, built the Body of the Church, which afterwards was pulled down, and made as now it is.

* Poter, *The Chapter-houſe.* *Walter Potter* *, Alderman, the Chapter-houſe; and gave divers Veſſels of Braſs for the Kitchen-Service: Building Places alſo for ſick Perſons, beſides other Offices.

The Veſtry-houſe. *Thomas Felcham* built the Veſtry-houſe.

The Dorters and Chambers. *Gregory Rokeſley*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, built their Dorters and Chambers, and gave Beds to them.

The Refectory. *Bartholomew of the Caſtel* made the Refectory.

The Infirmary. *Peter de Helyland* built the Infirmary, and divers Places for diſeaſed Perſons.

The Study. *Bevis Bond*, King at Arms, the Study.

New Church of the Grey-friars. *Margaret*, Queen, ſecond Wife to *Edward* I. began the Choir of their new Church in the Year 1306; to the Building whereof, in her Life-time, ſhe gave 2000 Marks, and 100 Marks by her Teſtament.

John Britaine, Earl of *Richmond*, built the Body of the Church, to the Charges of 300 *l.* and gave many rich Jewels and Ornaments to be uſed in the ſame.

Mary, Counteſs of *Pembroke*, 70 *l.*

Gilbert de Clare, Earl of *Glouceſter*, beſtowed twenty great Beams out of his Foreſt of *Tunbridge*, and 20 *l.* Sterling.

Lady *Eleanor le Spencer*, Lady *Elizabeth de Brugh*, Siſter to *Gilbert de Clare*, gave Sums of Money; and ſo did divers Citizens, as *Arnold de Tolinea*, 100 *l.*

Robert, Baron *Liſle*, who became a Friar there, 300 *l.*

Bartholomew de Almaine, 50 *l.*

Alſo *Philippe*, Queen, Wife to *Edward* III. gave 62 *l.*

Iſabel, Queen-Mother to *Edward* III. gave 70 *l.* and ſo the Work was done within the Space of 21 Years, 1327.

The Stalls. This Church, thus furniſhed with Windows, made at the Charges of divers Perſons, the Lady *Margaret Seagrave*, Counteſs of *Norfolk*, bore the Charges of making the Stalls in the Choir, to the Value of 350 Marks, about the Year 1380. *Richard Whitington*, in the Year 1429, *Library of the* Grey-friars. founded the Library, which was in Length one hundred and twenty-nine Feet, and in Breadth thirty-one, all cieled with Wainſcot, having twenty-eight Deſks, and eight double Settles of Wainſcot: Which, in the next Year following, was altogether finiſhed in building; and within three Years after furniſhed with Books, to the Charges of 556 *l.* 10 *s.* whereof *Richard Whitington* bare 400 *l.* the reſt was borne by Dr. *Thomas Winchelſey*, a Friar there: And for the writing out of *D. Nicholas de Lira*'s Works, in two Volumes, to be chained there, 100 Marks, *&c.*

The Cieling of the Choir, at divers Men's Charges, 200 Marks, and the Painting at 50 Marks: Their Conduit-head and Water-courſe were given them by *William Taylor*, Taylor to *Henry* III. &c.

Length and Breadth of Grey-friars *Church.* This whole Church contained, in Length, three hundred Feet, of the Feet of St. *Paul*; in Breadth, eighty-nine Feet; and in Height, from the Ground to the Roof, ſixty-four Feet two Inches, *&c.* It was conſecrated 1325; and, at the general Suppreſſion, was valued at 32 *l.* 19 *s.* ſurrendered the 12th of *November*, 1538, the 30th of *Henry* VIII. the Ornaments and Goods being taken to the King's Uſe. The Church was ſhut up for a Time, and uſed as a Store-houſe for Goods, taken as Prizes from the *French*: But, in the Year 1546, on the 3d of *January*, it was again ſet open; on which Day preached at *Paul's Croſs* the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, where he declared the King's Gift thereof to the City for the relieving the Poor; which Gift was, by Patent of St. *Bartholomew*'s Spital in *Smithfield*, valued at 305 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* and ſurrendered to the King, of the ſaid Church of the *Grey-friars*, and of two Pariſh-Churches, the one of St. *Nicholas* in the *Shambles*, and the other of St. *Ewin*'s in *Newgate-market*, which were to be made one Pariſh-Church in the ſaid Friars Church: And in Lands he gave, for the Maintenance of the ſaid Church, with Divine Service, Reparations, *&c.* 500 Marks a Year for ever.

Surrendered.

Biſhop Ridley.

Grey-friars Church made a Pariſh-Church. The Mayor and Commonalty of London *Parſons of* Chriſt's *Church. The Vicar to be at their Appointment.* The 13th of *January*, the 38th of *Henry* VIII. an Agreement was made betwixt the King, the Mayor, and Commonalty of *London*, dated the 27th of *December*; by which the ſaid *Grey-friars* Church, with all the Edifices and Ground, the Fratry, the Library, the Dorter, and Chapter-houſe, the great Cloiſter and the leſſer; Tenements, Gardens, and vacant Grounds; Lead, Stone, Iron, *&c.* the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew* in *Weſt-Smithfield*, with the Church of the ſame; the Lead, Bells, and Ornaments of the ſame Hoſpital, with all the Meſſuages, Tenements, and Appurtenances; the Pariſhes of St. *Nicholas* and of St. *Ewin*, and ſo much of St. *Sepulchre*'s Pariſh as is within the Gate, called *Newgate*, were made one Pariſh-Church in the *Grey-friars* Church, and called *Chriſt*'s Church, founded by King *Henry* VIII.

MSS. Arm.

Salaries to the Vicars. The Vicar of *Chriſt*'s Church was to have 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a Year: The Vicar of St. *Bartholomew*'s, 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The Viſitor of *Newgate*, being a Prieſt, 10 *l.* and the other five Prieſts in *Chriſt*'s Church, miniſtering the Sacraments and Sacramentals, to have 8 *l.* a-piece: Two Clerks, 6 *l.* each: A Sexton, 4 *l.* Moreover, he gave to them the Hoſpital of *Bethlehem*, with the Laver of Braſs in the Cloiſter, by Eſtimation eighteen Feet in Length; and the Water-courſe of Lead, to the *Friar-houſe* belonging, containing by Eſtimation, in Length, eighteen Acres.

Bethlehem Hoſpital.

The Dungeon in the Grey friars. In this *Grey-friars* there was a ſtinking Dungeon, of what Antiquity I cannot tell: But, in

Queen *Mary*'s Time, they put in here ſuch as were Vagabonds and idle Perſons. The Porter of this Dungeon was one *Ninian*. Here *Thomas Green*, Servant to *John Waylond*, Printer, was brought, and, after ſome Time, whipped grievouſly, having the Correction of Thieves and Vagabonds, for a Book called *Antichriſt*, that he had aſſiſted at the printing of.

Monuments in Chriſt's *Church.*

The defaced Monuments in this Church were theſe: Firſt, in the Choir before the Altar, the Monument of the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *Philip* King of *France*, and Wife to *Edward* I. Foundreſs of this new Church, 1317.

Four Queens buried in this Church

In the Midſt of a Tomb of Alabaſter, Queen *Iſabel*, Wife to *Edward* II. Daughter to *Philip le Bell*, King of *France*, 1358. And under her Breaſt lieth the Heart of her Huſband.

Joan of the *Tower*, Queen of *Scots*, Wife to *Edward Bruſe*, Daughter to *Edward* II. who died in *Hertford* Caſtle, and was buried by *Iſabel*, her Mother, 1632.

In the Lamp laid Sir *William Fitzwarren*, Baron, and *Iſabel* his Wife, ſome Time Queen of the *Iſle of Man*.

At the Head of Queen *Margaret* laid *Iſabel*, firſt Daughter to *Edward* III. wedded to the Lord *Couſe* of *France*, afterwards created Earl of *Bedford*.

Eleanor, Wife to *John*, Duke of *Brittany*.

In an Arch in the Wall, before the End of the Altar, laid *Beatrix*, Dutcheſs of *Brittany*, Daughter to *Henry* III.

And *Eleanor*, Dutcheſs of *Buckingham*, 1530. This Lady bequeathed her Heart to be buried in the *Grey-friars* Church in *London*, and her Body in the *White-friars* Church in *Briſtol*.

Sir *Robert Liſle*, Baron; the Lady *Liſle*, and *Margaret de Rivers*, Counteſs of *Devon*, all under one Stone.

MSS. Off. Arm. F. 9. The Heart of *Peter Mountford* laid at the Head of the aforeſaid Counteſs; and the Heart of the Lady *Jane de Serre*, Wife of *Guy de Salines*.

At the Head of *Robert Liſle* laid the Heart of the Lady *Iſabel de Averne*.

Joane de Fenys, and *Iſabel* her Siſter.

At the right Side, the Lady *Enforme de Pyſans*.

The Lady *Beatrix Brabazon* laid by her.

Gregory Rokyſle, Mayor, 1282, by her.

Roger Mortimer, Earl of *March*, beheaded in 1329.

Peter, Biſhop of *Carbon* in *Hungary*, 1331.

Sir *John Devereux*, Knt. 1385.

Before the Entering of the Choir.

John Claron, Knt. of *France*.

Sir *Edmund Burnel* at his right Hand.

John Haſtings, Earl of *Pembroke*, 1389. Slain at a Turnament.

Margaret, Daughter to *Thomas Brotherton*, Earl-Marſhal: She was Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, and Counteſs-Marſhal, and Lady *Segrave*, 1389.

Here alſo laid *Joan*, Queen of *Scotland*.

Richard Havering, Knt. 1388.

Robert Triſilian, Knt. Chief Juſtice, 1308.

Geoffry Lucy, Son to *Geoffry Lucy*.

John Aubry, Son to *John*, Mayor of *Norwich*, 1368.

John Philpot, Knt. Mayor of *London*; and the Lady *Jane Stamford*, his Wife, 1384.

John, Duke of *Bourbon* and *Angue*, Earl of *Claremond*, *Mountpencier*, and Baron *Beangen*, who was taken Priſoner at *Agincourt*, kept Priſoner eighteen Years, and deceaſed in 1433. He laid at the Side of the aforeſaid Queen *Joan*.

Sir *Robert Chalons*, Knt. 1439.

John Chalons, his Son.

In the Eaſt Wing of the Choir.

Margery ——, Gentlewoman, with Queen *Iſabel*. And on her right Hand *John Romeſey*, her Son.

Margaret, Daughter to Sir *John Philpot*, firſt married to *T. Santlor* *, Eſq; and afterwards to *John Neyland* †, Eſq;.

* Sentler.

† Neland.

Sir *Nicholas Brembar*, Mayor of *London*, buried 1386.

Elizabeth Nevil, Wife to *John*, Son and Heir to *Ralph*, Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and Mother to *Ralph*, Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and Daughter to *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, 1423.

Edward Burnel, Son to the Lord *Burnel*.

In *Alhallows* Chapel.

James Fines, Lord *Say*, 1450; and *Eleanor*, his Wife, 1452.

John Smith, Biſhop of *Landaffe*, 1478.

John, Baron *Hilton*.

John, Baron *Clinton*.

Richard Haſtings, Knt. Lord of *Willoughby* and *Wells*.

Richard, *Lord* Willoughby.

This Lord, by Will, bequeathed his Body to lie in the *Grey-friars*, *London*, in the Veſtry Chapel there; and gave 20*l.* to have a Tomb: His Will bore Date *March* the 18th, *Anno* 1501.

Jane Haſtings, Widow, late Wife of *Richard Haſtings*, Lord *Willoughby*, by her Will, bearing Date *March* 19, 1504, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the *Friars minors* Church within *Newgate*, *London*, in the Vault there purpoſely made for her ſaid Huſband and her. She willed that ſix Prieſts ſhould pray for her, *&c.* Whereof one Prieſt ſhall ſing for ever in the Monaſtery of *Mountgrace*, another at the Chantry founded by her Father, in his Pariſh-Church of *North-Allerton*. Which Will was proved 1505.

Lady Jane Haſtings.

Thomas Burder *, Eſq; beheaded in 1477.

* Burdet.

John Viand, by him.

Lord *Liſle*.

Robert Liſle, Son and Heir to the Lord *Liſle*.

Sir *John Lovetoht*, Knt. And at his Feet Dame *Margaret*, his Wife.

Walter Bever.

In our *Lady*'s Chapel.

John Giſors, of *London*, Knt. and Lord-Mayor.

Humphry Stafford, Eſq; of *Worceſterſhire*, 1486.

Robert Bartram, Baron of † *Bothell*.

†Rothale.

Sir *Ralph Barons*, Knt.

William Apleton, Knt.

Reynold de Cambrey, Knt.

Thomas Beaumont, Son and Heir to *Henry* Lord *Beaumont*.

Adam de Howton, Knt. 1417.

Bartholomew Caſter, Knt. of *London*.

Reinfrede Arundel, Knt. 1468.

Thomas Covil, Eſq; 1422.

Dame *Ide Seagrave*, Wife of *Hugh Peache*.

Adam Harcourt. ——— *Langley*, of ——— Knt. *Walter* ———, and *Burre*, of *Hereford*. Dame *Margaret Golysborough*. *Alys Kingeston*, Daughter of the Lord *John St. John*.

Sir *James Fenys*, Lord *Say* in *Gwynes*. His Wife, Daughter of *Crond* ———.

Dame *Petronyl*, Wife of Sir *Hugh Halsman*. Lady *Huse*, her Sister, Wife of Sir *Henry Huse*, of *Sussex*. Dame *Elizabeth Morley*.

Sir *Persyval Bourbon*, Bastard of *Bourbon*. Dame *Isabel*, Wife of *Roger Chanoyes*, Baron. Dame *Jane Newmarsh*. *Thomas Gloceſter*, and *Anne*, his Wife. *Margaret Othal*, Wife of Sir *William Othal*, and Daughter of the Lord *Willoughby*.

Sir *John Boteler*, Knt.

In the *Apostles* Chapel.

Walter Blunt, Knight of the Garter, and Lord *Mountjoy*, Treasurer of *England*, Son and Heir to *T. Blunt*, Knt. Treasurer of *Normandy*, 1474.

Sir Walter Blunt.

This noble Person's last Will bore Date *April* the 8th, 1474; wherein it was his Desire to be buried in the *Grey-friars*, *London*, according to the Advice of his dear and well-beloved Lady and Wife *Anne*, Dutchess of *Bucks*. He willed, That every Parish-Church within the Hundred of *Apultree*, wherein he was bred, should have a Vestment, after the Discretion of his Executors.

Edward Blunt, Lord *Mountjoy*, his Son and Heir, by his Side, 1475.

Alice Blunt, Lady *Mountjoy*, some Time Wife to *William Browne*, Mayor of *London*; and Daughter to *H. Kebel*, Mayor, 1521.

William, *Lord* Mountjoy, *his last Will.* Prerog. Office.

William Blunt, Knt. Lord *Mountjoy*, by his Will, dated *Oct.* 13, 1534, willed, if he died in *London*, to be buried in the *Grey-friars*, in the Chapel where his Grandfather and Grandmother, his Father, and his Wife Dame *Alice*, with other of his Kindred, lay: Which *Alice* was Daughter of *Henry Keble*, that lay buried in *Aldermary* Church in *London*, and was a special Benefactor to the Building of the same, to the Value of 2000 *l.* and above; and had no Stone over him. This he took Notice of in his said Will, and willed a Stone to be provided to lay over him.

Anne Blunt, Daughter to *John Blunt*, Knt. Lord *Mountjoy*, 1480.

Sir *Allen Cheiny*, Knt. and Sir *Tho. Greene*, Knt.

William Blunt, Esq; Son and Heir to *Walter Blunt*; and Father to *Edward*, Lord *Mountjoy*.

James Blunt, Knt. Son to *Walter Blunt*, Captain of *Gwynes*, 1492.

Elizabeth Blunt, Wife to *Robert Curson*, Knt. 1494.

Bartholomew Burwash, and *John Burwash*, his Son.

John Blunt, Lord *Mountjoy*, Captain of *Gwynes* and *Hames*, 1485.

Alan Buxhall, of *London*.

Dame *Barga de Vaux* by his right Hand. And by her Dame *Elizabeth Burwash*, Wife of Sir *Bartholomew*. By him Dame *Isabel Gillisborough*.

Lord *Strange*; and by him the Countess. Sir *James Blunt*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. *Joan Samford*, and *John* her Son. *Thomas Bradbury*. *Nicholas Marys*.

Thurstan Hatfield. *Elizabeth Boulen*, Daughter of *Thomas Blunt*, Esq;

John Dinham, Baron, some Time Treasurer of *England*, Knight of the Garter, 1501.

John Blunt, Knt. 1531.

Rowland Blunt, Esq; 1509.

Robert Bradbury, 1489.

Nicholas Clifton, Knt.

Francis Chape.

Two Sons of *Allayne*, Lord *Cheiny*; and *John*, Son and Heir to the same Lord *Allayne Cheiny*, Knt.

John Robsart, Knight of the Garter, 1450.

Allayne Cheiny, Knt.

Thomas Malory, Knt. 1470.

Thomas Yonge, a Justice of the Bench, 1476.

John Baldwin, Fellow of *Gray's-Inn*, and Common Serjeant of *London*, 1469.

Walter Wrotsley, Knt. of *Warwickshire*, 1473.

Stephen Jennings, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, 1523.

Thomas à Par, and *John Wiltwater*, slain at *Barnet*, 1471.

Nicholas Poynes, Esq; 1512.

Robert Elkenton, Knt. 1460.

John Water, alias, *York* Herald, 1520.

John Moore, alias, *Norroy* King at Arms, 1491.

George Hopton, Knt. 1489.

Between the Choir and the Altar.

Ralph Spiganel, Knt.

John Moyle, Gent. of *Gray's-Inn*, 1495.

William Huddy, Knt. 1501.

By the Door underneath the Rood.

John Cobham, a Baron of *Kent*.

Sir *John Mortaine* *, Knt.

* Mortayne.

John Deyncourt, Knt. at the End of the second Altar, and *Margaret* his Wife.

John Norbery, Esq; High Treasurer of *England*, in a Tomb of Alabaster.

Henry Norbery, Esq; his Son.

John Southlee, Knt.

Thomas Sackvile.

Thomas Lucy, Knt. 1525.

Robert de la Rivar, Son to *Mauricius de la Rivar*, Lord of *Tormerton*, 1457.

John Malmayns, Esq; and *Thomas Malmayns*, Knt. *Nicholas Malmayns*, Knt. and Dame *Alice Malmayns*.

Hugh Acton, Taylor, 1530.

Hugh Parsal, Knt. 1490.

Sir *Alexander Kirketon*, Knt. *&c.*

In the Body of the Church.

William Paulet, Esq; of *Somersetshire*, 1482.

John Moyle, Gent. 1530.

Peter Champion, Esq; 1511.

John Hart, Gent. 1449.

Alice, Lady *Hungerford*, hanged at *Tyburn* for murdering her Husband, 1523.

Edward Hall, Gent. of *Gray's-Inn*, 1470.

Richard Churchyard, Gent. Fellow of *Gray's-Inn*, 1498.

John Bramre, Gent. of *Gray's-Inn*, 1498.

John Mortimer, Knt. beheaded 1423.

Henry Frowike, Alderman.

Reynold Frowike.

Philip Pats, 1518.

William Porter, Serjeant at Arms, 1515.

Thomas Grantham, Gent. 1511.

Edmund Rotheley, Gent. 1470.

Henry Roston, Gent. of *Gray's-Inn*, 1485.

Nicholas

Nicholas Montgomery, Gent. Son to *John Montgomery*, of *Northamptonſhire*, 1485.

Sir *Bartholomew Emfield* *, Knt.

* *Enfeld.*

Sir *Barnard St. Peter*, Knt.

Sir *Ralph Sandwiche*, Knt. *Cuſtos* of *London*.

Sir *Andrew Sakevile*, Knt.

John Treſzawall, Gentleman, and Taylor of *London*, 1520.

All theſe, and five Times as many more, have been buried there, whoſe Monuments are wholly defaced; ſome whereof were theſe that follow:

Under the Bell-houſe and Ambulatory.

The Lady *Tephina*, Nurſe to Queen *Iſabel*; *Simon Guydon*, Eſq; of *France*; *William Galys*, Eſq; with him his Son *Robert*; by them, *Alice*, Wife of *Geffery Tabelletter*; *John Merwer*; Sir *John Ratmeſtre*, Knt. and Friar; *Ralph Sprignel*, Knt. *William Hilton*, Eſq; *Roger Bainon*, [*Bainton* perhaps] and his Daughter *Iſabel Luther*; and by him laid the Wife of *Nicholas Fulham*; *Thomas Kenyngham*; *Elizabeth de la Penne*, Daughter of *William Stafford*, Knt. *Henry Werney*, Eſq; *Item*, many of the *Bardolfs* of *Florence*.

Before the Altar, within the Walls.

Before the common Altar, Dame *Agnes Matrovers*; by her, *Lore Clakus*.

Before the Midſt of the ſecond Altar, *Margaret Aſſelky*.

Dame ——, Wife of *William de Monte Caniſio*, [i. e. *Monchenſy*,] Baron, with her Mother *Idoneah*, wedded to Sir *Hugh de Monte*, Knt.

John Sudley, Knt. under the Weſt Wall.

Sir *John Dewroſe*, [*Deverceaux* perhaps] in the higheſt Side of the common Altar.

Lady *Beaumont*, Daughter of the Earl of *Oxenford*.

Petronilla, Wife of *John Norbery*, Eſq; *Nicholas Ulſk*; and, at his right Hand, *Richard Geſt*, Eſq;

In the Chapter-houſe.

The Lady *Imayne*, of *Huntengfelde*.

In the Body of the Church, between the Pillars.

William Engliſh; Sir *Henry Enefeld*, by the right Side of Sir *Bartholomew Enefeld*.

In the Weſt Wing of the Church.

Thomas, Son of *Thomas Lewkener*; *Simon Garreys*, Eſq; Sir *William Pickworth*, Knt.

In the Weſt Wing.

Sir *Richard Punchardon*, Knt. Sir *William Maynard*; *Walter Huddon*, Doctor, *&c.*

A Number of Monuments and 140 Graveſtones defaced in this Church.

In this Church of the *Grey-friars* there were nine Tombs of Alabaſter and Marble, invironed with Palliſadoes of Iron, in the Choir; and one Tomb in the Body of the Church, alſo coped with Iron; all pulled down, beſides ſeven Score Graveſtones of Marble, all ſold for fifty Pounds, or thereabouts, by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldſmith, and Alderman of *London*.

Old 'Change.

(7.) The *King's Exchange* for the Receipt of Bullion to be coined was ſituate in this Ward, near St. *Paul*'s, in a Street now called the *Old Exchange*; for *Henry* III. in the ſixth Year of his Reign, wrote to the *Sabines* and Men of *Ipri*, that he and his Council had given Prohibition, that none, *Engliſhmen* or others, ſhould make Change of Plate, or other Maſs of Silver, but only in his *Exchange* at *London*, or at *Canterbury*. *Andrew Bokerell* then had to farm the Exchange of *England*, and was Mayor of *London* in the Reign of *Henry* III. *John Somercote* had the keeping of the King's Exchange over all *England*. In the eighth of *Edward* I. *Gregory Rokeſley* was Keeper of the ſaid Exchange for the King. In the fifth of *Edward* II. *William Hauſted* was Keeper thereof, and, in the eighteenth, *Roger de Frowicke*, &c.

Theſe received the old Stamps or Coining-Irons, from Time to Time, as the ſame were worn, and delivered new to all the Mints in *England*.

This Street beginneth by *Weſt-cheap* in the North, and runneth down South to *Knightriders-ſtreet*, that Part thereof which is called *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*. But the very Houſing and Office of the Exchange and Coinage were about the Midſt thereof, South from the Eaſt Gate that entereth St. *Paul*'s Church-yard; and, on the Weſt Side, in *Baynard's-Caſtle* Ward.

Holmes's College.

(8.) *Roger Holmes*, Chancellor and Prebendary of St. *Paul*'s, in the Year 1400, founded a Chapel for ſeven Chaplains, on the North Side of St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, dedicated to the Holy Ghoſt; and a Hall for their Entertainment on the South Side, near to a Carpenter's Yard, in the Pariſh of St. *Gregory*; which was ſuppreſſed in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. and granted to *John Hulſon* and *William Pendred*.

Lancaſter College.

(9.) In the Pariſh of St. *Gregory*, near St. *Paul*'s alſo, was a Hall named *Lancaſter College*, founded by King *Henry* IV. and the Executors of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*; containing Lodgings, and a common Hall for Charity Prieſts to officiate in a Chapel on the North Side of the Choir of St. *Paul*'s. It was ſuppreſſed, and granted, on the ninth of *September*, in the ſecond of *Edward* VI. to *William Gunter*.

Charnel-houſe, with a Chapel.

(10.) There was, on the North Side of the Church-yard, a large Charnel-houſe for the Bones of the Dead; and over it a Chapel of an old Foundation, ſuch as followeth:

In the Year 1282, the tenth of *Edward* I. it was agreed, that *Henry Walleis*, Mayor, and the Citizens, for Shops by them built, without the Wall of the Church-yard, ſhould aſſign to God, and to the Church of St. *Paul*, ten Marks of Rent *per* Year, for ever, towards the new-building of a Chapel of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; and alſo to aſſign five Marks of yearly Rent to a Chaplain, to celebrate there. There were alſo in this Chapel two Brotherhoods.

Guild of All Souls *here.*

One of them was called the Fraternity of *All Souls*, in the Chapel upon the Charnel, founded 1379. This Chapel, in the Reign of *Richard* II. was gone into great Decay; and, from the Time of the Foundation of it, ſo little had been done in keeping it up, that it became very ruinous, the Windows broken to Pieces, and the Altar full of Filth and Cobwebs; ſo that none of the Chaplains of divers Chantries, ordained in the ſame Chapel by Nobles, and Perſons of Quality of the City, could ſing there for the Souls for whom they were appointed and had Charge, to the great Shame of all the City. Whereupon the moſt excellent and moſt benign Lord, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*,

Certificates of Fraternities, inter Recor. Turr.

in a Sermon made by him at St. *Paul's-croſs*, declared the Ruin and Decay of the ſaid Chapel; and, at the Honour of God, and his Mother, and of all Saints in Heaven, and of all Chriſtian Souls, together with a great Pardon to all the Aiders thereof, he occaſioned a Fraternity of *All Souls*, in Relief of the ſaid Chapel; for certain good People of the ſaid City, having Conſideration of the ſaid Chapel to the Honour of God, *&c.* ordained a Chaplain to ſing for the Souls of all *Chriſtians*, and repaired the Chapel well and honeſtly, furniſhing it with divers Ornaments, Veſtments, Chalices, and other Neceſſaries, to the Honour of God and the holy Church; and that the Chaplains which had Chantries in the ſaid Chapel ſhould return to the ſaid Chapel, and there perform their Service, each one for the Souls for which they were bound; ſo that three or four Maſſes might be ſung from Day to Day in the ſaid Chapel: And at their Coſt the ſame Chapel was amended and repaired. On theſe Conſiderations this Brotherhood of *All Souls* petitioned the Lord Chancellor, in *Richard* II's Days, "That it would "pleaſe his moſt noble and ſage Reverence, upon "the Points beforeſaid, and becauſe that, for the "Sermon made by their moſt excellent Father in "God the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the ſaid Fra"ternity had been founded, and ſo to this Day "had been continued, and not otherwiſe, to have "Conſideration to the Foundation of the ſaid Fra"ternity, that it might not be aboliſhed, for God, "and for the Souls of their moſt noble Progeni"tors, and in the Work of Charity." The Reaſon of this Supplication was, becauſe, in the twelfth of *Richard* II. an Account of all the Guilds in *London*, and *England* too, if I miſtake not, were required to be brought in before the King at the *Chancery*.

The Proceſſion of this Fraternity.

This Fraternity, on the Eve of *All Souls*, met together in the Chapel over the Charnel-houſe, and their *Placebo* and *Dirige* were ſaid, with the other Oriſons, for the Souls of all Faithful departed. On the Day of *All Souls*, at Morning Prayer, when the Bell rung at Seven o'Clock, they came together to the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, near *Aldgate*; and ſo from that Place, with a ſlow Pace, they walked to the aforeſaid Chapel, numbering their Prayers as they went along, and their ſecret Oriſons, pouring them out *vultu cordiali*, with a ſerious Countenance, for the Living and the Dead: And, when they had finiſhed that Journey, they attended one Maſs for the Dead, moſt devoutly; at which Maſs the Brothers and Siſters honourably performed Oblations, and ſo returned home.

Moreover, in the Year 1430, the eighth of *Henry* VI. Licence was granted to *Jenkin Carpenter*, Executor to *Richard Whittington*, to eſtabliſh, upon the ſaid Charnel, a Chaplain, to have eight Marks *per* Year.

The Charnel

In this Chapel were buried *Robert Barton*, and *Henry Barton*, Mayor, and *Thomas Mirfin*, Mayor, all Skinners; and were entombed with their Images of Alabaſter over them, grated or palliſaded about with Iron, before the ſaid Chapel; all which was pulled down in the Year 1549. The Bones of the Dead, couched up in a Charnel under the Chapel, were conveyed from thence into *Finſbury-Field*, by Report of him who paid for the Carriage, amounting to more than one thouſand Cart-loads, and there laid on a mooriſh Ground, which, in a ſhort Time after, being raiſed by the Soilage of the City, was able to bear three Windmills. The Chapel and Charnel were converted into Dwelling-houſes, Warehouſes, and Sheds for Stationers, which were built before it, in Place of the Tombs.

Reyne Wolfe. 1000 Cart-loads of dead Mens Bones carried hence.

(11.) Near to the North Side of St. *Paul's* School was, of old Time, a Clochier, or Bell-houſe, four-ſquare, built of Stone, and in the ſame a moſt ſtrong Frame of Timber, with four very large Bells; theſe were called *Jeſus* Bells, and belonged to *Jeſus-Chapel*, ſituate under the Choir of St. *Paul's*. The ſame had a great Spire of Timber, covered with Lead, with the Image of St. *Paul* on the Top, but was pulled down by Sir *Miles Partridge*, Knt. in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. The common Speech then was, that he ſet an hundred Pounds upon a Caſt at Dice againſt it, and ſo won the ſaid Clochier and Bells of the King; and then, cauſing the Bells to be broken as they hung, the reſt was pulled down and broken alſo. This Man was afterwards executed on *Tower-hill*, for Matters concerning the Duke of *Somerſet*, in the Year 1551, the fifth of *Edward* VI.

A Clochier, with four Bells.

Sir Miles Partridge gains both.

(12.) About the Midſt of this Church-yard was a *Pulpit-croſs* of Timber, mounted upon Steps of Stone, and covered with Lead; in which were Sermons preached by learned Divines every *Sunday* in the Forenoon.

Pulpit-croſs in St. Paul's Church-yard.

In the Year 1259, King *Henry* III. commanded a general Aſſembly to be made at the *Croſs*; where he, in Perſon, commanded the Mayor, that, on the next Day following, he ſhould cauſe to be ſworn before the Aldermen every Stripling of twelve Years of Age, or upwards, to be true to the King and his Heirs, Kings of *England*.

Things done at the Croſs.

Alſo, in the Year 1262 the ſame King cauſed to be read, at St. *Paul's-croſs*, a Bull obtained from Pope *Urban* IV. as an Abſolution for him, and for all that were ſworn to maintain the Articles made in Parliament at *Oxford*.

Alſo, in the Year 1299, the Dean of St. *Paul's* curſed, at St. *Paul's-croſs*, all thoſe which had ſearched in the Church of St. *Martin in the Fields* for an Hoard of Gold, *&c.*

This *Pulpit-croſs* was, by Tempeſt of Lightning and Thunder, much defaced. *Thomas Kempe*, then Biſhop of *London*, new built this Pulpit and *Croſs*.

In foul and rainy Weather theſe ſolemn Sermons were preached in a Place called *The Shrowds*; which was, as it ſeems, by the Side of the Cathedral Church, where was Covering and Shelter. Now, long ſince, both the *Croſs* and *Shrowds* are diſuſed, and neither of them extant; but the Sermons are preached in the Cathedral itſelf, though they are ſtill called St. *Paul's-croſs* Sermons. *J. S.* 1720.

St. Paul's-croſs Sermons.

For the better Maintenance of theſe St. *Paul's-croſs* Sermons, whither the Court, as well as the Mayor, Aldermen, and chief Citizens, uſed to reſort, many were liberal Benefactors; as *Aylmer*, Biſhop of *London*, Counteſs Dowager of *Shrewsbury*, *Thomas Ruſſel*, *George Biſhop*, who gave ten Pounds a Year, *&c.* And, for further Encouragement of thoſe Preachers, in the Year 1607, the

Proviſion for St. Paul's-croſs Preachers. E. Howes. Chron.

the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen then ordered, That every one that ſhould preach there, conſidering the Journies ſome of them might take from the Univerſities, or elſewhere, ſhould, at his Pleaſure, be freely entertained for five Days Space, with ſweet and convenient Lodging, Fire, Candle, and all other Neceſſaries, *viz.* from *Thurſday* before their Day of preaching to *Thurſday* Morning following. This Proviſion took good Effect, and this good Cuſtom continued for ſome Time. And the Biſhop of *London*, or his Chaplain, when he ſent to any one to preach, did actually ſignify the Place whither he might repair at his coming up, and be entertained freely. Towards this Charge of the City *George Palin*, a Merchant of *London*, gave two hundred Pounds; that is, towards the bearing of the Charges of ſuch as ſhould from Time to Time come to preach at the *Croſs*.

Pater-noſter row

Pater-noſter-row was ſo called by the Antients on account of the Number of Stationers or Text-writers that dwelled there, who wrote and ſold all Sorts of Books then in Uſe, namely, *A*, *B*, *C*, or *Abſies*, with the *Pater-noſter*, *Ave-maria*, *Creed*, *Graces*, &c.

Pater-noſter-makers.

There dwelled alſo Turners of Beads, and they were called Pater-noſter-makers; as in a Record, of one *Robert Nikke*, Pater-noſter-maker and Citizen, in the Reign of *Henry* IV. and ſo of others.

Ave-mary-lane.

At the End of this *Pater-noſter-row* is *Ave-mary-lane*, ſo called upon the like Occaſion of Text-writers and Bead-makers then dwelling there.

Duke of Britain's *Houſe, ſince* Pembroke's-inn; *then* Burgavenny-houſe, *and now* Stationers-hall.

(14.) At the North End of *Ave-mary-lane* was one great Houſe, built of Stone and Timber, of old Time pertaining to *John* Duke of *Britain*, Earl of *Richmond*, as appeareth by the Records of *Edward* II. Since that, it was *Pembroke's-inn*, near unto *Ludgate*, as belonging to the Earls of *Pembroke* in the Time of *Richard* II. the eighteenth Year, and of *Henry* VI. in the fourteenth Year. It was afterwards called *Burgavenny-houſe*, and belonged to *Henry* late Lord of *Burgavenny*.

Eſch. 14H. VI. *n* 35. Pet. le Neve.

"Johan. *quæ fuit ux.* Willmi de Bellocampo, "*militis*, *Dni* Bergaveny, *tenuit die quo obiit tene-*"*mentum vocat.* Pembroke's-inne *in Parochia Sti* "Martini *juxta* Ludgate, London. *de Rege in Cap.* "*in libero Burgagio*, *remanend.* Edwardo Nevil "*de* Bergaveny *jure uxoris ſuæ* Eliſabeth. *& heredis* "*Comitis* Wigorn. *filii & heredis predict.* Willmi "*& Johe.*"

But the Worſhipful Company of Stationers have ſince then purchaſed it, and made it the Hall for the Meeting of their Society.

Where the Folkmote *Court was held, and the Bell-houſe.*

(15.) The Soil of the Eaſt Part of St. *Paul*'s Church-yard was the Place of the *Folkmote*, and the Bell-houſe, where a Bell was rung, when they were to be called together to the ſaid antient Court of *Folkmote*. On the Weſt Part of the Church, the Citizens had occaſionally other Aſſemblies, to ſhew their Arms. Hence we find Complaints made to the King's Juſtices, in the Reign of *Edward* I. of theſe Purpreſtures, *viz.*

Purpreſtures. In Bago Quo Warranto *in the* Exchequer.

"The Ward of *Caſtle-Baynard* preſent, That "the Dean and Chapter of the Church of *Paul*'s, "now for ten Years paſt, have appropriated to "themſelves and the Church a certain Place of "Land of the King's Soil; in which Place the "Mayor and Commonalty of the City ought "and are wont to hold their Court, which is "called *Folkmote*; and alſo another Place, where, "for keeping the Peace of our Lord the King, "they ought to make Shew of their Arms; "which ſaid Place the ſaid Dean and Chapter "have incloſed to themſelves by a Mud Wall; "and alſo have been the Cauſes of building "Houſes in the ſame Place, and contain in "Length thirty Feet, and in Breadth twenty "Feet, in ſome Place, and in ſome other Place "fifteen Feet; and, where it is leaſt, eight Feet; "and Maſter *William de Bray* now holdeth that "Houſe."

And again, *Hamon de Chigwel*, Mayor of the City of *London*, and Commonalty of the ſame, came and ſaid, "That the foreſaid Places, in "which it is preſented that the foreſaid Purpreſ-"tures are made, are the King's Soil, belonging "to the City, and not Sanctuary, nor of the "Precinct of the Sanctuary, nor of the Church-"yard of the foreſaid Church of St. *Paul*; for "they ſay, that the whole Place of the Land on "the Eaſt Part of the ſaid Church, where now of "new they are buried, and where the great Cam-"panile, Bell-houſe, or Steeple of the ſaid Church "is ſituated, is the Soil and Lay-Fee of the King; "and that the Citizens of the City have accuſ-"tomed to hold there, from antient Time, their "Court called *Folkmote*, and to enter the ſaid "Bell-houſe to ring the great Bell; by the Ring-"ing and Sound of which the ſaid City ought or "are wont to be ſummoned, and to meet together "at the Court aforeſaid of *Folkmote*.

"And they ſay, that all the other Place of "Ground on the Weſt Part of the Church, in "like Manner, is the Soil and Lay-Fee of our "Lord the King, belonging to the City afore-"ſaid; and that in the ſame the Citizens ought "and are accuſtomed to make their Aſſembly, "together with the Lord of *Baynard-Caſtle*, to "make a View of their Armours, for the Defence "of the ſaid City, as often as the Citizens ſhall "ſee expedient."

Ludgate.

(16.) To what has been ſaid on P. 26, 27, 28, concerning the Priſon of *Ludgate*, may be added this Piece of antient Hiſtory:

Formerly, Debtors that were not able to ſatisfy their Debts, put themſelves into this Priſon of *Ludgate* for Shelter from their Creditors; and theſe were Merchants and Tradeſmen that had been driven to Want by Loſſes at Sea. When King *Philip*, in the Month of *Auguſt*, 1554, came firſt through *London*, theſe Priſoners were thirty in Number, and owed ten thouſand Pounds, but compounded for two thouſand Pounds. They preſented a well-penned *Latin* Speech to that Prince to redreſs their Miſeries, and by his Royal Generoſity to free them: "And the rather, for "that that Place was *non Sceleratorum Carcer*, *ſed* "*miſerorum Cuſtodia*; i. e. not a Gaol for Villains, "but a Place of Reſtraint for poor, unfortunate "Men; and that they were put in there, not by "others, but themſelves fled thither, and that "not out of Fear of Puniſhment, but in Hopes "of better Fortune." The whole Letter was drawn by the curious Pen of *Roger Aſcham*, and is extant among his Epiſtles, *Lib.* 3.

A Table of Fees to be taken by the Keeper of Ludgate, *and the Turnkeys under him; allowed of and confirmed at a Court of Aldermen, holden on* Tueſday *the nineteenth Day of* January, 1685-6, *in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir* Robert Geffrey, *Knt. Lord-Mayor of the City of* London, *as followeth:*

Fees payable by the Priſoners of Ludgate. Rand. Stracey, *Eſq;*

Imprimis, At the Coming in of every Priſoner, to the Turnkey one Shilling.

To the Officer that goes with him thither two Pence.

To the Keeper, for every Priſoner's Diſcharge, two Shillings, and no more.

For all Actions or Writs againſt any Priſoner, twelve Pence only, and not twelve Pence for every Action, or two Shillings and ſix Pence for every Writ, as formerly he took.

Item, That the Keeper finding and providing clean Sheets every Month, for every Bed, ſuch Priſoners that lie therein are to pay to the Chamberlain for waſhing them every Month, between them, eight Pence *per* Month, and no more; and not each Priſoner that lies therein to pay eight Pence.

The Keeper finding and providing Beds, Bedding, Mats, and Cords, Sheets, Blankets, and Coverlets, the Priſoners are to pay him for the beſt Lodging, *per* Night, three Pence.

For the ſecond Lodging, *per* Night, two Pence.

For the third or meaneſt Lodging, *per* Night, one Penny.

But, when the Priſoners find their own Beds and Bedding, which the Keeper is in no Sort to hinder, the Priſoner is only to pay, *per* Week, for Bed-room, three Pence, and no more.

Or, for Chamber-room, four Pence at the moſt, *per* Week; and not above two to lie in a Bed.

If the Priſoner by his Inability can go no further than a Couch, he is to pay only one Penny *per* Week for Chamber-room, and no more.

And the like for Lamps and Candles, which the Keeper is to provide, one Penny *per* Week, and no more.

The Keeper ſhall not preſume to take any other Fees, upon any Pretence, Demand, or Allowance whatſoever, for Execution-Money, Action-Money, or Writ-Money.

At which ſaid Court it was further ordered, that the preſent Keeper, and the Keeper of the ſaid Gaol for the Time being, ſhould keep the ſaid Priſon of *Ludgate* in good Repair at his own Charge.

The Charges of Priſoners at their Entrance and Diſmiſſion.

A Freeman of *London*, being arreſted by Action entered in either of the Compters, may refuſe to go thither, and require to be carried immediately to *Ludgate*; but the Officers will extort from him four or five Shillings, as their Fee for carrying him thither, though their Due is but two Pence.

When he is brought to *Ludgate*, the Turnkey enters his Name and Addition in a Book kept for that Purpoſe; for which Entry the Priſoner pays one Shilling and two Pence: After which the Chamberlain furniſhes him with a Lodging, at the Rate of one Penny, two Pence, or three Pence *per* Night, and he pays the Chamberlain alſo one Shilling and ſix Pence for Sheets: But, before he goes to Reſt, his Fellow-Priſoners demand four Shillings for Garniſh; for Non-payment whereof, his Cloaths are privately taken from him in the Night, and not returned until he has raiſed the Money the next Day. The Steward demands one Shilling and ſix Pence of him for Coals, Candles, and for the Uſe of the Houſe; and, if he deſire Liberty to go abroad, it muſt be either with a Keeper, or upon giving good Security to return at Night. If he goes out with a Keeper he muſt pay two Shillings and ſix Pence to the Head Turnkey, and one Shilling and ſix Pence to the Keeper who attends him; and one Shilling to the Keeper, and as much to the Turnkey, every Day he goes abroad afterwards. A Bond alſo is given for the Payment of his Lodging to the Maſter-keeper, for which the Turnkey takes at leaſt five Shillings as his Fee.

If the Priſoner pays the Debt, and diſcharges all other Actions againſt him in either Compter, he pays theſe Fees upon his Diſmiſſion: Two Shillings to the Maſter-keeper, one Shilling and two Pence to the Turnkey, one Shilling for every Action entered againſt him, and, if he is charged in Execution, two Shillings and ſix Pence for every Action againſt him. Theſe Fees and his Lodging ſometimes amount to as much as the Debt.

Newgate.

(17.) At the North-Weſt Extremity of this Ward ſtands *Newgate*, of which on Page 25. To this Account we may add, it is a large Priſon, and made very ſtrong, the better to ſecure ſuch Sort of Criminals which too much fill it; inſomuch that the Debtors are crowded amongſt them, except they have large Purſes to be in the *Preſs-yard*, which is a Place for the better Sort, or ſuch as can well gratify the Keeper's extravagant Demands. And it is great Pity that many an honeſt Man, that, through Misfortunes in the World, hath contracted Debts more than he can pay, ſhould be confined to ſuch a Place, among ſuch ill People, and to hear their Curſings and Blaſphemies, and that no other Priſon is provided for them. It appears that *Newgate* was a Priſon for the Nobility and great Officers of State, and not the *Tower*, ſo lately as the Year 1457. The Gate, being very much damaged by the Fire in 1666, was afterwards ſtrongly rebuilt of Stone, and continues to be the County Gaol for *Middleſex* as well as *London*. The Weſt Side of the Gate is adorned with three Ranges of Pilaſters and their Entablements, of the *Tuſcan* Order. Over the loweſt is a circular Pediment, and above it the King's Arms. The Intercolumns are four Niches, with as many Figures as large as Life: One of theſe, repreſenting *Liberty*, has carved on her Hat the Word *Libertas*, and the Figure of a Cat lying at her Feet, alluding to the Figure of Sir *Richard Whittington*, a former Founder, who is reported to have made the firſt Step to his good Fortune by a Cat. The Inſide of the Gate alſo is adorned with a Range of Pilaſters, with Entablements as the other; and, in three Niches, are the Figures of *Juſtice*, *Mercy*, and *Truth*: But, however

The Preſs-yard.

however ornamental this Priſon may be without, it is a diſmal Place within. The Priſoners are ſometimes packed ſo cloſe together, and the Air ſo corrupted by their Stench and Naſtineſs, that it occaſions a Diſeaſe called the *Gaol-Diſtemper*, of which they die by Dozens, and Cart-loads of them are carried out and thrown into a Pit in the Church-yard of *Chriſt-Church*, without Ceremony; and ſo infectious is this Diſtemper, that ſeveral Judges, Jurymen, and Lawyers, &c. have taken it of the Priſoners, when they have been brought to the *Old-Baily* to be tried, and died ſoon after; of which we have had an Inſtance within theſe ſeven Years: And to this wretched Place innocent People are ſometimes ſent, and loaded with Irons before their Trial, not to ſecure them, but to extort Money from them by a mercileſs Gaoler; for, if they have Money to bribe him, they may have the Irons as light as they pleaſe. The City have been ſo good lately as to introduce a Ventilator on the Top of *Newgate*, to expel the foul Air, and introduce freſh, to preſerve the Priſoners Health; and the Priſoners are many of them kept in diſtant and more airy Priſons, till within a few Days before their Trials. Sweet Herbs alſo are ſtrewed in the Court and the Paſſages to it, to prevent Infection; and the Snuffing up Vinegar, it is ſaid, is the moſt likely Way to preſerve the Healths of thoſe that are obliged to attend ſuch Trials. It were to be wiſhed we imitated the *Chineſe*, who allow Priſoners Field-room enough to preſerve their Healths, and follow their Trades for the Support of their Families, till they are convicted.

Newgate, conſidered as a Priſon, is a Structure of more Coſt and Beauty than was neceſſary, becauſe the Sumptuouſneſs of the Outſide but aggravates the Miſery of the Wretches within; but, as a Gate to ſuch a City as *London*, it might have received conſiderable Additions, both of Deſign and Execution, and abundantly anſwered the Coſt in the Reputation of Building. The Gate of a City, which is erected rather for Ornament than Uſe, ought to be in the Stile of the antient Triumphal Arches; and it muſt be allowed, that hardly any Kind of Building allowed of more Beauty and Perfection.

Black-friars.

(18.) The Antiquity, &c. of *Black-friars* may be collected from the following Hiſtory: This Order ſome Time had their Houſe in *Old-borne*, where they remained for the Space of fifty-five Years: And then, in the Year 1276, *Gregory Rockſley*, Mayor, and the Barons of this City, granted and gave to *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, two Lanes or Ways next the Street of *Baynard's-Caſtle*, and alſo the Tower of *Mountfichit*, to be deſtroyed; in the Place of which the ſaid *Robert* built the late new Church of the *Black-friars*, and placed them therein. King *Edward* I. and *Eleanor* his Wife, were great Benefactors thereunto *. This was a large Church, and richly furniſhed with Ornaments; wherein divers Parliaments, and other great Meetings, have been holden; namely, in the Year 1450, the twenty-eighth of *Henry* VI. a Parliament was begun at *Weſtminſter*, and adjourned to the *Black-friars* in *London*, and from thence to *Leiceſter*.

Mayor and Barons of this City.

* *Nay, the reputed Founders.*

In the Year 1522, the Emperor *Charles* V. was lodged there.

In the Year 1524, the fifteenth of *April*, a Parliament was begun at the *Black-friars*, wherein was demanded a Subſidy of eight hundred thouſand Pounds; to be raiſed of Goods and Lands, four Shillings in every Pound; and in the End was granted two Shillings in the Pound, of their Goods and Lands that were worth twenty Pounds, or might diſpend twenty Pounds by the Year, and ſo upwards, to be paid in two Years.

Parliament at the Black-friars, *called the Black Parliament.*

This Parliament was adjourned to *Weſtminſter*, amongſt the black Monks, and ended in the King's Palace there, the fourteenth of *Auguſt*, at Nine o'Clock at Night, and was therefore called the Black Parliament.

Campeius *and* Wolſey, *Cardinals, ſit here.*

In the Year 1529, Cardinal *Campeius*, the Legate, with Cardinal *Wolſey*, ſat at the ſaid *Black-friars*; where before them, as Legates and Judges, was brought in Queſtion the King's Marriage with Queen *Catharine*, as to be unlawful; before whom the King and Queen were cited and ſummoned to appear, &c.

The ſame Year, in the Month of *October*, began a Parliament in the *Black-friars*, in the which Cardinal *Wolſey* was condemned in the Premunire.

This Houſe, valued at one hundred and four Pounds fifteen Shillings and five Pence, was ſurrendered the twelfth of *November*, the thirtieth of *Henry* VIII.

The Site and Houſe of Black-friars *granted to* Cawarden.

King *Edward* VI. in the fourth of his Reign, of his ſpecial Favour, granted to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, Knt. the whole Houſe, Site or Circuit, Compaſs, and Precinct, of the late Friar-Preachers within the City of *London*, and divers other Lands and Tenements in *London*. The Patent was dated the twelfth of *March*; the yearly Value being reckoned at nineteen Pounds. But the Hall, and the Site of the Prior's Lodgings, within the Precinct of *Black-friars*, was ſold, in the firſt of King *Edward* VI. to Sir *Francis Brian*, Knt. being valued at forty Shillings *per Ann.*

Book of Sales.

The Records kept here.

In this Houſe of the Friar-Preachers of *London*, the antient Kings of this Land had their Records and Charters kept, as well as at the Tower of *London*, and other Caſtles in *England*; as appears by this Patent following, of the ſixteenth of *Edward* II.

" Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Sal. Sciatis quod " aſſignavimus dilectos Clericos noſtros *Robertum* " *de Hoton*, & *Thomam de Sibthorp*, ad ſcrutand. " arraiand. & recto ordine ponend. Chartas noſ- " tras de *Ponteſracto*, *Tutbury* & *Tonnebrug*, [i. e. " *Tunbridge*,] exiſtentes; necnon illas quæ de no- " vo venerunt, & ſunt in Cuſtodia Cuſtodis Tur- " ris n'ræ *London*. & etiam oia illa [ſcripta] quæ " ſunt in Domo Frum' Prædicatorum infra Civi- " tat. *London*. In cujus Teſtimonium Rex apud " *Aldewerck* xxiv *Julii*.

" Et mandatum eſt Cuſtodibus & Conſtabu- " lariis Caſtrorum prædictor. ac Priori Ordi- " nis Frum' Prædicator. *London*. quod ipſos " *Robertum* & *Thomam* Caſtra Turrim & do- " mum doctor' Frum' ex cauſa prædict. ingredi " permittant."

Black-friars *inhabited by Perſons of Quality.*

In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time this *Black-friars* was much inhabited by Noblemen and Gentlemen, as before. For the Spaciouſneſs of it, Parliaments often ſat there, and noble Perſonages were there harboured.

In

A Conteſt with the City about the Liberty of the Friars

In the Year 1586, the City and the Owners of *Black* and *White-friars* in *London* had a great Conteſt. The Cauſe was tried before the Lords Chief Juſtices. The City claimed the Liberties of both theſe *Friars*, upon ſuch Arguments as theſe, which their Council urged: That the Precincts of the ſaid *Friars* were in *London*, and therefore claimed the like Liberty in them as in the reſt of the City; and that divers Felons, for Felonies within the two Precincts, were, in the *Friars* Times, indicted, arraigned, and tried in *London*. They claimed now to have from her Majeſty all Waifs, Strays, Felons Goods, Amerciaments, Eſcheats, *&c.* the Execution of all Proceſſes, the Expulſion of all Foreigners; the Aſſize of Bread, Beer, Ale, and Wine; the Wardmote-Queſt, and ſuch other Juriſdictions as they had within the reſt of the City. But the Counſel againſt the City anſwered theſe Allegations, and produced ſome other Proofs for the better Confirmation of the ſaid Liberties. They denied not the *Friars* to be in *London*, but they affirmed them to be not of *London*, no more than St. *Martin's-le-Grand*, *Creechurch*, St. *Bartholomew's*, &c.

But to underſtand the Pretences on both Sides, as they were pleaded by the Council of each, take this authentick Abſtract, drawn by the Council on the Behalf of the Liberties of the *Friars*:

An Abſtract of the Matters ſhewed before the Lords Chief Juſtices by the Council of the City, whereby they claim the Liberties of the Black *and* White-friars: *With the Anſwer of our Council to their Allegations, and ſome other Proofs found ſince, for the better Confirmation of the ſaid Liberties.*

An Abſtract of the Pretences on both Sides.

"Some Precedents they ſhewed, that the Pre- "cincts of the ſaid *Black* and *White-friars* were in "*London*, and therefore they claimed the like Li- "berties in them as in the reſt of the City.

"Wee denie not the *Friars* to be in *London*; "but we do affirme they be not of *London*, no "more than St. *Martin's-le-Grand*, *Creechurch*, St. "*Bartholomew's*, St. *Ellen's*, *Paul's* Church-yard, "where the Preaching-Place ys, *Salſburie-court*, "the *Great Wardrobe*, Sir *Thomas Heneage's* Houſe "in *Bevis-Marks*, and divers other Places in "*London:* In all which Places the Citizens of "*London*, while the Houſes of Religion were in "being, nor ſince, had not, nor uſed, any ſuch "Liberties or Juriſdiction, as they do in the reſt "of the Citie.

"It was alſo ſhewed by ſome of their Prece- "dents, that divers Felons, for Felonies within "the ſaid two Precincts, were, in the Fri- "ars Time, indyted, arrayned, and tryed in "*London*.

"It myght be, that they were apprehended in "*London*, with the Things ſtolen abowte theim; "the contrarie whereof was not ſhewed; and then "ought they to be arraigned within the Citie. "Beſides, the ſame Felons were arraigned by the "King's ſpecial Commiſſion, *Ad inquirendum*, &c. "*tam infra Libertates, quam extra, infra Civitat.* "London. *&* *Com.* Middleſex. And ſo the Im- "munitie of the ſaid Precincts thereby not im- "peached.

"The Citizens claim now to have from her "Majeſtie all Waifes, Strayes, Felons Goods, "Amerciaments, Eſcheats, *&c.* the Execution "of all Proceſſes, the Expulſion of all Forein- "ers, the Aſſize of Bread, Beere, Ale, and "Wyne, the Wardmote Queſt, and ſuch other "Juriſdictions as they have within the reſt of the "Citie.

"For theſe Matters there were no Precedents "ſhewed, nor no ſufficient Proof made. Where- "fore we are humbly to beſeech your Honours, "that the Citizens of *London* may be enjoyned to "ſhew auntient Precedents, to prove, that, in "the Friars Time, they did execute the ſaid pre- "tended Juriſdiction, for the Execution of Pro- "ceſſes, and had Waifes, Strayes, Felons, Fugi- "tives, and outlawed Mens Goods, and other "Things claimed by them in Generalitie; and "that they may deliver unto your Honours true "Copies of the ſaid Precedents: And that the "learned Counſell of the ſaid Inhabitants may "have a Sight of the Records and the ſaid Pre- "cedents, with the Matters precedent and ſub- "ſequent; whereto they will aunſwer ſufficientlie "in Writing, for Preſervation of her Majeſty's "Title in and to the Premiſſes, enjoyed by her "Highneſs, and her Majeſty's Progenitors, by "the Space of forty Years, and more, againſt "the Citizens of *London*, by Force of the Act of "Parliament, made *Anno* 31 *Henry* VIII. which "gave to his Grace the ſame Precincts, in the "ſame Plight, Manner, and Forme, and as am- "plie and largelie, as the Friars enjoyed the ſame; "which then were exempt from the Juriſdiction "of *London*, and, being now inveſted in her "Royal Majeſty, cannot be taken away without "Graunt from herſelf. But, allowing their chief "Objection, which hath not been proved, that "the Precincts aforeſaid were Parcel of the Citie, "before the Foundation of the ſame; yet after, "and at the Tyme of the Standing of the ſame "Howſes, the ſaid Precincts were exempt Places "from the Juriſdiction of the Citizens; and moſt "of the Tenements within the Precincts were at "that Tyme inhabited by Foreigners, that kept "open Shop in the ſame: And the ſaid Precincts "were and be ſtill nightlelie ſhut with Gates from "the Citie, ſo that the Watch of the Citie "could not enter into the ſame; which would not "have been ſuffered, yf the Citizens of *London* "had any ſuch Juriſdiction, as they now pretend. "Her Majeſty may loſe ten thouſand Pounds in "a Day by Lands within the ſaid Precincts, "which may eſcheat to her; which yf the Citie "will have, it is Reaſon the Citie ſhould give "her Majeſty a good Fyne for it. Beſide, yf "*London* ſhould at any Tyme rebell, her Ma- "jeſty ſhould loſe two Places of Strength to be- "ſtow her Force in their own Boſome, to an- "noy them; which now by Walls ys ſhut from "them, and ſhe hath by keeping the Liberties. "They pretend to wyn Favour to their Cawſe, "that they ſeek their Liberties onelie for Refor- "mation of Diſorders, when Gaine ys the Mark "they ſhoot at.

"But the *Black-friars*, for good Order of Go- "vernment, may be a Lanthorne to al the Citie, "as ſhall be plainlie proved, and is now inhabi- "ted by Noblemen and Gentlemen.

"The

" The Burthen ys great alreadie of the Govern-
" ment of the Citie, born by ſuch as for the moſt
" Part are unlearned; as their late hard Dealing
" with *Bedlam*, and many other Examples, may
" declare. And therefore we pray moſt humblie
" your Lordſhips, that they may not be further
" troubled with us; ſubmitting ourſelves moſt
" willinglie to be reformed and ordered by your
" Honours Diſcretion, as moſt upright Judges,
" free from Affection and Partialitie: And in
" reſpect, that, when the Howſes were diſſolved,
" the Records of them were loſt and imbeſiled,
" which ſhould give Light to our Intereſt; if yt
" ſhall pleaſe your Honours to appoint ſome of
" your Counſell to ſee their Records, we dowbt
" not to fynd Matter out of their own Graunts to
" preſerve our Title, and overthrow their injuri-
" ous Claime.

" 1. *Robert Kilwerbie*, Cardinal, ſurrendered
" unto King *Edward* I. the Scite of *Baynard's-*
" *Caſtle* in *London*; whereupon the ſaid *Edward*
" did graunt the Graunt of the ſame to the
" Friars-Preachers to build the Church there,
" *&c.* and alſo graunted it *in liberam & puram*
" *Eleemoſynam.*

" 2. The *Black-friars* founded the ſeventh of
" *Edward* I.

" 3. *Thomas de Buſtings*, of *London*, ſurrendered
" unto King *Edward* I. a Meſſuage next to *Bay-*
" *nard's-Caſtle*; the which the ſaid King *Edward*
" graunted to the Prior, to the enlargeing of the
" ſaid *Baynard's-Caſtle*, to hold of the ſaid King
" *Edward* and his Heirs.

" 4. King *Edward* I. did graunt to the Friars-
" Preachers, that they might bring their Conduit-
" Water thorowe *Smythefield* unto their Howſe at
" *Baynard's Caſtle.*

" 5. King *Edward* I. did graunt unto the
" Prior all the Tenements, *&c.* with Howſes
" thereon built, that came unto him by the Sur-
" rendour of *Will. Dale*, to the enlarging of their
" Howſes.

" 6. King *Edward* I. did graunt unto the Prior,
" that he ſhould hold all the Tenements within
" the Precincts bounding to the ſame, to him and
" to his Succeſſors.

" 7. King *Edward* II. did graunt unto the
" Prior a Meſſuage called *Okeborne*, in the Ward
" of *Baynard's-Caſtle*, to the enlarging of their
" Howſe, with a Confirmation of all the former
" Graunts unto them. And further graunting
" unto the Prior and Convent, that they and
" their Succeſſors ſhould be diſcharged of Tenths,
" Fifteenths, Subſidies, Quotas, Tallages, or o-
" ther Burthens whatſoever, graunted, or to be
" graunted, to the Clergie or Commons, *&c.*

" 8. An Exemplification of an Indenture made
" in *French*, between the Maïor of *London* and
" the Prior, in *Henry* III's Time.

" 9. The ſame incorporated by Parliament, in
" the fifth of *Henry* VI.

" 10. In 1484 *John Alford*, of the *Black-friars*,
" was executed for Felonie; whoſe Goods the She-
" riff of *London* would have had, but the Prior
" anſwered the ſame to the Lord of *S. Johnes*, of
" whom the Scite was holden, and who did make
" the Bridge at the *Thames*.

" 11. In the twenty-ſecond of *Henry* VIII.
" ten Sergeants would have ſerved a Writ
" on ſix Prieſts in the *Black-friars*, and were
" reſiſted.

" 12. The Prior was by Law conſtrained to
" pave the Streets without the Wall joining to
" the Precinct; whereupon a Cage being ſet
" up by the Citie, he pulled it down, ſaying,
" *That, ſince the Citie forced me to pave the*
" *Place, they ſhall ſet no Cage there on my*
" *Ground.*

" 13. Sir *John Portynarie* reported, in his Life,
" that, immediatelie after the Diſſolution, the
" Maior pretended a Title to the Liberties; but
" King *Henry* VIII. informed thereof, ſent to him
" to deſiſt from meddling with the Liberties, ſay-
" ing, *He was as well hable to keep the Liberties as*
" *the Friars were.* And ſo the Maior no further
" meddled, and Sir *John Portynarie* had the Keyes
" of the Gates delivered to him, and a Fee for
" keeping the ſame.

" 14. The Maior's Officers arreſted no Perſon
" within the Precinct in the Friars Time.

" 15. The fowre Gates, encloſing the Precinct
" with Walls, were in the Friars Tyme, and
" ſithence to this preſent, kept ſhut from the Citie
" by a Porter.

" 16. Malefactors found within the *Friars* were
" examyned by Sir *Will. Kingſton*, and others of
" the Precinct, and not otherwiſe.

" 17. The Precinct never entred by the Citie,
" nor Watch there kept.

" 18. Rogues, and ſuch like, puniſhed in the
" Prior's Stocks, at his Commandment.

" 19. The Precinct inhabited by Artificers not
" free, uſing their Arts without Controlment.

" 20. Carpenters, Maſons, *&c.* have been
" fetched out of the Countrie, and worked there
" without Impeachment.

" 21. The Inhabitants never charged with any
" Impoſition to the Citie.

" 22. If any be ſlaine there, the Coroner of the
" Verge inquiered the *Deodands*; which the Lord
" of *S. Johnes* have.

" 23. In King *Edward* VI's Tyme, five Citi-
" zens, committing a Riott within the Verge
" within the *Friars*, were indicted before Sir *Ni-*
" *cholas Hare*, then Juſtice of the ſame: And the
" Maior then calling a Seſſions to enquire thereof
" in the Citie, was, by two ſeveral Letters from
" the Council, inhibited to deal therein, to the in-
" fringing of the King's Liberties; Whereupon
" he deſiſted.

" 24. In Queen *Marie's* Tyme the Maior
" ſought the Liberties by Act of Parliament; but
" was rejected upon Argument, and not brought
" to the Queſtion.

" 25. The Felons Goods, Waifes, Blood-
" ſheds, Fynes, Forfeitures, Amerciaments,
" and Eſchets, are ſtill due to her Majeſty;
" which ſhe ſhould loſe, yf the Citie enjoy the
" Liberties.

" 26. All *Friars*, and other Spiritual Pre-
" cincts, were privileged from Temporal Juriſ-
" diction thro' the Realme, by divers Statutes of
" this Realme.

" 27. All Caſtles privileged; and the *Black-*
" *friars* was the Scite of *Baynard's-Caſtle.*

" 28. Divers Statutes, confirming the Liber-
" ties of Religious Howſes, eſpeciallie in the twen-
" ty-eight of *Henry* VIII. *cap.* 16.

"29. All Liberties of ſuppreſſed Houſes "veſted in the King, by the Statutes of 31 *Hen.* VIII. ca. 13. *Hen.* VIII. ca. 20.

"30. Larger Liberties, then are now claimed, "allowed, in King *Edward* VI's Time, to *Robert* "*Fitz-Waters*, for the *Black* and *White-friars*. "Which was ſince the Liberties granted to the "City.

"31. The *Black-friars* were of the Fee of St. "*Johnes*, and thereby greatlie privileged."

Notes and Articles for Maintenance of the antient Liberties and Privileges of the late diſſolved Black-friars, *near* Ludgate, *in* London.

John Alforde *executed at* Tyburn.

"1. Firſt, it appeareth, that on the twenty-"fifth Day of *November*, 1484, *John Alforde*, "Shoemaker, dwelling within the *Black-friars* in "*London*, was apprehended, and put to Death, at "*Tyburn*, for Felony; *Thomas Newland*, alias *Nor-*"*land*, and *William Martin*, then being Sheriffs of "*London*; who ſought to have had the Goods of "the ſaid Felon. But the Prior of the ſaid *Black-*"*friars* withſtood them, and poſſeſſed the ſame "Goods to the Uſe of the Lord of St. *John's*, "of whom the ſaid *Friars* were then holden.

The Bridge at the Black-friars.

"2. *Item*, The Lord of St. *John*'s hath uſually "made the Bridge at the *Thames*, adjoining to "the ſaid *Friars*, and not the City of *Lon-*"*don*, &c.

Incorporating of the Prior and Convent.

"3. *Item*, The Prior and Convent were in-"corporated by Act of Parliament, in the Time "of King *Henry* VI. whereby they might pre-"ſcribe, and did always uſe and keep the Liberty "inviolately, and clearly exempted from the "Citizens.

No Arreſt within the Friars *Precinct.*

"4. *Item*, The Precinct hath always been of "ſuch Liberties, as that no Man hath been arreſt-"ed within the ſame by any of the Sheriffs Of-"ficers. And if, at any Time, any Officer of "the City hath taken upon him to execute within "the four Gates, he was reſcued by the Friars "and Inhabitants of Antiquity.

Foreigners traded in the Precinct freely.

"5. *Item*, At all Times there have dwelt "within the Precinct divers and many Perſons, "not free; and yet they have uſed their Occupa-"tions there, without Controlment of the City "and Citizens.

Craftſmen come out of the Country.

"6. *Item*, Always at ſundry Times, of long "Continuance, divers and many Carpenters, Ma-"ſons, and ſuch like, have been ſent out of the "Country, and have wrought within the Precinct "aforeſaid; which is not ſufferable within the "Liberties of the City, by their own Cuſtoms "and Ordinances.

The Inquiry after the Death of any one ſlain, by the Coroner of the Verge.

"7. *Item*, Upon the View of any Perſon ſlain, "the Coroner of the Verge did always make In-"quiry thereof. And the *Deodand* is due to the "Lord of St. *John*'s, and not to the City. But "now to the Queen's Highneſs due by Law, E-"quity, and good Conſcience; whoſe right and "lawful Title the Owners and Inhabitants of the "ſaid exempted Place and Precinct do ſeek with "their Bodies and Goods to defend and maintain, "againſt all pretended Title and Claim of the Ci-"tizens. Notwithſtanding, divers of the ſaid Pre-"cinct and Liberty have been greatly vexed and "troubled with often Impriſonments within the "*Compters* of the City.

"8. *Item*, The Inhabitants within the ſaid Pre-"cincts were never charged to watch or ward, "or to be within the Compaſs of any Impoſition; "ſuch as the Citizens are uſed and accuſtomed "unto by their Laws. *Freedom from Watching, &c.*

"9. *Item*, In the Time of King *Edward* VI. "Sir *Andrew Jude* then being Mayor, there was "a Riot committed in the *Black-friars*, in the "Houſe of one Maſter *Lucas*, by one *Crouchman* "of the City, and other Perſons with him. The "Force whereof was ſoon overſwayed by Sir *Tho-*"*mas Saunders* and Sir *Henry Jerningham*, Knights, "Mr. *William More*, with other Gentlemen "inhabiting in the ſaid *Friars*; and the Parties by "Purſuit were twice indicted in the *Marſhalſea* "Court holden in *Southwark*; Sir *Nicholas Hare* "then being Steward, and ſitting at the Doing "thereof. After which Time, the ſaid *Crouchman*, "with other Confederates with him, ſought to in-"dict the ſaid Gentleman, by an eſpecial Seſſions "in the ſaid City: For Stay whereof, the Lords "of the King's Privy Council, underſtanding the "lewd Practices of the ſaid *Crouchman*, and others, "and that the Lord-Mayor had nothing to do "within the Precinct, wrote their Letters unto the "ſaid Sir *Andrew Jude*, then Mayor, willing him "not to diſturb the ſaid Gentleman for the ſaid "Fact, to the Infringing the Liberties of the "ſaid *Friars*: The ſaid Sir *Thomas Saunders* and "Maſter *William Moore* being Bearers of the ſaid "Letters to the ſaid Lord-Mayor; who, upon "Deliberation, made Anſwer to the ſaid Bearers "by Word of Mouth, That, foraſmuch as there "was a Complaint made to him of a Riot com-"mitted within the City, he muſt needs, within "one Month after, inquire by Seſſions of the "ſame; which, he ſaid, could not be prejudi-"cial to them, being out of the Juriſdiction of "the City: For that the ſame ſhould be *Non* "*coram Judice*, and yet they diſcharged of the "Peril of the Statute. And ſo they proceeded "with the ſaid Letters. Whereupon, the ſaid "Sir *Thomas* and Maſter *William Moore* making "Report of their Succeſs with the Mayor to "the Lords of the Council, they wrote eftſoones "other Letters to the ſaid Mayor, but of "ſuch Force, touching the Premiſſes, which were "alſo carried by the ſaid Sir *Thomas* and Mr. "*Moore*. Whereupon, the ſaid Mayor ſtayed "from any further Proceeding therein, or any "other, *&c.* *A Riot committed in the* Black-friars. *Letters from the Council to the Lord-Mayor.*

"10. *Item*, That in Queen *Mary*'s Time, the "Counſel of the City put a Bill into the Par-"liament-Houſe, ſeeking by the ſame to have "the Liberties of the ſaid *Friars:* Which Bill, "with all their Surmiſes, was ſo utterly reject-"ed, that their Bill never came to the Queſtion; "but was ſo ſuppreſſed, by Argument openly in "the ſame Houſe. *A Bill put into the Parliament-Houſe.*

"11. *Item*, The Liberties granted to Maſter "*Cawarden*, by Letters Patents of King *Edward* "VI. the Goods of Felons therein not granted, "and ſo due to the Queen's Majeſty: Whoſe "Right and Title the City hath not had, nor can "be ſuffered to enjoy, according to their Seeking; "by the only Reſiſtance of the ſaid Owners and "Inhabitants within the Liberty and Precinct, "clearly exempted from the City, by Metes and "Bounds on every Side. Cawarden's *Letters Patents.*

"12. *Item*,

Walls and Gates belonging to the Precinct.

" 12. *Item*, The ſaid Precinct hath always been " ſhut up and kept by Walls and Gates. So as " there was no Egreſs that Way, but by Licence " of the Porters, who were maintained and placed " by the Owners of the ſaid *Friars*, and Liberties " of the ſame; by eſpecial and general Words, " granted by Letters Patents under the great Seal " of *England*, to divers Owners and Freeholders " there of the Queen's Majeſty. And in eſpecial, " above all other, to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, Knt. " deceaſed, in his Letters Patents dated the 12th " Day of *May*, in the 4th Year of King *Edward* " VI. in as large, ample, and full Manner, and " with as many pithy and effectual Words, as ever " were read or ſeen in any Patent, made for " Grant of Liberties of any Place exempted, as " by the ſame Patent more largely appeareth. " The true Copy whereof is annexed to theſe " Articles, by the Delivery of Maſter *Moore*, " true Owner of the moſt Part of the ſaid Li- " berties.

The Curate of St. Peter's in Cornhill, his Affirmation.

" 13. *Item*, That *James Norrice*, Curate of St. " *Peter*'s in *Cornhill*, being ſome Time one of the " Friars and Brethren of the *Black-friars* afore- " ſaid, near *Ludgate*, in *London*, ſaith and affirm- " eth, That one *Robert Struddell*, late Prior of " the ſaid *Friars*, was, by Order of Law, con- " ſtrained to pave the high Street adjoining round " about the Channel Walls, from the *Fleur de* " *Lis*, towards the Hill at *Creed-lane* End. And " a Cage at that Time ſtanding on that Side the " Street, adjoining to the foreſaid Wall, within " the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*; which Cage was " plucked down by the ſaid Prior, and not ſince " ſet up again; the Prior aforeſaid ſaying, Seeing " they of the City cauſe me to pave all this Side " of the Street next my Wall, they ſhall have no " Cage of others ſtanding on my Ground, againſt " mine own Wall. And ſo the City never builded " Cage on that Side after.

The Liberties of the Precinct in the Prior's Days.

" 14. *Item*, Moreover, the ſaid Maſter *Norrice* " ſaith, That the Liberties of the *Black-friars*, in " the ſaid Prior's Days, were ſuch, that the Lord- " Mayor of the City of *London*, nor the Sheriffs, " did arreſt any Man within the ſaid Liberty for " any Thing, as free, as he well remembreth, in " all his Time.

Four Gates belonging to the Friars and Porters.

" 15. *Item*, He remembreth, that four Gates " were ſhut in, during the Friars Time, by the " Commandment of the Prior: And one Father " *Seager* being then Porter, appointed by the ſaid " late Prior, *Robert Struddell*, with others after " him, at the Appointment of other Priors then " ſucceeding; and not by the Mayor of *London*, " nor any other."

An Order made for Black-friars, An. 1497, Purchaſe Mayor.

But yet it is certain the Citizens ſtruggled long with *Black-friars*, moved by the many Inconveniencies they ſuffered by the pretended Freedom of the Place: Injuring ſuch as had ſerved their Times to Trades, by being underſold by theſe Tradeſmen that here inhabited, and injuring Buyers by ſelling bad Commodities; whereof there was no Remedy; no City-Searchers, whether the Commodities made and ſold here were good, being admitted within the Liberties of the *Friars*. Here alſo, oftentimes, Harbour was given to Felons; and Malefactors took Shelter here; ſo that an Order was moved and begun, *Purchaſe* Mayor, about the Year 1497, for Remedy of this. And, no Good coming of it, the Commons in a Common Council petitioned the Mayor, Sir *John Percival*, the next Year, for encouraging the ſaid Order, and calling into Queſtion ſuch as oppoſed it. Which Petition ran in theſe Words:

Commons Petition againſt Black-Friars.

Book of old Cuſt. F. 1. b.

" Alſo, for the Reformacyon of the Myſchef " growyng to the Cyte, by going to *Friars*, pleaſe " that my Lord-Mayr, Aldyrmen, and Common " Counſayle to provyde, that the Ordre moved " and begonne before *M. Purchaſe*, late Mayr, " and other of his Predeceſſours, may be put in " Effecte. That ſuch Perſones, which were dif- " fyculte agaynſt the ſaid Ordre, be callyd afore " my Lord-Mayr, and Aldyrmen, to be reform- " ed by theyr wyſe Exhortacyons, under ſuche " Fourme, as ſuch obſtynate Perſones be not " noted above all other, as Brokers and De- " ſtroyers of the Common-Wele. And, yf the " ſayd Perſones wyl not be conformable in thys " Partye to leve the *Fryers*, that then yt may " pleaſe my Lord-Mayr and Aldyrmen to cal a " Common-Counſayle, and, by theyr Autorite, " to appoynte certayne Perſones, with the Coun- " ſayle, to ſue to the Kyngy's Grace for a Dyſ- " penſacyon of the Act of Parlament, late made " to the contrarye."

The Saying of Thomas Ulverſton, *alias* Wolverſton, *of* Garlickhithe, *Officer to the Vintners of* London, *and ſome Time a Friar of the* Black-friars. *Taken before me Sir* Thomas Saunders, *Knt. the thirtieth Day of* May, A. D. 1562.

Of other Men's Doors into the Black-fryare.

" 16. *Item*, He ſaith, he hath heard ſay many " Times, among the Friars and others, that " Maſter *Peacocke* of *London*, and his Predeceſ- " ſors, had never Door into the *Black-friars* out " of his Houſe, but by Fine and Agreement " made for the ſame, long before his Time of " Remembrance.

How the Porters of the Friars *kept their four Gates*

" 17. *Item*, He ſaith, that the Porters of the " *Friars* always kept their four Gates, Time out " of Mind, by the Appointment of the Prior and " Convent, clear exempted from the City. And, " when the Porters perceived any ſuſpected Per- " ſons, or Malefactors, within the Limits of the " *Friars*, they declared it to the Prior, who forth- " with commanded them to take the Aid of the " honeſt Inhabitants within the *Friars*, to make " Search and Watch for the Apprehenſion of ſuch " lewd Perſons: Which, ſo found, were always " examined by Sir *William Kingſton*, Knt. and other " good Men there inhabiting within the *Friars*, " at the Porter's Deſire, and not otherwiſe.

No Search or Watch within the Precinct, &c.

" 18. *Item*, He never heard, nor did know, in " all his Time, any Search or Watch to be made, " within the Precinct of the *Friars*, by any Watch- " man or Conſtable of the City; who could never " come within any of the *Friars* Gates, but by " the Porter's Licence of the ſame *Friars*.

Paving the Street by the Prior and Convent.

" 19. *Item*, He ſaith, That the Prior and Con- " vent did once pave the Streets, by his Time, " from the *Friars* Turngate, unto the *Fleur de* " *Lis*, along by the Wall, to the Channel of the " ſame Street. But, as for pulling down of any " Cage, he doth not well remember.

For puniſhing diſordered Perſons.

" 20. *Item*, He ſaith, if any Vagabond, or any " Drunkard, or miſordered Perſon, were taken " culpable within the Precinct af the *Friars*, they " were always puniſhed in the *Friars* Stocks againſt " the

" the Church Door, by the Prior's Command
" ment; and not by the Lord-Mayor's, or Sheriffs
" of *London*.

Againſt claiming the Liberties of Black-friars.

" 21. *Item*, Sir *John Portenary*, Knt. inhabiting
" within the late *Black-friars*, near *Ludgate*, in
" *London*, about thirty Years paſt, doth well re-
" member, that, after the Suppreſſion of the ſaid
" *Black-friars*, the Lord-Mayor of *London* would
" have entered into the ſaid *Black-friars*, and
" claimed the Liberties of the ſame. For the
" which, the Lord *Cobham*, the Lord *Zanche*,
" Sir *Thomas Cheiney*, Sir *William Kingſton*,
" Sir *Francis Brian*, Knights, with many other
" Worſhipful Gentlemen, then being Inhabi-
" tants within the Liberties and Precinct of the
" ſaid late *Black friars*, denied the Lord-Mayor
" and Citizens Entrance, and would not permit
" nor ſuffer them, or any of them, to enter within
" the ſame. And, ſhortly after, Sir *Francis Bri-*
" *an* and Sir *Thomas Cheiney* moved the King's
" Majeſty, then being King *Henry* VIII. how
" the ſaid Mayor and Citizens would have entered
" into the ſaid *Friars*. And then the King's Ma-
" jeſty ſaid unto them theſe Words following: Are
" not we as able to keep our Privileges and Liber-
" ties, as the *Friars* did keep their Privileges al-
" ways before Time, free from the City? Where-
" upon, they all, by one Conſent and Agreement,
" ſent the ſaid Lord-Mayor Word of the King's
" Majeſty's Anſwer and Pleaſure therein. Where-
" upon the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen were ſatiſ-
" fied, and would no further proceed upon the
" King's Right and Title of Liberties; as then
" they promiſed and affirmed by the Mouth of the
" Recorder, being ſent by the Mayor to the Wor-
" ſhipful of the ſaid *Friars*. And the ſaid Sir *John*
" *Portenary* further ſaith, That, after the ſaid *Fri-*
" *ars* were ſuppreſt, the Lord *Cromwell*, Vicar Ge-
" neral, cauſed to be delivered unto the ſaid Sir
" *John Portenary* the Keys of all the ſaid *Friars*,
" ſafely to keep them from the ſaid City; and
" to provide, that all within the ſaid Liberty
" ſhould be in Safety and Safeguard. The
" which Keys were afterward delivered by the
" ſaid Sir *John Portenary* to the Hands of Dr.
" *Layton* and Dr. *Wendie*, they being Viſitors
" there. For the which, the ſaid Sir *John Porte-*
" *nary* had a certain Reward paid unto him by
" the Lord *North*, then being Chancellor of the
" *Augmentation Court*. All which Matter the ſaid
" Sir *John Portenary* will depoſe to be moſt cer-
" tain and true, as he will anſwer at the
" dreadful Day of Judgment upon his Soul.

Two Aldermen enter into the Liberties of the Black-friars.

" 22. *Item*, Be it in Remembrance perpetual,
" for infallible Truth, that one *Alexander Avenon*,
" being Sheriff of *London*, and one other, be-
" ing Alderman of the Ward of *Farringdon in-*
" *fra*, came and entered very ſtoutly into the
" Liberty of the *Black-friars* near *Ludgate*, the
" 15th Day of *May*, 1562, to carry away all the
" Hoſiers and Taylors, to come to the *Guild-*
" *hall* in *London*, according to the Queen's new
" Proclamation. Which Hoſiers and Taylors
" denied to go with the ſaid Sheriff, affirming
" and ſaying, That they had put in Bonds, be-
" fore their Coming, to the Lord *Cobham*, and
" to Sir *Thomas Saunders* Knt. two of the Queen's
" Juſtices of the Peace within the ſaid Liberty,
" being within the Verge, and exempted from
" the City of *London*, according to the Queen's
" Proclamation. And thereupon, one *John Brad-*
" *ford*, being Conſtable of the ſame exempted
" Place, and within the Liberty of the ſaid
" Queen's Verge, cauſed the four Porters of the
" ſaid *Friars* to ſhut all the Gates; which being
" perceived by the ſaid Sheriff and Aldermen,
" the ſaid Sheriff commanded the Gates to be
" opened; whereunto the ſaid Conſtable of the
" *Friars* ſaid, That they ſhould not be opened,
" before the Juſtices Pleaſure of the *Friars* were
" known. And then the Sheriff of *London* ſaid,
" That he was of greater Authority than the
" Juſtices were: The Conſtable affirming him ſo
" to be within the City of *London*, but not with-
" in the Precinct of the Liberty of the *Black-*
" *friars*. For the Conſtable ſaid, that he had
" greater Power and Authority there than the
" Sheriff had. Which being heard, and ſcant
" well digeſted by them; fearing further Incon-
" venience to ariſe thereupon, as by ſudden Chang-
" ing of their grieved Countenance was plainly
" declared, the ſaid Sheriff and Alderman, with
" gentle Language, deſired the Conſtable to open
" the Gates quietly, and ſuffer them to paſs thence:
" Which he did at their gentle Requeſt and In-
" treaty. And ſo they departed out of the Li-
" berty of the *Black-friars*, by the Porters Com-
" mandment, and gave to the Porters, for open-
" ing the Gates, Money.

What enſued upon this buſineſs in the Black-friars.

" People of St. *Martin's*, as well Strangers as
" others, in the open high Street, marvelling
" and wondering at the ſaid Sheriff's and Alder-
" man's Incloſure within the ſaid *Friars* Gates:
" On the Morrow after, being the 16th Day of
" *May*, 1562, one *Hardford*, being Conſtable of
" St. *Martin's* Pariſh within *Ludgate*, in the high
" Street there, took one [*Gilbert*] *Trethern*, a
" Hoſier and Taylor, dwelling in the ſaid *Friars*,
" and carried him to the Lord-Mayor of *Lon-*
" *don*, who by and by, without Delay, or any
" further Speech, commanded the ſaid *Gilbert*
" to the *Compter* in *London*. Whereupon the ſaid
" Sir *Thomas Saunders*, as one of the Juſtices of
" the ſaid Liberty, went to the Earl of *Arundel*,
" Lord Steward to the Queen's moſt Honour-
" able Houſhold, declaring the whole Circum-
" ſtance of the ſaid Sheriff and Alderman's En-
" terprize; and obtained a Token to the Lord-
" Mayor, no further to enter the ſaid Liberty
" within the Verge; until by Law, or the Privy
" Council's Judgment, the Queſtion moved were
" determined, concerning the Infringing of the
" ſaid antient Liberty. All this was ſpoken in
" the Preſence of *Peter Baugh*, *Lewis Rowbone*,
" and divers other Strangers. In Witneſs and
" Probation whereof, the ſaid Sir *Thomas* hath
" ſubſcribed his Name, with divers others here-
" under written, which were preſent.

A further Teſtimony concerning one Robert Flowers *Taylor and Hoſier, in the ſame Precinct of* Black-friars.

" 23. *Item*, Be it had in perpetual Memory, for
" a continual perfect Declaration of the Truth,
" whereunto all Matters of Variance and Contro-
" verſy ſhould be referred and advanced; and not
" the Sparks of Truth to be hidden, as a Candle
" bearing perfect Light, under a Buſhel, and ſo
" waſhed away in the flowing Waters of un-
" mindful Oblivion; which, among all good
" *Chriſtian* Men, is at all Times, and in all Ages,
" to be rejected, and not to be embraced; but
" rather

" rather to be buried in the Bottom of the Earth,
" never to riſe again.

" In Conſideration whereof, by theſe Preſents,
" it is, for an infallible Truth, to be holden with
" all Men, which ſhall hear or ſee this preſent
" Writing: That *Robert Flower*, Taylor and Ho-
" ſier, dwelling within the Precinct and Liberties
" of the late *Black-friars*, near *Ludgate*, in *London*,
" was, by Commandment of the whole Bench of
" Aldermen, committed into one of the *Compters*
" of *London*, the 20th Day of *May*, 1582; for
" that the ſame *Robert Flower* refuſed to be bound,
" according to Order taken, from the making
" of monſtrous great Hoſen, according to the
" Queen's Proclamation in that Behalf; becauſe
" the ſaid *Robert Flower* had, amongſt other Per-
" ſons, put in Bonds before the Honourable War-
" den of the five Ports and Sir *Thomas Saun-*
" *ders*, Knt. Juſtices within the Liberty of the
" Queen's Verge. After which revealed and
" known to the Honourable Earl of *Arundel*,
" Lord Steward of the Queen's moſt Honour-
" able Houſhold; who cauſed the Knight Mar-
" ſhal to go to the ſaid Lord-Mayor, requiring
" the Deliverance of the ſaid Priſoner. The Lord-
" Mayor, being ſickly, made Anſwer, that he
" knew nothing thereof; but deſired him to ſpeak
" with Mr. Recorder: Who made Anſwer, that
" the ſaid Impriſonment was done by the whole
" Bench of Aldermen; and he, as one particular
" Perſon, could not deliver the Priſoner until the
" next Court Day, which could not be till two
" Days after, to the great Charges and Hindrance
" of the ſaid Priſoner.

" Whereupon the Lord Steward ſent for Ma-
" ſter *Cholmeley*, he being then Recorder of *Lon-*
" *don*, and commanded him to deliver the Pri-
" ſoner; or elſe he would impriſon the Mayor of
" *London*, and the ſaid Recorder, and the fatteſt
" Alderman in the City, which he could get
" within the Verge. And declared, that the Queen's
" Liberties and Franchiſes ſhould not be over-
" come by the Lord-Mayor and Bench of Al-
" dermen, ſo long as he was Officer; with many
" other Words againſt the Citizens, which were
" too long to write. Adding further, that the
" Mayor did not meddle with St. *Martin*'s being
" within the City, and a Parcel of *Weſtminſter*
" Deanery: Much leſs ſhould he meddle with the
" ſaid Liberty of the *Friars*, bounded out by the
" Walls and Gates from the City; being in the
" County of *Middleſex*, and not within the City.
" And ſo commanded the Recorder to ſend home
" the Priſoner unto the Liberty preſently; which
" was ſo done accordingly; promiſing that, if
" the Lord-Mayor could declare or ſhew any good
" Title, whereby to break the Liberty, the Queen's
" learned Counſel ſhould anſwer him and them
" therein. And then the Recorder ſaid, he never
" heard, before that Time, that the Lord Steward
" did claim the Precinct of the ſaid *Black-friars*
" to be within the Liberty of the Queen's Verge.
" Out of which Juriſdiction the City of *London*
" is exempted by the Statute of 32 *Henry* VIII.
" *cap.* 2. Under Colour of which Statute, the
" Mayor would bring the ſaid *Friars* to be in
" *London*; which, in all the Friars Time, was free-
" ly exempted.

" All the which Matter was debated in the Pre-
" ſence of Sir *Thomas Saunders*, Knt. Maſter *Ro-*
" *bert Hopton*, one of the Knight Marſhals, and
" Mr. *Bromeley*, under Steward of the *Marſhalſea*,
" the Day and Year above written.

A Man ſlain in the Liberties of Black-friars.

" 24. *Item*, That in Queen *Mary*'s Time, or
" King *Edward*'s Time, her Brother, there was
" a Man ſlain within the ſaid Precinct of the
" *Black-friars*. And the Goods of him that was
" ſuppoſed to do the Deed were ſtayed within
" the ſaid *Friars*, and an Inventory taken by
" the next Juſtice of Peace within the Verge,
" *Roger Cholmeley*, Knt. by the Commandment of
" Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, Knt. And afterward, one
" Maſter *Garrard*, and the Recorder of *London*,
" came unto the ſaid Sir *Thomas Cheyney*'s Houſe,
" within the ſame Precinct, and would have made
" an Inventory of the Goods of the Party Of-
" fender aforeſaid, now deceaſed. But the ſaid
" Sir *Thomas Cheyney* would not permit nor ſuffer
" them ſo to do; for that he had made Stay of
" the ſame Goods for the Queen before, if it
" were lawfully found that the ſaid Party had
" ſlain the Man dead. Which afterward was
" otherwiſe found, by a Queſt of twelve Men,
" ſitting *ſuper viſum corporis* of the Dead, by the
" Coroner of the Verge, within the ſaid Liberty;
" where the Mayor of *London* and Bench of Al-
" dermen have not to do, nor intermit with the
" Inhabitants thereof. Becauſe the whole *Friars*
" Liberties, and Franchiſes of the ſame, were
" freely given unto King *Henry* VIII. by Act of
" Parliament. Whereby the Lord-Mayor of
" *London*, and Bench of Aldermen, are clearly
" barred and ſecluded from the *Friars* Liberties,
" and the Inhabitants thereof franchiſed, and clean
" exempted from all the Citizens, and their Im-
" poſitions or other Taxations."

A further Teſtimony concerning one Robert Flowers *Taylor and Hoſier, in the ſame Precinct of* Black-friars.

Add to the reſt this Teſtimony following:

The true Copy *of the Vicar of* Bromley's Letter, *in* Kent, *ſent to Maſter* Thomas Walſingham, *of* Scadborough, *in the ſaid County, Eſquire: Who ſent the ſame Letter to Sir* Thomas Saunders, *Knt. he being alſo one of the Queen's Juſtices of the Peace in the ſaid County, to examine the ſeveral Particulars therein, concerning the Liberties of the ſaid* Friars, *&c.*

This Vicar of Bromley *dwelt formerly in the* Black-friars.

" Right Worſhipful, you ſhall underſtand that
" I have received your kind Letter; according
" whereunto, theſe are to ſatisfy your Mind, that
" I was dwelling in the *Black-friars* four or five
" Years; and came thither from *Oxford*, where
" I had been a Student of Divinity. I was alſo
" Curate of the Pariſh within the *Black-friars*,
" called St. *Agnes*. We had within us a Porter,
" who did ſhut all the Gates every Night, at nine
" of the Clock in the Winter, and at ten of the
" Clock in the Summer. No Sheriff, Bailiff, or
" Conſtable, nor yet the Mayor of *London*, took
" Intereſt there at any Time; nor foreign Porters
" had to do within our Privilege. And the Friars
" did pave both within the Turn-gate and with-
" out, unto St. *Andrew*'s Church, down by the
" great Garden Wall. And without the Turngate
" there was a Cage, pulled down by the Prior in my
" Time, which was ſet up by the Lord-Mayor of
" *London*. The Inhabitants within the *Friars* ne-
" ver watched; neither the Conſtable of St. *Mar-*
" *tin*'s Pariſh warned any Watch there, neither

" came within the Gates after the Hour appoint-
" ed, at any Time. The Sheriffs of *London* had
" no Felons Goods there, neither did arreſt any
" Perſon within the Precinct of the Houſe. As
" for Bakers and Brewers that belonged to the
" Houſe, they be dead."

Black-friars *will not pay to the Muſters.*

Among other Privileges *Black-friars* and the other exempt Places claimed, one among the reſt was, That they would not contribute to the Muſters, when the Militia was raiſed in the City; as it was in the Year 1585, Sir *Tho. Pulliſon*, Mayor; who was therefore obliged to make a Complaint to the Court thereof; praying, that, by their Authority, *Black-friars*, and the other privileged Places, might alſo bear their Burthen in Muſters, as well as other Inhabitants of the City. Advertiſing the Lord Treaſurer, " That whereas " the *Black-friars*, St. *Martin*'s, *White-friars*, " and other exempt Places, were appointed to be " contributory to this Charge, they refuſed to be " taxed, and would not yield to pay any Thing, " unleſs they had Direction from the Lord Trea- " ſurer, or other the Lords of her Majeſty's Pri- " vy Council, for the Doing thereof: Wherefore, " and for that the Service fell out to be of far " greater Charge than was expected, he humbly " beſought his Lordſhip's Order and Command- " ment to thoſe exempt Places, for Contri- " bution."

The antient Church belonging to the *Black-friars*, *London*, was, before the Diſſolution of Religious Houſes by King *Henry* VIII. one of the moſt ſpacious and fair Churches in *London*. But the Friars being put out, the Church, together with other fair Buildings, was utterly demoliſhed.

INTERMENTS.

In the left Part of the Choir.

There were buried, in the antient Church, *Margaret* Queen of *Scots* *.

* *Daughter of the King of* Scots. MS. F. 9. In Off. Armor.

Hubert de Burgo, Earl of *Kent*, tranſlated from their old Church by *Old Bourne*.

Robert de Attabeto †, Earl of *Bellimon*.

† Attrabato; *i. e. of* Artois. F. 9.

Dame *Iſabel*, Wife to Sir *Roger Bygot*, Earl Marſhal.

William and Dame *Jane Huſe*, Children to Dame *Ellis*, Counteſs of *Arundel*. And by them lieth Dame *Ellis*, Daughter to the Earl of *Warren*, and afterwards Counteſs of *Arundel*.

Dame *Ide*, Wife to Sir *Walter* ———, Daughter to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*.

Richard de Brewes.

MS. F. 9. By the Lady ——, laid Dame *Jone*, Daughter of *Thomas* ——, Wife of Sir *Guidon Ferrers*.

And, by the Right-Hand of Sir *Guidon*, lay Dame *Jone Huntingfeld*.

Sir *John Molins*, Knt.

† Roger. *Richard Strange*, Son to *Robert* † *Strange*.

Eliſabeth, Daughter to Sir *Bartholomew Badleſmere*, Wife to Sir *William Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*; *Marſh*; the Earls of *March* and *Hereford*; and *Eliſabeth*, Counteſs of *Arundel*.

At Dame *Eliſabeth*'s Head, lay Dame *Joan*, Daughter to Sir *John Carne*, firſt Wife to Sir *Gwide*, or *Guy*, *Brian*.

Hugh Clare, Knt. 1293, lay by her right Side.

The Heart of Queen *Helianor*, the Foundreſs.

The Heart of *Alfonce*, her Son.

The Hearts of *John* and *Margaret*, Children to *William Valence*.

John Duke *of* Cornwal. Julius B. *VII.* 45.

Here alſo, in the Church of *Black-friars*, was buried *John* of *Eltham*, Duke of *Cornwal*, Brother to King *Edward* III. Upon whoſe Tomb was hung up a Table of his Noble Pedigree; which is ſtill preſerved in the *Cotton* Library.

The Daughter of *Geffrey Lucie*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Peverels*.

Sir *William Thorpe*, Juſtice.

The Lord *Liothe* of *Ireland*.

Dame *Maude*, Wife to Sir *Geffrey Say*, Daughter to the Earl of *Warwick*. And with her *Edmund*, related to King ——.

Dame *Sible*, Daughter to *William Patteſhulle*, Wife to *Roger Beauchampe*. And by her Sir *Richard*, or *Roger*, *Beauchampe*.

Dame *Jane Boteler*.

Lord *Scrope*, of *Upſal*.

Sir *Fanhope*, Lord *S. Amand*, and Dame *Eliſabeth*, his Wife, Daughter to the Duke of *Lancaſter*.

Richard S. Amand, Lord *S. Amand*, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church of the *Black-friars*, next *Ludgate*, *June* 12, 1508.

Sir *Stephen Collington*, Knt.

King *James* of *Spain*.

Sir *William Peter*, Knt.

The Counteſs of *Huntington*.

Dutcheſs of *Exeter*.

Sir *John Cornwall*.

Lord *Fanhope* died at *Ampthill*, in *Bedfordſhire*, and was buried there, 1443.

Caveſton Talbot, Eſq;

Sir *John Tipftofe*, Earl of *Worceſter*, who was beheaded in 1470.

And by him, in his Chapel, *James Turchet*, Lord *Audley*, who was beheaded in 1497.

William Paſton, and *Anne*, Daughter to *Edmond Lancaſter*.

The Heart of Sir *Weſtye*.

The Heart of Dame *Margaret* Counteſs of the *Yle*.

The Lord *Beaumont*.

Mr. *Geth*.

Sir *Edmond Cornewall*, Baron of *Burford*.

The Lady *Nevil*, wedded to the Lord *Dowglaſs* *, Daughter to the Duke of *Exeter*.

* Dogelas.

Richard Scoope, Eſq;

Dame *Catharine Vaux*.

Alys [*Alice*] *Cobham*.

Sir *Thomas Browne*, and Dame *Eliſabeth* *, his Wife.

* Eleanor.

Sir *George Browne*, and Dame *Eliſabeth*, his Wife.

Jane Powell *.

* Powel.

Thomas Swinforth *.

*Swinford

John Mawſley *, Eſq; 1432.

* Murfley.

John de la Bere *, *Nicholas Carre*, *Geffrey Spring*, and *William Clifford*, Eſqrs;

* Dalebear

Sir *Thomas Brandon*, Knight of the *Garter*, 1509. This Noble Knight, by his laſt Will, dated *June* 11, 1509, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the *Friars Preachers*, *London*, as near unto the Sepulchre of Sir *John Wingfeld*, Knt. as might be. He was Uncle to the famous *Charles Brandon*, afterwards Duke of *Suffolk*, that married the Queen Dowager of *France*: To him, by his ſaid Will, he left 300 Marks of his Plate. He alſo gave to the

Sir Thomas Brandon, *Uncle to* Charles Brandon.

Sir John Wyngfield.

the *Friars Auſtins*, *London*, 60 *l.* for a perpetual Memorial to be had of the Lord Marquis *Berkley*, and the Lady Marchioneſs, late his Wife. And to the Lady *Jane Gylford*, Widow, he bequeathed his Place in *Southwark*, with his Leaſe, which he had of the Lord Biſhop of *Winton*.

William Stalworth, Merchant-Taylor, 1518.

William Courtney, Earl of *Devonſhire*, nominated, but not created, the third of *Henry* VIII. *&c.*

To theſe I add,

Lady Scrope. *Eliſabeth*, Lady *Scrope*, of *Upſal* and *Marſham*, Widow; who by her Will bequeathed her Body to be buried in the *Black-friars*, *London*, by the Side of her Huſband, Lord *Thomas Scrope*, of *Upſal* and *Marſham*. By which Will, dated the 7th of *March*, the 5th of *Henry* VIII. ſhe appointed the Trentals to be ſung in the Church of *Black-friars*, for the Soul of the ſaid Lord, her Huſband, and *Alice*, their Daughter; for Sir *Henry Wentworth*'s Soul, and for the Soul of the Lord her Father, *John* Marquis of *Montague*, and her Mother, the Lady *Iſabel*, his Wife. She willed alſo, that a Stone ſhould be prepared with three Images, one of her Huſband, another of herſelf, and the third of their ſaid Daughter: And their Arms upon the ſaid Stone, and Scripture, making Mention what they were, to the Value of 10 *l.* She willed, moreover, a Tomb to be made over Sir *Henry Wentworth*, Knt. late her Huſband, lying in *Newton-Abbey*, in *Lincolnſhire*, to the Value of 20 *l.* Sterling; and a Tomb likewiſe to be made over the Lord her Father, and her Lady Mother, lying buried in *Biſham-Abbey*, in *Berkſhire*, to the Value of 20 *l.*

Lord Thomas Scrope. *Prerog. Offi.*

Sir Tho. Par. Sir *Thomas Par* ſeems alſo to be buried here, according to his Will, dated *November* 9, the 9th of *Henry* VIII. bequeathing his Body to lie in *Black-friars*, *London*, if he chanced to die within twenty Miles thereof. He willed, that all his Lands that deſcended to him, as Heir to Sir *William Par*, his Father, ſhould remain to *Maud*, his Wife, for her Jointure. He willed his Daughters, *Catharine* and *Anne*, to have 800 *l.* between them; except they proved to be his Heirs, or his Son's Heirs; and then they ſhould not: But willed the ſaid Monies to be laid out for Cōpes and Veſtments, to be given to the Houſe of *Clervaux*, &c. and 100 *l.* to be beſtowed upon the Chantry of *Kendal*. He willed his Son *William* to have his great Chain, worth 140 *l.* which the King's Grace gave him. He made *Maud*, his Wife, and Dr. *Tunſtal*, Maſter of the *Rolls*, his Executors. This Will was proved in the Year 1517. This Man was Father to *Catharine Par*, King *Henry*'s laſt Wife.

Dame *Maud Par*, Widow to the abovenamed Sir *Thomas*, and Mother to Queen *Catharine*, by her Will, bearing Date *May* 20, the 21ſt of *Henry* VIII. bequeathed her Body to be buried in this Church. In this Will ſhe mentioned her Son and Heir, *William Par*, for whoſe Preferment ſhe had indebted herſelf, as ſhe ſaid, both to the King, for his Marriage, and to the Earl of *Eſſex*, for the Matching with the Lady *Bourcher*, Daughter and Heir apparent to the ſaid Earl. She mentioned alſo *Anne*, her Daughter, and *Catharine Borough*, her Daughter, and Sir *William Par*, her Brother, and *Thomas Pickring*, Eſq; her Couſin, Steward of her Houſe. This Will was proved 1531, *December* 14.

Roger de Swillington, Knt. willed, whoſe Will was proved 1417, that the *Friars Preachers* at *Ludgate*, *London*, ſhould have 40 *l. pro anniverſariis diebus annuatim tenend.* of him the ſaid *Roger*, and *Joan*, his Wife, for one Time, when it happened, to pray for their Souls, and for *Robert Swillington*, his Father. And that two Nuns, Siſters of *Thomas de Swillington*, ſhould have 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Four Heads found in Black-friars.

Before we take our Leave of *Black-friars*, I muſt mention a memorable Paſſage that happened after the Fire of *London*. Some Workmen digging in a Place there, where the Convent was, to clear it from the Rubbiſh, by the Appointment of Mr. *William Bradford*, in order to Building, they came to an old Wall in a Cellar, of great Thickneſs, where appeared a kind of Cupboard; which being opened, there were found in it four Pots or Caſes of fine Pewter, very thick, with Covers of the ſame, and Rings faſtened on the Top, to take up or put down at Pleaſure. The Caſes were flat before, and round behind. And in them were repoſited four human Heads, unconſumed, reſerved, as it ſeems, by Art; with their Teeth and Hair, the Fleſh of a tawny Colour, wrapped up in black Silk, almoſt conſumed. And a certain Subſtance, of a blackiſh Colour, crumbled into Duſt, lying at the Bottom of the Pots.

Stype. One of theſe Pots, with the Head in it, I ſaw in *October*, 1703, being in the Cuſtody of Mr. *Preſbury*, then Soap-maker, in *Smithfield*: Which Pot had inſcribed, in the Inſide of the Cover, in a ſcrawling Character, which might be uſed in the Times of King *Henry* VIII. *J. CORNELIUS.* This Head was without a Neck, having ſhort red Hair upon it, thick, and that would not be pulled off; and yellow Hair upon the Temples; a little bald on the Top, perhaps a Tonſure; the fore Part of the Noſe ſunk, the Mouth gaping, ten ſound Teeth, others had been plucked out; the Skin like tanned Leather, the Features of the Face viſible. There was one Body found near it buried, and without any Head; but no other Bodies found. The other three Heads had ſome of the Necks joined to them, and had a broader and plainer Razure; which ſhewed them Prieſts. Theſe three Heads are now diſperſed. One was given to an Apothecary; another was intruſted with the Pariſh Clerk, who got Money by Shewing of it. It is probable they were at laſt privately procured, and conveyed abroad; and now become Holy Relicks. *Stype.*

Who theſe were, there is no Record, as I know of; nor had any of them Names inſcribed but one. To me they ſeem to have been ſome zealous Prieſts or Friars, executed for Treaſon; whereof there were many in the Rebellion in *Lincolnſhire*, *Anno* 1538; or for denying the King's Supremacy: And here privately depoſited by theſe *Black-Friars*. *Stype.*

The ample Privileges, which the Inhabitants of *Black-friars* did enjoy, have been for many Years loſt; ſo that now the Sheriffs Officers can arreſt there; the Shop-keepers are obliged to be free of the City; and it is lately made Part of this Ward of *Faringdon within*; and two Common-Councilmen are annually elected out of it, and added to the Number that uſed to ſerve for this Ward.

(19.) In

Conduit. (19.) In the Place of the *Old Croſs*, which was taken down in the Year 1390, was erected a Water-Conduit at the Eaſt End of St. *Michael's Quern* Church in *Weſt-Cheap*, near St. *Paul's* Gate; which was called the *Little Conduit in Weſt-Cheap*: But this has been removed about twenty Years.

St. Ewen's *Church and Pariſh.* (20.) Near to the North-Eaſt Corner of *Warwick-lane*, formerly called *Eldeneſe-lane*, ſtood the Pariſh-Church of St. *Ewen* or *Owen*, called in old Records *Sancti* AUDOENI *juxta fratres minores*, *London*, and ſometimes *infra Newgate*. Which Church had not its Name from *Edwin*, the firſt *Chriſtian* King of *Northumberland*, as Mr. *Richard Smith* ſuppoſed, but is the ſame Saint with *Owen*, or *Audowen*. The Remains of this Church are ſtill to be ſeen in the Cellars of the Houſe, late the *Black-Swan*, occupied by Mr. *Edward Wickſteed*, a Bookſeller, and of the next Houſe to the Weſt. This is one of the Churches given by *Henry* VIII. towards the erecting of *Chriſt's-Church*.

Who this Ewin was.

A Fraternity of St. Anne here. In this Church was founded a Fraternity of St. *Anne*, the Mother of *Mary*, from the Alms of the Pariſhioners; as it is expreſſed in a Certificate in the *Tower*, given in about it, by the then three Maſters of it, *viz. John Shepye*, Taylor, *Nicola's Minet*, Fletcher, and another: Who certified, that, in the ſame Church, every Year, ſeven Wax Candles quadrate, *i. e.* ſquare, were to be burnt before the Image of St. *Anne*, all the ſolemn Days in which a Light burnt before the Crucifix; and yearly to be renewed the ſaid Light, as long as the ſaid Fraternity could ſuſtain it. And that every Brother ſhould offer, at the high Maſs of the ſaid Day, in the Church, one Halfpenny. And four Torches of ten Pounds of Wax, to be cauſed to burn upon the Obſequies of any Brother of the Fraternity.

Record. Turr.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of FARINGDON WARD *Without.*

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Aldermen. Common-Councilmen. Diviſion. Remarkable Things. Pariſhes and Churches. The Temple *and* Temple *Church. The* Rolls *Chapel.* Barnard's-Inn. Thaves-Inn. Clifford's-Inn, Serjeant's-Inn, Six Clerk's-Office. Bridewell *and* Bartholomew's *Hoſpital.* Smithfield. Fleet-Market, *and Priſon.* Old-Bailey Seſſions-Houſe. Surgeon's-Hall. Temple-Bar. *Antiquities.* White-friars.

Its Name. THIS is the fartheſt Ward in the Weſt of this City, and was originally a Part of the Ward of *Faringdon within*, till divided by Act of Parliament, 17 *Rich.* II. as already obſerved in the firſt Book. From which Time this Part has been diſtinguiſhed by the Addition of *without*, i. e. *without the City Walls.*

Bounds. It is bounded on the Eaſt by the Wards of *Faringdon within*, the Precinct of the late *Priory* of St. *Bartholomew* near *Smithfield*, and the Ward of *Alderſgate*; on the North, by the *Charter-houſe*, the Pariſh of St. *John's Clerkenwell*, and Part of St. *Andrew's* Pariſh without the Freedom; on the Weſt, by *High-Holborn*, and St. *Clement's* Pariſh in the *Strand*; on the South, by the River of *Thames*. So that,

Extent. The Extent of this Ward may be gathered from the Bounds without *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, which are theſe:

Firſt, On the Eaſt Part thereof is the whole Precinct of the late Priory of St. *Bartholomew*; and a Part of *Long-lane*, on the North, towards *Alderſgate-ſtreet*; and all *Smithfield*, to the Bars in St. *John's-ſtreet*.

Then out of *Smithfield*, *Chicken-lane*, towards *Turnmill-ſtreet*. Back again by the Pens or Folds in *Smithfield* to *Cow-lane*, which turns towards *Holborn*; and *Heſier-lane* out of *Smithfield*; alſo toward *Holborn*, till it meets with a Part of *Cow-lane*.

Cock-lane, out of *Smithfield*, over-againſt *Pie-corner*. *Giliſpur-ſtreet*, out of *Smithfield* to *Newgate*. Then from *Newgate*, Weſt by St. *Sepulchre's* Church, to *Turn-again-lane*. From the Place where the Conduit ſtood on *Snow-hill* to *Holborn-bridge*, up *Holborn-hill*, to the Bars, on both Sides.

On the Right-Hand, or North Side, at the Bottom of *Holborn-hill*, is *Gold-lane*, commonly called *Feild-lane*, ſome Time a filthy Paſſage into the Fields; now both Sides built with ſmall Tenements.

Then higher is *Hatton-garden-ſtreet*, and *Lither-lane*, and *Brook-ſtreet*, turning to the Fields.

On the Left-Hand, or South Side, from *Newgate*, lieth a Street called the *Old-bailey*; this ſtretches down by the Wall of the City to *Ludgate*. On the Weſt Side of which Street breaks out another Lane, called St. *George's-lane*, till you come unto the South End of *Seacoal-lane*; and then, turning towards *Fleet-ſtreet*, it is called *Fleet-lane*.

The next out of the High Street from *Newgate*, turning down South, is called the *Little-Bailey*, and runs down to the Eaſt of St. *George's-lane*.

Then is *Seacoal-lane*, which turns down into *Fleet-lane*.

Near unto this *Seacoal-lane*, in the Turning towards the Conduit on *Snow-hill*, is another Lane called in Record *Wind-again-lane*, for that it turned down to *Turnmill-brook*, and from thence back again, for there was no Way over.

Beyond *Holborn-bridge* is *Shoe-lane*, which runs out of *Holborn*, unto the Conduit which ſtood in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

Then is *Fewtar's*, now called *Fetter-lane*, which likewiſe ſtretches South into *Fleet-ſtreet*, by the Eaſt End of St. *Dunſtan's* Church; and from this Lane to the Bars are the Bounds without *Newgate*.

Now without *Ludgate*, this Ward runs up from the ſaid Gate to *Temple-bar*, and hath on the Right-Hand, or North Side, the South End of the *Old-bailey*. Then it proceeds down *Ludgate-hill* to *Fleet-lane*, over *Fleet-bridge*, and by *Shoe-lane*, and *Fewtar's-lane*, and ſo to *New-ſtreet*

5 IA 52

FARRINGDON WARD
without
with it's Division into
PARISHES
according to a New SURVEY.

The Arms of Richard

PART OF ST ANDREWS PARISH

Broad Street
GREVILL STREET
Gresham Coll. Lane
Mermond's Inn
HATTON GARDEN
ELY HOUSE
High Holborn
HOLBOURN
Holborn Hill
Holborn Bridge
Barnard Inn
LINCOLN'S INN
CHANCERY LANE
FLEET MARKET
CLEMENTS
FLEET STREET
Temple Bar
Temple Church
Brick Court
Clayster Court
Exchequer Court
Temple
Walks
Bridewell
The Play house
PART OF St
Temple Stairs
Essex Stairs
White Fryers Stairs
Dorset Stairs
THE RIVER THAMES

This Plan *is most humbly Inscrib'd to* Richard Be

961

PART OF THE CHARTER HOUSE

SMITH FIELD

FARRINGDON WITHIN

Temple Bar.

Bridewell North Gate

Esqr. Alderman of Farringdon Without. 1755.

B. Cole sculpr.

Bo

Mo
Sta

Lud
kil

or *Chancery-lane*, and up that Lane to the Houſe of the Rolls. Which Houſe is alſo of this Ward. And on the other Side to a Lane over-againſt the Rolls, which formerly entered *Ficquete*'s *Field*.

Near the Bar is another Lane, called *Shire-lane*, becauſe it divides the City from the Shire; and this turned into *Ficquete*'s *Field*.

From *Ludgate* again, on the left Hand, or South Side, we have *Fleet-bridge*, *Bride-lane*, which runs South by *Bridewell*; and *Water-lane*, which runs down to the *Thames*. Then *White-friars*, and the *Temple*; ſo that the Bar is the Extent of this *Faringdon* Ward *Without*.

In theſe Parts, from *Ludgate*, and ſo Weſtward, the City, in the *Saxon* Times, was chiefly ſituate, if we may credit *Fabian*; who writes, That he had found in a very old Record, called *Doomſday*, belonging to the City, that in King *Egelred*'s, or *Ethelred*'s Reign, which began in the Year 981, *London* had moſt Houſes or Buildings from *Ludgate* towards *Weſtminſter*, and little or none where the Chief or Heart of the City now is, except in divers Places, but they ſtood without Order; ſo that many Towns and Cities, as *Canterbury*, *York*, and others, ſurpaſſed *London* in Building in thoſe Days.

We come next to the preſent State of this Ward.

Modern State. To begin at the South Parts, *viz.* *Ludgate-hill* and *Fleet-ſtreet*, taking Notice, as we paſs along, of all the Lanes and Alleys through which there lie Paſſages, in and out of the ſaid Streets; as on the North Side, beginning at *Temple-bar*, there is *Bell-yard*, *Chancery-lane*, *Fetter-lane*, *Shoe-lane*, the *Town-ditch*. Then on the South Side of the Street, *White-friars*, *Water-lane*, *Salisbury-court*, *Bridewell Precinct*. Then the Street beginning near *Ludgate*; and paſſing from South to North, called *Old-bailey*, which opens into the North Part of this Ward, as *Snow-hill*, down to *Holborn-bridge*. Then more North is *Cow-lane*, *Hoſier-lane*, *Cock-lane*, *Chick-lane*, *Weſt-Smithfield*, *Long-lane*, St. *Bartholomew*'s *Cloſe*, and *Hoſpital*, *Pye-corner*, &c. with all the ſmaller Courts and Alleys contained in theſe.

Ludgate-hill. *Ludgate-hill* comes down from *Ludgate*, and runs Weſtward to *Fleet-ſtreet*; from which it is ſevered by a handſome large Stone Bridge, the Breadth of the Street, which gives a Paſſage over the new Canal where *Fleet-ditch* was; which ſince the Fire of *London* was made ſo deep and wide, cut from *Holborn-bridge* to the Mouth of the River *Thames*, that it received the Tides, and uſed to bring up Barges and Lighters to *Holborn-bridge*; but one Part of this, *viz.* from *Fleet-bridge* to *Holborn-bridge*, is now arched over, and made a complete Market-place for Butchers, Poulterers, Gardeners, &c.

This Street, as alſo *Fleet-ſtreet*, (into which it falls) and ſo to *Temple-bar*, is a great Thoroughfare for Coaches, Carts, Horſe and Foot Paſſengers; being the great Way from *London* to *Weſtminſter*, and the adjacent Parts. Both theſe Streets are therefore very ſpacious, graced with good Buildings of the firſt Rate, and well inhabited by Shop-keepers of the beſt Trades; as Woollen-Drapers, Linnen-Drapers, Grocers, Sadlers, Upholſterers, Bookſellers, who drive a very conſiderable Trade: And for the Accommodation of this great Reſort of People, here are divers noted Coffee-Houſes and Taverns.

Shoe-lane. The Alleys, Courts, and Paſſages in *Fleet-ſtreet*, are, on the North Side, *Shear-lane*, or *Shire-lane*; which gives Paſſage into *Little Lincolns-inn-fields*, formerly called *Ficquete's-field*; but this Lane, being without the Freedom, will be ſpoken of under St. *Clement's* Pariſh. The like is *Bell-yard*, near adjoining, except ſome ſmall Part on the Eaſt Side, againſt *Crown-court*, in *Chancery-lane*, which may be rather termed a Street for its Fairneſs and good Buildings: But there being but a little within the City Liberty, we ſhall ſpeak of it in the *Rolls* Liberty, in which is the greateſt Part. *Flying-horſe-court*, but ſmall, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; here is kept the *Marſhalſea* Office, for the making out Writs, &c.

Clifford's-inn. *Clifford's-inn-lane* has on the Weſt Side Houſes, and on the Eaſt Side St. *Dunſtan*'s Church; it leads into *Clifford's-inn*, one of the Inns of *Chancery*; which Place, of late Years, is much inlarged in new Buildings, in the Garden, an airy Place, and neatly kept; the Garden being incloſed with a Palliſado Pale, and adorned with Rows of Lime-Trees ſet round the Graſs Plats and Gravel Walks. It has the the Conveniency of three Doors; the one into *Serjeants-inn* in *Chancery-lane*, another into *Fetter-lane*, and a third into *Fleet-ſtreet*. The Hall yet wants new Building.

Adjoining to *Clifford's-inn-lane*, and fronting *Fleet-ſtreet*, is St. *Dunſtan*'s Church.

And adjoining thereto, Eaſtward, is a ſmall Place of ſeveral Houſes, which bears the Name of *Hen-and-chicken-court*; and near to this Court, *Fetter-lane* falls into *Fleet-ſtreet*, *Fleuer-de-lis-court*, or rather *Alley*, being long, narrow and ordinary, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; has three Outlets, two into *Fetter-lane*, and another into *Weſt-harding-ſtreet*. This Court is of ſmall Repute, being but meanly inhabited; the Buildings are on the Eaſt Side, the Weſt being the Back-yards to the Houſes in *Fetter-lane*.

Crane-court. *Two-crane-court*, a very handſome open Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Perſons of Repute; the front Houſe, larger than the reſt, and aſcended up by large Stone Steps, is in the Occupation of the Royal Society: In this Houſe is kept their *Muſæum*, and here are the Meetings of the Fellows.

Red-lion-court, good and large, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, has a Paſſage into *Weſt-harding-ſtreet*, in *Goldſmith's-rents*. *Johnſon's-court* has but a narrow Entrance, but opens into a ſquare Court, with a Free-ſtone Pavement and good Houſes, well inhabited. Out of this Court is another, which bears the ſame Name, but ſmaller, with one Row of Houſes, with pretty Gardens behind them, and this runs into *Gough-ſquare*, a Place lately built with very handſome Houſes, and well inhabited by Perſons of Faſhion. St. *Dunſtan's-court* has a narrow Entrance, but towards the upper End opens into two Parts, and both indifferent as to Houſes and Inhabitants. *Bolt-court*, very good and open, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, has good Houſes, well inhabited. *Three-king-court*, but ſmall, having

two or three Houſes. *Hind-court*, large, and broad at the upper End, where the Houſes are much better built and inhabited; and to the Whole is a very good Free-ſtone Pavement, cleanly kept. *Wine-office-court*, long, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, has good Houſes on the Weſt Side, the Eaſt Side having a dead Wall, where there is a Paſſage into *White-horſe-court*; and at the upper End is another Paſſage into *Gough-ſquare* on one Side, and *King's-head-court* on the other, which leads into *Shoe-lane* on the Back-ſide of *Gunpowder-alley*. *Three-faulcon-court*. *White-horſe-Inn*, large, and of good Reſort for Coaches and Horſes, and has ſome private Houſes in it. *White's-court*, but ſmall. *Peterborough-court* indifferent broad at the upper End, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and well inhabited. *Racket-court*, ſeated betwixt *Shoe-lane* and the *Ditch-ſide*, a very ſpacious and handſome Place, with good Houſes, well inhabited; the front Houſe takes up the Breadth of the Court. *Popping*'s or *Popingey-alley* has an open Paſſage, inhabited by Printers, Victuallers, Hatters, *&c.* Out of this Place is a Paſſage into *Harp-alley*, which leads to *Fleet-ditch*. *Black-horſe-alley*, ordinary. Out of this Alley is a Paſſage to *Fleet-ditch*.

Beyond *Fleet-bridge*, on the North Side, and on *Ludgate-hill*, is *Bell-ſavage-Inn*, very large. The firſt Yard is an open Square, with ſeveral private Houſes in it; the inner Yard, which is much larger, being taken up with Stabling, *&c.*

Fleuer-de-lis-court, long and ordinary, haveing at the upper End a Paſſage into this Inn. *Sword-and-buckler-court*, alſo but ordinary, has a Paſſage into *Fleuer-de-lis-court*. Adjoining to *Ludgate* is *Half-moon-court*, large, but none of the beſt; at the Entrance is a Coffee-houſe of a good Trade.

On the South Side of *Ludgate-hill* is *Oxenden-corner*, over-againſt the *Old-bailey*, well built and inhabited, with a Thoroughfare into *Black-friars*. *Dolphin-court*, ſmall, having but one Houſe, which is an Alehouſe, and has the Sign of the *Dolphin*. *Goat-alley*, indifferent good, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *White-lion-court*, long, narrow, and ordinary, with a dark Entrance. *Hanging-ſword-alley*, ſo called from a Houſe of that Name, which is but ordinary, and leads into a Court ſo called, which has two Paſſages into *Water-lane*, near adjoining. *Boar's-head-court*, but ordinary, has a Paſſage into *Bolt-and-tun-Inn*. *Ram-alley*, taken up by Publick Houſes, being a Kind of privileged Place for Debtors, before the late Act of Parliament for taking them away: It has a Paſſage into the *Temple*, and into *Serjeants-Inn* in *Fleet-ſtreet*. *Mitre-court*, an open Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement down into the *Temple* by Steps; a Place much taken up by Publick Houſes: And this Place did pretend the like Privileges as *Ram-alley* before the ſaid Act. *Falcon-court*, a good open Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, in which are about four or five Houſes. *Hercules-pillars-alley*, but narrow, and altogether inhabited by ſuch as keep Publick Houſes for Entertainment.

The Temple. On the South-Weſt Side of *Fleet-ſtreet* are the two *Temples*, called the *Inner* and *Middle*; altho' the Buildings before the Fire were for the greateſt Part of Timber, yet they wholly eſcaped the general Deſolation: But ſince that Time have felt two great Fires, and both beginning within the Confines of the Houſes, which deſtroyed almoſt all the Offices and Lodgings in the ſeveral Courts; but the Church and both the Halls eſcaped. Since which Fires the Property of ſome of the Courts, and moſt of the Buildings, have been altered, as to their former Poſition; but again rebuilt in a moſt beautiful uniform Manner, very lofty, and more ſubſtantial and convenient than before, and all of Brick. Theſe two *Temples* take up a large Track of Ground backwards, having no viſible Front to the Street, only the two Gates at the Entrance into the *Middle-Temple-lane*, and that leading to the *Inner-Temple*; in both which are Chambers for the Students in the Law; and backwards they are furniſhed with divers large and fair Courts, garniſhed with lofty Buildings, all of Brick, and uniform, *viz. Exchequer-court*, *Tanfield-court*, *Cloiſters-court*, *Hare-court*, *Vine-court*, *Figtree-court*, *Elm-court*, *Pump-court*, *Middle-Temple-hall-court*, *Brick-court*, and *Eſſex-court*.

At the lower End of *Middle-Temple-lane* is a large and handſome Pair of Stairs of Free-ſtone, for taking Water at, much reſorted to.

Theſe *Temples* have a Paſſage into *White-friars* by a Gate; into *Fleet-ſtreet* through *Mitre-court*, *Ram-alley*, and *Serjeants-Inn*; into *Eſſex-ſtreet*, and into the *Strand*, through *Palſgrave's-head-court*; beſides the two large Gates in the two *Temple-lanes*.

White-friars. Upon the Diſſolution of the Priory of *White-friars*, the Church and Buildings in Proceſs of Time became ruinous, and were pulled down; afterwards converted into Buildings, and now contain ſeveral Courts, Lanes, and Alleys; as *Dogwell-court*, *Eſſex-court*, *Aſhen-tree-court*. *Davis's-yard*, which is converted into a Glaſs-houſe for making Flint-glaſſes. *Watermen's-lane*, as leading to the River *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs to take Water at; all Places of ordinary Account: Beſides the long turning Paſſage out of *Fleet-ſtreet* into the lower End of *Water-lane*, which runs by the Back-ſide of the *Temple* Buildings, where there is a Gate into the *Temple*.

This Place was formerly, ſince its building into Houſes, inhabited by Gentry; but ſome of the Inhabitants taking upon them to protect Perſons from Arreſts, upon a pretended Privilege belonging to the Place, the Gentry left it, and it became a Sanctuary to the Inhabitants, which they kept up by Force againſt Law and Juſtice; ſo that it was ſufficiently crowded with ſuch diſabled and looſe kind of Lodgers, and had the Nick-name of *Alſatia:* But however, upon a great Concern of Debt, the Sheriff, with the *Poſſe Comitatus*, forced his Way in to make a Search, and yet to little Purpoſe; for the Time of the Sheriff's coming not being concealed, and they having Notice thereof, took Flight, either to the *Mint* in *Southwark*, another ſuch Place, or ſome other private Place, till the Diſturbance was over, and then they returned.

In the latter End of King *William* the Third's Reign, the Parliament taking this great Abuſe into Conſideration, an Act was made to put down this, the *Savoy*, and many other pretended privileged Places.

The

The Inhabitants of *White-friars* maintain their own Poor, collect their Taxes, and chuſe their own Officers among themſelves.

Water-lane. *Water-lane* ſevereth *White-friars* from *Salisbury-court*; it is a good, broad, and ſtrait Street, which comes out of *Fleet-ſtreet*, and runs down to the *Thames*, where there is one of the City Lay-ſtalls for the Soil of the Streets; which is taken from thence by Barges and Dung-Boats, and made Uſe of by Gardeners and Farmers for the manuring their Grounds. This Lane is better built than inhabited, by reaſon of its being ſo peſtered with Carts to the Lay-ſtall and Wharfs, for Wood, Coals, *&c.* lying by the Water-ſide, at the Bottom of this Lane; as alſo to *White-friars*, into which it has an open Paſſage; as likewiſe another into *Saliſbury-court*. On the Weſt Side of this Lane is *Briton's-alley*, as alſo *Dove-court*; both ordinary Places, with a Paſſage into the *Friars*.

Saliſbury-court. *Dorſet-court*, commonly called *Saliſbury-court*, was a large Houſe inhabited by the Earls of *Dorſet*, which was many Years ago pulled down and converted into Buildings; as was the Garden and Wilderneſs; there being a handſome well built Street, which comes out of *Fleet-ſtreet*, called *Dorſet-ſtreet*, and runs Southward to the River *Thames*, where there are Stairs of Free-ſtone for taking Water at.

Near to which Place once ſtood the Theatre, or Play-Houſe; a neat Building, having a curious Front next the *Thames*, with an open Place for the Reception of Coaches: On the other Side is a large Wood-yard Wharf belonging to the Company of *Carpenters*.

This Street, on the Weſt Side paſſing down to the *Thames*, is a handſome, airy, open Square, all taken up with good Buildings, the beſt inhabited of any in the Court; for that Part towards the *Thames*, as alſo the Wilderneſs, with the ſmall Courts, are not to be much boaſted of. In this Place are theſe Courts and Places of Note, *viz.* *Blue-ball-court*, an indifferent good Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Half-paved-court*, but ordinary. *Dorſet-court*, a ſmall Place, handſomely built, and indifferently well inhabited; in which is the Charity-School for St. *Bride*'s Pariſh, for fifty Boys and fifty Girls. *Sugar-loaf-court*, very ſmall and ordinary. The *Wilderneſs*, ſo called, as being built in that Part of the Garden where the Wilderneſs was. *Fiſher's-alley*, alſo ordinary, has a Paſſage into *Water-lane*. Near this Alley is *George-yard*, but mean; and *Crown-alley*, inconſiderable, has a Paſſage into *Tuder-ſtreet*, and ſo to the *Ditch-ſide*.

This *Dorſet*, or *Saliſbury-court*, claimed a peculiar Liberty to itſelf, and to be exempt from the City Government; and the Inhabitants would not admit of the City Officers to make any Arreſt there. How far theſe Privileges reach, is uncertain; but many reſorted hither, who fled from their Creditors, till the Act was made to ſuppreſs pretended privileged Places. Out of *Dorſet-court* is a paved Free-ſtone Paſſage into St. *Bridget*'s, the Pariſh-Church.

Bride-lane. *Bride-lane* comes out of *Fleet-ſtreet* by St. *Bridget*'s Church-yard, which, with a turning Paſſage by *Bridewell* and the *Ditch-ſide*, falls down to Woodmongers Wharfs by the *Thames*. It took its Name from St. *Bridget*'s Church, to which there is a Paſſage up Stone Steps.

King Tuder's, *King Edward's*, and *Water-ſtreets*, are on the Back-ſide of *Bridewell*, and have a Paſſage into *Saliſbury-court* through *Crown-alley*; all Places inhabited by private People, and none of the meaneſt Rank; one Row, which fronts the Wood-yard, and regards the *Thames*, conſiſts of good Buildings. *Green's-rents* falls into St. *Bride's-lane*, and is but mean; as is *Bear-alley*.

Ditch-ſide. The *Ditch-ſide*, called *Fleet-ditch*, is a ſpacious Place, with good Buildings on both Sides of the Canal, ſo made ſince the Fire of *London*, and has on both Sides a broad Paſſage for Carts to the Wharfs next the *Thames*; this Canal is railed in, for fear of Danger of People's falling into it. The Part of this Canal, on the South Side, next the *Thames*, has the Eaſt Side in the Ward of *Farringdon within*; but all the reſt, down to *Holborn-bridge*, on both Sides, is in this Ward. The Weſt Side of the Part next to *Holborn* is the beſt inhabited; and much taken up by Upholſterers, Braſiers, and thoſe that ſell Second-hand Houſehold Goods. The Eaſt Side of that Part from *Fleet-bridge* to the *Thames* has the beſt Houſes, and beſt inhabited. On the Weſt Side, from *Fleet-bridge* to *Holborn-bridge*, are ſeveral ſmall Alleys which lead up to *Shoe-lane*. On the Eaſt Side is the *Fleet-Priſon*.

In antient Times there was a Brook, called *Turnmill-brook*, which ran under *Holborn* and *Fleet-bridges* into the *Thames*. See P. 83 and 571.

Fleet-lane. On the Eaſt Side of *Fleet-ditch*, from this Priſon to *Holborn-bridge*, are theſe Places: *Fleet-lane*, which comes down from the *Old Bailey*, over-againſt the *Seſſions-Houſe*, and falls into the *Ditch-ſide*, a Place of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants. In this Lane are ſeveral ſmall Courts, as *Cheſhire-rents*, *Well-yard*, *Harrow-court*, and *Cock-alley*; all Places but of mean Account.

On the North Side is *Seacoal-lane*. This Lane is very ordinary, both as to Houſes and Inhabitants. Out of this Lane is a Paſſage to *Snow-hill*, and another into *Green-arbour*, and a third into *Biſhop's-court*; the two laſt aſcended up by many Steps, or a Pair of Stairs, made thro' *London-wall*. On the Weſt Side of this Lane are theſe Alleys, which fall into the *Ditch-ſide*, *viz.* *George-alley*, or *Yard*; *Bear-alley*, on the South Side of which is another ſmall Alley, called *Little Bear-alley*; *Gooſe-alley*, againſt which is a ſmall Place called *Ford's-rents*.

Newcaſtle-ſtreet comes out of *Seacoal-lane*, and falls into the *Ditch-ſide*, an open Place, and pretty well built.

Turn-again-lane hath a Paſſage out of *Town-ditch* into *Snow-hill*, a Place tolerably well built. *Crown-court*, very ſmall; and on the South Side is *Queen's-head-court*, indifferently built.

Old Bailey. The *Old Bailey*, of which there are two, the *Great* and the *Little*. The *Great Old Bailey* is an open Street, with good built Houſes, and well inhabited by Tradeſmen, and others. In this Place was *Juſtice-Hall*, commonly called the *Seſſions-Houſe*, as well for the City and Liberty thereof, as for the County of *Middleſex*. And lower down, on the ſame Eaſt Side, is the new erected *Theatre* for the *Surgeons*.

The Eaſt Side of the *Old Bailey* runs down by the City Wall, upon the Ditch called *Houndſ-ditch*,

ditch, from *Ludgate* to *Newgate*. About the Middle of the great Street, on this Side, is *Ball's-court*, which is but ſmall; alſo *Red-croſs-court*, which is indifferent. On the Weſt of this Street, from the Corner of *Ludgate-hill* to *Fleet-lane*, are theſe Places, *viz. Ship-court*, but ſmall; *Prideaux-court*, large, with good Houſes on the Weſt Side, having an Entrance into it fit for Coach or Cart; *Black-and-white-court*, a large open Place, with handſome Buildings; at the upper End of which is *Chequer-yard*, out of which is a Paſſage into *Fleet-lane*.

Little Old Bailey.

In the *Little Old Bailey* are theſe Places, *viz. Dean's-court*, long and narrow, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; *Brown's-court*, long, narrow, and ordinary; *Elliot's-court*, well built and inhabited; *Biſhop's-court*, indifferently well inhabited, and hath a Paſſage down Steps into *Seacoal-lane*; *Green arbour-court*, at the upper End is a very good Square, with tolerable good Houſes, and Inhabitants anſwerable. Out of this Court is alſo a Paſſage down Steps into *Seacoal-lane*. And out of this Court is another Paſſage into *Angel-court*, ſeated on *Snow-hill*, againſt the *Saracen's-head-Inn*, being a very handſome Place, having at the upper End a very good large Houſe, with a Garden before it; once made uſe of for the Farthing-Office, now for the Hand-in-Hand Aſſurance for Houſes. St. *Dunſtan's-court*, ſeated betwixt *Biſhop's-court* and *Elliot's-court*.

Chancery lane.

Now back to the Weſt Part of *Fleet-ſtreet*, on the North Side is *Chancery-lane*, a Street of a very great Reſort, and well inhabited by Tradeſmen in the Part next *Fleet-ſtreet*, and in that Part next to *Holborn* (into which it falls) by Lawyers, and thoſe depending on them: And the rather, for that in this Lane is *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Serjeants-Inn*, the *Rolls*, the *Examiners Office* within the *Rolls-yard*, the *Six Clerks Office*, (to which belong twelve Maſters in *Chancery*, and ſix Clerks); *Symond's-Inn*, where the Regiſter's Office for the Court of *Chancery* is kept; the Curſitors Office; the Office for the Maſters in *Chancery*, *&c.* All which Places are out of the City Liberty, except *Serjeants-Inn*, which is an antient Building. Oppoſite to this Inn is *Crown-court*, a ſquare Place, but the Building old. The City Liberty goes not much farther.

Fetter-lane.

Next, on the North Side, is *Fetter-lane*. For the Generality the Houſes here are good, and well inhabited. It runs Northwards from *Fleet-ſtreet* into *Holborn*. Of this Lane, the Middle Part is the beſt. In this Lane are theſe Places: *Bond's-ſtables*, a large Yard, with ſome Houſes in it, beſides the Inn; the Part next *Fetter-lane* is new built with handſome Houſes for Gentlemen, and is called the *Rolls-Buildings*. *Red-hart-Inn*, new built, and very large and handſome. Over-againſt the *Rolls-Buildings* is *Stone-court*, a ſmall Place. *Three-leg-alley*, on the Back of *Eaſt-harding-ſtreet*, and falls into *Weſt-harding-ſtreet*; alſo hath a Paſſage into *Fleet-ſtreet* through *Red-lion-court*. *Eaſt-harding-ſtreet*, indifferent good, falls into *Goldſmiths-rents*. *Nevil's-alley*, very handſome, and well inhabited. *Churchyard-alley*, very narrow, which after two Turnings falls into *Curſitor's-alley*. *Magpye-yard*, handſomely rebuilt, and hath a Paſſage into *Caſtle-ſtreet*. *Dean-ſtreet*, well built and inhabited, falls into *Goldſmiths-rents*. *Plough-yard*, an open Place, well inhabited; over-againſt which is a Diſſenting Meeting-houſe. *Bewit's-court*, a very handſome and large new built Court, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and well inhabited. Not far from this Court is a Paſſage into *Bartlet's-buildings* in *Holborn*: This Paſſage hath a few neat and well built Houſes on the South Side, with pretty Gardens before them, neatly kept. *Horſe-ſhoe-alley*, ſmall and ordinary. Over-againſt this Court is the *White-horſe-Inn*, which is but ſmall: Adjoining to, which is the Back-door of *Barnard's-Inn*. *King's-head-court*, formerly called *White-horſe-alley*, a handſome new built Court, well inhabited, having a Free-ſtone turning Paſſage into *Holborn*. *Goldſmiths-rents*, a large Place, containing ſeveral Streets and Places of Name, and all well built and inhabited, eſpecially *Eaſt-harding-ſtreet*, which is more open. This Street falls into *Weſt-harding-ſtreet*, as alſo into *Three-leg-alley*, which is but ordinary.

In this Street are *New-court* and *Goldſmiths-court*, both but ſmall. *Dean-ſtreet* falls into *Fetter-lane* out of *Eaſt-harding-ſtreet*, as aforeſaid. *New-ſtreet*, a handſome open Place, with indifferent good Buildings; of which there are four Streets, and all bearing that Name; one falling into *Shoe-lane*; another, which turns Northwards, receives the other two, which comes out of *Eaſt-harding-ſtreet*. *Gun-powder-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Shoe-lane*, croſſing *Little New-ſtreet*, which is but ordinary.

Shoe-lane.

The next Lane in *Fleet-ſtreet* is *Shoe-lane*, very long, runs North from *Fleet-ſtreet*, over-againſt *Saliſbury-court*, into *Holborn*, by St. *Andrew*'s Church; a Lane of no great Note either for Buildings or Inhabitants: In it are a great many Alleys and Courts, though of little Account. The firſt is *Plumtree-court*, large and well built; it hath a Paſſage into another Court, ſo called, which falls into *Holborn*, that Part towards *Shoe-lane* being broad. *Well-alley*, very mean and ordinary. *Molin's-rents*, indifferent good, but hath a narrow Paſſage into it. *Iſaac's-rents*, very ordinary. Near this is *Spectacle's-rents*, ſmall and mean. *Eagle-and-child-alley*, narrow, hath a Paſſage into *Fleet-ditch* down Steps. *Brewers-yard*, ſo called from a Brew-houſe at the lower End: This hath a Paſſage into *Fleet-ditch*. *Queen's-arms-alley*, but narrow, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, which leads to the *Ditch-ſide*, down Steps. *George-alley*, but narrow, hath alſo a Paſſage down to the *Ditch-ſide*. *Roſe-and-crown-court*, but indifferent, hath a Paſſage into *George-alley*. *Stone-cutters-ſtreet*, good and open: This leads down to the *Ditch-ſide*. *Curriers-alley*, very ordinary, runs alſo to the *Ditch-ſide*. *Harp-alley*, but narrow, runs down to the *Ditch-ſide*; a Place of great Trade for old Houſhold Goods and Signs, but the Buildings are very mean. *Angel-court*, ſmall and ordinary. *Fountain-court*, but ordinary.

Places on the Weſt Side of this Lane: *Robin-hood-court*, broad and large, mean Houſes, and hath a Paſſage up Steps into *Goldſmiths-rents*. *Cockpit-court*, handſome, with Brick Buildings at the upper End, and hath a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Brown's-court*, but ſmall and mean. *Falcon-court*, but ordinary, near the Corner of *New-ſtreet*. *King's-head-court*, a narrow, but well built and inhabited Place, which comes out of *Wine-office-court*,

court, mentioned in *Fleet-ſtreet*, and leads into this Lane: *Globe-court*, but ſmall.

Now more on the North is *Holborn-hill*, a very broad and ſpacious Street, a Place of good Trade, and a great Thoroughfare: And for the Accommodation of Carriages; this Street, as alſo *Snow-hill*, hath ſeveral conſiderable Inns. The Part of this Street in this Ward begins at the Bars, near *Gray's-Inn-lane*, and runs down to *Holborn-bridge*, where *Snow-hill* begins; and ſo with a turning Paſſage to St. *Sepulchre*'s Church, and thence to *Newgate*.

Caſtle-ſtreet. *Caſtle-ſtreet*, or *Caſtle-yard*, as it is commonly called, is a good handſome Place, well built and inhabited, which has theſe Inlets and Outlets, *viz.* It comes out of *Holborn*, and leads into *Curſitors-alley*, with an open Paſſage. On the Eaſt Side it has a Paſſage into *Fetter-lane* through *Magpye-yard*. And on the Weſt Side *Tuckers*, or *Duck-court*, a large and well built Place, much inhabited by Lawyers, as ſeated amongſt the Inns of *Court* and *Chancery*, and this has an open Paſſage into *Curſitors-alley*; beſides, here is a narrow Paſſage on the South-Eaſt Corner through *Church-yard-alley* into *Fetter-lane*.

Curſitors-alley. *Curſitors-alley* leads into *Chancery-lane*, over-againſt *Lincoln's-Inn*; and this Place took its Name from the Curſitors Office, adjoining thereto: It is a Place well built and inhabited, and ſtands well for Lodging, for thoſe that come up to the Terms. The Weſt End of this Alley, from or near the *Roſe* Tavern to *Chancery-lane*, is in the *Rolls* Liberty. Betwixt this Street and *Bernard's-Inn* is *White's-alley*, an indifferent Place, with old Timber Houſes. *Bernard's-Inn*; the Buildings of this Inn are very old, and much want rebuilding; the Back-court has a Paſſage into *Fetter-lane*. *King's-head-court*, already ſpoken of.

Bartlet's-buildings. *Bartlet's-buildings*, a very handſome ſpacious Place, graced with good Buildings of Brick, with Gardens behind the Houſes, and is a Place well inhabited by Gentlemen. Out of this Court, through a long Alley, wherein are ſome very good Houſes, is a Paſſage into *Fetter-lane*. Adjoining to *Bartlet's-buildings* is a Court ſo called, which is but ſmall. *Thavie's-Inn*, another of the Inns of *Chancery*, which is but ſmall, and chiefly taken up by the *Welſh* Attorneys. St. *Andrew's-court*, indifferent, and the Houſes old.

St. *Andrew*'s Church, ſeated in a very ſpacious Church-yard, incloſed with a Wall.

Now to go back to *Holborn-hill*, North Side, beginning at the *Bars*, in which Side there are ſome Parts out of the Freedom, as *Brook-ſtreet*, *Furnival's-Inn*, *Hatton-garden*, *Ely-houſe*, &c.

The Places of Note are, *Warton-court*, very long, with a Paſſage into *Brook-ſtreet*; the Court is new built with good Brick Houſes, has a Free-ſtone Pavement, and well inhabited. *Furnival's-Inn*, another of the Inns of *Chancery*.

Ely-court, very handſome and large, with new Brick Houſes, and a Free-ſtone Pavement, and well inhabited. Out of this Court is a Paſſage into *Field-lane*. *Dyer's-court*, oppoſite to *Shoe-lane*, indifferent good. *Sutton-court*, over-againſt St. *Andrew*'s Church, large and good. *Plough-yard*, ordinary, has a Paſſage into *Field-lane*.

Field-lane. *Field-lane*, very narrow, but mean Houſes, and the Place naſtily kept, being inhabited by Tripe-dreſſers, on the Eaſt Side, by reaſon of the Benefit of the Ditch that runs on the Back-ſide of their Yards and Slaughter-houſes to carry away their Filth. This Lane runs up to *Saffron-hill*, and receives *Chick-lane*: But the Part of this Lane in the Freedom goes but little beyond the Paſſage into *Plough-yard*.

Holborn-bridge and *Snow-hill*: This Part of *Holborn* goes to *Lamb's-conduit*, and there begins *Snow-hill*, which, in a winding Paſſage, runs up to St. *Sepulchre*'s Church; and both theſe Places are graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Tradeſmen, and are Places of great Reſort. The South Side, by the Bridge, lies open to the Canal already treated of. Here are theſe Places: *Horn-alley*, near the Bridge, but indifferent. *Bee-hive-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *Catharine-wheel-alley*, indifferent good. *King's-arms-inn*, very conſiderable and large, having at the upper End of the Yard a Paſſage into *Chick-lane*. Betwixt this Inn and *Swan-inn* is *Hand-and-crown-alley*, very ſmall. *George-inn*, very large: The Paſſage to the Yard is through *Cow-lane*, and the Entrance to it in *Holborn* is through a paved Court, with indifferent good Houſes on both Sides. *Bell-alley*, but ordinary. *Cock-court*, ſeated almoſt againſt the Obeliſk for Lamps, where the Conduit once ſtood, by the Corner of *Cow-lane*, indifferent good, and has a Paſſage into *Bell-alley*.

St. *Sepulchre*'s Church, or St. *Sepulchre's-in-the-Bailey*, ſeated on the Top of *Snow-hill*.

Church-lane, adjoining to this Church Eaſtward, which leads into *Pye-corner*, noted chiefly for Cooks-Shops, and Pigs dreſſed there formerly, during *Bartholomew* Fair.

Nag's-head-court, long and ordinary; and oppoſite to this is *Green-dragon-court*, which is but ſmall.

Giltſpur-ſtreet. *Giltſpur-ſtreet*. In this Street are theſe Places: *Ball-court*, long, but ordinary. *Horſhoe-alley*, long, narrow, and but indifferent. *Roſemary-lane*, large, but ordinary, and has a Paſſage into the *Long Walk*, betwixt the two Hoſpitals. *Church-alley*, ſo called as fronting St. *Sepulchre*'s Church, and has a good Row of Buildings on the Eaſt Side, the Weſt Side lying open, and only ſevered from the Church-yard by a Wall.

Cock-lane, an ordinary Place; it comes out of *Snow-hill*, and falls into *Pye-corner*.

Cow-lane. *Cow-lane*, a great Thoroughfare for Carts, *&c.* out of *Snow-hill* into *Smithfield*. In this Lane are ſeveral Coach-makers, and a Paſſage to *Hoſier-lane*, which falls into *Smithfield*; and here are theſe Places: *Foxe's-court*, but ordinary, with a Paſſage into *George-inn*. *White-lion-court*, but ſmall. *Green-dragon-court*, a large and open Place, but ordinarily built. *Bull-head-court*, very mean. St. *John's-court*, a large Place, indifferently inhabited, with old Buildings, and has a Paſſage into *Chick-lane*. *Pheaſant-court*, near *Smithfield Sheep-pens* on the South Side, which is but ordinary: And on the other Side is *Red-croſs-court*, but ſmall.

Hoſier-lane. *Hoſier-lane* comes out of *Cow-lane*, and runs into *Smithfield*: A Place not over well built or inhabited, having chiefly Timber Houſes. This Place is of great Reſort during the Time of *Bartholomew* Fair. In this Lane is *Bell-alley*, as alſo *Three-diamond-court*, both ſmall and ordinary Places.

Chick-lane.

Chick-lane, an ordinary Place, both for Buildings and Inhabitants. It comes out of *Smithfield* by the *Sheep-pens*, and runs down to *Field-lane*. In this Lane are ſeveral Courts and Alleys; as, *Newcaſtle-ſtreet* or *Durham-yard*, open to receive Carts and Coaches, having at the lower End a Yard for Stabling, and at the upper End is a Paſſage into *Catharine-wheel-yard*, which is none of the beſt. *Blue-boar-court*, which is ordinary, and aſcended up by Steps. *Church-yard-alley*, narrow and ordinary: At the upper End is a Church-yard, which belongs to St. *Sepulchre*'s Pariſh. *Hide's-rents*, a ſmall open Court, very ordinary. Over-againſt this Place is *Croſs-keys-court*, alſo ſmall and mean. St. *Martin's court*, an open Place, but ordinarily inhabited. *White-horſe-alley*, narrow and ordinary. Out of this is a Paſſage into *Sharp's-alley*, which leads to *Cow-croſs*. *Sun-alley*, over-againſt St. *John's-court*, very ſmall. *Thatch'd-alley*, narrow, ſmall, and mean. *Sharp's-alley*, but indifferent, having turning Paſſages, and falls into the lower End of *Cow-croſs*, as aforeſaid. Oppoſite to this Place is *Old Brewers-yard*, but indifferent, and has a Paſſage into *Holborn* through the *King's-arms-inn*.

Smithfield-pens.

Smithfield-pens, ſo called from the Sheep-pens placed in that Part for the Sale of Sheep every Market-day in *Smithfield*. The North, Weſt, and South Sides having Rows of Buildings, moſt inhabited by Innholders, and ſuch as keep Publick-Houſes; of which the North Side is the beſt, and has theſe two Inns of good Trade, *viz.* the *Roſe* and the *Ram*. Near the *Ram* is *Adam-and-Eve-alley*, which is but ordinary, and has a Paſſage to *Smithfield-bars* through the *Boar's-head* Tavern.

Bars.

Smithfield-bars, ſo called from the Bars there ſet up, for the ſevering of the City Liberty from that of the County. This Place was generally inhabited by Butchers, who were great Dealers, as well by Retail as Wholeſale, for Sheep and Lambs, to other Butchers. In this Place is *Nag's-head-alley*, both ſmall and ordinary.

Long-lane

Long-lane may properly be ſo called for its Length, coming out of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, againſt *Barbican*, and running into *Smithfield*. The Lane, or rather Street, is good; the Houſes good, for Timber Buildings; and was once very well inhabited by Shopkeepers, who dealt in Apparel, Linen, and Upholſters Goods, both new and old; and for this Trade it was of very good Account.

This Lane goes in this Ward from *Smithfield* to the *Red-lion-inn*, the other Part being in *Alderſgate* Ward, but ſomething further on the South Side, even to *Golden-dragon-court*. The Places in this Lane are, *Three-fox-court*, but ordinary. *Charter-houſe-ſtreet*, a neat new-built Place, with an open Paſſage into the *Charter-houſe-yard*, with neat and genteel Houſes, well inhabited: This Place, before its new Building, was called *Carpenter's-yard*. *Three-horſeſhoe-court*, but ordinary. *Catalley* has a narrow Entrance, but good; and on the Back-ſide of this is another Court ſo called. *Red-lion-inn* has a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, and has a Paſſage into *Charter-houſe-yard*, and another into *Goſwell-ſtreet*. *Golden-dragon-yard*, alſo for Stabling.

Bartholomew-cloſe

Great St. Bartholomew's-cloſe: This Cloſe is open and large, with ſeveral good Houſes, which generally are all well inhabited. Out of this Cloſe are ſeveral Paſſages into *Duck-lane*, *Little-Britain*, and two into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, of which one is thro' *Northumberland-alley*, and the other thro' *Half-moon-alley*, another Paſſage into *Cloth-fair*, and another into *Long-lane*.

Places of Note in this Cloſe, and near it, are, *Weſtmoreland-court*, a ſquare Place, formerly a large Houſe, now converted into Tenements. Out of this Court is *Weſtmoreland-alley*, by ſome called *Paved-alley*, as paved with Free-ſtone, and leads into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*. *Half-moon-alley*, very narrow. *Middleſex-houſe*, an old large Building, now ſevered into Dwelling-Houſes, with a Court-yard before it, incloſed within a Wall. Over-againſt this Place is *Parker's-yard*, indifferent good. Paſſing Northwards is a Gate-way, the Bounds of this Cloſe, where beyond there are ſome Streets and Buildings; as, *New-ſtreet* and *Middle-ſtreet*, both indifferent; and *Back-alley*, which is but ordinary; all three falling into another Street, which has a Paſſage into *Long-lane*.

Cloth-fair

Cloth-fair comes out of *Smithfield*, a Place generally inhabited by Woollen-drapers and Mercers, and is of ſome Note.

Duck-lane

Duck-lane comes out of *Little-Britain*, and falls into *Smithfield*, a Place once noted for Dealers in old Books, but at preſent quite forſaken by all Sorts of Dealers. *Well-cloſe*, a very handſome, open Court, with good Houſes, which are well inhabited; it has another Paſſage into *King-ſtreet*, by St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital. This Street is ſhort, and goes from the ſaid Hoſpital into the *Long-walk*, and ſo to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital.

St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, commonly called the *Lame* Hoſpital, becauſe lame, wounded, and diſeaſed People are hither ſent for Cure.

From *King-ſtreet*, through this Hoſpital, is a Paſſage into *Smithfield*, and adjoining to this is the Pariſh-Church of *Little St. Bartholomew*.

Watch.

There are to watch at the Gates and ſeveral Stands, every Night, in this Ward, three Conſtables, the Beadle, and an hundred and thirty Watchmen, and in the Precinct of *White-friars* eight; in all one hundred and thirty-eight.

Jury.

The Jurymen returned by the Inqueſt in this Ward are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts held at *Guildhall* for the Month of *June*, yearly.

Government.

This Ward has an Alderman and three Deputies, ſixteen Common-Councilmen, fifteen Conſtables, fifteen Scavengers, and forty-four Inqueſtmen.

It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at thirty-five Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at thirty-four Pounds ten Shillings.

Alderman and Common-Councilmen.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Richard Beckford*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the City of *Briſtol*; the Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Chr. Horſenail*, Deputy, Mr. *Robert Gamon*, Mr. *Samuel Beard*, Mr. *John Hughes*, Mr. *William Savage*, Mr. *John King*, Mr. *Thomas Nowell*, Mr. *William Hutton*, Mr. *John Coles*, Deputy, Mr. *Francis Fletcher*, Mr. *Samuel Wolley*, Mr. *Charles Gardner*, Mr. *William Cogan*, Mr. *John Burnett*, Mr. *Richard Nutt*, and Mr. *Stephen Preacher*.

This Ward is ſo extenſive, that it has been thought proper, for its better Government, to part

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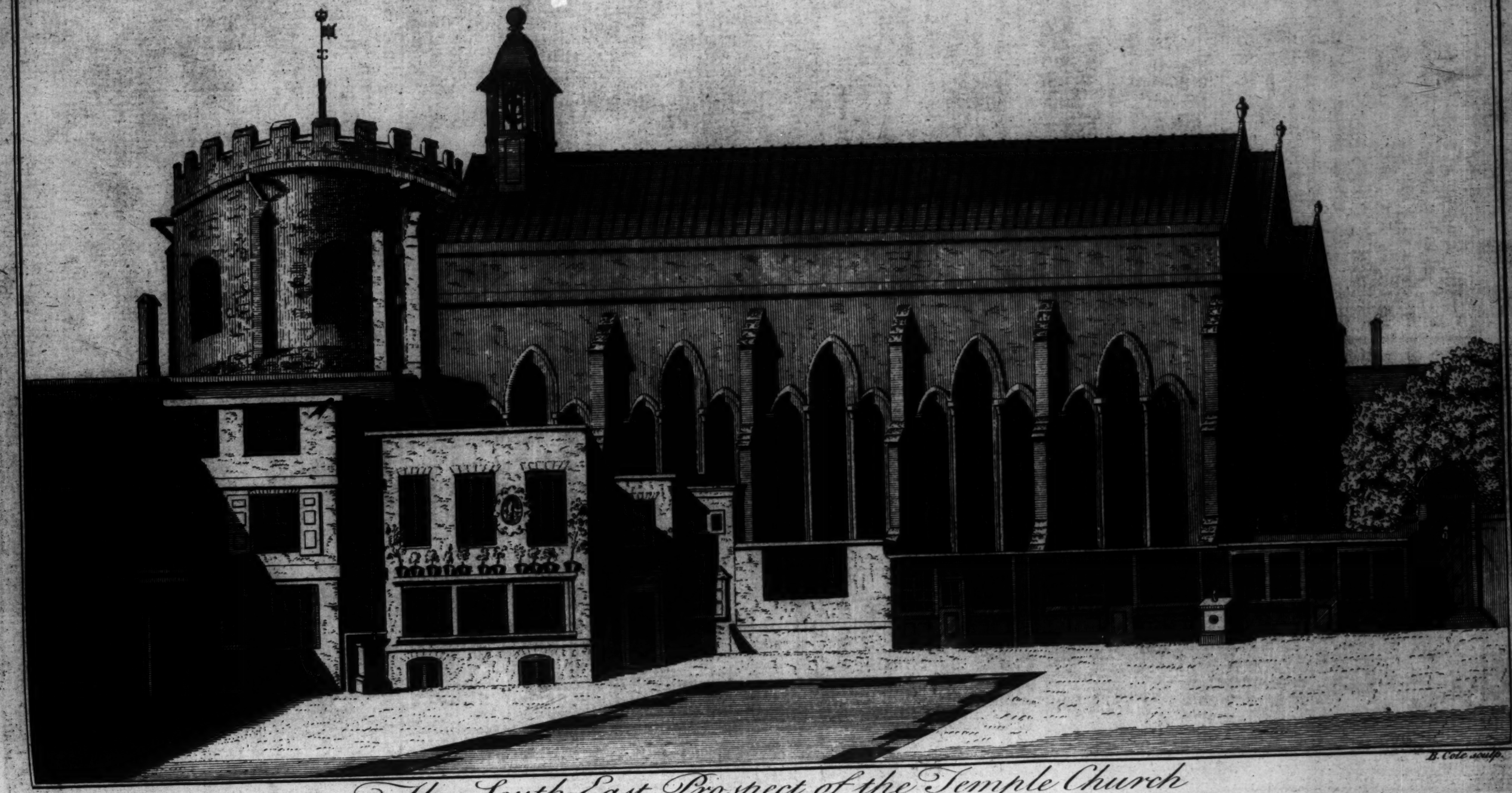

B. Cole sculp.

The South East Prospect of the Temple Church

Three Divisions. part it into three Diviſions; as, St. *Dunſtan*'s, St. *Bridget*'s, and St. *Sepulchre*'s.

Remarkable Things. The moſt remarkable Things which at preſent are to be found in this large Ward are,

Pariſhes and Churches. *Firſt*, The *Pariſhes* and *Pariſh-Churches* (1.) of St. *Bartholomew the Leſs*; (2.) of St. *Bartholomew the Great*; (3.) St. *Sepulchre's*; (4.) St. *Andrew's Holborn*; (5.) St. *Dunſtan* in the Weſt; and (6.) St. *Bridget*, aljas St. *Bride*; of which in our Parochial Hiſtory.

The Temple. *Secondly*, The *Temple*, or, as it is recorded in Hiſtory, the *New Temple*; ſo called, becauſe the *Templers*, before building of this Houſe, had their Temple in *Oldbourn*. This Houſe was founded by the *Knights Templers* in *England*, in the Reign of *Henry* II. and the ſame was dedicated to God and our Bleſſed Lady by *Heraclius*, Patriarch of the Church called the *Holy Reſurrection* in *Jeruſalem*, in the Year of *Chriſt* 1185.

It contained all that Space of Ground from *White-friars* Eaſtward, to *Eſſex-houſe* without *Temple-bar*, and a Part of that too, as appears by the firſt Grant thereof to Sir *William Paget*, Knt. Secretary of State to King *Henry* VIII. Pat. 2. *Edward* VI.

The Original of the Knights Templers. Theſe *Knights Templers* took their Beginning about the Year 1118, in Manner following: Certain Noblemen, Horſemen, religiouſly bent, bound themſelves by Vow in the Hands of the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, to ſerve Chriſt after the Manner of Regular Canons, in Chaſtity and Obedience, and to renounce their own proper Wills for ever: The firſt of which Order were *Hugh Paganus*, [i. e. *Pain*] and *Jeffrey de S. Audomare*. And whereas at firſt they had no certain Habitation, *Baldwin*, King of *Jeruſalem*, granted to them a Dwelling-place in his Palace by the *Temple*; and the Canons of the ſame *Temple* gave them the Street, thereby to build therein their Houſes of Office. And the Patriarch, the King, the Nobles, and Prelates, gave them certain Revenues out of their Lordſhips.

Their firſt Profeſſion was for Safeguard of the Pilgrims, coming to viſit the Sepulchre, and to keep the Highways againſt the lying in wait of Thieves, *&c.* About ten Years after they had a Rule appointed to them, and a white Habit, by *Honorius* II. then Pope: And whereas they had but nine in Number, they began to increaſe daily. Afterwards, in Pope *Eugenius*'s Time, they bore Croſſes of red Cloth on their uppermoſt Garments, to be known from others. And in ſhort Time, becauſe they had their firſt Manſion hard by the *Temple* of our Lord in *Jeruſalem*, they were called *Knights of the Temple*.

Many Noblemen, in all Parts of *Chriſtendom*, became Brethren of this Order, and built themſelves Temples in every City or great Town. In *England* this was their chief Houſe, which they built after the Form of the *Temple* near to the Sepulchre of our Lord at *Jeruſalem*. They had alſo other Temples in *Cambridge*, *Briſtol*, *Canterbury*, *Dover*, *Warwick*, and divers other Places. This *Temple* in *London* was often made a Storehouſe of Men's Treaſure, ſuch as feared the Spoil thereof in other Places.

In the Year 1252, *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, being Priſoner in the Tower of *London*, the King was informed that he had much Treaſure laid up in this *New Temple*, under the Cuſtody of the *Templers*; whereupon he ſent for the Maſter of the *Temple*, and examined him ſtrictly; who confeſſed, that Money being delivered to him and his Brethren to be kept, he knew not how much there was of it. The King demanded to have the ſame delivered; but it was anſwered, That the Money being committed to their Truſt, could not be delivered, without the Licence of him that committed it to Eccleſiaſtical Protection. Whereupon the King ſent his Treaſurer and Juſticiary of the *Exchequer* to *Hubert*, to require him to reſign the Money wholly into his Hands; who anſwered, That he would gladly ſubmit himſelf, and all his, to the King's Pleaſure; and thereupon deſired the Knights of the *Temple* (in his Behalf) to preſent all the Keys to the King, to do his Pleaſure with the Goods which he had committed to them. Then the King commanded the Money to be faithfully told, and laid up in his Treaſure by Inventory; wherein was found, beſides ready Money, Veſſels of Gold and Silver unpriſable, and many precious Stones, which would make all Men wonder, if they knew the Worth of them. Matt. Par.

This *Temple* was again dedicated in 1240, as alſo newly re-edified then.

In the Year 1245, Pope *Innocent*'s Nuncio reſided in the *New Temple*: And the ſaid Pope commanded the Biſhops of *England* to bring his Nuncio there ſix thouſand Marks, to be raiſed from the *Engliſh* Biſhopricks: Which King *Henry* forbad.

Theſe *Templers* at this Time were in ſo great Glory, that they entertained the Nobility, foreign Ambaſſadors, and the Prince himſelf, very often; inſomuch that *Matthew Paris* cried out on them for their Pride, who, being at firſt ſo poor as they had but one Horſe to ſerve two of them, (in Token whereof they gave in their Seal two Men riding on one Horſe) yet ſuddenly they waxed ſo inſolent, that they diſdained other Orders, and ſorted themſelves with Noblemen.

King *Edward* I. in the Year 1283, taking with him *Robert Waleran*, and others, came to the *Temple*, where, calling for the Keeper of the Treaſure-Houſe, as if he meant to ſee his Mother's Jewels that were laid up there to be ſafely kept, he entered the Houſe, breaking the Coffers of certain Perſons that had likewiſe brought their Money thither, and he took away from thence to the Value of a thouſand Pounds.

Many Parliaments and great Councils have been there kept, as may appear by our Hiſtories.

In the Year 1308, all the *Templers* in *England*, as alſo in other Parts of *Chriſtendom*, were apprehended and committed to divers Priſons.

In 1310, a Provincial Council was holden at *London* againſt the *Templers* in *England*, upon Hereſy, and other Articles whereof they were accuſed, but denied all except one or two of them: Notwithſtanding, they all did confeſs that they could not purge themſelves fully as faultleſs; and ſo they were condemned to perpetual Penance in ſeveral Monaſteries, where they behaved themſelves modeſtly.

Philip,

Philip, King of *France*, procured their Overthrow throughout the whole World, and caused them to be condemned by a General Council to his Advantage, as he thought; for he believed to have had all their Lands in *France*, and therefore seizing the same in his Hands, caused the *Templers*, to the Number of fifty-four, or, after *Fabian*, sixty, to be burned at *Paris*.

Edward II. in the Year 1313, gave to *Aimer de la Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, the whole Place and House called the *New Temple* at *London*, with the Ground called *Fiquet's-croft*, and all the Tenements and Rents, with the Appurtenances, that belonged to the *Templers*, in the City of *London* and Suburbs thereof; also the Land called *Fletecroft*, Part of the Possessions of the said *New Temple*.

After *Aimer de Valence* (some say) *Hugh Spencer* usurping the same, held it during his Life; by whose Death (he being attainted the first of *Edward* III.) it came again to the Hands of *Edward* III. But in the mean Time, *viz.* 1324, by a Council holden at *Vienna*, all the Lands of the *Templers*, lest the same should be put to prophane Uses, were given to the *Knights Hospitalers*, of the Order of St. *John Baptist*, called St. *John* of *Jerusalem*; which Knights had put the *Turks* out of the Isle of *Rhodes*, and also won upon the said *Turks* daily for a long Time.

The said *Edward* III. therefore granted the same to the said Knights, who possessed it; and, in the eighteenth Year of the said King's Reign, were forced to repair the Bridge of the said *Temple*. These Knights had their chief House for *England* at *Clerkenwell*, near *West Smithfield*.

The Temple *granted to the Professors of Law.*

And they, in the Reign of the same *Edward* III. granted, for a certain Rent of ten Pounds by the Year, the said *Temple*, with the Appurtenances thereto adjoining, to the Students of the Common Laws of *England*. In their Possession the same has ever since remained, and is now divided into two Houses of several Students, by the Name of Inns of Court, *viz.* the *Inner-Temple* and the *Middle-Temple*, who keep two several Halls, but they resort all to the said *Temple* Church:

Monuments

In the Round Walk whereof (which is the West Part, without the Choir) there remain Monuments of Noblemen there buried, to the Number of eleven; eight of them are Images of armed Knights, five lying cross-legged, as Men vowed to the *Holy Land* against the Infidels and unbelieving *Jews*, the other three strait-legged; the rest are coped Stones, all of grey Marble. The first of the cross-legged was *William Marshall* the elder, Earl of *Pembroke*, who died 1219. *William Marshall*, his Son, Earl of *Pembroke*, was the second; he died 1231. And *Gilbert Marshall*, his Brother, Earl of *Pembroke*, slain in a Tournament at *Hertford*, near *Ware*, twenty Miles from *London*; he died in the Year 1241.

After this *Robert Rose*, otherwise called *Fursan*, being made a *Templer* in the Year 1245, died, and was buried there.

Spoiled, &c. by Rebels.

In the Year 1381, the Rebels of *Essex* and of *Kent* destroyed and pulled down the Houses and Lodgings of this *Temple*, took out of the Church the Books and Records that were there in Hutches of the Apprentices of the Law, carried them into the Streets, and there burnt them: The House they spoiled and burnt, for Malice they bore Sir *Robert Hales*, Lord Prior of St. *John*'s in *Smithfield*. (See Page 139.) But it was since again, at divers Times, repaired, namely, the Gate-house of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. by Sir *Amias Paulet*, Knight. The great Hall of the *Middle-Temple* was newly built in the Year 1572, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. *Repaired.*

This Hall is said to be built in *Edward* III's Reign; the Wall between the *Thames* and Garden about the Year 1550; the Hall ceiled in 1554. About that Time Mr. *Packington*, Treasurer, built *Tanfield-court*, so called from the Chambers of Sir *Laurence Tanfield*, Chief Baron, being there; till which Time it was called *Packington-court*. *Several Parts built.*

Anno 1553 the Kitchen was built; *Anno* 1559 the Buildings near the Alienation-Office were erected; in 1573 the great carved Screen in the Hall was set up; *Anno* 1595 *Cæsar's-buildings*, between the Church and the Hall, were erected, and so called, for that Sir *Julius Cæsar*, Master of the Rolls, gave three hundred Pounds towards the Charge; *Anno* 1607 the *Paper-buildings* were erected, and, being consumed by Fire, were rebuilt a noble Pile of spacious pleasant Chambers, at the North End whereof are finely painted, appearing like so many Statues, the Figures of the four Cardinal Virtues, *&c.* and was finished *Anno* 1685, Sir *Robert Sawyer*, Treasurer; *Anno* 1609 the *Inner-Temple-gate* was built; about 1616 Part of the *Inner-Temple-gate*, *Fig-tree-court*, (the East Side in 1697) and Buildings near *Ram-alley*, and the *King's-bench* Office, were erected; Part of the Lane also in 1657; Chambers against the West End of the Church, built in 1679, and *Anno* 1681. *Paper-buildings.*

In the Year 1684 was built the *Middle-Temple-gate*, next *Fleet-street*, which is a fine Structure, in the Stile of *Inigo Jones*. It has a graceful Front of Brick-work, with four large Stone Pilasters of the *Ionic* Order, and a handsome Pediment, with a Round in the Middle of it, having these Words inscribed in large Capitals: *Surrexit impensis Societat. Med. Templi*, MDCLXXXIV. Lower, just over the Arch, the Figure of an holy Lamb, 1684. *Middle-Temple-gate.*

Over the Colonade, at the End of *Pump-court*, is an Inscription in Memory of a Fire that happened there some Years ago, *viz.*

Vetustissima Templariorum Porticu igne consumpta Anno 1678. Nova hæc sumptibus Medii Templi extructa Anno 1681, Gulielmo Whitlock, Armig. Thesaurario.

The *Temple* Church, having narrowly escaped the Flames in 1666, was newly beautified, adorned, and the curious Wainscot Screen set up, *Anno Dom.* 1682, when Sir *Thomas Robinson* was Treasurer of the *Inner-Temple*, and Sir *Francis Withens* Treasurer of the *Middle-House*. The South-West Part was, in the Year 1695, new built with Stone, whereon appeareth this Inscription: *Church.*

Vetustate consumptum, Impensis utriusque Societatis restitutum, 1695.

Nicol. Courtney, Rogero Gillingham, } Armig. Thesaur.

By the Workmen, at this Time, was broke down an Inſcription over the little Door next the Cloiſter: It was in old *Saxon* Capital Letters within a Semi-circle, and was as follows:

Anno ab incarnatione Domini MCLXXXV, dedicata hæc Eccleſia in honorem beatæ Mariæ a Domino Eraclio, Dei gratia ſanctæ Reſurrectionis Eccleſiæ Patriarcha, II. Idus Februarii. Qui eam annatim petentibus de injuncta ſibi pœnitentia LX. dies indulſit.

In the Year 1706 the Church was wholly new white-waſhed, gilt, and painted within, and the Pillars of the round Tower wainſcotted, with a new Battlement and Buttreſſes on the South Side, and other Parts of the Outſide were well repaired; alſo the Figures of the *Knights Templers* were cleaned and painted, and the Iron-work incloſing them painted, and gilt with Gold.

It is an antient *Gothick* Building, the Walls Stone, covered with Finiſhing, and ſtrengthened with Buttreſſes; has a treble Roof covered with Lead, and ſupported with neat Pillars of *Suſſex* Marble, and the Floor of the whole is paved with black and white Marble; that of the Chancel two Steps higher than the middle, and one higher than the Side Iſles. The Iſles are five in Number, *viz.* three (as uſual) running Eaſt and Weſt, and one croſs Iſle near the Entrance into the Chapel, and another parallel with the laſt, between the Weſt End of the Ranges of Pews and the Screen.

This Church is not only antique in its Order, neat in its Workmanſhip, and rich in its Materials, but very beautiful in its Finiſhing; Properties that ſeldom are found in one Structure. The Pillars and Floors are not only Marble, but the Windows are adorned with pretty ſmall Columns of the ſame Species of Stone. It is well pewed, and wainſcotted with right Wainſcot above eight Feet high; the Altar-Piece is of the ſame Species of Timber, but much higher, finely carved, and adorned with four Pilaſters, and between them two Columns with Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; alſo Enrichments of Cherubims, a Shield, Feſtoon, Fruit, and Leaves, encloſed with a handſome Rail and Balliſter. The Pulpit is alſo finely carved and finniered, placed near the Eaſt End of the middle Iſle. The Sound-board is pendant from the Roof of the Church; it is enriched with ſeveral carved Arches, a Crown, Feſtoons, Cherubims, Vaſes, *&c.*

The Round Tower at the Weſt End of the Church is ſupported with ſix Pillars, wainſcotted with Oak ſix Feet high, and is alſo adorned all round (except the Eaſt Part) with an upper and lower Range of ſmall Arches, and black Apertures.

The Screen at the Weſt End of the Iſles is, as the Altar-Piece, *&c.* of right Wainſcot, adorned with ten Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, alſo three Portals and Pediments; and the Organ-Gallery over the middle Aperture is ſupported with two neat fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, and adorned with Entablature and Compaſs Pediment, and alſo the King's Arms finely carved; the Intercolumns are large Pannels in carved Frames; and near the Pediment on the South Side is an Enrichment of Cherubims, and the carved Figure of a *Pegaſus*, the Badge of the Society of the *Inner-Temple*; and on and near the Pediment on the North Side, an Enrichment of Cherubims, and the Figure of a *Holy Lamb*, the Badge of the Society of the *Middle-Temple*; for though theſe two Houſes have but one Church, yet they ſeldom ſit promiſcuouſly there, but the *Inner-Temple* on the South, and the Gentlemen of the *Middle-Temple* Northward from the middle Iſle.

Length of the Church, from the Altar to the Screen, eighty-three Feet, Breadth ſixty, Altitude thirty-four, and that of the Round Tower at the Weſt End forty-eight Feet; its Diameter at the Floor fifty-one Feet, Circumference one hundred and ſixty Feet.

Monuments in this Church.

Monuments therein.

Sir *Nicholas Hare*, Maſter of the *Rolls*, was buried there in the Year 1557.

Here lieth the Body of *Anne Littleton*, Wife of *Edward Littleton*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *Edward Littleton*, of *Henly*, in the County of *Salop*, Knt. Daughter of *John Littleton* of *Frankly*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq; by *Meriel*, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of *England*. She died the ſixth Day of *February*, 1623.

On whom was made this Epitaph:

Here ſhe lies, whoſe ſpotleſs Fame
Invites a Stone to learn her Name.
The rigid *Spartan*, that deny'd
An Epitaph to all that dy'd,
Unleſs for War, or Chaſtity,
Would here vouchſafe an Elegy.
She dy'd a Wife; but yet her Mind
(Beyond Virginity refin'd)
From lawleſs Fire remain'd as free
As now from Heat her Aſhes be.
Her Huſband (yet without a Sin)
Was not a Stranger, but her Kin;
That her chaſte Love might ſeem none other
Unto a Huſband than a Brother.
Keep well this Pawn, thou Marble Cheſt;
Till it be call'd for, let it reſt.
For while this Jewel here is ſet,
The Grave is but a Cabinet.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Here reſteth the Body of *Clement Coke*, of *Langford*, in the County of *Derby*, Eſq; youngeſt Sonne of Sir *Edward Coke*, Knt. late Chiefe Juſtice of *England*; and of *Bridget* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of *John Paſton*, of *Paſton*, in the County of *Norfolke*, Eſq; This *Clement* married *Sarah*, Daughter and Coheire of *Alexander Rediche*, of *Rediche*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſq; and of *Katharine* his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heire of *Humphrey Dethick*, of *Newal*, in the County of *Derby*, Eſq; and had Iſſue by the ſaid *Sarah*, living at his Death, *Edward*, *Robert*, *Bridget*, and *Aviſe*. Hee in the *Inner-Temple*, being a Fellow of the ſame, chriſtianly and conformably, in his flouriſhing Age, yielded up his Soule to the Almighty the three-and-twentieth of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1629.

Sir *Will. Dugdale*, in his Book intitled *Origines Juridiciales*, hath taken Notice of moſt of the Monuments, and ſet down their reſpective Inſcriptions, *viz.* thoſe of *John Portman*, *Richard*

Wye, *Tulſington*, *Blackmore*, *Selden*, *Roger Biſhop*, *John Den*, *Quatreman Turner* of *Parington*, *John White*, Biſhop *Browning*, [ſome Time Preacher here, who was buried aſcending towards the Altar; but his Grave-ſtone is now removed, and placed at the going into the Church; as alſo was the Stone for *White* removed to this round Chapel, where it now is.] *Plowden*, *Roop*, *Cole*, *Newcourt*, *Heybee*, *Richard Lemſter*, Chaplain, *Tho. Maybull*, Chaplain, *Edmund Berford*, *Dirland*, *Tho. Engliſh*, Chaplain, *Robert Thorne*, *Willielmus Langham*, ſome Time *Cuſtos* of this *Temple*, 1437. For the Epitaphs and Inſcriptions of all theſe, the Reader is referred to *Dugdale*'s Book before-mentioned.

The Monuments and Grave-ſtones more lately placed and laid in this Church are for the Remembrance of theſe Perſons following:

South Iſle: Johannes Witham, Baronettus, qui proſapia in agro Eboracenſi ortus inclyta & antiqua, &c. Nobiliſſimæ in Barbados inſula Coloniæ Præpoſitus, ſummo magiſtratu maxima cum laude functus eſt, &c. 1689.

Depoſitum Thomæ Robinſon, Barti. Templi interioris Socii & Theſaurarii, & in Curia communium Placitorum Protonotarii, &c. 1683.

Thomas Williams, Gent. 1645.

Heic ſubtus jacet corpus Willielmi Morton, Militis, unius Juſticiariorum ad Placita coram ipſo rege tenenda, &c. Collonellus equorum atque pedum Caroli beatæ memoriæ primi, &c. 1672.

Lady *Anne Morton*, late Wife of Sir *William Morton*, Knt. 1698.

John Morton, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *William Morton*, Knt. and *Anne* his Wife, of the *Inner-Temple*, and Captain of a Regiment of Foot in *Ireland*, and Governor of *Kilkenny*, 1668.

Sir *John Williams*, of *Minſter*, in the County of *Kent*, Knt. 1668.

Sir *John Vaughan*, Knt. Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, 1674.

Edward Vaughan, J. C.

Depoſitum Thomæ Naſh, *Generoſi*; of a good Family in *Worceſterſhire*, Author of many Books, which either he wrote, tranſlated, or ſet forth, 1679.

Sir *Timothy Littleton*, Knt. one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, 1679.

Hic ſitus eſt Gulielmus Wylde, Miles & Baronettus, primo Juſticiarius de Banco, deinde ad Placita coram Rege tenenda, &c. 1679.

Edward Littleton, eldeſt Son of Sir *Thomas*, Grandſon of *Edward*, Baron *Littleton de Mounſlow*, Keeper of the Great Seal, 1664.

Weſt Wall: Hic ſitus eſt Johannes Vaughanus, Eques auratus, Capitalis Juſticiarius de communi Banco, &c. 1674.

In the middle Iſle: *Mary Gaudy*, only Daughter of Sir *William Gaudy*, of *Weſt-Herling*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. 1671.

Baſſingborn Gaudy, and *William Gaudy*, both in the Year 1660, Sons of Sir *William*.

Framlingham Gaudy, ſecond Son of Sir *Charles Gaudy*, of *Crowes-hall*, in *Debenham*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Knt. 1660. All theſe four laſt died of the *Small-Pox*, fatal to the Family.

North Side, next the Eaſt Wall, a very goodly Figure of *Plowden*, the great Lawyer, lying along with his Hands together, in his Coif and Gown, a little Ruff about his Neck, repaired and beautified 1683.

Huttonius Byerly, Armiger, ex agro Dunelmenſ. oriundus, &c. 1695.

Æternæ M. S. Dni. Georgii Treby, Eq. aurati, J. Cm. Qui agro Devon. oriundus, genus antiquum ſuis Virtutibus mirifice illuſtravit, &c. Electus (quod dicitur) Recordator magnæ urbis ſub Carolo II. Rege, Immunitatum Civicarum & Chartarum (etiam tum formidabili lite intentata) Aſſertor ſtrenuus, Cuſtos tenaciſſimus. Guilielmo III. rerum potenti dictus Attornatus Generalis, ita partes regias tutatus eſt, ut ſubditorum jura ſarta tecta conſervaret. Exin, ſummis meritis apud eundem Regem Capitalis Juſticiarius de coi' Banco conſtitutus, &c. Exceſſit 1702. Ætat. ſuæ 56.

This Epitaph is much longer, and largely expreſſive of this worthy Lawyer's Abilities and Virtues.

—— *Martin*, ſome Time Recorder of *London*.

Tho. Agar, Clerk of the Crown in *Chancery*, 1673.

Jacobus Howel, Cambrobritannus, Regius Hiſtoriographus in Anglia primus, 1666.

At the Weſt End of the Church:

Depoſitum Thomæ Agar.

Heic ſitus Thomas Keck, J. C. 1671.

Hic jacet corpus Franciſci Jermy, Armigeri, 1668.

Edward Stephens, Eſq; 1674.

Hic jacet Thomas Bentley, Generoſus, filius Caroli Bentley, de Comit. Warwicenſi, Armigeri, ſecundus, 1673.

William Dyke, younger Son of Sir *Tho. Dyke*, of *Horeham* in *Suſſex*, Knt. 1675.

Robert Hunt, Eſq; ſecond Son of *Rob. Hunt*, of *Speckington*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; 1676.

In the Round of the *Temple* Church, South:

Hic juxta jacet Johannes King, &c. 1677.

Rowland Jewks, 1665.

D. O. M. Rogerio Biſhopo.

Joan Seldenus, 1654.

M. S. Heic juxta jacet Joannes Sympſon, Miles, &c. Car. II. cum primis ſerviens ad legem, 1681.

Henricus Wynn, 1671.

M. S. Georgii Wylde, Armig. 1679.

M. S. Fratres lectiſſimi hoc vicino pulvere conduntur, Thomas & Gulielmus Jollyffe, Vigornienſium Coloniæ orti. Thomas ob. 1671. Gulielmus 1680.

S. J. Edwardus Eaton, Byromi Eaton, Theol. Profeſſoris, Archidiaconi Leiceſtren. & Saræ Uxoris filius, 1687.

Peter Honywood, Eſq; 1685, who died at the full Age of ninety-ſix Years.

Abel Gower, eldeſt Son of *Abel Gower*, of *Boulton*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq; 1667.

M. S. Johannis Fitz-James, Hæredis & Filii unici Johannis Fitz-James, de Leweſton, in Comitat. Dorſet. Militis, 1669.

H. S. E. Hoptonus Shuter, Armig. 1677.

Henry Wynn, Eſq; Son of Sir *John Wynn*, of *Guidder*, in the County of *Carnarvon*, Bart. 1671.

John Ellis, 1686.

Charles Crompton, 1676.

Thomas Hanmer, Miles, &c. Auguſtiſſimo Carolo II. ac jam regnanti Jacobo II. Conſiliarius.

rius. Alterius e Curiis Vice-Comitialibus in Civitate Londinenſi Juſticiarius, *&c.* 1687-8.

M. S. Hic juxta jacet Samuel Baldwyn, Miles, de Stokecaſtle, in agro Salop. *&c.* Carolo II. cum primis ſerviens ad Legem, 1683.

John Ellys, ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas Ellys*, of *Wyham*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Bart. 1686.

John Thackham, 1684.

On this South Wall of this Round a decent Monument for *William Petyt*, Eſq; late Keeper of the *Tower* Records, and a moſt learned Antiquarian, with this Inſcription:

Hic juxta ſitæ ſunt Reliquiæ Wilhelmi Petyt, Armig. Qui olim Medii Alumnus fuit, nuper Interioris Templi Socius, & Theſaurarius, Rotulorum ac Archivorum, in Turri Londinenſi remanentium, Cuſtos fideliſſimus, quamplurimis tam Genere quam Doctrina viris inſignibus bene notus, & in magna æſtimatione habitus. Omnia ſua cum amicis habuit communia. Neque ſane cuiquam Literarum veterum Studioſo vel operam ſuam vel conſilium unquam negabat; quod in pluribus Eruditorum Scriptis apparet.

Municipalia Patriæ jura, Hiſtorica & Antiquitates, Monumenta Actaq; Parliamentaria optime callebat: Antiquæ Conſtitutionis, Legum ac Libertatum Angliæ ſtrenuiſſimus Aſſertor erat. Et ne operam & oleum perderet, & evaneſcerent Labores, mundo valedicturus omnia ſua MSS. (quæ varia implent Volumina) una cum libris Impreſſis, Juridicis, Hiſtoricis, atq; Antiquitatum & Proceſſuum Parliamentorum Monumentis (quæ magno labore, ſtudio & ſumptibus ſibi comparavit) amicis quibuſdam melioris Notæ, in fidei commiſſo ad ſervanda integra & illibata, ultimo ſuo Teſtamento, publicæ Utilitatis gratia, legavit. Quapropter locum certum, qui illis viſus fuerit maxime accommodatus, eos eligere voluit: Et centum & quinquaginta libras Bibliothecæ ædificandæ deſtinavit.

In Storithes prope Abbatiam de Bolton, non ita longe a vico de Skipton in Craven in Comitat. Eborum, natus fuit. Ad plures abiit apud Chelſeam, in Agro Middleſex. 3° die Octobris, Anno Domini MDCCVII. Ætat. ſuæ LXXII.

Neq; dum vixit ipſius Chelſeæ immemor fuit, ſed erigebat ibi Ædificium, quod eidem Parochiæ alacri & libera manu dedit: In ſe complectens (quod dicitur) Veſtiarium in uſum Parochianorum, Gymnaſium ad pueros erudiendos, & Cameras Præceptori ſatis commodas.

Monumentum hoc Sylveſter Petyt, de Hoſpitio Bernardienſi, Gen. & ejuſdem olim Principalis, ad memoriam chariſſimi ſui Fratris poſuit.

On the Grave-ſtone upon him are theſe Words:

The Body of *W. P.* Eſq; buried here the 9th Day of *October*, 1707.

North Side: *Edward Barnard*, 1660.

Daniel Liſle, youngeſt Son of Sir *Will. Liſle*, of the *Iſle of Wight*, 1663.

Hic requieſcunt mortales Reliquiæ Johannis Hoghton, Armigeri, 1698-9.

Franciſcus Wood, de Ripon Eboracenſis, Generoſus, *&c.* Attorn. de communi Banco, 1684.

Samuel Corbet, Gent. 1701.

William Tallieure, alias *Danwel*, Eſq; *&c.* Steward of the honourable Caſtle of *Windſor*, 1690.

Thomas Webb, Gent. 1681.

Herbertus Perrot, Armig. filius unicus Herberti Perrot, in agro Pembrokien. militis.

M. S. Gulielmi Freman, Armig. *&c.* Patrem habuit Radulphum de Aſpeden, in Agro Hartfordien. Armigerum, *&c.* Cromwelliana Tempeſtate Regiarum fuit partium vindex acerrimus, & varia militiæ munia arduis illis temporibus inconcuſſa fide ſtrenuus obiit.

William Dickenſon, Eſq; 1675.

William Ceely, of *Huntham*, in the Pariſh of *North Curry*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; 1662.

Pope North, Son of Sir *Francis North*, Knt. the King's Attorney-General, 1674.

There are ſeveral Stones with Inſcriptions in this round Walk, which being preſerved in the *Origines Juridiciales* are here omitted.

A Monument on the Wall more modern:

M. S. Johannis Churchil, Armigeri, interioris Templi quondam Socii, Gulielmi Churchil, de Muſſen, in Agro Dorſet. Filii, & in Parliamento Britannico Tempore mortis ſuæ Socii. Obiit 24 die Aprilis, 1709. Ætat. 51.

Upon a Grave-ſtone near the ſame Monument:

Hic jacet Johannes Churchil, de quo verſus parietem magis legere licet.

A Monument near the North Corner of the Middle Eaſt Window:

M. S. Neer this Place lye interred the Remains of *Tho. Lake*, Eſq; Utter Barriſter of the Honourable Society of the *Middle-Temple*; Nephew and Heire of Sir *Edw. Lake*, late of *Biſhops-Norton*, in the County of *Lincoln*; who, for his Loyalty and Valour ſignalized at *Edgehill* Fight, was created Baronet by King *Charles* I. He dyed *May* 22, in the 54th Year of his Age, *An. Dom.* MDCCXI.

On a Monument raiſed againſt the Eaſt Wall, at the South Side of the Rails:

Subtus jacent Reliquiæ Samuelis Dod, Militis; Imperante Georgio, Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii; honeſta Familia in Com. Ceſtr. oriundi, & interioris Templi olim Socii. Vale. Sin plura, Lector, rogites; Deſideras virum apud Coævos celeberrimum, & apud Poſteros imitandum: Siquid imitandi habent ſingularis Modeſtia ſingulari Merito, ſumma Induſtria ſummæ Eruditioni, conjuncta. Legum Municipalium Angliæ Scientia in ſuo ſeculo floruit. Et in maximis cauſis, cum privatis, tum publicis, ſummo cum plauſu verſatus eſt. Multiplici Experientia, acri Judicio, temperata ac ſuavi Orationis Copia, ornatiſſimus. Religionis interim veræ, ac libertatis Britannicæ fidus Cuſtos, ac rigidus Satelles. His artibus eniſus, ſummos prope quos Toga novit Honores attigit. Et a Sereniſſimo Principe Georgio Regnum auſpicante (cujus Præſentis, Abſentis partes penitus dilectus habuerat) ad Officium Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii evocatus, in eodem ampliſſimo munere obeundo extinctus eſt.

Viduam reliquit Iſabellam, Filiam & Cohæredem Rob. Croke, nuper de Chequees, in Com. Bucks, Militis (Nomen omnibus Anglis ſatis notum, inter Juriſconſultos autem notiſſimum & nobiliſſimum) prolem. Ex hac ſuſcepit duos filios, Crokium & Johannem. E quibus Crokium jam adultum, & multa ac pulchra pollicentem, quin-

quinetiam Officio examinatoris in Cauſa Cancellaria fungentem, immaturo funere extulit, & hoc ſub marmore cum Lachrymis compoſuit.

Johannem ſuperſtitem & Hæredem ex aſſe reliquit. Obiit 14 April. An. Dom. 1716. Ætatis ſuæ 64. Uxor optimo omnium marito, Filius optimo omnium Parenti, H. M. P. P.

Debemus Morti nos noſtraq;.

Almoſt fronting the Door of the Choir, and in the round Walk, is a very ſtately Monument, with his Effigies, and the following Inſcription, for

Johannes Hiccocks,
Magiſter in Cancellario.
Vir
Integer Vitæ in Forenſi Negotio.
Inter ſeveriores Juriſprudentiæ Litteras
Urbanitate Morum conſpicuus.
In rerum Civilium Viciſſitudine
Civis Bonus, & Inconcuſſus.
In labefacta Valetudine, & acutis doloribus
Sui potens, & comis in amicos.
Curiam ſuam penitus inſpectam
Et exagitatas acerrime fraudum Latebras
Lucro apponebat:
Virtutis enim Intemeratæ ſuæ
Famam ſtabilivit
Temeratæ Suſpicio.
Obiit v. Apr. MDCCXXVI.
Ætat. LVIII.

Arms: Baron and Femme, with an Eſcutcheon of Pretence of the Coat Femme. 1*ſt*, Quarterly, Or and Vert, on the firſt and third, two Wheat-ſheaves of the firſt. 2*d*, Sable, three Talbot Heads eraſed and linguant, Argent, two and one. Creſt, a Sun, Or, out of a mural Crown.

On the left Side of the Communion-Table is a neat white Marble Monument, with this Inſcription:

Under here lyeth
HENRY LOVIBOND,
of the *Middle-Temple*, Eſq;
who dyed the 9th of *Auguſt*, 1727.
One of the Maſters of the
High Court of *Chancery*,
Aged 51.

Maſter of the Temple.

Since the Diſſolution of the *Hoſpitalers* in the Time of *Henry* VIII. there has been a Divine, by the Name of a Maſter or *Cuſtos*, belonging to this Church; who is conſtituted by the King or Queen's Letters Patents, without Inſtitution or Induction.

Reader.

Beſides the Maſter, there is a Reader, who reads Divine Service twice a Day, at eight of the Clock in the Morning, and at four in the Afternoon.

Preacher.

Formerly they had alſo a fixed Lecturer for *Sundays* in the Afternoon; who had the Allowance of 80 *l. per Annum* paid from each Houſe, and convenient Lodging, and his Diet at the Benchers Table; but of late the Lecture is carried on by various Preachers, appointed at the Will of, and paid by, the Treaſurers of the two Houſes.

The Succeſſion of Maſters.

A CATALOGUE *of the Maſters of the* Temple.

Hugh de Litchfield.
William Langham.
William Ermſtead, 1560.
Richard Alvey, B. D. 1560.
Dr. Hooker, 1585.
Dr. *Bayley*, 1591.
Thomas Maſter, B. D.
Dr. *Paul Micklethwait.*
Dr. *John Littleton*, 1638.
Mr. *Tombes*, 1645.
Mr. *Richard Johnſon*, 1647.
Dr. *Brownrick*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, 1658.
Dr. *Gauden*, afterwards Biſhop of *Exeter*, 1659.
Dr. *Ball*, 1660.
Dr. *William Sherlock*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, 1684.
The Right Reverend Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, Biſhop of *Bangor*, tranſlated to *Saliſbury*, and now to *London*.
The preſent Maſter, Dr. *Samuel Nicholls*.

Coats of Arms in the Hall Window.

In the great *Temple-Hall*, on the South Window, long before the great Fire, were many Coats of Arms belonging to theſe Perſons following; moſt of them Judges, or other great Lawyers, in King *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Elizabeth*'s Times.

William Periam, Knt. Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.
Thomas Mead, Juſtice of the *Common-Bench*.
Edward Montagu, Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, to be held before King *Henry* VIII. 1540.
William Fleetwood, Recorder of *London*. His Coat was Party per pale, Nebule, Azure and Or, ſix Martlets in deux Pales, counter-changed of the Field.
Edmund Plowden, Azure, two Chevrons connexees. In a Chief two Fleurs-de-lis, Or.
Henry Montagu, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas* before King *James* I. 1616, Son of *Edward Montagu*.
Edmund Mezoine, Juſtice.
R. Brook, Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.
John Walſhe, Juſtice.
John Southcote, Juſtice.
Richard Weſton, Juſtice.
Humphrey Brown, Knt. Juſtice.
Anthony Brown, Knt. Juſtice, bore the ſame Coat with *Humphrey* only, In a Chief Argent, a ſpread Eagle, Sable.
Reginold Corbet, Juſtice.
Edward Saunders, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.
Robert Catlyn, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.
Ja. Dyer, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.
Thomas C. (*Carey*, *ut opinor*) Juſtice.
Rob. Bel. Tho. Fermor.
John Popham, Knt. Chief Juſtice of *England*.
George Fettiplace, *Peter Vavaſor*, *William Wheatly*, *Miles Saunders*, *Matthew Smith*, *Tho. Andrews*, *Peter Roos*, *Edward Meredith*, *Thomas Morgan*, *Humphrey Moſely*, *William Rede*, *Edward Fenner*, Knt. and Juſtice, *Richard Ingepin*, *Jeronymus Corbet*, *Thomas Morgan*, *Richard Lewknor*, *Rob. Snagg*, *Tho. Bowyer*, *George Gaſcoin*, *John Savyle*, *Reginald Bray*, *Tho. de la Pine*, *Tho. Hannam*, *Walter Holdriche*, *John Aſhfield*, *Richard Hackluit*, *John Agmondeſham*, *Chriſtopher George*, *Rich. Pound*, and *John Shurley*.

On the North Window were theſe:

Auguſtin Nicolls, *William Weſton*, Knt. *Robert Napper*, Knt. *Edward Hobie*, Knt. who bore twelve Shields. *John Throgmorton* bore ſeven Shields. *Robert Dennys*, nine Shields. *Maurice Berkley*,

Berkley, Knt. *William Salisbury*, *Chriſtopher Broom*, Knt. *Jo. Clifton*, Knt. *Edward Horſey*, Captain of the *Iſle of Wight*. *Thomas Denton*. *John Peter*; he bore Gules, a Bend, Or, between two Scallops, Argent. *Radulph Sheldon*. *Thomas Treſham*, Knt. he bore ſixteen Shields; the firſt parted *per* Saltier, Sable and Argent. Six Trefoils of the ſecond; three in Chief, and as many in Baſe. *Robert Jermin*, Knt. nine Shields. *Thomas Powle*. *Thomas Fanſhawe*; he bore Or, two Chevrons, Ermine between three Fleurs-de-lis, Sable. *John Spencer*, *George Trenchard*. *Thomas Smith* of *London*; he bore Azure, a Chevron engrailed between three Lions paſſant-gardant, Or. *George Siddenham*, *Henry Ferrers*, *George Carae*, *Triſtram Mitchel*, *John Edgcomb*, *Thomas Forteſcue*, *Henry Somaſter*, *Edward Martin* of *Berkſhire*, *Thomas Hatton*, *Edmund Buckenham*, *Edward Herte*, *Edward Hodie*, *John Hyde*, *Richard Ferrers*, *Nicholas Haccard*, and *Martin Colthurſt*.

In the other *Temple-Hall*, in the South Window, theſe:

Nic. Hare, Knt. Maſter of the *Rolls*; he bore two Bars, and a Chief indented, Or.

Edward Coke, Knt. Chief Juſtice of *England*, bore eight Shields. *Julius Cæſar*, Knt. Maſter of the *Rolls*. *Laurence Tanfield*, Knt. Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*. *Thomas Littleton*, Juſtice. *John Crook*, Knt. Juſtice. *Edward Bromley*, Knt. Baron of the *Exchequer*, bore eight Shields. *Edward Drue*, Serjeant at Law. *John Cowper*, Serjeant at Law. *John Heath*, Serjeant at Law. *John Carrel*, Attorney of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.

On the North Window:

Edmund Anderſon, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*. *Roger Manwood*, Knt. Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*. *Thomas Gawdy*, Knt. Juſtice. *Thomas Forſter*, Knt. *Thomas Coventree*, Knt. *Francis Beaumont*, Knt. he bore twelve Shields.

In the *Little Temple*:

William Dane, Ironmonger, and Alderman of *London*.

John Allot, Knt. Alderman of *London*.

Michael Fox, of *London*, Grocer, *Anno* 1500.

Towards the latter End of King *Charles* the IId's Reign, a terrible Fire happened in the *Temple*, whereby the Office of Chirographer of Fines of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, there kept, was ſo burnt, that ſeveral Records of Fines engroſſed, of *Trinity* and *Michaelmas* Terms, were either conſumed or loſt; whereby an Act paſſed, 31 *Car.* II. for the re-ingroſſing of thoſe Records; and that Office is now built in an open wide Court of the *Temple*, near the Water Side, not adjacent to any other Edifices, for the better Security of thoſe Records for all Time hereafter.

The *Inner-Temple*, conſiſting of divers magnificent Courts and Buildings, with beautiful Walks for the Recreation of the Inhabitants, is denominated from its having been the Eaſtern Part of the Monaſtery of the Knights Templers: But that Order being ſuppreſſed, *Edward* III. gave the Priory to the Knights Hoſpitallers, who ſoon after demiſed the ſame to certain Students of the Law for a Rent of ten Pounds *per Annum*; in whom, and their Succeſſors, it has ever ſince continued.

This Society conſiſts of Benchers, Barriſters and Students; the former whereof, as Governors, at Commons, have their Table at the upper End of the Hall, and the Barriſters and Students theirs in the middle. Antiently, at theſe Entertainments, their Bread ſerved inſtead of Plates, and no other Veſſels to drink out of than Wooden Cups; but at preſent they are allowed Trenchers for their Meat, and coarſe green Earthen Pots for their Liquor. However, though the antient Cuſtom of uſing mean Veſſels ſtill prevails, yet there are but few that fare better. Dugd. Orig. Jurid.

All the Members of the Society that have Chambers, are obliged to be in Commons a Fortnight in every Term, for which they pay about ten Shillings *per* Week. Sixteen of which Terms, with a regular Courſe of Study, qualifies a Student for the Bar.

The Fees of the Houſe, upon the Admiſſion of a Member, is three Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence; which, with other Diſburſements, amount to four Pounds and two Pence.

The Parliament, wherein the Affairs of the Society are treated, is commonly held twice every Term.

The Officers and Servants of the Houſe are, a Treaſurer, Sub-Treaſurer, a Steward, a Chief and three Under-Butlers, an Upper and Under-Cook, a Pannier-man, a Gardener, two Porters and two Waſh-pots.

The *Middle-Temple*, which is an Inn of Court adjoining to the *Inner-Temple* on the Weſt, is ſo denominated from its having been the middle or central Part of the antient Temple or Priory of the Knights Templers. The chief Officer of this Houſe, like that of its Neighbour, is a Treaſurer, who is annually elected from among the Benchers, and whoſe Office it is to admit Students, aſſign them their Chambers, and to receive and pay all the Caſh belonging to the Society. New View of Lond.

The Officers and Government of this Inn are, in all reſpects, like to that of the *Inner-Temple*, except the Charge of Admiſſion, which is five Pounds; and the Time to qualify a Student for the Bar, inſtead of ſixteen Terms in that, is twenty-eight in this. Ibid.

Thirdly, In *Chancery-lane* is a Place for keeping the *Records of Chancery*, called *The Rolls*, or *Chapel for the Cuſtody of Rolls* or *Records in Chancery*. This Chapel was antiently the Houſe of the converted *Jews*, founded by King *Henry* III. in Place of a *Jew*'s Houſe to him forfeited in the Year 1233, and the ſeventeenth of his Reign; who built there for them a fair Church. It ſtood not far from the *Old-Temple*, but in the Mid-way between the *Old-Temple* and the *New*. In which Houſe all ſuch *Jews* and Infidels as were converted to the Chriſtian Faith were ordained and appointed (under an honeſt Rule of Life) ſufficient Maintenance. Whereby it came to paſs, that in a ſhort Time there were gathered a great Number of Converts, which were baptized, inſtructed in the Doctrine of Chriſt, and there lived under a learned Chriſtian appointed to govern them. *The* Rolls. *Houſe for converted* Jews.

If the Letter following to King *Edward* was ſent from this Houſe, as it ſeems to be, it appears from thence that they were of the *Carthuſian* Profeſſion, and that they received yearly Allowance from the Crown; and that this King, as *Under the* Carthuſians.

this Houſe was founded by his Father, continued his Favour to it. In the ſixth of his Reign, *viz. Anno* 1278, they ſent one with their Letter, named *Friar John the Convert*, to bring the King's Charity. Which Letter was penned after this ſubmiſſive Manner by them, ſtiling themſelves *Cœlicolæ Chriſti*, *i. e.* Chriſt's heavenly Inhabitants, but very poor.

A Letter to the King.

" Illuſtriſſimo & Magnifico Dno. Regi Angliæ, " &c. Pauperes Cœlicolæ Chriſti, & Conventus " Dom. Cartuſie ſeipſos ad pedes, & ſiquid valet " oratio peccatorum, ſublimitati vere devote & " humillime ſupplicamus, quatenus nob. pauper- " rimis & indignis ſervulis vris' helimoſinam que " ſingulis annis de fonte pietatis vre' nob. miſeri- " corditer emanet, & qua per gram' vram' in al- " tiſſimi ſervicio ſuſtentamur fratri Johi. Conver- " ſo nro. exhibitori preſentium, perſolvi diligen- " ter faciat vra. benignitas gracioſo. Quam Rex " regnum Iheſus vob. & vris. in regno collocet " ſempiterno: Et optime valeat in terra Regia " Celſitudo. Dat. An. Dom.

" M°. cc°. Lxx. viii. In craſtino be. Lucie."

But in the Year 1290, all the *Jews* in *England* being baniſhed out of the Realm, and the Number of Converts in this Place almoſt decayed; in the Year 1377 this Houſe was annexed by Patent to *William Bruſtall*, Clerk, *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, or Keeper of the *Rolls* of the *Chancery*, by *Edw.* III. in the fifty-firſt Year of his Reign, (or rather the fiftieth, which was the laſt Year of his Reign); and this firſt Maſter of the *Rolls* was ſworn in *Weſtminſter-hall*, at the Table of Marble Stone; ſince which Time that Houſe has been commonly called the *Rolls* in *Chancery-lane*.

Granted to the Keeper of the Rolls.

In the fifteenth of the ſaid King *Edward* IIId's Reign, that King annexed by Letters Patents this Houſe to the Office of *Cuſtos Rotulorum*; and there was an Act, wherein it was ſaid, " That " the Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, " after the Voidance of the ſaid Office of keeping " the *Rolls*, ſhould inſtitute, ſucceſſively, the " Keeper of the *Rolls* in the ſaid Houſe of the " Converts." After which Act of Parliament *John de Waltham*, Guardian, or Keeper of the *Rolls*, obtained of *Richard* II. in the ſixth of his Reign, Letters Patents, whereby the King granted to him, and his Succeſſors, Keepers of the *Rolls*, the Houſe of Converts. This *John* of *Waltham* was after Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, and after Treaſurer of *England*.

Confirmed by Parliament.

Notwithſtanding, ſuch of the *Jews*, or other Infidels, as have in this Realm been converted to Chriſtianity, and baptized, have been relieved there; for it is in Record, that one *William Piers*, a *Jew*, that became a Chriſtian, was baptized in the fifth of *Richard* II. and had two Pence a Day allowed him during his Life by the ſaid King.

Jews *ſince relieved by this Houſe.*

In the Reign of *Henry* IV. there was one *Elizabeth*, Daughter of a *Rabbi*, (who was intitled, *The Biſhop of the* Jews) that was a Convert; to whom, beſides a Penny a Day paid her by the Keeper of this Houſe of Converts out of a Branch of the *Exchequer*, appointed for that Purpoſe, the King of his Grace granted another Penny a Day for her Life, according to a Patent to this Tenor: *Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciàtis quod de gra' noſtra ſpeciali, conceſſimus Elizabethæ Filiæ Rabi Moyſes, Epiſcopi Judæorum, unum denarium per diem, ultra unum denarium, quem ead. Elizabetha, ut una Judæorum ad fidem Chriſtianorum converſa, per manus Cuſtodis Domus Converſorum London. de ſumma pro hujuſmodi Converſis, ad Scaccarium precipienda, aſſignata, ſingulis diebus percipit. Habendum & percipiendum dictum Denarium diurnum per nos eid. Elizab. tenore præſentium conceſſum, una cum dicto altero Denario, &c.*

The Building is of Brick, Boulder, and ſome Free-ſtone; the Doors and Windows are *Gothick*; the Roof is covered with Slate; the Ornament of the Preſſes for Rolls on the Inſide, is Columns and Pilaſters of the *Ionick* and *Compoſite* Orders.

The Building.

It is in Length 60 Feet, in Breadth 33.

In this Chapel of the *Rolls*, againſt the Eaſt Wall, is a venerable Monument for Dr. *Yong*, ſome Time Maſter of the *Rolls*. It is cut in the Figure of a well-wrought Stone Coffin, on which lies along a Man moſt artificially carved in Stone, with a Cap with Corners covering his Ears, and Scarlet Gown, his Hands lying upon his Breaſt a-croſs. On the Wall, juſt above him, the Head and Shoulders of our Saviour appearing out of the Clouds, looking down upon him; and two Angels on each Side of our Saviour. Underneath this Figure is this Inſcription in Capitals, *viz.*

Monuments

Jo. Yong, L. L. Doctori, ſacrorum ſcriniorum ac hujus Domus Cuſtodi, Decano olim Ebor. Vita defuncto xxv Aprilis, ſui fideles Executores hoc poſuerunt M.D.XVI.

Upon the Baſe of the Coffin, *Dominus Firmamentum meum.*

On the North Side of this Chapel is a magnificent Monument, adorned with the Effigy of an old Gentleman in a long Robe, in full Proportion, cumbent on his right Side, his Head reſting on his Hand; this is between two Columns (with gilded Capitals) and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; and lower, on the Front, are four ſmaller Figures in a kneeling Poſture. The Inſcription is,

Sacræ Memoriæ
Domini Edwardi Bruci Baronis Brucii, Kinloſſenſis, ſacrorum ſcriniorum Magiſtri, dicatum, qui obiit 14 Jan. Sal. 1610. Ætat. 62. Jacobi Regis.

Brucius Edwardus; ſitus hic & Scotus & Anglus:
Scotus ut Ortu Anglis ſic Oriundus avis;
Regno in utroq; decus tulit actus Honoribus amplis,
Regi a Conſiliis Regni utriuſque fuit.
Conjuge prole nuru Genero ſpe, Réque beatus
Vivere nos docuit, nunc docet ecce mori.

His Arms: Or, a Saltire, Gules, a Chief of the ſecond, on a Canton, Argent, a Lion rampant, Azure: Theſe alſo impaled with Or, a Bend ingrailed, Azure.

Up the Chancel Steps, on the South Side of the Chapel, is a ſpacious Monument of the *Corinthian* Order, with the Figures of a Man, Woman, and three Children, in a kneeling Poſture, and this Inſcription:

Hoſpes qui fuerim quondam, ſi quæris, Amice,
Nomen ALLINGTONUS ſtirps Generoſa fuit,
Hac Monumenta mihi Conjux fidiſſima ſtruxit,
Quæque mihi ſtruxit deſtinat illa ſibi.
Charaque Conjugii tres natæ pignora noſtri,
Sunt Vultus quarum, marmora ſculpta tenent;
Cum matre has omnes precor ut poſt Funera ſumme
Cœlica perducas in tua Regna Deus.

rms:

Arms: *A Bend between ſix Billets*, &c. *ten Coats, Quarterly*; but the Colours not diſcernible.

At the North-Weſt Angle of this Chapel is a Bench, *&c.* where the Maſter of the *Rolls* hears Cauſes in *Chancery*.

The Miniſter is appointed by the Maſter of the *Rolls*, the Honourable Sir *Thomas Clarke*.

There are Prayers upon *Sundays* and Holidays, at about eleven and three. The preſent Preacher is the Rev. Dr. *Terrick*. His Salary is about 20 *l.* each Term: It is reckoned a Place of great Credit.

Attendance is alſo given in this Chapel, from ten to twelve daily, for taking in and paying out Money, (according to Order of Court,) and for making Searches of Rolls, *&c.* by ſuch as come for that Purpoſe.

All Records down to 1483 are kept in the *Tower*; and from that to the preſent Time in the *Rolls* Chapel. The preſent Clerk of the *Rolls* and Records there is *Henry Rooke*, Gent.

Inns of Court.

Fourthly, Beſides theſe antient Foundations, there are ſeveral more Houſes for the Law, commonly called *Inns of Court*: As,

Barnard's-Inn.

(1) *Barnard's-Inn*, ſituate on the South Side of *Holborn*, near to the North-Weſt End of *Fetter-lane*, was antiently called *Mackworth's-Inn*, which is an Inn of *Chancery*, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, as ſays the Record of *Henry* VI. the twenty-third of his Reign; and was founded by Inquiſition in the *Guildhall* of *London*, before *J. Norman*, Mayor, the King's Eſcheator. The Jury ſaid, that it was not
A.D.1454 hurtful for the King to licenſe *Thomas Atkins*, Citizen of *London*, and one of the Executors of *John Mackworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*, to give one Meſſuage in *Holborn*, in *London*, with the Appurtenances, called *Mackworth's-Inn*, but was commonly known by the Name of *Barnard's-Inn*, to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, to find one ſufficient Chaplain, to celebrate divine Service in the Chapel of St. *George*, in the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, where the Body of the ſaid *John* is buried; to have and to hold the ſaid Meſſuage to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, and to their Succeſſors for ever, in Part of Satisfaction of 20 *l.* Lands and Rents, which *Edward* III. licenſed the ſaid Dean and Chapter to purchaſe to their own Uſe; either of their own Fee, or Tenure, or of any other, ſo the Lands were not holden of the King *in Capite*.

This Society conſiſts of a Principal and twelve Antients, beſides other Members, who are obliged to be in Commons a Fortnight in two Terms, and ten Days in each of the other two, on Penalty of 5 *s. per* Week.

Thavie's-Inn.

(2.) Near to the Weſt End of St. *Andrew*'s Church, in *Holborn*, is another Inn in *Chancery*, called from its Founder *Thavie's-Inn*. It is a Member of *Lincoln's-Inn*, who had a Grant thereof from *Gregory Nichols*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, in the Year 1549; by virtue whereof, they ſoon after demiſed the ſame to the Principal and Antients thereof, for a certain Term of Years, at the Rent of three Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*.

This Inn appears to be of great Antiquity, by its having belonged to *John Thavie*, (from whom it is denominated) in the Reign of *Edward* III. by whoſe Will it appears to have been then an Inn for Students of the Law; ſome of whom, about the Year 1347, had the *New Temple* demiſed to them by the Knights Hoſpitallers of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, for a yearly Rent of ten Pounds; and removing thither, they and their Succeſſors have continued there ever ſince.

The ſaid *Thavie*, *Anno* 1348, left an Eſtate ſo conſiderable for the Support of St. *Andrew*'s Church in *Holborn*, that it is ſaid the preſent Church was built thereby about the Year 1670.

This Houſe is governed by a Principal and eleven Antients, who, with the other Members, are to be ten Days in Commons in iſſuable Terms, and in each of the reſt a Week.

Clifford's-Inn.

(3) Adjoining to the North Side of St. *Dunſtan's* Church, in *Fleet-ſtreet*, ſtands *Clifford's-Inn*, alſo an Inn in Chancery, and Member of the *Inner-Temple*. It did ſome Time belong to *Robert Clifford*, by Gift of *Edward* II. in theſe Words:

"The King granteth to *Robert Clifford*, that "Meſſuage, with the Appurtenances, next the "Church of St. *Dunſtan* in the Weſt, in the "Suburbs of *London*. Which Meſſuage was "ſome Time *Malculine*'s *de Herley*; and came to "the Hands of *Edward* I. by Reaſon of certain "Debts, for which the ſaid *Malculine* was bound "at the Time of his Death to our ſaid Father, "from the Time that he was Eſcheator on this "Side *Trent*. Which Houſe *John* Earl of *Rich-*"*mond* did hold at our Pleaſure, and is now in "in our Poſſeſſion."

Patent the 3d of *Edward* II.

After the Death of this *Robert Clifford*, *Iſabel* his Wife let the ſame Meſſuage to Students of the Law, as by the Record following may appear:

"Iſabel, quæ fuit uxor Roberti Clifford, Meſſuagium unipartitum, quod Robertus Clifford habuit in Parochia S. Dunſtani, Weſt. in Suburbio Londini, *&c.* tenuit, & illud dimiſit poſt mortem dict. Roberti Apprenticiis de Banco, pro 10 *l.* Annuatim, *&c.* Anno 18 Edvardi tertii, inquiſitis poſt mortem Roberti Clifford."

This Houſe fell afterwards into the King's Hands, but returned again to the *Cliffords*; and, in *Stow*'s Time, was let to the ſaid Students for 4 *l.* a Year.

The Society is governed by a Principal and twelve Antients, who are chiefly Attornies and, Officers of the Marſhal's Court, who, with the reſt of the Members, are in Commons a Fortnight every Term, otherwiſe to pay four Shillings *per* Week.

Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet-ſtreet.

(4) Adjoining to the Precinct of *White-friars*, and a little Eaſt of the *Temple*, is a Place called *Serjeants-Inn*, for that divers Judges and Serjeants at Law kept a Commons, and were lodged there in Term-Times.

This *Serjeants-Inn* ſeems to have been ſome Time a Garden belonging to the *New-Temple*, and granted by King *Henry* III. to a Biſhop of *Chicheſter*; for ſuch a Patent is found, *R. Chicheſter Epo. nov. Templ. Gardinum in vico ante novum Templum*, London.

This, or ſome other Meſſuage of *Serjeants-Inn*, was in the Crown in the Reign of *Edward* VI. who, in his 3d Year, ſold all the Meſſuage, Lordſhip, and Hereditaments thereof, to Sir *Edward Montagu*, and *John Campanet*.

Dugd. Orig. Jur. c. 74. f. 326.

This honourable Houſe of Judges and Serjeants, in *Fleet-ſtreet*, was ſometime a Meſſuage, formerly (and ſtill) belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *York*; and in it the Serjeants at Law (as ſome have obſerved) about the Beginning of King *Henry* VI's Reign, had their Reſidence; for it was demiſed about the 21ſt Year of King *Henry* VI. by the Dean and Chapter of *York*, to one *William Auntrous*, a Citizen and Taylor of *London*, for eighty Years, at the Rent of ten Marks Sterling, payable quarterly. And all that Time *John Ellerbar* (made Serjeant at Law in the 3d Year of *Henry* VI.) and other Serjeants did abide and live in it. And it is probable (ſaith Sir *William Dugdale*) that this *William Auntrous* did inhabit in Part of the Houſe himſelf, and was in Nature of a Steward to them; as afterwards *John Wikes*, Eſq; was, who had a Leaſe thereof, under the ſame Rent, and for the ſame Term, granted about the 14th of King *Edward* IV. and at the ſame Time inhabited therein. But in the 15th Year of King *Henry* VIII. it was demiſed by the Dean and Chapter of *York* to Sir *Lewis Pollard*, Knt. then (and till the 17th Year of the ſaid King) a Juſtice of the Court of Common-Pleas, and to ſeveral Serjeants at Law, for the Term of twenty-one Years, at the Rent of fifty-three Shillings and four Pence, payable at the Feaſts of the *Annunciation of our Lady*, and St. *Michael the Archangel*. Since which Time the Judges and Serjeants have, by other Leaſes from the Dean and Chapter of *York*, held it till this Day.

And in the great and terrible Conflagration and dreadful Fire, which broke out in *London*, the third Day of *September*, *A. D.* 1666, being the 18th Year of King *Charles* II. and continued about the Space of three Days, and deſtroyed the greateſt Part of the City before it could be ſtopped, and laid the Honour of our Nation, one of the richeſt and choiceſt Cities in the World, in the Duſt; and by ſo ſudden and irreſiſtible, ſo diſmal and amazing Devaſtation, as in all Circumſtances is ſcarce (ſays the late Learned and Reverend Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*) to be parallelled in any Hiſtory; and in ſo ſtupendous a Manner deſolated the Glory of our Land, that no human Fury could have procured, or ever have wiſhed, the like Devaſtation and Ruin; and that City, which was great among the Nations, and Princeſs among the Provinces, lay for ſome Time buried in her own Aſhes, and was both funeral Pile and Urn to herſelf: And what neither foreign or domeſtick Enemies could in a Succeſſion of many Ages effect, one Blaſt of the Breath of God's Diſpleaſure did perform in a Moment; and ſo verifying, even in a literal Senſe, the Apoſtle's Affirmation, that our God is a conſuming Fire. And this Devaſtation of dead Tabernacles tripping cloſe upon the Heels (as it were) of the raging Plague, which, the intelligent *Turkiſh* Intelligencer takes Notice, had deſtroyed ſuch a vaſt Number of living Tabernacles: For he acquaints his Correſpondent, that in the City of *London*, above an hundred thouſand Souls, ſtruck with inviſible Darts from God, went off the Stage of human Life in leſs than ſix Months Revolution. Whereupon he makes this Obſervation: "Surely the Gods of "the *Engliſh* are angry (ſaith he) with that "People, and the Guardian Spirits of the Iſle "have forſook their Charge; for the whole "Iſland may well be called at this Time the "grand Infirmary of *Europe*, where baneful "Sickneſs makes its publick Reſidence. The "timorous Chriſtians run from Place to Place, "thinking to eſcape from Heaven's all-ſearching Purſuivants. They fly from populous "Towns to Villages, and from theſe again to "unfrequented Deſarts, Woods and Heaths, "carrying their Wives and Children with them, "and all the Subſtance of their Houſes. The "Roads are covered with the Caravans and "doubtful Paſſengers, who dread to think of "going back to the contagious Seats they left "behind, yet know not where to be received "anew. So general is the Conſternation, ſo "ſtrong is the Fear, of thoſe who yet (ſaith he) "ſurvive, leſt they ſhould alſo catch the Infection and die. And beſides this they have "(ſays he again) felt the Stroke of another ſurprizing Calamity; *London*, the Capital City "of *England*, being newly conſumed with Fire. "It is not certain (adds this cunning *Intelligencer*) "whether Deſign or Chance firſt kindled the "devouring Element: But it fell out at an unlucky Seaſon, (ſaith he) when the Wind was "high, and, from its Eaſtern Quarter, blew the "Flames full Weſt, which, ſpreading North and "South, demoliſhed all before them, laying "the greateſt Part of that rich and famous "City in Aſhes." Thus the *Turkiſh Spy* obſerves. And amongſt other goodly and famous Structures and Piles of Buildings, that were devoured by the raging and mercileſs conſuming Fire, this College of the honourable, learned and grave Judges, and famous Serjeants of the Law, had its Participation in the ſame diſmal Fate.

The Buildings and Situation.

But upon the renewing of the Leaſe by the ſaid Dean and Chapter of *York*, in the Year 1670, it was rebuilt at the Charges of ſome of the Judges Barons of the *Exchequer*, and Serjeants at Law; together with the additional Supply of ſeventeen new Serjeants at Law, *viz.* *Turner* of *Yorkſhire*, *Barton*, *Bramſton*, *Peckham*, *Hopkins*, *Goodfellow*, *Baldwin*, *Howell*, Recorder of *London*, *Goddard*, *Powes*, *Jones*, *Turner* of *Wales*, *Hards*, *Ellis*, *Wilmot*, *Flynt* and *Scroggs*; who were called to that Degree in the 21ſt Year of King *Charles* II. and, making no publick Feaſt, did each of them depoſite one hundred Pounds towards the rebuilding of this honourable Hoſtel, which now is far more glorious and ſtately, than formerly it appeared; having now a very fine Chapel, an Hall, and ſtately Court of tall Brick Buildings. And this College of the honourable, grave and learned Judges, and ſage Serjeants of the Law, is ſituate on the South Side of *Fleet-ſtreet*, almoſt oppoſite to *Fetter-lane* End. And the principal Gate thereof opens Northward into

Fleet-ſtreet; then there is another little back Gate or Door at the South End of the Court, that opens into a Paſſage leading into the *Inner-Temple*. The Officers belonging to this honourable Inn, are a Steward, a Maſter-Cook, a Chief Butler, with their Attendants and Servants, and a Porter.

The Arms of the Houſe. This noble Houſe beareth for its Enſign or Badge of Honour, Gules, two Garbs, in Saltire, Or, and a Bend, Azure.

Serjeant's-Inn, Chancery-lane. (5) Near to the South-East End of *Chancery-lane*, and adjoining to the Weſt Side of *Clifford's-Inn*, is another Inn, appropriated to the ſame Gentlemen of the Law.

Dugd. Orig. Jur. c. 76. f. 333. This *Serjeants-Inn* in *Chancery-lane* was ſome Time a Meſſuage belonging to the Biſhops of *Ely*, as by Record appears; and about the 12th of King *Henry* IV. it was called *Faringdon's-Inn*; and at that Time (as ſome hold) the Serjeants at Law had Lodgings there: For in the 2d Year of King *Henry* V. which was about three Years after, the Biſhop's Bailiff gave in his Account for the Repair of *Aſkam's* Chamber, (who was made Serjeant at Law in the 12th Year of King *Henry* IV.) ſo that it ſeems the Lodgings were then let apart: But about two Years after, being the 4th Year of King *Henry* V. the Houſe was intirely demiſed to the Juſtices, and others learned in the Law; for in that Year there is accompted to the Biſhop ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, *pro Faryndons-Inn in Chancelers-Lane, demiſſo Rogero Gorton, & Willielmo Cheyney, Juſticiariis, et Waltero Aſkam, Apprentiſio Legis.* But it ſeems the Judges and Serjeants were not conſtant Tenants to the Biſhop in thoſe Days; for in the third Year of King *Henry* VI. it ſtood unlet for a Year; and then it was let to Juſtice *Martyn*, Juſtice *Strangeways*, and Juſtice *Rolf*, for five Pounds; and ſoon after, in the ninth Year of King *Henry* VI. it had the Name of *Hoſpitium Juſticiariorum*, Juſtice-Inn. Then in the nineteenth Year of King *Henry* VI. it was demiſed to the Judges and Serjeants at five Pounds *per Annum*; and in the fourteenth Year of King *Edward* IV. to Sir *Robert Danby*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, and other Judges, at the ſame Rent; but, in the ſixteenth Year of the ſaid King, to Sir *Thomas Gray*, Knight, at four Pounds *per Annum*; and ſo in King *Richard* III's Time, doing all Repairs. Then in the eighth Year of King *Henry* VII. it was in the Biſhop's Hands for want of Tenants; but it was but a while out of the Judges and Serjeants Tenancy: For in the laſt Year of King *Henry* VII. it was demiſed again, by the Name of *Serjeants-Inn* in *Chancelers-lane*, to Sir *John Mordant* and *Humphrey Coningſby*, then two of the King's Serjeants at Law, at the Rent of four Pounds *per Ann.* keeping all Repairs; and in the ſecond Year of King *Edward* VI. *Thomas Goodricke*, Biſhop of *Ely*, demiſed it to *Chriſtopher Fulnetby*, his Brother-in-Law, for eighty-one Years; which Leaſe coming by mean Aſſignments to Sir *Anthony Aſhby*, Knight, and then by Surrender to *Nicholas Felton*, Biſhop of *Ely*, he granted it to the ſaid Sir *Anthony* for three Lives, *viz. Philippa*, his then Wife, afterwards married to *Carey Crawley*, Eſq; and two of his Servants; under whom (ſaith Sir *William Dugdale*) if the ſame be ſtill in Being, the Judges and Serjeants do hold it.

The Buildings and Situation. This honourable Inn is ſituate on the Eaſt Side of *Chancery-lane*, near the South End thereof, leading into *Fleet-ſtreet*. It conſiſts of two Courts, hath a pretty little Hall, and a convenient Kitchen; but the Buildings, for the moſt Part thereof, low Paper Buildings. The principal Gate thereof opens Weſtward into *Chancery lane*; then there is a little back Gate or Door that opens Eaſtward into *Clifford's-Inn*, but is ſeldom open but in the Term Time. The Officers belonging to it are, a Steward, a Maſter-Cook, a Chief Butler, and their Servants, and a Porter.

The Arms of the Inn. This honourable Inn hath for its Cognizance or Arms, Or, an *Ibis* proper, which is a Bird near the Colour of a Jay.

Six-Clerks-Office. *Fifthly*, On the Weſt Side of *Chancery-lane* was ſome Time an Houſe belonging to the Prior of *Nefton* Park, a Houſe of Canons in *Lincolnſhire*. This was commonly called *Hereflete-Inn*, and was a Brewhouſe, but now built for the Six Clerks of the *Chancery*, and ſtands over-againſt the ſaid Houſe, called the *Rolls*; and near unto the Lane which entered *Ficket's-croſs*, or *Ficket's-field*, now *Carey-ſtreet*.

There was an Act made for Aſſurance of a Tenement to the Six Clerks of the *Chancery*, called *Hereflete-Inn*, in *Chancery-lane*, and for making them a Corporation. See Acts of Parliament enrolled 32 *Hen.* VIII. And in the 37th Year of the ſame King, another Act paſſed for the ſame. Under theſe Six Clerks are ſixty Clerks more, for the neceſſary Diſpatch of Buſineſs. And the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* added thirty Clerks more, in all amounting to the Number of ninety; which the other Clerks took great Offence at; and therefore there was afterwards an Endeavour to reduce them to the old Number, by not filling up the Vacancy by Death.

Ely-houſe. *Sixthly*, *Ely-houſe*, the City Manſion of the Biſhops of *Ely*, on the North Side of *Holborn-hill*. *Will. de Luda*, Biſhop of *Ely*, deceaſed 1297, and gave this Houſe, by the Name of his Manor, with the Appurtenances, in *Holborn*, to his Succeſſors; with Condition, that his next Succeſſor ſhould pay 1000 Marks towards the finding of three Chaplains in the Chapel there.

More, *John Hotham*, Biſhop of *Ely*, did give by the Name of ſix Meſſuages, two Cellars, and forty Acres of Land, in the Suburbs of *London*, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew* in *Holborn*, to the Prior and Convent of *Ely*, as appears by Patent of the 9th of *Edward* III. This Man was Biſhop of *Ely* twenty Years, and deceaſed *An.* 1336.

Thomas Arundel, Biſhop of *Ely*, beautifully built anew his Palace at *Ely*; and likewiſe his Manſions in divers Places, eſpecially this in *Holborn*; which he did not only repair, but rather new built, and augmented it with a large Port, Gatehouſe, or Front, towards the Street, or Highway. His Arms are yet to be diſcerned in the Stone-Work thereof. He alſo ſat Biſhop of *Ely* fourteen Years, and was tranſlated to *York*.

In this Houſe, for the large and commodious Rooms thereof, divers great and ſolemn Feaſts

have been kept, especially by the Serjeants at Law, whereof two are to be noted for Posterity.

The first: In the Year 1464, the 4th of *Edward* IV. in *Michaelmas* Term, the Serjeants at Law held their Feast in this House. To which, amongst other Estates, *Matthew Philip*, Mayor of *London*, with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of divers Crafts, being invited, did repair. But when the Mayor looked to keep the State in the Hall, as it had been used in all Places within the City and Liberties, out of the King's Presence, the Lord *Gray* of *Ruthen*, then Lord Treasurer of *England*, unwitting the Serjeants, and against their Wills (as they said) was first placed. Whereupon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons departed home; and the Mayor made the Aldermen to dine with him. Howbeit, he and all the Citizens were wonderfully displeased that he was so dealt with; and the new Serjeants, and others, were sorry (as they said) it had so happened.

One other Feast was likewise there kept in the Year 1531, the 23d of King *Henry* VIII. The Serjeants then made were in Number eleven, namely, *Thomas Audeley*, *Walter Luke*, *J. Baldwine*, *J. Hinde*, *Christopher Jenny*, *John Dowsell*, *Edward Mervine*, *Edmund Knightley*, *Roper Chomley*, *Edward Montague*, and *Robert Yorke*.

These also held their Feast in this *Ely-house* for five Days, *viz.* *Friday* the tenth of *November*, *Saturday*, *Sunday*, *Monday*, and *Tuesday*. On *Monday* (which was the principal Day) King *Henry* and Queen *Katharine* dined there, (but in two Chambers) and the Foreign Ambassadors in a third Chamber.

In the Hall, at the high Table, sat Sir *Nicholas Lambard*, Mayor of *London*, the Judges, the Barons of the *Exchequer*, with certain Aldermen of the City. At the Board on the South Side sat the Master of the *Rolls*, the Master of the *Chancery*, and Worshipful Citizens. On the North Side of the Hall, certain Aldermen began the Board, and then followed Merchants of the City. In the Cloistry, Chapel, and Gallery, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen were placed. In the Halls, the Crafts of *London*. The Serjeants at Law, and their Wives, kept in their own Chambers. See p. 230.

To this *Ely-Place*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, belonged Grounds, consisting of an Orchard and a Pasture, all inclosed within a Wall. *Cox*, Bishop of *Ely*, upon the Queen's Sollicitation, granted Mr. *Christopher Hatton* (who was Vice-Chamberlain of the Houshold, Knighted, and, lastly, Lord High Chancellor) a Part of this House for twenty-one Years, upon which he laid out much Cost; and upon that Pretence, afterward, he moved the Queen to require the said Bishop to alienate it to him, with the Garden; which to do, he made an humble Denial to the Queen, signifying to her, by a well-penned Letter in *Latin*, not only the Inconveniency that would hereby come to him and his Successors, *viz.* "That they should want an Orchard and "Ground, and that they should be too much "straightened; but that in his Conscience he "could not do it, being a Piece of Sacrilege. "That when he became Bishop of *Ely*, he had "received certain Farms, Houses, and other "Things, which former pious Princes had "judged necessary for that Place and Calling. "These he received, by the Queen's Favour, "from his Predecessors; and that of these he "was to be a Steward, not a Scatterer. That "he could not bring his Mind to be so ill a "Trustee for his Successors, nor to violate the "pious Wills of Kings and Princes, and, in "effect, rescind their last Testaments. He put "the Queen in Mind of that Rule of Na-"ture, and of God, not to do that to ano-"ther, which one would not have done to one's "self; and that the Profit of one is not to be "increased by the Damage of another. Nay, "he told her, that he could scarcely justify "those Princes, which transferred Things ap-"pointed for pious Uses into Uses less pious." But, however, *Hatton* failed of obtaining his Desire at present. After this good Bishop's Death, the Temporalities coming into the Queen's Hands, these Lands were made over to him, and now go under the Name of *Hatton-garden*. Of which, by Buildings, vast Improvements have been made.

This *Ely-house*, with the Bounds of it, claimed a Privilege of express Exemption from the Lord-Mayor's Jurisdiction. About this was a Contest. *Anno* 1567, Sir *Roger Martin*, being Lord-Mayor, came with his Company into the Parts about *Ely-house*, called *Ely-rents*, and attempted to weigh Bread, and do his Office among the Bishop's Tenants there: Which they refused to suffer him to do, as being exempt from the Rights and Franchises and Liberties of the Mayor; and that they belonged to the Jurisdiction of the Church and Bishoprick of *Ely*. This caused a great Dispute; and at length the Bishop and the Mayor chose certain honourable Arbitrators to determine this Business, submitting themselves to the Order and Direction of the Right Honourable Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper, *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, Sir *Rob. Catlyne*, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of *England*, Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Kt. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir *James Dyer*, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. And both the said Parties appeared at divers and sundry Times, with their Learned Counsel, before the said Lords and Arbitrators, and shewed divers and sundry Writings and Records, for the Maintenance of their several Titles and Claims; and also, severally, produced several Witnesses, which had been examined in the Court of Chancery, and their Examinations published; and also produced several Witnesses *Viva Voce* before the said Arbitrators, for Proof of their several Allegations.

The Consideration of all which Matters, after divers and sundry Debates, was agreed, should be referred to the two Chief Justices; and that they should make their Report, and give their Opinions touching the said Matter, and in whom the Right rested.

And the Chief Justices having advisedly weighed and considered the several Proofs, and afterwards being present in the Star-Chamber, together with the said Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, and Sir *Walter Mildway*, the 9th of *June*, in the 12th

of

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Bridewell.

of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1570, did make Report and Declaration of their Opinion, touching the ſaid Controverſy, *viz.*

That the Right of the Law, as far as they could yet diſcern, ſtood for the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty: And that the ſaid Tenements, called *Ely-rents* in *Holborn*, were and be within the Liberties, Franchiſes, and Juriſdiction of the ſaid City, for and concerning the Matter in Controverſy.

It was therefore by the Arbitrators (except the ſaid Earl, who was then abſent, and the ſaid Biſhop and his Counſel, being likewiſe abſent) ordered and decreed, the ſaid 9th of *June*, That the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, ſhould from thenceforth peaceably and quietly have, uſe, enjoy, and exerciſe, within the ſaid Tenements, all and every ſuch Liberties, Cuſtoms and Juriſdictions, as they may uſe within any other Place within the Liberty and Freedom of *London*, without any Trouble to their Servants, Tenants, and Officers, until ſuch Time as the ſaid Biſhop, or his Succeſſors, ſhew forth better Matter for their Parts and Defence in the Premiſes.

This Houſe is, at preſent, a very old Building, and ſtands upon a large Piece of Ground; having a ſpacious Hall, a good Chapel, and ſeveral large Rooms, but old-faſhioned, with a ſpacious Yard or Court before it, and a large Ground for Gardening behind it, which, for want of a Gardener's keeping, lay in a rude Condition; and were this Gronnd improved by Building, it would bring in a great Revenue to the Epiſcopal See, beſides a good Houſe for his City Abode. The preſent Poſſeſſor thereof is the Right Reverend Dr. *Thomas Mawſon*, now Lord Biſhop of *Ely*.

Hoſpitals. *Seventhly*, This Ward is alſo remarkable for two great Hoſpitals, *viz.*

Bridewell. (1) *Bridewell*, ſituate on the North Bank of the River *Thames*, near the Eaſt Extremity of *Fleet-ſtreet*, was in old Time a Royal Palace; for the Kings of this Realm have been there lodged, and their Courts of Law have been there kept, of old Time. And, 'till the 9th of *Henry* III. the Courts were kept in the King's Houſe, wherefoever he lodged, as may appear by antient Records.

King *Henry* VIII. built there a ſtately and beautiful Houſe, new, for the Reception of the Emperor *Charles* V. who, in the Year 1522, was lodged himſelf at *Black-friars*; but his Nobles in this new built *Bridewell*, a Gallery being made over the Water, and through the Wall of the City, into the Emperor's Lodging at *Black-friars*. King *Henry* himſelf oftentimes lodged there alſo, as namely, in the Year 1525, a Parliament being then held in *Black-friars*. He created States of Nobility there, *viz.*

Henry Fitz-Roy, a Child, whom he had by *Elizabeth Blunt*, to be Earl of *Nottingham*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerſet*.

Henry Courtney, Earl of *Devonſhire*, Couſin-German to the King, to be Marquis of *Exeter*.

Henry Brandon, a Child of two Years old, Son to the Earl of *Suffolk*, to be Earl of *Lincoln*.

Sir *Thomas Manners*, Lord *Roſs*, to be Earl of *Rutland*.

Sir *Henry Clifford*, to be Earl of *Cumberland*.

Sir *Robert Ratcliff*, to be Viſcount *Fitzwater*.

Sir *Thomas Boloine*, Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold, to be Viſcount *Rochford*.

In the Year 1528, Cardinal *Campeius* was brought into the King's Preſence, being then at *Bridewell*, whither he had called all his Nobility, Judges, and Counſellors, *&c.* And there the 8th of *November*, in his great Chamber, he made to them an Oration touching his Marriage with Queen *Katharine*.

In the Year 1529, the ſame King *Henry* and Queen *Katharine* were lodged there, whilſt the Queſtion of their Marriage was argued in *Black-friars*, &c.

There being many poor diſtreſſed Perſons in the City, who had neither Houſe nor Harbour, but were forced to lie abroad in the open Streets, many worthy Citizens were thereby much affected, and eſpecially *Ridley*, the good Biſhop of *London*; who, conſidering that *Bridewell*, an old decayed Houſe of the King's, ſituated in the City, being very large and capacious, might be extremely ſerviceable to this charitable Purpoſe, he endeavoured to find a way to beg it of the King, and had the better Opportunity at this Time, one being about buying it of the King to convert to his own Uſe. And to compaſs this Deſign, in the Month of *May*, in this charitable Year 1552, he wrote a very pathetick Letter to Sir *William Cecyl*, Knt. the King's Secretary, whom he knew to be of a pious Diſpoſition, and much about the King's Perſon. His Letter was as follows:

Biſhop Ridley's Letter to Cecyl to beg Bridewell.

"Good Mr. *Cecyl*, I muſt be a Suitor unto "you in our Maſter Chriſt's Cauſe. I beſeech "you be good unto him. The Matter is, Sir, "alas! he hath lien too, too long abroad, (as you "do know) without Lodging, in the Streets of "*London*, both hungry, naked, and cold. Now "Thanks be unto Almighty God, the Citizens "are willing to refreſh him, and to give him "both Meat, Drink, Cloathing, and Firing; "but alas! Sir, they lack Lodging for him: "For in ſome one Houſe, I dare ſay, they are "fain to lodge three Families under one Roof. "Sir, there is a wide, large, empty Houſe of "the King's Majeſty, called *Bridewell*, that "would wonderfully well ſerve to lodge Chriſt "in, if he might find ſuch good Friends in the "Court to procure in his Cauſe. Surely I have "ſuch a good Opinion in the King's Majeſty, "that if Chriſt had ſuch faithful and hearty "Friends that would heartily ſpeak for him, "he ſhould, undoubtedly, ſpeed at the King's "Majeſty's Hands. Sir, I have promiſed my "Brethren the Citizens to move you, becauſe I "do take you for one that feareth God, and "would that Chriſt ſhould lie no more abroad in "the Street."

He prayed him alſo, for God's ſake, that he would ſtop the Sale of this Houſe, in caſe any were about buying of it, as he heard there was, and that he would ſpeak in our Maſter's Cauſe. The ſaid Biſhop wrote alſo to Sir *John Gates*, another great Man at Court, about this Buſineſs more at large; and he joined, he ſaid, *Cecyl* with him, and *all other that loved and looked for Chriſt's*

final

final Benediction on the latter Day; meaning that in the Goſpel, *Come, ye Bleſſed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the Beginning of the World: For I was hungry*, &c. He alſo ſent Inſtructions by the Bearer of this Letter, to confer further with *Cecyl* in this Affair. So that that holy Martyr *Ridley*'s Name muſt not be forgotten, as a great Inſtrument in the Procurement of *Bridewell* to the City.

Afterward this Houſe being obtained to the City, it was employed for the Correction and Puniſhment of idle, vagrant People, and Strumpets, and for ſetting them to work, that they might in an honeſt Way take Pains to get their own Livelihood.

And here muſt not be omitted the Names of two good Mayors of *London*, *Dobbs* and *Barnes*; the former a main Inſtrument in procuring the Foundation of this and other Hoſpitals, the latter in furthering the good Eſtate of them; whom the good Biſhop of *London* accoſted in this Manner, in one of the Letters he wrote out of Priſon a little before his Death:

"O *Dobbs*, *Dobbs*, Alderman and Knt. thou "in thy Year didſt win my Heart for evermore, "for that honourable Act, that moſt bleſſed Work "of God, of the Erection and Setting-up of "*Chriſt*'s holy Hoſpitals and truly religious "Houſes, which by thee and through thee were "begun: For thou, like a Man of God, when "the Matter was moved, [perhaps by himſelf, "the Biſhop] for Chriſt's poor ſilly Members, "to be holpen from extream Miſery, Hunger, "and Famine, thy Heart; I ſay, was moved "with Pity, and, as Chriſt's high honourable "Officer in that Cauſe, thou calledſt together "thy Brethren, the Aldermen of the City, be"fore whom thou brakeſt the Matter for the "Poor: Thou didſt plead their Cauſe; yea, and "not only in thine own Perſon thou didſt ſet "forth Chriſt's Cauſe, but, to further the Mat"ter, thou broughteſt me into the Council"Chamber of the City before the Aldermen "alone, whom thou hadſt aſſembled there toge"ther to hear me ſpeak what I could ſay, as an "Advocate by Office and Duty in the poor "Man's Cauſe. The Lord wrought with thee, "and gave thee the Conſent of thy Brethren, "whereby the Matter was brought to the Com"mon Council, and ſo to the whole Body of "the City; by whom, with an uniform Con"ſent, it was committed to be drawn, ordered "and deviſed, by a certain Number of the moſt "witty Citizens and politick, endued alſo with "Godlineſs, and with ready Hearts to ſet for"ward ſuch a noble Act, as could be choſen in "all the whole City: And they, like true and "faithful Miniſters, both to the City and their "Maſter Chriſt, ſo ordered, deviſed, and brought "forth the Matter, that thouſands of poor ſilly "Members of Chriſt, that elſe, for extream "Hunger and Miſery, ſhould have famiſhed and "periſhed, ſhall be relieved, holpen, and "brought up, and ſhall have Cauſe to bleſs the "Aldermen of that Time, the Common Coun"cil, and the whole Body of the City; but eſpe"cially thee, O *Dobbs*, and thoſe choſen Men "by whom this honourable Work of God was "begun and wrought.

"And thoo, O Sir *George Barnes*, thou waſt "in thy Year not only a Furtherer and Continuer "of that which before thee by thy Predeceſſor "was well begun, but alſo thou didſt labour ſo "to have perfected the Work, that it ſhould "have been an abſolute Thing, and a perfect "Spectacle of true Charity and Godlineſs unto "all *Chriſtendom*. Thine Endeavour was to have "ſet up an Houſe of Occupations, both that all "Kind of Poverty, being able to work, ſhould "not have lacked whereupon profitably they "might have been occupied, to their own Relief, "and to the Profit and Commodity of the Com"monwealth of the City; and alſo to have re"tired thither the poor Babes brought up in the "Hoſpitals, when they had come to a certain "Age and Strength; and alſo all thoſe which in "the Hoſpitals aforeſaid have been cured of their "Diſeaſes. And to have brought this to paſs, "thou obtainedſt (not without great Diligence "and Labour, both of thee and thy Brethren) "of that godly King *Edward*, that Chriſtian and "Peerleſs Prince, the princely Palace of *Bride*"*well*, and what other Things to the Perfor"mance of the ſame, and under what Condition, "it is not unknown. That this thine Endea"vour hath not had like Succeſs, the Fault is "not in thee, but in the Condition and State of "the Time."

At the ſame Time that the Citizens were moved to theſe Charities, the King was excited to the ſame by good Sermons preached before him; ſuch was that of Mr. *Lever*, a learned and pious Preacher in thoſe Days, and Maſter of St. *John*'s College, *Cambridge*; who, in a *Lent* Sermon before the King, had theſe Words: "O merciful Lord, what a Number of poor, fee"ble, halt, blind, lame, ſickly, yea, with idle "Vagabonds and diſſembling Caitiffs mixt among "them, lye, and creep, begging in the miry "Streets of *London* and *Weſtminſter?* It is too "great Pity afore the World, and to utter Dam"nation before God, to ſee theſe begging as "they uſe to do in the Streets; for there is never "a one of theſe, but he lacketh either thy chari"table Alms to relieve his Need, or elſe thy due "Correction to puniſh his Fault, *&c.* Theſe ſilly "Souls have been neglected throughout all *Eng*"*land*, and eſpecially in *London* and *Weſtminſter*: "But now I truſt that a good Overſeer, a godly "Biſhop I mean, will ſee that they in theſe two "Cities ſhall have their Needs relieved, and their "Faults corrected, to the good Example of all "other Towns and Cities. Take heed that there "be ſuch Graſs to ſit down there, as ye [ſpeak"ing to the King] command the People to ſit "down; that there be ſufficient Houſing and "other Proviſion for the People there, as ye "command them to be quiet. *The Men ſat down* "*about five thouſand in Number:* Which was Part "of the Goſpel for the Day, out of which he "took his Text."

And *Ridley*, that zealous and charitable Prelate, and true Father of his Flock in *London*, was ſeaſonably called alſo to preach before the King at *Weſtminſter*; where he ſo cloſely and affectionately preſſed Perſons in high Place and Calling to be Inſtruments in helping and ſuccouring the Poor, that the King was exceedingly moved

moved with his Diſcourſe, and preſently ſent for him, taking Notice to him of his Sermon, and that he ſuppoſed he chiefly had him in his Eye, as being the higheſt of thoſe in great Place and Calling, that he the Biſhop ſpake to. Then the King aſſured him of his own Readineſs to promote ſuch good Purpoſes, deſiring him to direct him therein, and what he would adviſe him to do on that Part.

The Biſhop hereupon referred the King to the City; and the King preſently cauſed a Letter to be wrote, and ſent to the Mayor and his Brethren, to enter into Conſultation about it: The Concluſion of which was, that, as the City had appointed the *Grey-friars*, now called *Chriſt-Church*, for poor Children; St. *Bartholomew*'s, and likewiſe St. *Thomas*'s in *Southwark*, for the Maimed and Diſeaſed; and *Bridewell* for the Correction of Vagabonds, Strumpets, and idle Perſons, and for finding them Work; ſo they obtained of the King to grant the Governors of thoſe Places to be a Corporation, and to have Authority convenient for the Governing thereof: And he conſtituted himſelf Founder and Patron.

King Edward's Grants.

In *June* an Indenture bore Date and was made between the King, and the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, and their Succeſſors for ever, towards the Maintenance of poor and impotent People; granting all the Manor-Houſe, and Place of *Bridewell*, with the Appurtenances, lying and being in the Pariſh of St. *Bridget* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, with other Lands, and with a Licence to purchaſe four thouſand Mark Lands for the Uſe aforeſaid, beſides the Lands given them by his Majeſty in *London*, and elſewhere, and to purchaſe ſo much Land, beſides Fees and Penſions granted to the Officers; and that the Lands given them by the King ſhould be quit and diſcharged of all Tenths and Firſt Fruits: That they might make godly and wholeſome Ordinances, Statutes, and Rules, for the Government of the Poor: And that within the City of *London*, and County of *Middleſex*, they might ſearch and examine all Manner of ſuſpicious Houſes, Taverns, Ale-houſes, *&c.* and other ſuſpected Places for Ruffians, Vagabonds, and idle Perſons. This Gift of the King was computed to the yearly Value of four hundred and fifty Pounds.

And moreover, out of his meer Grace and Chriſtian Charity, he gave out of the Hoſpital of the *Savoy*, now ſuppreſſed for the aforeſaid charitable Uſe, a great Part of the Revenue thereof, which was ſeven hundred Mark Lands, together with the Bedding and Furniture; though, dying ſoon after, the Grant ſeemed not to be fully finiſhed: But, for Fear it ſhould not take Place, (ſo much it ran in the King's Mind) that in his laſt Will he cauſed this Clauſe to be inſerted: *The Grant made to the Mayor and City of* London, *touching the* Savoy *and Lands thereof, to be performed.*

Though this Houſe was granted in the Year 1553, yet it ſeems it was not till two Years after that the City entered and took Poſſeſſion of it by *Gerard* their Mayor, having obtained Queen *Mary*'s Confirmation.

Concerning the forwarding of this good Work of *Bridewell*, and bringing it to a deſired Perfection, this Act of Common Council was made the laſt of *February*, in the ſecond and third Years of *Philip* and *Mary*:

"Foraſmuch as King *Edward* VI. had given "his Houſe of *Bridewell* unto the City, partly "for the ſetting of idle and lewd People to work, "and partly for the lodging and harbouring of "the poor, ſick, weak, and ſore People of this "City, and of poor wayfaring People repairing "to the ſame; and had, for this laſt Purpoſe, "given the Bedding and Furniture of the "*Savoy*: Therefore, in Conſideration that very "great Charges would be required to the "fitting of the ſaid Houſe, and the buying of "Tools and Bedding, the Money was ordered to "be gotten up among the rich People of the Com-"panies of *London*, *&c.*"

Invention of a new Mill.

In the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, about the Year 1570 and odd, one *John Pain*, a Citizen, invented a Mill to grind Corn, which he got recommended to the Lord-Mayor, for the Uſe of *Bridewell*. This Mill had two Conveniencies; one was, that it would grind a greater Quantity conſiderably than other Mills of that Sort could do; and the other (which would render it ſo uſeful to *Bridewell*) was, that the Lame, either in Arms or Legs, might work at it, if they had but Uſe of either; and accordingly theſe Mills were termed *Hand-Mills* or *Foot-Mills*.

This Mill he ſhewed to the Lord-Mayor, who ſaw it grind as much Corn with the Labour of two Men, as they did then at *Bridewell* with ten; that is to ſay, two Men with Hands, two Buſhels the Hour; or two Men with Feet, two Buſhels the Hour: If they were lame in their Arms, then they might earn their Livings with their Legs; if lame in their Legs, then they might earn their Livings with their Arms.

One Mill would grind twenty Buſhels of Wheat in a Day; ſo that by Computation it was reckoned, that one of theſe would ſupply a thouſand Perſons.

In *Bridewell*, at the City's Charge, were built in thoſe Times twelve new Granaries, ſufficient to contain ſix thouſand Quarters of Corn, and two Storehouſes, which would hold four thouſand Chaldron of Coals, for the Proviſion of the City, at the Charge of three thouſand Pounds, or thereabouts.

Uſe of Bridewell.

The Uſe of this Hoſpital now is for a Houſe of Correction, and to be a Place where all Strumpets, Night-walkers, Pick-pockets, vagrant and idle Perſons, that are taken up for their ill Lives, as alſo incorrigible and diſobedient Servants, are committed by the Mayor and Aldermen, who are Juſtices of the Peace in this City; and being ſo committed, are forced to beat Hemp in publick View, with due Correction of Whipping, according to their Offence, for ſuch a Time as the Preſident and Court ſhall ſee Cauſe: The Court-Day being generally every *Friday* in the Forenoon.

Bridewell Apprentices.

And to this Hoſpital are ſent ſeveral Youths as Apprentices to Glovers, Flax-dreſſers, Weavers, *&c.* who there reſide; and theſe are clad in blue Doublets and Breeches, with white Hats. Having faithfully ſerved their Time of ſeven Years, they have not only their Freedom, but alſo ten Pounds each, towards carrying on their

their reſpective Trades, and many of them have, from nothing, arrived to be Governors themſelves.

Bridewell burnt. In the Year 1666 this Houſe was burnt, and all the Apartments belonging to it; as alſo all the Dwelling-houſes in the Precinct of *Bridewell*, which were about two Thirds of the Revenue of the Houſe: But the Governors, till the Hoſpital could be rebuilt, made Proviſion for the ſeveral Arts-Maſters and their Apprentices, in Places remote from the City. And now the Chapel, Court-houſe, Work-houſes, and Dwelling-houſes, within the ſaid Hoſpital, by the Care and Pains of the worthy Governors at the Time of building them, are more convenient than ever. The Reparations, Rebuilding, and other incident Charges, occaſioned by the Fire, amounted to above ſix thouſand Pounds. Beſides the great Loſs that this Houſe ſuſtained by the Fire in 1666, their Revenue was much impaired by two other Fires that happened at *Wapping*, where a great many Tenements belonging to it were burnt; the one in *June* 1673, and the other in *November* 1682.

Its Chapel. There is a Chapel belonging to *Bridewell* Precinct, which was enlarged and beautified at the proper Coſt and Charge of the Governors and Inhabitants of this Precinct, in the Year of our Lord 1620; Sir *Thomas Middleton* being then Preſident, and Mr. *Thomas Johnſon* Treaſurer of this Hoſpital.

The Enlargement was by taking in of a large Room, that, before the Date above-named, joined upon the Head of the Chapel: This Ground adding to the Length of it (at the full Breadth going with it) twenty-four Feet, and better.

This Room thus taken in, trimmed, beautified, and conſecrated, was made a handſome Chapel, it being before a Room empty, waſte, rude, and unſightly, though then in the Uſe deſerving a fair Commendation; for then the Ground that is now a Chancel to the Priſoners of the Houſe, was a Chapel, into which, every Sabbath, thro' a bye or backward Paſſage, they were brought from their ſeveral Lodgings to hear divine Service and Sermons.

Cloſe by the Pulpit hung the Picture of King *Edward* VI. with theſe Lines under it:

This *Edward* of fair Memory the Sixt,
In whom, with Greatneſs, Goodneſs was commixt,
Gave this *Bridewel*, a Palace in old Times,
For a chaſtiſing Houſe of vagrant Crimes.

In this Chapel alſo was Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument, with the common Verſes:

Here lies her Type, *&c.*

But being deſtroyed by the Fire in the Year 1666, it was re-edified, and finiſhed *Anno* 1668, in the Manner hereafter deſcribed.

It is a very pleaſant Chapel, having a ſquare Roof, and two Galleries at the North and Weſt Sides, ſupported by Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order; at which Weſt End are Places for the Hoſpital Boys, and others for the Priſoners. The Walls are Brick; the Wainſcot and Finiſhing very neat. The Altar-Piece conſiſts of two Pilaſters, with their Entablature and circular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; between which are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* in Gold on Blue, in gilt Frames, and farther enriched with gilt Cherubims, Leaves, Fruit, *&c.* carved in *Relievo*. The Chancel was paved with black and white Marble at the firſt Building, but now the whole Floor of the Chapel is paved in the ſame Manner. The laſt Part, with a handſome Pair of Iron Gates, were the Gift of Sir *William Withers*.

To this Chapel and Precinct belong the following Officers: The Rev. Mr. *Gibbons*, Preacher, choſen by the Governors; the Reader, the Rev. Mr. *Jenkins*; two Chapel-Wardens, one in the Houſe, the other in the Precinct; and one Conſtable living within the Houſe, generally the Porter thereof.

Here are Prayers *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at Ten in the Forenoon.

Court-Room. In the Court-Room is a Chair for the Preſident, and convenient Seats for the Governors: It is adorned with Columns of the *Compoſite* Order, a Gallery, *&c.* but the moſt valuable Embelliſhments are the ſeveral handſome Tables, wherein the Names of the Benefactors are depencilled in Gold Letters.

Over the Door, at the Entrance, is this Inſcription:

"This Chapel, Court-Room, and Parlour, "were repaired and beautified in the Year 1706; "Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*, Lord-Mayor, then Pre- "ſident; *Thomas Gardiner*, Eſq; Treaſurer."

And over the Gates going into the Chapel:

"Theſe Iron Gates, and the Marble Pave- "ment, were the Gift of the Right Worſhipful "Sir *William Withers*, Knt. and Alderman, Pre- "ſident of this Hoſpital, *Anno Dom.* 1713."

Government. The whole Management of the Affairs in this Hoſpital is by the Governors, who are above three hundred, beſides the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, all Gentlemen of the greateſt Reputation and Subſtance in the City and elſewhere, and who are likewiſe Governors of the Hoſpital of *Bethlem*.

The Preſident is *William Benn*, Eſq; Alderman.
The Treaſurer, *Robert Alſop*, Eſq; Alderman.
Court-Clerk, *John Taylour*, Eſq;

There are, beſides, the following Officers: A Steward, a Porter, a Matron, and four Beadles, the youngeſt of whom is to give Correction to the Criminals.

State of Bridewell. The Account of *Bridewell*, brought in for the Year 1704, was as follows:

A.D. 1704 Vagrants, and other indigent and miſerable People received here the laſt Year, four hundred and forty-one.

Maintained and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, one hundred and eighteen.

A.D. 1705 The Account of *Bridewell*, given in for the Year 1705, was thus:

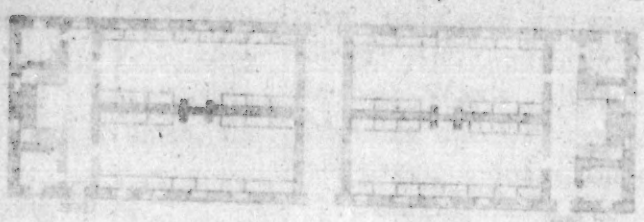
Vagrants, and other indigent and miſerable People received here, were in Number three hundred and ſixty-ſix.

Maintained and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, Apprentices, one hundred and thirty-two.

A.D. 1706 The Condition of *Bridewell* Hoſpital, from the Year 1705 to 1706, as it was publiſhed, ſtood thus:

Received into this Hoſpital this Year, Vagrants, and other indigent and miſerable People, one hundred and ſeventy-one.

Received



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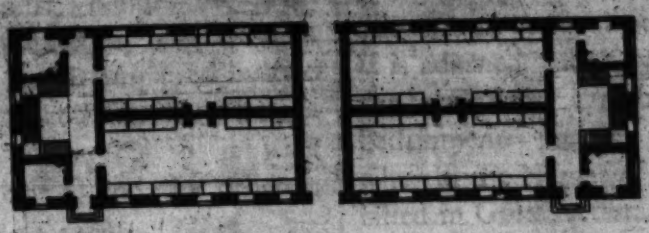
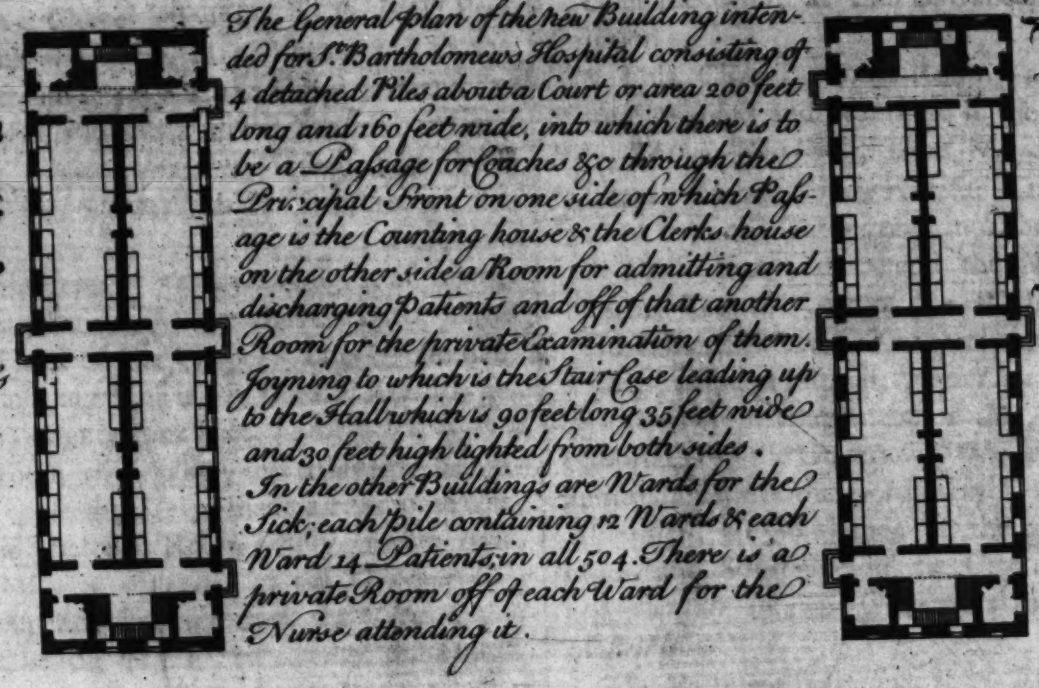
The South Prospect of S.t Bartholomew's Hospital.

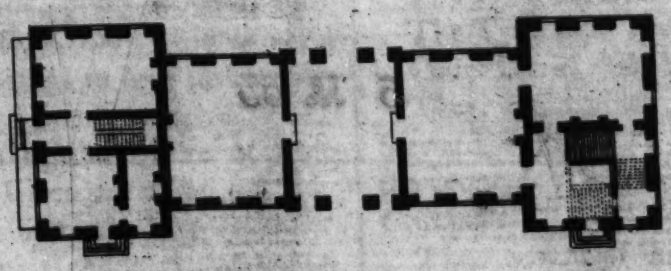


The Arms of S.t Bartholomew's Hospital.

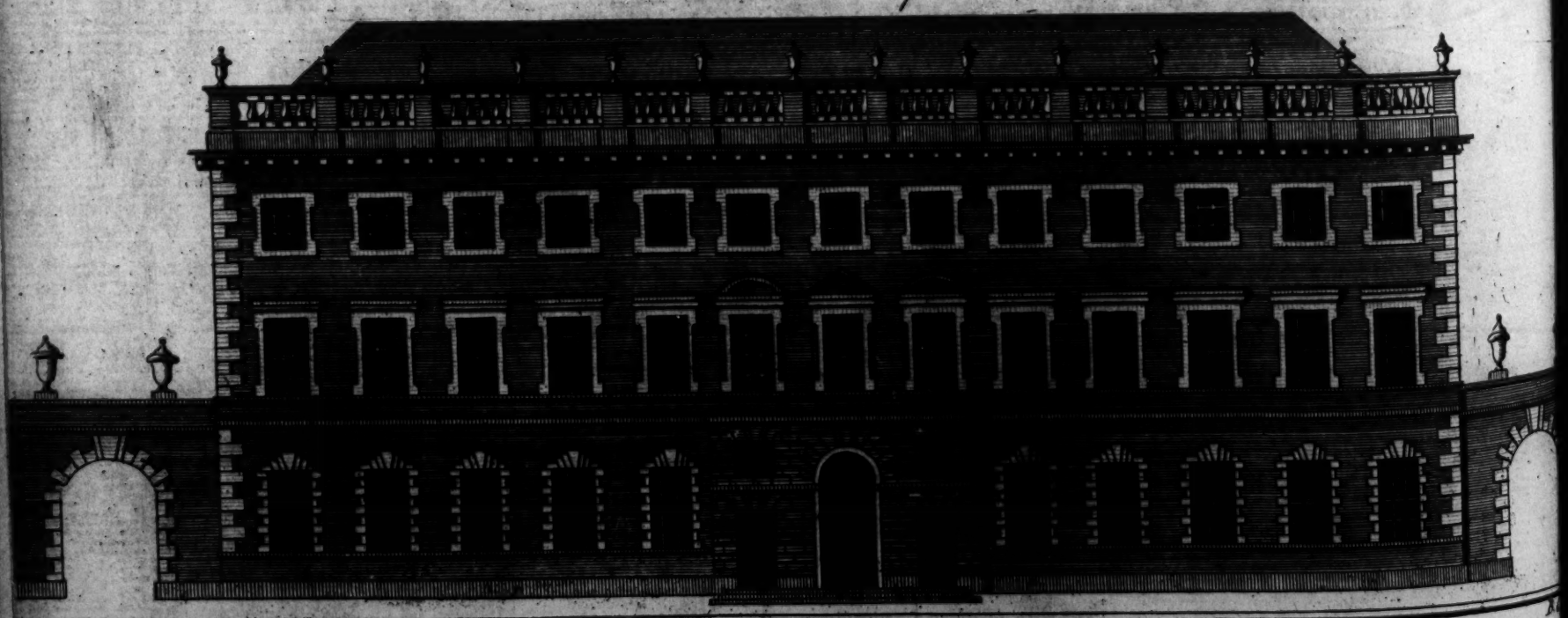
The General plan of the new Building intended for S.t Bartholomew's Hospital consisting of 4 detached Piles about a Court or area 200 feet long and 160 feet wide, into which there is to be a Passage for Coaches &c through the Principal Front on one side of which Passage is the Counting house & the Clerks house on the other side a Room for admitting and discharging Patients and off of that another Room for the private Examination of them. Joyning to which is the Stair Case leading up to the Hall which is 90 feet long 35 feet wide and 30 feet high lighted from both sides. In the other Buildings are Wards for the Sick; each Pile containing 12 Wards & each Ward 14 Patients; in all 504. There is a private Room off of each Ward for the Nurse attending it.



The Arms of John Tuff Esq.r



The East Prospect.



This Plate is most humbly Inscribd to John Tuff Esq.r Treasurer to the said Hospital.

Received from the Priſon of *Newgate* convicted Women, who pleaded the Queen's Pardon, upon Condition to be kept to hard Labour in the ſaid Hoſpital for one whole Year, and afterward during the Queen's Pleaſure, eleven.

Maintained in the ſaid Hoſpital, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, at the only Charge of the Hoſpital, Apprentices, one hundred and thirty-three.

A.D.1707 The Condition of the ſaid Hoſpital from *Eaſter* 1706, to *Eaſter* 1707, ſtood thus:

Vagrants, and other miſerable People, and nineteen Women from *Newgate*, to be kept at hard Labour, received into this Hoſpital the laſt Year, two hundred and ſeventy-two.

Maintained in the ſaid Hoſpital, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, one hundred and thirty-eight.

A.D.1711 Some Years after, *viz. Anno* 1711,

Received into *Bridewell* the laſt Year, three hundred and thirty-ſix.

Diſcharged, convicted Men and Women, ſixteen.

Remaining, convicted Perſons, forty.

Maintained there, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, Apprentices, one hundred and fourteen.

And the two late Years, *viz.* 1717 and 1718, theſe were the true Reports brought in:

A.D.1717 *Anno* 1717, received into *Bridewell*, Vagrants, *&c.* three hundred and fifty.

Maintained and brought up in Trades, Apprentices, one hundred and three.

A.D.1718 *Anno* 1718, received Vagrants, and other indigent and miſerable People, two hundred and eighty-eight.

Maintained in the ſaid Hoſpital, and brought up in Trades and Arts, Apprentices, ninety-four.

Benefactors to the Hoſpital of Bridewell.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
John Vernon, Merchant-Taylor	5	0	0
Richard Goddard, Draper	200	0	0
George Smithies, Goldſmith	10	0	0
Sir *John Lyon*, Grocer	25	0	0
Sir *Woolſtone Dixie*	20	0	0
Sir *J. Swinnerton*, Merchant-Taylor	10	0	0
Sir *Thomas Hunt*, Skinner	25	0	0
Peter Blundel, Clothworker, by the Year	8	0	0
Gaius Newman, Goldſmith	3	0	0
John Newman, Grocer	2	0	0
Richard Jacob, Vintner, by the Year	2	0	0
John Berryman, Clothier	2	0	0
John Ireland, Salter	1	0	0
Thomas Thorney, Barber-Surgeon	5	0	0
Henry Butler, Draper	5	0	0
Geo. Chamberlain, Ironmonger	10	0	0
Thomas Church, Draper	10	0	0
Will. Parker, Merchant-Taylor	200	0	0
Henry Walcot, Grocer	3	6	8
Mrs. *Anne Whitmore*	100	0	0
Richard Culverwell, Brewer	200	0	0
John Kendrick, Draper	200	0	0

All theſe were before the Year of our Lord 1633.

Bridewell Hoſpital, the State of it *Anno* 1754.

Received this Year into the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, Vagrants, and other indigent and miſerable People, all which have had Phyſick, and other Relief, at the Charge of the ſaid Hoſpital, as their Neceſſities required, *three hundred and forty-one.*

St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital.*

(2.) The Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, ſituate on the South-Eaſt Side of *Smithfield*, which is incorporated by the Name of the Hoſpital of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, Governors for the Poor, called *Little St. Bartholomew*'s, near *Weſt Smithfield*. It was erected for ſick and maimed People, where great Care is taken of them, and all Neceſſaries for Food, Lodging, Attendance, Phyſick, and Medicaments, proper for their Cure, adminiſtred; for they have good able Phyſicians and Surgeons provided, belonging to the Hoſpital, who give their conſtant Attendance as Occaſion requires; and they have Matrons and Nurſes to look to them, and to ſee that they have what is convenient.

There belongs alſo to the Hoſpital an Apothecary, to provide and prepare what the Phyſicians direct: And the Diſeaſed are duly viſited by them in their Wards where they are lodged every Morning and Evening, as there is Need; every one having a Bed to himſelf; and, by the Care of the Matrons, the Wards are always kept clean and neat.

It formerly belonged to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, founded by one *Rahere*, the King's Minſtrel, a witty Gentleman, belonging to King *Henry* I. about the Year 1102; and he was himſelf the firſt Prior. See the Priory of St. *Bartholomew*.

It was governed by a Maſter and eight Brethren, and four Siſters, to take Care of the Poor of the ſaid Hoſpital.

Both Priory and Hoſpital were diſſolved under King *Henry* VIII. who, in the laſt Year of his Reign, founded the Hoſpital a-new, for the Relief of an hundred Poor and Sick of the City of *London*, endowing it with the yearly Revenue of five hundred Marks, conditionally, that the City alſo, for their Part, ſhould add other five hundred Marks by the Year; which Thing, with all due Thankfulneſs, they received at his Majeſty's Hands, and embraced the Condition: But, when the City took a Survey of what was given by the King for this yearly Sum, they found the Raiſing of this five hundred Marks Rent to lie only in certain Houſes, ſome in great Decay, and ſome rotten and ruinous, and ſome, to whom better Tenants had happened, already leaſed out at Terms and Rent, ſcarce reaſonable for the Behoof of the Poor; ſo that to make them again worth the wonted Revenue, and then to continue in the ſame, was no ſmall Charge. Penſions alſo were iſſuing out of the five hundred Marks, and granted by Letters Patents of that King to the Hoſpitaler there, and to other Miniſters of the ſame.

In this Hoſpital itſelf was found only ſo much Furniture towards the ſuccouring of theſe hundred Poor, as ſerved three or four Harlots then lying in Childbed, and no more; ſo much had the godly Meaning of that King been abuſed in thoſe Days. The Citizens, nevertheleſs, were not diſcouraged with the evil Doings of others, and the great Fall of their Hopes, but provided with what Speed they could to the Redreſs of the Decays, Diſorders, and Defaults, and beſtowed thereabout not much leſs than a thouſand Pounds; whereby,

whereby, in King *Edward*'s Time, it came to ſuch a Point that it was fit to receive the Number, and to ſuccour them with all Neceſſaries requiſite, and accordingly received them and maintained them: But, within five Years after the Citizens had the Care of this Hoſpital, they were, and even in Pulpits, exclaimed againſt, as if they had wronged this Charity, by this miſtaken Suppoſition, that this Hoſpital ſhould have made a general Sweep of all Poor and Afflicted; and ſo for their Care were rewarded with nothing but open Detraction.

In this Seaſon, notwithſtanding, were healed of the Pox, Fiſtulas, filthy Blains, and Sores, to the Number of eight hundred, and thence ſafe delivered, that others having Need might enter in their Rooms; beſides eight ſcore and twelve that died there in their intolerable Miſeries, which might have died and ſtunk in the Noſes of the City.

Upon this Slander, ſo widely ſpread, it was thought good by the Lord-Mayor, as chief Patron and Governor of this Hoſpital, in the Name of the City, to publiſh at that Time who were the Overſeers, and with the Orders by him appointed, and from Time to Time practiſed and uſed, by twelve of the Citizens moſt antient in their Courſes, for the Redreſs and Stay of ſuch Slanders, and that it might be an open Witneſs unto all Men how well Things were adminiſtered there, and by whom, and likewiſe to excite all well-diſpoſed Perſons more and more to beſtow their Charity here.

And becauſe theſe Men, that thus ſpoke againſt the Management of this Hoſpital, endeavoured to ſtop any further Charities and Gifts towards it, ſuggeſting that there was enough already for this hundred of diſeaſed People to be looked after, it was declared that the City, of their endleſs Good-will towards this moſt neceſſary Succour of their poor Brethren in Chriſt, altho' at the firſt they ſeemed bound to the preciſe Number of an hundred and no more, wiſhed all Men to be moſt aſſuredly perſuaded, that, if by any Means poſſible they might, they deſired to enlarge the Benefit to a thouſand.

At the firſt Erection, the Hoſpital was taken Care of by two Ranks of Perſons, *viz.* Governors and Officers, which latter were hired for Wages, to have the neceſſary Doings in the Service of the Houſe.

Government. I. The Governors. Among them the Lord-Mayor was chief Patron; the others were ſo changed, that the one Half remained two Years in their Governance, and they were in Number twelve, who were placed there by the Lord-Mayor; whereof four were Aldermen, the Reſidue Commoners, thus named:

The Preſident, always a ſenior Alderman.

Surveyors four, two Aldermen and two Commoners.

Almoners four, one Alderman and three Commoners.

The Treaſurer, a Commoner.

Scrutiners two, both Commoners.

II. Officers continuable or removeable, as the Governors ſhall ſee Cauſe, were,

I. The Hoſpitaler.

II. The Renter Clerk.

III. The Butler.

IV. The Porter.

V. The Matron.

VI. The Siſters, twelve.

VII. The Beadles, eight.

There were alſo three Surgeons in Wages of the Hoſpital, giving daily Attendance upon the Cures, and a Miniſter, who was the Viſitor of *Newgate*, according to his Office and Charge.

The Governors were always elected by the Lord-Mayor, and his Brethren the other Governors, who yearly elected ſix, that is to ſay, two Aldermen and four Commoners, who were admitted into the Hoſpital after this Manner: The whole Company of the twelve old Governors ſitting in Aſſembly together, cauſe their Clerk to read unto the ſix newly elected their Charge. That done, and the new elected conſenting and yielding themſelves to the Charge, the Half of the Governors that had fulfilled their two Years Governance ſtood apart, and the other half that remained, with the new elected, took them by the Hands after their Degrees, and ſo admitted them, and before they parted all dined together, as well thoſe that came a-new, as thoſe that had governed their Time, and thoſe that remained, every Man at his own Coſt and Charge.

Charges. As for the Charges of St. *Bartholomew*'s, in the Reign of King *Edward* VI, there were Certain Charges, and Uncertain: Under the Uncertain came the Monies laid out for Shirts, Smocks, and other Apparel for the Poor, for Sugar and Spices, for Caudles for the Sick, Flax for Shirts, and Weaving of the ſame Cloth for Winding-Sheets, Bowls, Brooms, Baſkets, Incenſe, Juniper Aſhes to buck their Cloaths; alſo Money given to them at their Departure, which was meaſured according to their Journey and Need; which Uncertain Charges amounted one Year to the Sum of ſixty Pounds.

The Certain Charges roſe from the yearly Wages and Fees of Officers and Servants, and the Charges of Houſhold Reparations, *&c.*

Wages of Officers and Servants.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Wages. To the Hoſpitaler	10	0	0
To the Renter Clerk	10	0	0
To the Butler	6	13	4
To the Cook	6	0	0
To the Porter	6	0	0
To the three Surgeons	60	0	0
To the eight Beadles	26	13	4
And for Liveries	10	0	0
To the Matron and twelve Siſters	27	6	8
To the Matron, for her Board-Wages, at 1*s.* 6*d. per* Week	3	18	0
Twelve Siſters, for their Board-Wages, at 1*s.* 4*d. per* Week each	40	12	0
To the Matron for her Livery	0	13	4
To the Siſters for their Livery	6	0	0
To the Miniſters of *Chriſt-Church*, by the King's Aſſignment; that is to ſay, a Vicar, a Viſitor of *Newgate*, five Prieſts, two Clerks, and a Sexton, yearly	106	0	0
To the Miniſters of the Church within the Hoſpital, by the ſaid King's Aſſignment; that is to ſay, to a Vicar, a Clerk, and a Sexton	23	6	8

To

To certain Men of the Law, and other Perſons, given in Fees by the ſaid King's Majeſty yearly, by Patent	28	4	0
Charges of Houſhold.			
For the Diet of an hundred Perſons, at 2 *d. per* Day	300	6	8
For ſixty-eight Loads of Coals, at 16*s.* *per* Load	54	8	0
For Wood yearly	24	0	0
For Candles yearly	5	0	0
For yearly Reparation of the Hoſpital, and Tenements appertaining to the ſame	40	0	0
Sum of the Charges certain	795	2	0
Towards the which was yearly received by the King's Endowment	333	6	8
And by the like Endowment of the City of *London*	333	6	8
In the whole	666	13	4
So the Hoſpital was charged yearly of certain, beſides uncertain Expences, over and above the Sum of their Revenues,	128	8	8

Which only aroſe from the Charity of certain Citizens.

The following is the Form of the Charge beforeſaid, that was uſed to be given to the new Governors when they were admitted; which the whole Company of the twelve old Governors, ſitting in Aſſembly together, cauſed their Clerk to read unto the ſix newly elected:

"It may pleaſe you to underſtand, that ye are "here elected and choſen, as Fellow-Governors "of this Hoſpital, to continue by the Space of "two Years; by all which Time, according to "ſuch laudable Decrees and Ordinances as have "been and ſhall be made by the Authority of the "Lord-Mayor, Chief Patron hereof, in the "Name of the City, and the Conſent of the Go-"vernors for the Time being, all your other "Buſineſs ſet a-part, as much as you poſſibly "may, ye ſhall endeavour yourſelves to attend "only upon the needful Doings of this Houſe, "with ſuch a loving and careful Diligence as "ſhall become the faithful Miniſters of God, "whom ye chiefly, in this Vocation, are ap-"pointed to ſerve, and to whom, for your "Negligences or Defaults herein, ye ſhall ren-"der an Account; for truly ye cannot be blame-"leſs before God, if, after you have ſet your "Hand to this good Plough, and promiſed your "Diligence to the Poor, ye ſhall contrariwiſe "turn your Head backward, and not perform "the Succour that Chriſt looketh for at your "Hands, and hath witneſſed to be done to "himſelf, with theſe Words: *Whatſoever ye "do to one of theſe needy Perſons for my Name's "Sake, the ſame ye do unto me: And otherwiſe, if ye "neglect and deſpiſe them, ye deſpiſe me.*

"We therefore require and deſire every of "you, on God's Behalf, and in his moſt holy "Name, that ye endeavour yourſelves, to the "beſt of your Wit and Powers, ſo to comfort, "order, and govern this Houſe, and the Poor "thereof, that at the laſt Day ye may appear "before the Face of God, as true and faithful "Stewards and Diſpoſers of all ſuch Things as "ſhall, for the Comfort and Succour of them, "(during the Time of your Office) be commit-"ted to your Credit and Charge. And this we "do require you faithfully to promiſe in the "Sight of God, and Hearing of your Brethren; "and, in ſo doing, we here admit you into our "Fellowſhip."

And ſo likewiſe had all the Officers, ſuperior and inferior, their reſpective Charges in a certain Form of Words given them, but too long to be here ſet down.

There was alſo a pious Form of Thankſgiving, which the Diſeaſed, being cured, and to be diſcharged the Hoſpital, were to repeat upon their Knees in the Hall, before the Hoſpitaler and two Maſters of the Houſe at the leaſt, having learned it without Book, according to the Hoſpitaler's Charge, which was as follows:

"We magnify and praiſe thee, O Lord, "that ſo mercifully and favourably haſt looked "upon us, miſerable and wretched Sinners, "which have ſo highly offended thy Divine "Majeſty, that we are not worthy to be num-"bered among thy elect and choſen People. "Our Sins, being great and grievous, are daily "before our Eyes. We lament and are ſorry "for them, and, with ſorrowful Heart and la-"mentable Tears, we call and cry unto thee for "Mercy. Have Mercy upon us, O Lord, "have Mercy upon us, and, according to thy "great Mercy, wipe away the Multitude of "our Sins: And grant us now, O Lord, thy "moſt holy and working Spirit, that, ſetting "aſide all Vice and Idleneſs, we may in thy "Fear walk, and go forward in all Virtue and "Godlineſs.

"And for that thou haſt moved, O Lord, "the Hearts of godly Men, and the Governors "of this Houſe, to ſhew their exceeding Cha-"rity towards us, in curing our Maladies and "Diſeaſes, we yield moſt humble and hearty "Thanks to thy Majeſty, and ſhall inceſſantly "laud and praiſe thy moſt holy and glorious "Name, beſeeching thee, moſt gracious and "merciful Lord, according to thy holy Word "and Promiſe, ſo to bleſs thine own Dwelling-"Houſe, and the faithful Miniſters thereof, "that there be here found no Lack, but that "their Riches and Subſtance may increaſe; "that thy holy Name may thereby be the more "praiſed and glorified: To whom be all Laud, "Honour, and Glory, World without End. "*Amen.*"

Above an hundred Years ago this Hoſpital maintained about three hundred poor diſeaſed People, at the yearly Charge of two thouſand Pounds.

Although the old Hoſpital then ſtanding wholly eſcaped the dreadful Fire in 1666, yet a great Part of its Revenues being in Houſes in *London*, ſuffered much thereby. Notwithſtanding, ſuch hath been the Care of the Governors, the Diligence and Induſtry of the Phyſicians and Surgeons, and the Supplies of ſeveral good Benefactors, that there have been yearly received in here many maimed and ſick Seamen and Soldiers, with other diſeaſed Perſons, from divers

Parts of the King's Dominions, and ſome from foreign Parts, and many cured, and relieved with Money, and other Neceſſaries, at their Departure, beſides their Diet and Lodging during their Cure.

Their Courts. This Hoſpital contains two ſpacious Courts, for the Harbour of theſe poor ſick and maimed Perſons.

There is alſo a Building belonging to it, called *The Preſident's Building*, for cutting of the Stone.

Their Hoſpitals abroad. They have alſo an Houſe in *Kent-ſtreet* in *Southwark*; and another at *Kingſland* in the Pariſh of *Hackney*. Beſides, there are many other Patients on whom is beſtowed the Charity of their Medicines.

The Numbers here harboured and cured. By comparing the Cures here done in ſeveral Years paſt one with another, and the conſtant Numbers that are harboured here, a new Eſtimate may be given of the annual Charges of this Hoſpital; for, one Year with another, there are ſeldom leſs than fifteen hundred Perſons cured, and ſeldom are there leſs in it than two hundred and fifty Perſons, ſays my Author in 1700. But

Several new Wards built. The true Report in 1717 informed us, that this Hoſpital had been lately enlarged by ſeveral new Wards built; and ſo made capable of receiving a much greater Number of Patients than formerly, whereby the conſtant annual Charge thereof is much increaſed, and the ordinary Revenues thereof are much leſſened by the dreadful Fire; and ſo becomes a very fit Object of the Charity of all good Men, towards preſerving the Lives of many miſerable People, who otherwiſe muſt periſh.

Benefactors. To this Hoſpital divers honourable and other worthy charitable People have contributed their Benevolence; and to ſignalize the ſame, and to put others in Mind to follow ſo good an Example, the Governors did think fit to have their Names fairly wrote with a Pencil in Oil, on both Sides of the publick Paſſage, from *Smithfield* to *Chriſt-Church* Hoſpital, at a convenient Height from the Ground, to be read by Paſſengers.

Benefactors to St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Henry Wollaſton*, Draper —	40	0	0
Mr. *John Vernon*, Merchant-Taylor —	50	0	0
Mr. *Edward Harviſt*, Brewer —	25	0	0
Mr. *Nicholas Stile*, Grocer —	05	0	0
Mr. *Jeffrey Elmes*, Merchant-Taylor	10	0	0
Sir *John Lyon*, Grocer — —	25	0	0
Sir *Wolſton Dixie* — —	50	0	0
Sir *Thomas Cambel*, Ironmonger —	05	0	0
Sir *John Swinnerton*, Merchant-Taylor	10	0	0
Sir *Thomas Hunt*, Skinner —	25	0	0
Mr. *Peter Blundel*, Clothworker —	350	0	0
Mr. *Gaius Newman*, Goldſmith —	06	13	4
Mr. *John Newman*, Grocer —	06	0	0
Mr. *R. Jacob*, Vintner, by the Year	02	0	0
Mr. *John Berryman*, Clothier —	05	0	0
Mr. *John Ireland*, Salter —	04	0	0
Mr. *Fr. Erington*, Merchant-Taylor	10	0	0
Mr. *Henry Butler*, Draper —	05	0	0
Mr. *Peter Hall*, Draper —	03	0	0
Mr. *George Chamberlain*, Ironmonger	05	0	0
Mr. *Thomas Church*, Draper —	05	0	0
Mr. *Hugh Coppe*, Plaiſterer —	10	0	0
Mr. *Rand. Wolley*, Merchant-Taylor	03	0	0
Mr. *Henry Walcot*, Grocer —	20	0	0
Lady *Mary Ramſey* —	10	0	0
Mrs. *Anne Whitmore* — —	60	0	0
Mrs. *Margaret Audley* — —	50	0	0
Mr. *John Kendrick*, Draper —	50	0	0
Baptiſt Lord *Hicks*, Viſcount *Cambden*	100	0	0

All theſe were before the Year of our Lord 1633.

St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital within the Year* 1718 *had theſe good Friends and Benefactors.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Dame *Sarah Pritchard* —	100	0	0
Samuel Shepherd, Eſq; —	100	0	0
William Nutt, Eſq; — —	50	0	0
Chriſtopher Muſgrave, Eſq; —	200	0	0
William Dalby, Eſq; —	100	0	0
John Houblon, Eſq; —	200	0	0
William Hoſkins, Eſq; —	20	0	0

Beſides ſome ſettled Annuities by Mr. *Paul Jarvis* and Mr. *William Allen*.

The Governors, *Anno* 1691, repaired and beautified this Hoſpital, and in the publick Paſſage through the ſame cauſed the Names of their Benefactors to be fairly written.

Who are taken in here. In this Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*'s, as alſo that of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, not only poor People of the City and *Southwark*, but the diſtreſſed of any other Parts of the King's Dominions, and from foreign Countries, are taken in, and taken Care of; and, when they depart, receive Money, and other Neceſſaries, to carry them to their reſpective Pariſhes, or Places of Abode.

In the Year 1704 there were 2264 Patients cured and diſcharged, 165 buried, and remained 363 under Cure.

In 1705 there were 2274 Patients cured and diſcharged, 160 buried, and remained 373 under Cure.

In 1706 there were 2282 Patients cured and diſcharged, 147 buried, and remained 370 under Cure.

In 1707 there were 2293 Patients cured and diſcharged, 141 buried, and remained 371 under Cure.

In 1711 there were 2397 Patients cured and diſcharged, 118 buried, and remained 366 under Cure.

In 1717 there were 2745 Patients cured and diſcharged, 207 buried, and remained 517 under Cure.

In 1718 there were 3088 Patients from different Parts of the Kingdom, and Foreigners, cured and diſcharged, 198 buried, and remained 513 under Cure.

The State of St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital in the Year* 1754.

There have been cured and diſcharged from St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital during the laſt Year, ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and three poor, wounded, maimed, ſick, and diſeaſed Perſons; many of whom have been relieved with Money, Cloaths, and other Neceſſaries, to enable them to return to their ſeveral Habitations.

Truſſes given by a private Hand, ſeventy-four.

Truſſes given by the Hoſpital, forty-three.

Buried this Year, after much Charge in their Illneſs, two hundred and eighty.

Remaining under Cure, at the Charge of this Hoſpital, ſix hundred and forty-nine.

So

So that there have been during the laſt Year, and now are, under the Cure of this Hoſpital, of poor, ſick, and lame Perſons, deſtitute of all other Relief, in all ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-nine.

This Hoſpital being the moſt antient Hoſpital in the City of *London*, and the Suburbs thereof, and having eſcaped the great Fire in the Year 1666; the Buildings whereof were by Length of Time become ſo ruinous and dangerous, that in the Year 1729 there appeared to be an abſolute Neceſſity to rebuild the ſame. And a Subſcription was then entered into by many of the worthy Governors, and other charitable Perſons, for defraying the Expence thereof, upon a Plan then prepared, containing four detached Piles of Building, to be joined by Stone Gateways about a Court or Area: Three Piles whereof have been erected and finiſhed by the Money ariſing from the Subſcriptions, and the Benefactions of the Governors, and other charitable Perſons, given for that Purpoſe only. See the Plan.

One of the ſaid Piles doth contain a large Hall for the Reſort of the Governors at general Courts; a Compting-houſe for the Meeting of the Committees of Governors for the Diſpatch of the Buſineſs of the Hoſpital; ſeveral Rooms for examining, admitting, preſcribing for and diſcharging the Patients, and other neceſſary Offices. The other two Piles do contain Wards for the Reception of the Patients and their Nurſes only; ſo that the Hoſpital, being ſo conſiderably enlarged, doth now entertain four hundred and twenty Patients within the ſame, beſides ſixty-ſix Patients in the *Lock* and *Kingſland* Hoſpitals, and a great Number of Out-Patients.

But as the conſtant annual Charge of maintaining and relieving the great Number of Poor, now under the Care of this Hoſpital, much exceeds the Revenue thereof, which is likewiſe greatly leſſened by the Fall of the Rents of the Houſes belonging to the Hoſpital; the charitable Aſſiſtance of all Perſons is therefore humbly deſired to enable the Governors, not only to ſupport the preſent Charity, but alſo to accompliſh the further Enlargement thereof, there not being yet ſufficient Room to admit all the Poor who daily apply for Relief: A Charity ſo neceſſary for preſerving the Lives of many miſerable Perſons, who might otherwiſe periſh, were it not for that Relief, which, by the Bleſſing of God, they daily receive from this Hoſpital, in 1755.

The Names of the Preſident, Treaſurer, and Officers belonging to this Hoſpital.

The Right Worſhipful *John Blachford*, Knt. and Alderman, Preſident.

John Tuff, Eſq; Treaſurer.

The Reverend Mr. *Monro*, Vicar.

Dr. *William Pitcairne*, Dr. *Robert Pate*, Dr. *Anthony Aſkew*, F. R. S. Phyſicians.

Mr. *Thomas Robinſon*, Apothecary.

Mr. *John Freke*, F. R. S. Mr. *Edward Nourſe*, F. R. S. Mr. *Percival Pott*, Surgeons.

Mr. *Stafford Crane*, Mr. *Robert Young*, Mr. *Thomas Griffiths*, Aſſiſtant Surgeons.

Markets. *Eighthly*, Here are two Markets, one of which for Spaciouſneſs and the Buſineſs tranſacted therein, and the other for its Neatneſs and Regularity, not to be equalled in any other Part of the Kingdom.

Smithfield. (1.) The former is that large Square of *Smithfield*, *i. e.* a plain or ſmooth Field, which, tho' it is much reduced in its Compaſs by the Buildings on the North and Weſt Sides, is and was a moſt capacious Market for black Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, Hay and Straw, even 500 Years ago. The antient State of this Field may be collected from the various Uſes it ſerved in thoſe Times, and is as follows:

The reſt of *Smithfield*, from *Long-lane* End to the Bars, is incloſed with Inns and large Tenements. On the Weſt Side is *Chicken-lane*, down to *Cowbridge*. Then are the Pens or Folds, ſo called of Sheep there parted, and penned up, to be ſold on the Market-Days.

Then was *Smithfield-pond*, which of old Time, in Records, was called *Horſe-pool*; for that Men watered Horſes there, and was a great Water. In the ſixth of *Henry* V. a new Building was made in the Weſt Part of *Smithfield*, betwixt the ſaid Pool and the River of the *Wells*, or *Turnmill-brook*, in a Place then called *The Elms*; for that there grew many Elm-Trees, and had been the Place of Execution for Offenders. Since which Time the Building there hath been ſo increaſed, that, ſaith *Stow* in his Time, now not one Tree remaineth growing.

The Elms *in* Smithfield *the common Place of Execution.*

This Place was in Uſe for Executions in the Year 1219, and, as it ſeems, long before; by a Clauſe Roll 4 *Henry* III. wherein Mention is made of *Furcæ factæ apud Ulmellos Com.* Middleſex, *ubi prius factæ fuerunt*.

In *Cowbridge-ſtreet*, or *Cow-lane*, was the Inn or *London* Lodging of the Prior of *Sempringham*.

The reſt of that Weſt Side of *Smithfield* hath ſeveral large Inns, and other good Buildings up to *Hoſier-lane*, which turns down towards *Holborn*, till it meets with *Cow-lane*.

Stow ſaith, by theſe Incroachments, and this Incloſure of *Smithfield*, there remained but a ſmall Portion for the old Uſes, *viz.* for Markets of Horſes and Cattle; nor for military Exerciſes, as Juſtings, Tournings, and great Triumphs, which had been there performed before the Princes and Nobility, both of this Realm and foreign Countries.

For Example: In the Year 1357, 31 *Edward* III. great and royal Juſts were then holden in *Smithfield*; there being preſent the Kings of *England*, *France* and *Scotland*, with many other Nobles and great Eſtates of divers Lands.

In the Year 1362, 36 *Edward* III. on the firſt five Days of *May*, in *Smithfield* were Juſts holden, the King and Queen being preſent; with the moſt Part of the Chivalry of *England* and of *France*, and of other Nations; to the which came *Spaniards*, *Cyprians* and *Armenians*, knightly requeſting Aid of the King of *England* againſt the Pagans that invaded their Confines.

The 48th of *Edward* III. Dame *Alice Perrers*, or *Pierce*, (the King's Concubine) as Lady of the Sun, rode from the *Tower* of *London*, through *Cheap*, accompanied by many Lords and Ladies; every Lady leading a Lord by his Horſe's Bridle, till they came into *Weſt-Smithfield*; and then began a great Juſt, which laſted for ſeven Days. See Page 132.

Alſo the 9th of *Richard* II. was the like great Riding from the *Tower* to *Weſtminſter*, and every Lord led a Lady's Horſe's Bridle; and in the Morning began the Juſts in *Smithfield*, which laſted three Days. *Henry* of *Darby*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s Son, the Lord *Beaumont*, Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *Paris Courtney*, all behaved well.

In the 14th of *Richard* II. royal Juſts and Tournaments were proclaimed to be done in *Smithfield*; to begin on *Sunday* next after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*. Many Strangers came forth out of other Countries; namely, *Valerian*, Earl of St. *Paul*, that had married King *Richard*'s Siſter; the Lady *Maud Courtney*, and *William* the young Earl of *Oſtarvant*, Son to *Albert* of *Baviere*, Earl of *Holland* and *Hainault*.

At the Day appointed, there iſſued forth of the *Tower*, about the third Hour of the Day, ſixty Courſers, apparelled for the Juſts; and upon every one an Eſquire of Honour riding a ſoft Pace. Then came forth ſixty Ladies of Honour, mounted upon Palfreys riding on the one Side, richly apparelled; and every Lady led a Knight with a Chain of Gold. Thoſe Knights, being on the King's Party, had their Armour and Apparel garniſhed with white Harts, and Crowns of Gold about the Harts Necks; and ſo they came riding through the Streets of *London* to *Smithfield*, with a great Number of Trumpets and other Inſtruments of Muſick before them. The King and Queen, who were lodged in the Biſhop's Palace of *London*, were come from thence, with many great Eſtates, and placed in Chambers to ſee the Juſts. The Ladies that led the Knights were taken down from their Palfreys, and went up to Chambers prepared for them. Then alighted the Eſquires of Honour from their Courſers, and the Knights in good Order mounted upon them. And after the Helmets were ſet on their Heads, and being ready in all Points, Proclamation made by the Heralds, the Juſts began; and many commendable Courſes were run, to the great Pleaſure of the Beholders. Theſe Juſts continued many Days, with great Feaſting, as ye may read in *Froiſard*. See Page 178.

In the Year 1393, the 17th of *Richard* II. certain Lords of *Scotland* came into *England* to get Worſhip by Force of Arms; the Earl of *Mar* challenged the Earl of *Nottingham* to juſt with him; and ſo they rode together certain Courſes, but not the full Challenge; for the Earl of *Mar* was caſt, both Horſe and Man, and two of his Ribs broken with the Fall; ſo that he was conveyed out of *Smithfield*, and ſo towards *Scotland*, but died by the Way at *York*.

Sir *William Darell*, Knt. the King's Banner-Bearer of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Piercy Courtney*, Knt. the King's Banner-Bearer of *England*; and when they had run certain Courſes, gave over without Concluſion of Victory. Then *Cookborne*, Eſq; of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Nicholas Hawberke*, Knt. and rode five Courſes, but *Cookborne* was borne over Horſe and Man, *&c.*

In the Year 1409, the 10th of *Henry* IV. a great Play was played at *Skinner's-well*, which laſted eight Days; where were to ſee the ſame the moſt Part of the Nobles and Gentlemen of *England*. And forthwith began a royal Juſting in *Smithfield* between the Earl of *Somerſet* and the Seneſchal of *Hainault*, Sir *John Cornwall*, Sir *Richard Arundel*, and the Son of Sir *John Cheyney*, againſt certain *Frenchmen*. See Page 185. And the ſame Year a Battle was fought in *Smithfield*; the one called *Glouceſter*, Appellant; and the other *Arthure*, Defendant; they fought valiantly, but the King took up the Quarrel into his Hands, and pardoned them both.

In the Beginning of *Henry* the Vth's Reign, another memorable Encounter happened here in *Smithfield* between *Robert Carey*, of the Weſt, Son of Sir *John Carey*, Knt. and a foreign Knight, called *Aragoneſe*, one of the Kingdom of *Aragon*; who having performed many noble Atchievements in other Countries, at laſt viſited *England*, where he challenged many Perſons of his Rank and Quality to make Trial of his Skill in Arms. The ſaid *Robert Carey* accepted his Challenge. Between them was waged a cruel Encounter, and a long and doubtful Combat; but at laſt he was vanquiſhed by the *Engliſh* Gentleman, who was therefore knighted by the King, and reſtored to Part of his Father's Inheritance; who having been Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer* in King *Richard* the IId's Time, and taking Part with him, had forfeited his Eſtate. And whereas by the Law of Heraldry (ſays my Author) whoſoever fairly in the Field conquered his Adverſary, might juſtify the wearing and bearing of his Arms whom he overcame; he accordingly took on him the Coat Armour of this *Aragoneſe*, being Argent, on a Bend Sable, three Roſes of the firſt; which is ever ſince borne by the Name of *Carey*, whoſe antient Coat of Arms was, Gules, a Chevron, Argent, between three Swans proper; one whereof they ſtill retain in their Creſt.

In the Year 1430, the 8th of *Henry* VI. the 14th of *January*, a Battle was fought in *Smithfield* within the Liſts before the King, between two Men of *Feverſham* in *Kent*, *John Upton*, Notary, Appellant; and *John Downe*, Gentleman, Defendant. See Page 189.

In the Year 1442, the 20th of *Henry* VI. the 30th of *January*, a Challenge was done in *Smithfield* within the Liſts before the King; one being Sir *Philip la Beauſe*, of *Aragon*, Knt. the other an Eſquire of the King's Houſe, called *John Anſley*, or *Antſley*. They came to the Field all armed; the Knight with his Sword drawn, and the Eſquire with his Spear; which Spear he caſt againſt the Knight, but the Knight avoided it with his Sword, and caſt it to the Ground. Then the Eſquire took his Axe, and ſmote many Blows on the Knight, and made him let fall his Axe, and brake up his Uniber three times, and would have ſmote him on the Face with his Dagger to have ſlain him; but then the King cried, *Hold*, and ſo they parted. The King made *John Anſley* a Knight, and the Knight of *Aragon* offered his Harneſs at *Windſor*.

In the Year 1467, the 7th of *Edward* IV. the the Baſtard of *Burgoine* challenged the Lord *Scales*, Brother to the Queen, to fight with him both on Horſeback and on Foot. The King therefore cauſed Liſts to be prepared in *Smithfield*, the Length of 120 Taylors Yards, and 10 Feet; and in Breadth 80 Yards, and 20 Feet; double barred, 5 Feet between the Bars, the Timber-Work whereof coſt 200 Marks, beſides the fair and coſtly

ly Galleries prepared for the Ladies, and others: At which martial Exercise the King and Nobility were present. See Page 205.

All this Time this Square was used likewise for a Market-Place for Cattle, Hay, Straw, and other necessary Provisions; and (once in the Year) at *Bartholomew-tide* for a general Fair, commonly called *Bartholomew-fair*. But in Regard that it was continually subject to the Iniquity of Weather, and being a Place of good Extent, it pleased the King's Majesty (*James* I.) with the Advice of his honourable Lords of the Council, to write graciously to the Lord-Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren, in the Year 1614, that *Smithfield* might be sufficiently paved. See P. 295.

Besides the paving of this Place all over, and levelling it, (which being in such a rude foul Condition, it was before thought impossible to be done) it was greatly raised and mounted in the Middle, whereby it became a very fair, clean, and spacious Walk: And divers Conveyances were made for the Water from the new Channels, made by the Reason of the Pavement. It was also strongly railed on all Sides; and the Middle had also substantial Rails round about, for the better Safety of Passengers, and for the Security of such as should walk there, from the Danger of Coaches, Carts, Horses, Oxen, and other Cattle, of which *Smithfield* is seldom empty.

Bartholomew *Fair.*

King *Henry* II. granted to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* the Privilege of a Fair to be kept yearly at *Bartholomew-tide* for three Days, *viz.* the Eve, the Day, and the Morrow; to which the Clothiers of *England* and Drapers of *London* repaired, and had their Booths and Standings within the Church-yard of this Priory, closed in with Walls and Gates, locked every Night, and watched, for the Safety of Men's Goods and Wares. A Court of *Piepowders* was daily, during the Fair, holden for Debts and Contracts.

The *Custos* of the City, *Ralph Sandwich*, *Anno* 1295, had a Contest with the Prior of St. *Bartholomew*'s about the Customs and Benefits of this Fair, claiming all the Customs the Morrow after St. *Bartholomew*'s Day, and Half of them on the Eve before the said Day. See Pages 107 and 712.

This Field, as it had antiently been (as was said before) a Place of honourable Exercises of Justs and Tournaments, so loose Serving-Men would commonly meet here, and make Uproars and Quarrels; insomuch that it was many Years called *Ruffians-Hall*, being the usual Rendezvous of Ruffians and Quarrellers, during the Time that Swords and Bucklers were used: When every Serving-Man carried a Buckler at his Back, which hung by the Hilt or Pommel of his Sword, hanging before him.

The Fair kept here, instead of three Days, was at length prolonged to a Fortnight; and became of little other Use than for idle Youth and loose People to resort to, and to spend their Money in Vanity; and (that which was worse) in Debaucheries and Drunkenness, Whoredom, and in seeing and hearing Things not fit for Christian Eyes and Ears; many of the Houses and Booths here serving only to allure Men and Women to such Purposes of Impiety. Therefore the Magistracy often intending fully, at last resolved, in the Year 1708, to reduce the Fair to that Space of Time only, according to which it was at first granted, that is, to three Days; and accordingly an Order was made. And at a Court of Common-Council in *June*, the said Year, when some Petitions were offered for revoking the former Order, upon certain Inconveniencies, as the great falling of the Rents in St. *Bartholomew*'s Hospital, and of the great Losses that many of the Inhabitants in and about *West-Smithfield* must suffer; yet, upon the Consideration of the great Mischiefs and Disorders that had arisen by the long Continuance of the said Fair, the Petitions for prolonging the Time were rejected, and the Order confirmed. Whereby the Fair was to be kept for three Days only, for selling of Merchandizes, according to the original Grants from the Crown; which Regulation, though it has been sometimes broke, the chief Magistrate of late Years has strictly observed.

The Business transacted in *Smithfield* Market may be partly collected from the several Estimates or Accounts of the Number of Cattle, Sheep, *&c.* sold therein, recorded in the Beginning of this second Book.

Fleet *Market.*

(2) The other is *Fleet* Market, situate on the Place where of late was the new Canal, between *Holborn-bridge*, and the Bridge commonly called *Fleet-bridge*, at the Bottom of *Ludgate-hill*. It is adapted to the Sale of Butchers Meat by Retail, Poultry, Fish, Herbs, Fruits, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, *&c.* The Stalls range in two Rows of an equal Height, with a handsome Walk between, the whole Length from North to South, and secured from the Weather. In the Centre is a neat Lanthorn with a Clock. The whole is paved with Rag-Stones; and the Fruiterers Stands are made in the Form of Piazzas, with proper Conveniencies to deposite their remaining Stock. See Pages 146 and 571.

Old-bailey *Sessions-House.*

Ninthly, A little to the South-West of *Newgate*, on the East Side of the Street called the *Old-bailey*, stands the Court-House for the Trial of Malefactors, for Crimes committed in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and County of *Middlesex*. It is a Foundation of great Antiquity, as supposed to be a Corruption of *Bail-hill*, i. e. the Place of Trial for Prisoners; as now we retain the Name of the *Bail-dock* for a certain Part of this Court, in which the Malefactors are confined till called up to Trial, *&c.* The present Building is capacious. The Court-Room is a very large Square. There are many Apartments for the Entertainment and Conveniency of the Magistrates, *&c.* that attend the Court. Before it is a large Court-yard, and behind it a Garden-plat; and yet it has been known to be so offensive, by the Smell of the miserable Gaol-birds brought thither to be tried, and the Heat of the Breaths of the great Number of Spectators crowding on certain remarkable Trials in sultry Weather, that at one Time, a few Years ago, upwards of two hundred People caught such a Fever there, that they died in a few Days of a Disease that baffled the whole Art of Physick; amongst whom was a Judge, an Alderman, several of the Jury, *&c.*

Fleet *Prison.*

On the East Side of *Fleet* Market, and a little to the South of *Fleet-lane*, stands the *Fleet*, a Prison-House, so called of the Fleet, or Water, running

running by it, and ſome Time flowing about it, but now vaulted over.

Richard I. in the firſt Year of his Reign, confirmed to *Oſbert* (Brother to *William Longſhampe*, Chancellor of *England*, and Elect of *Ely*) and to his Heirs for ever, the Cuſtody of his Houſe, or Palace, at *Weſtminſter*, with the keeping of his Gaol of the *Fleet*, at *London*. Alſo King *John*, by his Patent, dated the third of his Reign, gave to *S.* Archdeacon of *Wells*, the Cuſtody of the ſaid King's Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, and his Gaol of the *Fleet*, together with the Wardſhip of the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Leveland*, &c.

About the Year 1586, the Priſoners of the *Fleet* petitioned the Lords of the Council. The Warden had let and ſet to Farm the Victualling and Lodging of all the ſaid Houſe and Priſon to one *John Harvey*; and the other Profits of the ſaid *Fleet* he had let to one *Thomas Newport*, then Deputy there, under the Warden; and theſe two, being very poor Men, having neither Land, nor any Trade, to live by, nor any certain Wages of the ſaid Warden; ſo that theſe, being alſo greedy of Gain, lived by Bribing and Extortion. And they did moſt ſhamefully extort and exact from the Priſoners, and raiſed new Cuſtoms, Fines and Payments, for their own Advantage; and cruelly uſed them, ſhutting them up in cloſe Priſons, when they found Fault with their wicked Dealings, not ſuffering them to come and go within the ſaid Priſon, as they ought to do; nor permitting their Friends to come to them that ſhould travel in their Cauſes for their better Relief; which, with other their abominable Miſdemeanors, without Reformation, might be the poor Priſoners utter Undoing.

And for the doing theſe Wrongs with the greater Secrecy, they made away with a Book that was always ready to be ſhewed, containing all Orders and Conſtitutions of the ſaid Houſe; that all Men committed might ſee what they ought to have in the ſaid Priſon; and what every one ought to do, touching all Manner of Duties, Rights, Conſtitutions and Ordinances, to be obſerved and kept in the *Fleet*. The Cuſtoms of which *Fleet* were, that every Priſoner ſhould have Meat, Drink, and other Neceſſaries and Commodities, and be well and decently uſed, as was meet for every Man's Degree.

All this the Priſoners ſet forth in their Petition; and therefore prayed their Lordſhips to appoint Commiſſioners to come to the *Fleet*, and examine *Newport* and *Harvey*; and to ſeparate the one from the other, that they might have no Conference together; and ſo be examined ſeverally, upon Interrogatories already prepared to be miniſtred to them; and that the Priſoners might be examined touching their Doings; and to take ſuch good Order for the Redreſs thereof, as to their Lordſhips ſhould ſeem convenient.

In the ſaid Year 1586, a Commiſſion was granted for the Relief of the *Fleet*. And for more convenient Uſe, the Recorder *Fleetwood*, by Commandment of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, did abbreviate and explain it.

Further in the Year 1593, the Priſoners of the *Fleet* preferred a Bill to the Parliament, touching the Orders and Reformation of the *Fleet*, which *Joachim Newton*, Deputy-warden, did all he could to hinder. They therefore petitioned the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley* to forward it; and to ſhew what Reaſon they had to exhibit this Bill, they ſent a Paper of Articles, in Number twenty-eight, of the Murders and other Miſdemeanors of the ſaid *Joachim*.

In the Year 1729, great Complaints having been made of Abuſes committed in this and other Priſons, a Committee of the Houſe of Commons was appointed to make an Enquiry into the State of the Gaols; by whom ſuch Enormities were diſcovered, that the Warden of the *Fleet*, *John Huggins*, Eſq; and his Deputy, *Thomas Bambridge*, were turned out of their Offices, and committed to *Newgate*; and the former tried for the Murder of one of his Priſoners, by locking him in a Dungeon, without any Proviſion, either of Food or Raiment, where he periſhed in a deplorable Manner; but the Jury, upon the Trial, bringing in a ſpecial Verdict, he was afterwards acquitted. However, this occaſioned an Act of Parliament for the better Regulation of Gaols for the future.

Halls. Near to the South Extremity of the *Old-bailey*, on the Eaſt Side, is lately erected by the Company of Surgeons a Hall or Theatre for tranſacting of Buſineſs, Diſſections of human Bodies, and reading of Lectures in Anatomy. It is a very handſome Edifice of Brick and Stone; containing all Conveniencies for ſuch an uſeful and learned Body, and completed, as we are informed, by private Subſcriptions among the free Surgeons of *London*. See the Elevation annexed.

Temple-bar. The South-Weſt Extremity of this Ward at the End of *Fleet-ſtreet* terminates with a very handſome Gate, called *Temple-bar*, where in antient Times were only Poſts, Rails, and a Chain, ſuch as now are at *Holborn*, *Smithfield*, and *Whitechapel-bars*. Afterwards there was a Houſe of Timber erected croſs the Street, with a narrow Gate-way, and an Entry on the South Side of it, under the Houſe. But, ſince the great Fire, there is erected a ſtately Gate, with two Poſterns, one on each Side, for the Convenience of Foot-Paſſengers, with ſtrong Gates to ſhut up in the Nights, and always good Store of Watchmen, the better to prevent Danger.

This Gate is built all of *Portland* Stone, of Ruſtick Work below, and of the *Corinthian* Order. Over the Gate-way, on the Eaſt Side, fronting the City of *London*, in two Niches are the Effigies, in Stone, of Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I. very curiouſly carved, and the King's Arms over the Key-Stone of the Gate, the Supporters being at a Diſtance over the Ruſtick Work.

And on the Weſt Side, fronting the City of *Weſtminſter*, in two Niches, are the like Figures of King *Charles* I. and King *Charles* II. in *Roman* Habits. Through this Gate are two Paſſages for Foot-Paſſengers: One on the South, over which is engraven, *Erected*, *Sir* Samuel Starling *being Maior*. And another on the North, over which is engraven, *Continued*, *Sir* Richard Ford, *Maior*. *Finiſhed*, *Sir* George Waterman, *Maior*.

The

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Bell, Printer, Fleet-street.

Antiquarian Repertory, 4 vols. 4to. 1775-84.
Stukeley's Itinerarium Curiosum, 2 vols. fol. 1776.
Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 3 vols. 4to. 1776.

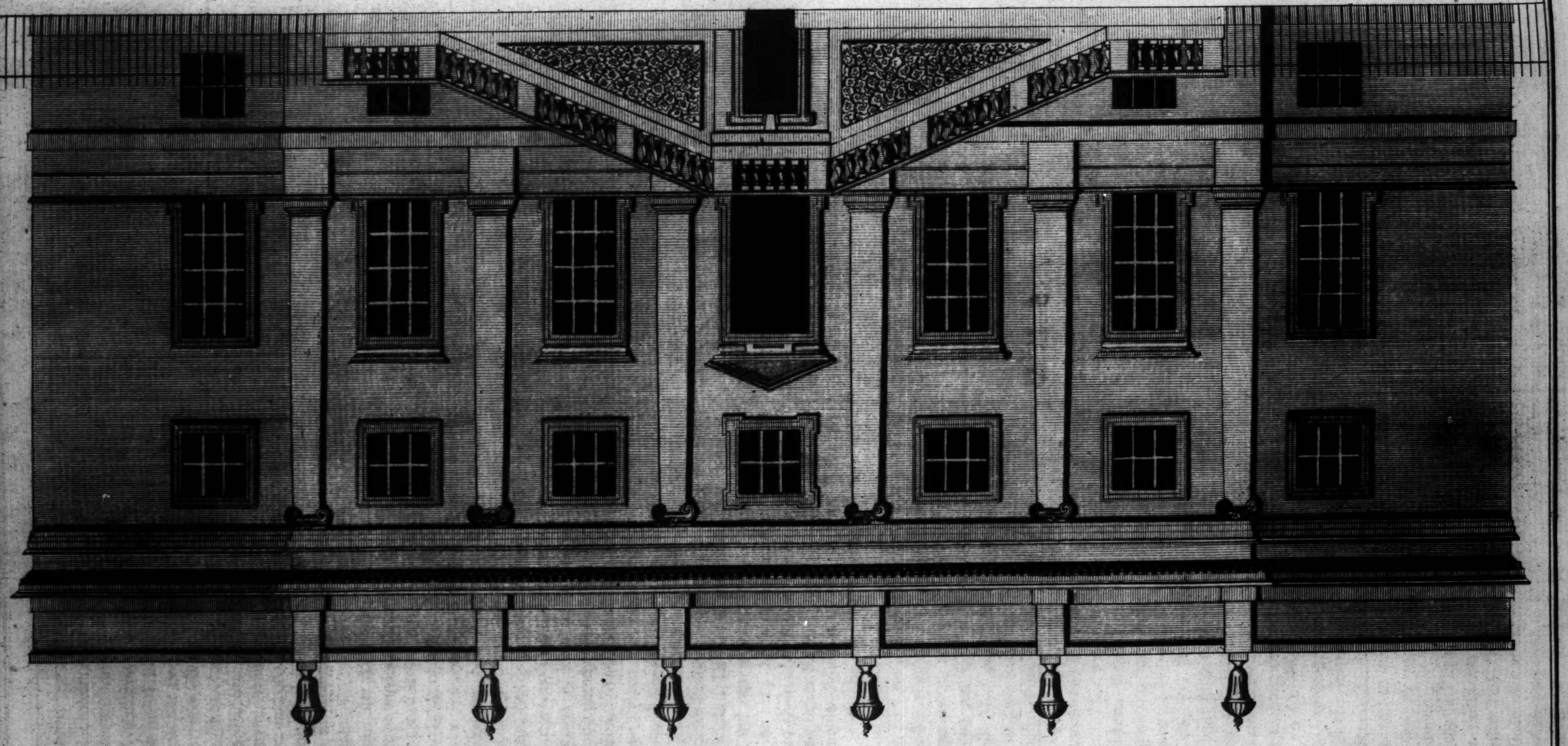
EARLY ENGLISH MANUSCRIPTS.

Newly Published,

Conyers Middleton's Miscellaneous Works, 4 vols. 4to.
MSS. in the Cotton Library, 4to.
Bibl. Harl. Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum, 4 vols. fol.
Sloane Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum, fol.

The Surgeon's Theatre in the OLD BAILEY.

80 feet in Front.



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The State, ſince the Erection of this Gate, has particularly diſtinguiſhed it, by ordering the Heads of ſuch as are executed for Rebellion or High-Treaſon to be fixed on the Top thereof.

Antiquities. Smithfield Pond.

Between *Hoſier* and *Cow-lanes*, in *Smithfield*, antiently was a large Pool of Water, called *Smithfield Pond*, or *Horſe-pool*, from the Watering of Horſes there: And to the South-Weſt of which, in *Cow-lane*, where St. *John's-court* (the firſt Thorough-fare into *Chick-lane*, on the Right-Hand leading from *Smithfield*) is ſituate, ſtood the Gallows, or publick Place of Execution, denominated the *Elms*, from the great Quantity of ſuch Trees growing in that Neighbourhood. But the Gallows being removed to the Weſt End of the Suburbs, this Part of *Smithfield* was ſoon erected into Streets, Lanes, &c. among the firſt of which Buildings was that ſpacious and lofty wooden Edifice denominated *High-hall*, lately ſtanding in the ſaid St. *John's-court*. This antient Structure of Wood and Stone was the City Reſidence of the Prior of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnſhire*, as is evident by the Writings thereunto belonging in the Cuſtody of Sir *Harry Featherſtone*, wherein the ſaid Houſe is denominated *Sempringham Head-houſe*.

Elms.

In the *Old-bailey*, a little lower than the Seſſions-houſe, was a large Ciſtern, with divers Cocks, which received the waſte Water of the Priſon of *Ludgate*, for the Uſe of the neighbouring Inhabitants.

New-Inn.

At the Corner of *Seacoal-lane*, in *Fleet-lane*, was ſituate an Inn of Chancery; but the ſame being found too remote from the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, the Students removed to *New-Inn* near *Drury-lane*, in *Wych-ſtreet*, for their greater Convenience. Part of the Stone Wall of this antient Inn is ſtill to be ſeen, under the Houſes of *Biſhop's* and *Greenarbour Courts* in the ſaid *Seacoal-lane*.

Conyer's MSS. in Bibl. Sir Hans Sloane.

In digging *Fleet-ditch*, in the Year 1670, between the *Fleet-priſon* and *Holborn-bridge*, at the Depth of fifteen Feet, divers *Roman* Utenſils were diſcovered; and a little deeper, a great Quantity of *Roman* Coins of Silver, Copper, Braſs, and all other Sorts of Metal, Gold excepted. Thoſe of Silver were Ring-Money of divers Sizes; the largeſt about the Bigneſs of a Crown, but gradually decreaſing; the ſmalleſt was about the Dimenſion of a Silver Two-pence, each having a yellow Snip in the Edge: And at *Holborn-bridge* were dug up two of their Brazen *Lares*, or Houſehold-Gods, about four Inches in Length; which, by the Quality of the Soil they lay in, were almoſt incruſted with a petrifick Matter; one whereof was *Ceres*, and the other *Bacchus*. But the Coins lying at the Bottom of the Current, their Luſtre was in a great meaſure preſerved by the Water inceſſantly waſhing off the corroding Salt. 'Tis remarkable, that the Braſs Pins found in this Neighbourhood were moſtly petrified; whilſt thoſe found at *Fleet-bridge* remained as bright as at firſt, notwithſtanding their having lain many Ages in that Poſition.

I am of Opinion, that the great Quantity of Coin found in this Ditch was thrown in by the *Roman* Inhabitants of this City, (upon the Approach of *Boadicea* with her Army) for its Preſervation: But all the Citizens, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex, being cruelly and barbarouſly maſſacred by the inraged *Britons*, it was not diſcovered till this Time.

Beſides the above-named Antiquities, divers Things of a more modern Date were diſcovered, *viz.* Arrow-heads, Scales, Seals, (with the Proprietors Names in *Saxon* Characters thereon) Spur-rowels of a Hand's Breadth, Keys, and Daggers, coated over with a livid petrifick Ruſt; together with a conſiderable Number of modern Medals, with Croſſes, Crucifixes, and *Ave-Maries* engraven thereon; and Ship Counters, with large *Saxon* Characters. Ibid.

Doomſday Book in Rec. Exchequ.

Holborn, in the Conqueror's Survey, appears to have been a Village, ſituate in the Hundred of *Oſulveſtane*, or *Oſulſton*, denominated *Holeburne*, wherein the King had two *Cotarii*, or Cotagers, who paid to his Bailiff or Sheriff an annual Sum of twenty *Denarii* or Pence.

The Village of *Holborn* being erected on the Bank of the Brook or Bourn, (See Page 85) it gradually extended itſelf Weſtward, and communicated its Name to the long and ſpacious Street, which reaches from *Holborn-bridge* to St. *Giles*'s.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Holborn-hall.

Oppoſite St. *Andrew*'s Church in *Shoe-lane*, was ſituate a large Houſe denominated *Holborn-hall*; but when, or by whom erected, or why ſo denominated, I cannot learn, tho' by its Name it ſeems to have been the Manor-houſe.

Ibid.

A Cell to Cluny.

Near to that Houſe ſtood an Hoſpital, a Cell to the Monaſtery of *Cluny* in *France*; wherefore 'twas ſuppreſſed by *Henry* V. among other foreign Foundations.

Rec. Roy. Society.

Roman *Pavement.*

Near the Church of St. *Andrew*, about the Year 1670, was diſcovered Part of a *Roman* Pavement teſſelated, which is preſerved in the Muſeum of the *Royal Society*.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Scroop's Inn.

Oppoſite the ſaid Church in *Holborn*, where *Scroop's-court* is ſituate, antiently ſtood an Inn, denominated *Scroop's* or *Serjeant's-Inn*.

Godwin de Præſul. Ang.

A little higher on the ſame Side of the Street ſtands the Biſhop of *Ely*'s City Manſion, which *William de Luda*, Biſhop of that See, *Anno* 1297, bequeathed to the Uſe of his Succeſſors, upon Condition, that his immediate Succeſſor ſhould give the Sum of one thouſand Marks, as a Fund for the Support of three Chaplains to officiate in the Chapel there.

Stryp. Stow. Sur.

The Ground belonging to this Houſe in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* conſiſted of an Orchard and Paſture of above forty Acres of Land, which was incloſed with a Wall; when the ſaid Queen, at the Intreaty of *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Eſq; and Vice-Chamberlain of her Houſehold, (and afterwards Lord Chancellor) prevailed upon *Richard Cox*, the then Biſhop, to grant to the ſaid *Hatton* the Weſtern Part of his ſaid Houſe for the Term of twenty Years, on which he craftily laid out a conſiderable Sum of Money in repairing it after a ſumptuous Manner; wherefore he applied to the Queen, to prevail upon the Biſhop to alienate the ſame, with the ſpacious Garden behind it, to him; but *Cox* not being to be prevailed upon, that Affair was deferred till his Death; when the Temporalities devolving to the Crown, *Elizabeth* granted the ſaid Apartments and Garden to the ſaid *Hatton* and his Heirs for ever; which Houſe being ſince pulled down, the long and ſpacious Street called *Hatton-ſtreet*, (vulgarly *Hatton-garden*) together with thoſe of *Kirby*, the *Great* and *Little*,

Little, *Charles* and *Croſs Streets*, and *Hatton-wall*, have been erected on the Sites thereof; which remain as ſo many Monuments of the Avarice of that Miniſter.

Conduit. Againſt the South End of *Shoe-lane* in antient Time ſtood a Water-Conduit, whereof *Will. Eaſtfield*, ſome Time Mayor, was Founder. For the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* being poſſeſſed of a Conduit-Head, with divers Springs of Water gathered thereinto, in the Pariſh of *Paddington*, and the Water conveyed from thence, by Pipes of Lead, towards *London* from *Tyburn*, where it had lain for the Space of ſix Years and more; the Executors of Sir *William Eaſtfield* obtained Licence of the Mayor and Commonalty for them in the Year 1453, with the Goods of Sir *William*, to convey the ſaid Waters, firſt in Pipes of Lead, into a Pipe begun to be laid beſide the great Conduit-Head at *Marybone*, which ſtretches from thence to a Separal, late before made againſt the Chapel of *Rounſeval*, by *Charing-croſs*, and no further; and then from thence to convey the ſaid Water into the City, and there to make Receipt or Receipts for the ſame, to the Common-weal of the Commonalty, *viz.* the Poor to drink, the Rich to dreſs their Meat; which Water was by them thus brought into *Fleet-ſtreet*, to a Standard which they had made and finiſhed, 1471, near *Shoe-lane*.

The Inhabitants of *Fleet-ſtreet*, in the Year 1478, obtained Licence of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to make (at their own Charges) two Ciſterns, the one to be ſet at the ſaid Standard, the other at *Fleet-bridge*, for the Receipt of the waſte Water. This Ciſtern at the Standard they built, and on the ſame a fair Tower of Stone, garniſhed with Images of St. *Chriſtopher* on the Top, and Angels round about lower down, with ſweet-ſounding Bells before them; whereupon, by an Engine placed in the Tower, they, divers Hours of the Day and Night, with Hammers, chimed ſuch an Hymn as was appointed.

Two Ciſterns.

This Conduit, or Standard, was again new built, with a large Ciſtern, at the Charges of the City, in the Year 1582.

This Conduit in *Fleet-ſtreet*, with ſome others built at the City's Charge, coſt 2000 *l.*

Biſhop of St. David's Reſidence. At the Eaſt End of St. *Bride's* Church, and North Side of *Bridewell*, was ſituate the Biſhop of St. *David's* Reſidence; and at the Weſt End of the ſaid Church ſtood the Biſhop of *Saliſbury's* City Manſion; which coming at laſt to the Earls of *Dorſet*, was converted into Streets, Lanes, *&c.* now *Saliſbury-court*, &c. At the lower End of *Dorſet-ſtreet*, fronting the *Thames*, was erected a magnificent and ſpacious Theatre, wherein Plays were acted till the Abdication of King *James* II. *A. D.* 1688.

The White-friars, *or the Friars of our Lady of* Mount Carmel.

White-friars. Before we treat of the Houſe called *White-friars* in *London*, it will be requiſite to ſay ſomething of the Order of *White-friars*, or *Carmelites*, the Title of which Fraternity, is this, *Fratres B. Mariæ de Monte Carmelo* or *Carmelite Friars*.

This Order had its Original in Mount *Carmel*, in *Syria*, where *Elias*, and *Eliſeus*, the Prophets, inhabited; there, in Proceſs of Time, many *Anchorets* firſt ſettled themſelves, who afterwards, by means of *Almeric* Biſhop of *Antioch*, the Pope's Legate, were brought together; and having been there a long Time diſperſed one from another, they were reduced to live together under one Government.

Foundation of the Carmelites, or White-friars. There was on that Mount, near to *Elias*'s Fountain, a Church dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, where they laid the firſt Foundation of their Convent. There this *Almeric* built their firſt Monaſtery, *Ann.* 1121; for, before, they lived in Caves and Dens. Afterwards, this Order was brought into *Europe*, by *Albert*, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, Legate to Pope *Innocent* III. about the Year 1216, who gave them a certain Rule to follow, taken much from the Rule of St. *Baſil*.

Theſe Hermits of Mount *Carmel* firſt profeſſed Begging in *Europe*, after the *Dominicans* and *Minorites*; and then they were permitted to preach and hear Confeſſions. Their Order was confirmed firſt by Pope *Honorius* III. or, as others ſay, *Honorius* IV. Pope *Gregory* IX. *Innocent* IV. and other Popes.

Theſe *Carmelites* procured a Licence from the Pope to creep out of the Wilderneſs into the Cities, contrary to their firſt Inſtitution; againſt which Courſe *Nicholas Gallus* wrote bitterly, deploring their State with pious Tears.

Pope *Honorius* (ſays *Bale*) granted to the *Carmelites* this Privilege, that they ſhould be free from the Juriſdiction of all Princes and Biſhops.

Trithemius Abbas ſays, that the Colour of the Habit of this Order, at firſt, was *White*; whereby the inward Purity of the Brethren was ſignified, with ſuch a Cloak, they ſay, as *Elias* was clad; and that *Eliſeus* and the Children of the Prophets went in ſuch a Habit. After many Years, when the *Holy Land* came into the Hands of the Infidels, the Brethren were forced to change their Habit, the *Saracens* compelling them thereunto, who held it lawful only for the Nobility to wear a white Garment; ſo, by Neceſſity changing their old Habit, they took to themſelves Hoods ſtreaked with two Colours, White and Black.

After many Years the Brethren were compelled, by the Malice of the Infidels, to depart out of the *Holy Land*; and then coming into *Europe*, that they might not ſeem ridiculous in a ſtrange Habit, they reſumed their old Habit, which is white, and which to this Day they uſe in their Convent, but wear a black Hood under it when they go abroad.

But ſome may deſire to know why theſe Friars are called *Brethren of the Bleſſed Virgin* Mary of *Mount* Carmel; the Cauſe thereof is this: Not long after the Paſſion of our Lord, the Brethren of Mount *Carmel* built a Chapel on the Side of that Mount, to the Honour of the Mother of God, and choſe her for the Advocate and Patron of their Order, and thereupon afterwards they were called *her Brethren*: As therefore they are called *Carmelites*, from Mount *Carmel*, ſo from the Chapel, which they built, they are, to this Day, called *Brethren of the Bleſſed Virgin, the Mother of God.* Thus *Trithemius*.

However,

However, this is the more general and approved Opinion of the original Cauſe of this Title aſſumed by the *Carmelites*; yet ſome have affirmed that the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* appeared to *Simon Stock*, one of their Order, and preſented to him a Scapulary, ſaying, *Receive, my Beloved, this Scapulary, which I give unto this Order, in Sign of my Fellowſhip*; whereupon they uſurped the Title of *Fratres Ordinis beatæ Mariæ Virginis de Monte Carmelo.*

This Scapulary is a narrow Piece of Cloth, which the Monks wear over their Habit, hanging down before and behind; and Mr. *Fuller* in his *Church-Hiſtory* writes, that the *Carmelites* boaſt very much of this *Stock*; who, as he ſays, was a *Kentiſh* Man born, and being a Boy of twelve Years of Age, fed on Roots and wild Fruit in the Woods, and lived in the Trunk of an hollow Tree, from whence he had his Name *Stock*, who was afterwards Maſter-General of the Order of *Carmelites*, and is ſaid to have been famous for Miracles; which, for Brevity ſake, we omit, and only tell you what *Bale (inter alia)* ſays of him:

That this *Simon Stock*, hearing that the *Carmelites* were come into *England*, took a chearful Journey to them, being then near eighty Years of Age; and, for the Fame of his Life and Doctrine, was entertained by them as one ſent from Heaven; and in their next General Synod, which was held at *Aylesford*, in *Kent*, *An. Dom.* 1245, was made the univerſal Preſident of their Order throughout *Europe*: *Alen Amoric*, who was their fifth Preſident, reſigning it to him, which, as General, he ruled about twenty Years, he went over into *France*, and in the hundredth Year of his Age died there, in *Gaſcoigne*, and was buried at *Bourdeaux*, *Anno* 1265, or, as ſome ſay, 1266. After his Death, for his great Devotion and Holineſs of Life, he was canonized a Saint, whoſe Feſtival is celebrated yearly, *May* 6.

Bale (who was a *Carmelite* Friar himſelf) ſays, that the *Carmelites* firſt began to be famous in *Europe*, *Anno* 1220. After that, *Angelus Hieroſolomit.* (a *Jew* by Birth) an Hermit of that Order, had preached at *Rome*, that the Commonwealth of the Church ſhould ſhortly be afflicted.

Moreover, *Ralph Freſburne*, a *Carmelite* Friar, ſays *Bale*, laid the firſt Foundation of the Society of the *Carmelites* in *England*, *Ann.* 1224; as Poet *Mantuan*, a *Carmelite*, writes, *Lib.* 8. and in his own Lordſhips founded the Priories near *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, and in *Aylesford* in *Kent*, in 1240, which were the firſt Houſes for theſe *Carmelites* in *England*. Theſe Friars (ſays *Bale*) were not then ſhaven or anointed, nor did they obſerve ſingle Life, nor Poverty, in *England*, for fourteen Years together after they had firſt built themſelves Priories, or Convents, during which Time the ſaid *Ralph Freſburne* was their Governor.

Fuller ſays, that *Ralph Freeborn* (ſo he names him) in the Reign of *Richard* I. brought over into *England* theſe *Carmelite* Friars, and placed them near *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, in a Wilderneſs. *Fuller*, very probably, miſtakes *Rich.* I. for *Richard* Duke of *Cornwall*, youngeſt Son of King *John*, under whom he had ſerved as a Soldier againſt the *Saracens*.

The firſt Entrance of the *Carmelites* into *England*, ſays *Lambard*, was about the Middle of King *Henry* III. when they made their Neſt at *Newenden*, in *Kent*; a woody and ſolitary Place.

When *Milverton*, the Provincial of the *Carmelites* in *England*, ſays *Bale*, was firſt impriſoned by Pope *Paul* II. about the Year 1460, both the School-Learning, and therewithal the Eſtimation of the *Carmelites* in *England*, which 'till then they upheld above all other Mendicants, fell to Decay.

This Order was vertical, and in the higheſt Exaltation thereof, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. Under *Nicholas Kenton*, their twenty-fifth Provincial, they reckoned no fewer than fifteen hundred of their Order; but when *John Milverton*, his Succeſſor, began, in Favour of Friery, furiouſly to engage againſt Biſhops, and the Secular Clergy, the *Carmelites* good Maſters and Dames began to forſake them, and they never recovered their Credit 'till they were utterly diſſolved. They were very careful in keeping the Records of their Order, preſerving the ſucceſſive Series of their Provincials, from their Original here in *England*, 'till their Diſſolution; a Catalogue whereof, made by *John Bale*, may be ſeen in *Fuller's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*, B. VI. p. 272.

The Priory.

This Houſe of the *Carmelites*, or *White-friars*, ſtood on the South Side of *Fleet-ſtreet*, between the *New Temple* and *Saliſbury-court*.

The Priory, or Church, was founded by *Rich. Gray*, Knt. Anceſtor to the Lord *Gray* of *Codnor*, in the County of *Derby*, in the Year 1241. King *Edward* I. gave to the Prior and Brethren of this Houſe a Plat of Ground in *Fleet-ſtreet*, whereupon to build this Houſe, which was afterwards re-edified by *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, about the Year 1350, being the 24th of *Edward* III.

Curriers-hall.

The Curriers ſeemed formerly to live hereabouts. It is certain they had a Guild in this Church, founded *Anno* 1367, of which they brought in this Account into *Chancery*, about the 12th of *Richard* II. as did other Guilds in *London* at this Time:

"On litel Companie of a Light of on Taper in the Queer of the *White-freers* in *Flete-ſtreet*, of the Yomanrie of Curriers, whereof ben Maiſtres *Geffry Tolyngdon* and *Robert Stor*. It was begon 41 *Edw.* III. and now [about the Year 1389] the foreſeid Brethered ys almoſt a falle. So that ther be no more at thys Tyme that payeth thereto, but x or xii Perſones. And they han in Catel at thys Tyme xxiii Shyllings ii *d. ob.* And there be of Dettes the Summ of iiii *l.* the whych the Maiſtres ne mold nought gete."

INTERMENTS.

John Lufken, Mayor, and the Commonalty of the City of *London*, granted a Lane, called *Crocker's-lane*, reaching from *Fleet-ſtreet* to the *Thames*, to build the Weſt End of that Church. Sir *Robert Knolles*, Knt. (Anceſtor to the Earls of *Banbury*) was a great Builder here alſo, in the Reigns of *Richard* II. and *Henry* IV. who,

though born of mean Parentage (in the County of *Cheſter*) was by his valiant Behaviour advanced from a common Soldier, in the *French* Wars, under *Edw.* III. to be a great Commander. He built the goodly, fair Bridge of *Rocheſter*, over the River *Medway*, and founded a College of Secular Prieſts at *Pontefract*; and dying full of Years, at his Manor of *Stone-Thorpe*, in *Norfolk*, *Ann.* 1407, was brought to *London*, and honourably buried by the Lady *Conſtance*, his Wife, in the Body of this Church of *White-friars*, which he had newly built.

Here, ſome Time, lay intombed, in a goodly Monument of Alabaſter, the Body of *Robert Maſcall*, Biſhop of *Hereford*; a Man, for his great Learning and good Life, admired and beloved of all Men. He was often employed by *Hen.* IV. (to whom he was Confeſſor) upon Embaſſies to foreign Princes, and was ſent, with two other Biſhops, to the Council of *Conſtance*. He built the Choir, Preſbytery and Steeple of this Church, and gave many rich Ornaments to this Religious Houſe, wherein he died, *Dec.* 21, 1416.

Stephen Patrington, Biſhop of St. *David*'s, who died *Sept.* 22, 1417, and *Nic. Kenton*, who died *Sept.* 4, 1468, and *John Milverton*, who died *Jan.* 30, 1486, all Provincials of the Order of *Carmelites*, and Men of great Eminence and Worth for their Parts and Learning, were buried in this Church.

There lay buried alſo, in the Middle of the new Choir, Sir *John Mowbray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, 1398. By him lay Sir *Edward Courtney*.

In the South Wall laid Sir *Hugh Montgomery*, and Sir *John*, his Brother. *John Wolle*, Son to Sir *John Wolle*. *Thomas Baybolt*, Eſq; *Elizabeth*, Counteſs of *Athole*. Dame *Johan*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Say*, of *Alden*. Sir *Pence Caſtle*, Baron. *John* Lord *Gray*, Son to *Reginald* Lord *Grey*, of *Wilton*, 1418. Sir *John Ludlow*, Sir *Richard Derois*, *Richard Gray*, and *John Aſhley*, Knts. *Robert Briſtow*, *Thomas Perry*, *Robert Tempeſt*, *William Call*, Eſqrs. *William Neddow*.

In the old Choir, below the Altar, laid Dame *Margaret*, &c. This Dame *Margaret*, unknown, ſeems to be the Lady *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Kent*, who by Will, 1540, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of the late *White-friars* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, under the Tomb where *Richard* Earl of *Kent*, her late Huſband, lay, if it might be ſuffered. *Eleanor Griſtles*.

Under the Lamp, Sir *John Browne*, Kt. and *John*, his Son and Heir. By him, Sir *Simon de Berford*, Knt.

In the Walk between the Choir and the Church: *Peter Wygus*, *Robert Matthew*, Eſqrs. Sir *John Shargell*, Sir *John Norice*, Sir *Geffrey Rooſe*, Knts. *Mathew Hadocke*, *William Clarell*, *John Aprichard*, *William Wentworth*, *Thomas Wicham*, Eſqrs. Sir —— *Terwit*, Sir *Stephen Popham*, Knts. —Baſtard *de Scales*. *Hen. Blunt*, Eſq; Dame *Elizabeth Blunt*. *Jo. Swan*, Eſq; *Alice Foſter*, one of the Heirs of Sir *Stephen Popham*.

Alſo in the ſaid *Friars* laid theſe that follow: Sir *Robert Brocket*, Knt. *John Drayton*, Eſq; *John*, Son to *Rob. Chanlowes*, and his Daughter *Katharine* by him. *John Salvin*, *William Hampton*, *John Bampton*, *John Winter*, *Edmond Oldhall*, *Will. Appleyard*, *Thomas Dabby*, Eſqrs. Sir *Hugh Courtney*, Knt. *John Drury*, Son to *Robert Drury*. *Elizabeth Gemerſey*, Gentlewoman.

In the Eaſt Part of the Church: Sir *Thomas Townſend*, Sir *Richard Greene*, Knts. *William Scot*, Eſq; *Thomas Federinghey*, *J. Fulforde*, Eſq; *Edward Elſemere*, *William Hart*, Gent.

In the South Part of the Church: Dame *Mary Senclare*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Talbot*, Knt. — *Aucher*, Eſq; Sir *Will. Moris*, Knt. and at his Feet Dame *Chriſtian*, his Wife. Sir *Peter de Mota*, Knt. *Richard Hewton*, Eſq; Sir *John Heron*, Knt. *Richard Eaton*, Eſq; *Hugh Stapleton*, Gent. *William Copley*, Gent. Sir *Ralph Saint Owen*, Sir *Hugh Bromflete*, Knts. Lord *Veſſey*, principal Founder of that Order, the 6th of *Edward* IV. *&c.*

This Lord was Sir *Henry Bromfield*, who by his laſt Will (made *May* 21, 6 *Edward* IV. and proved 1468) bequeathed his Body to be laid in the Church of the *White-friars*, *London*.

And though *William*, Marquis of *Berkley*, was buried in the Church of *Friars Auguſtines*; yet he bore ſuch Good-Will to theſe *White-friars*, that he appointed two Friars to ſing perpetually in this Church for his Soul, and the Souls of his Anceſtors.

And beſides theſe, *John Wollaſel*, Gent. *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Rob. Tawfeld*. —— *Ynglow*, Eſq;

In the Chapter-Houſe, *Henry Bedil*.

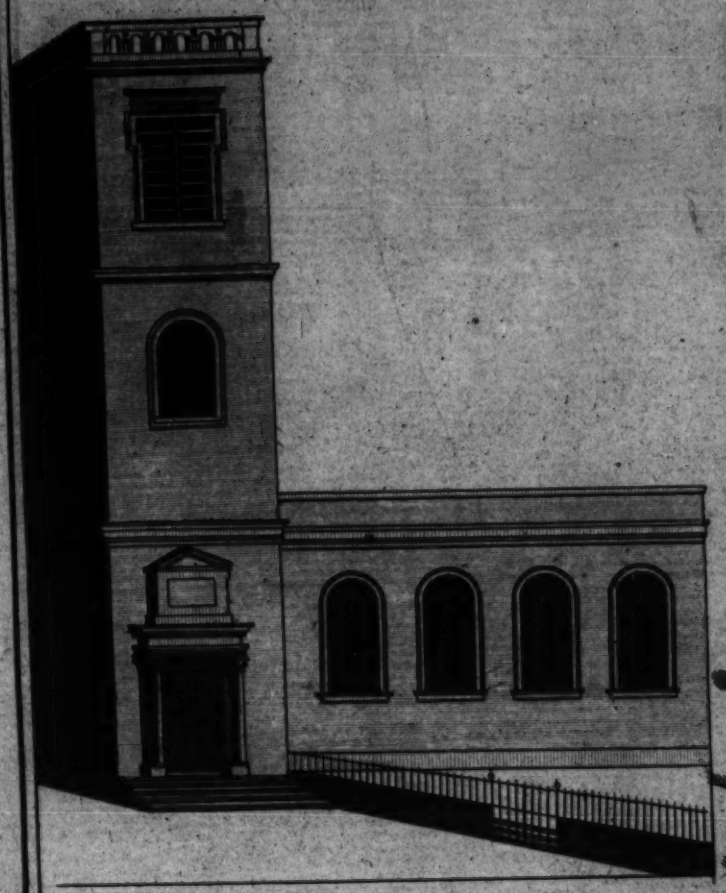
In the Cloiſter, *Ry. Beyton*, Sir *Rafe St. Owen*.

Sir *Richard Grene*, by his Will, made *die Dominica prox' poſt Feſtum S. Mich. Arch. A. D.* 1386, bequeathed to the Prior and Convent of *Carmelite* Friars, London, *pro Mortuario & Sepultura ibm. habend.* twenty Marks. *Item*, Towards the new Work of their Church, ten Marks.

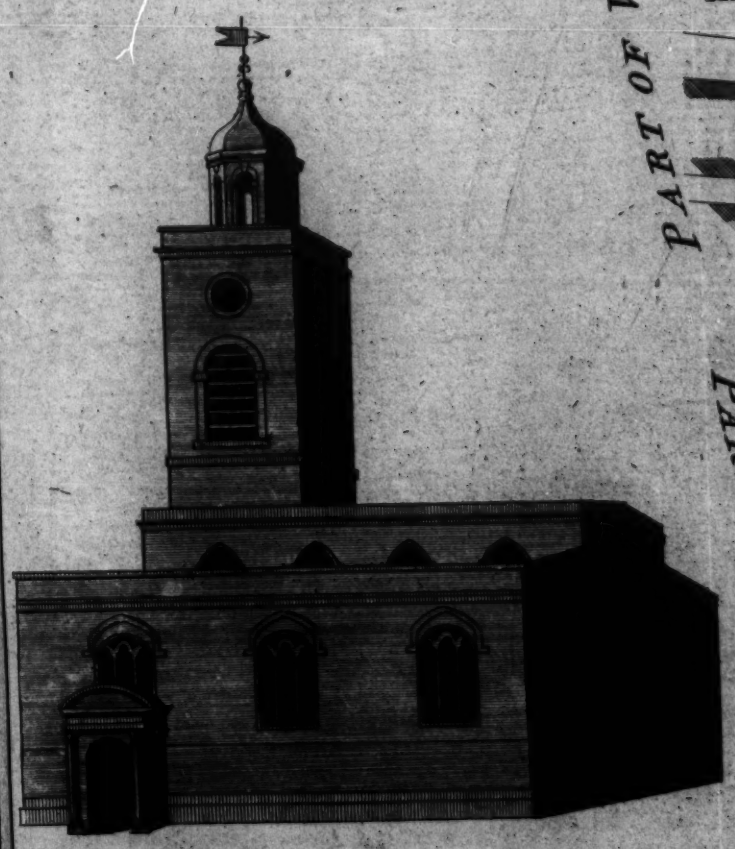
Here *John Denham*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, ordained, by his laſt Will (dated *April* the fifth, 1532,) to be buried, *viz.* "Within "the Conventual Church of *White-friars* in "*Fleet-ſtreet*, before the Awlter of St. *Anne*. I "bequeth to the ſame Freors, for an Ornament "to be uſed and occupied at the ſame Awltar of "St. *Anne*, and not elſewhere, at every high "Feſt in the ſaid Church, a Veſtment of Crym-"ſon Velvet, powdered with a goodly Or-"pheme, and my Armes and Picture thereupon, "lifting up my Hands, of ſix Pounds Sterling. "*Item*, I wil, that there be ſaid or ſong a "Trental of Maſſes, in the Pariſh-Church of St. "*Dunſtane*'s in the Weſt, of *London*, where "I am now a Pariſhioner: For the which "Trental I bequeathe 10 *s.* and for Brede, "Wine, and Wax, 8 *d.* &c. Alſo I wil, that "my Executors buy and provide for me a Stone "of the Value of five Marks, to ly upon my "Grave, with an Image of my ſelf; and over "the Hedde of the ſaid Image, a Picture of "the Aſſumption of our bleſſyd Lady; and at "the two Corners, two Scotcheons, the one "with my Armes, and the other with the "Drapers Arms; and at the other Corners in "like Manner."

This Houſe was valued at 26 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.* and was ſurrendered the tenth of *November*, the 30th of *Henry* VIII.

In the Place of this Friars Church were built many Houſes, Lodgings for Noblemen and others. Among the reſt, here lived Sir *John Cheeke*, Knt.



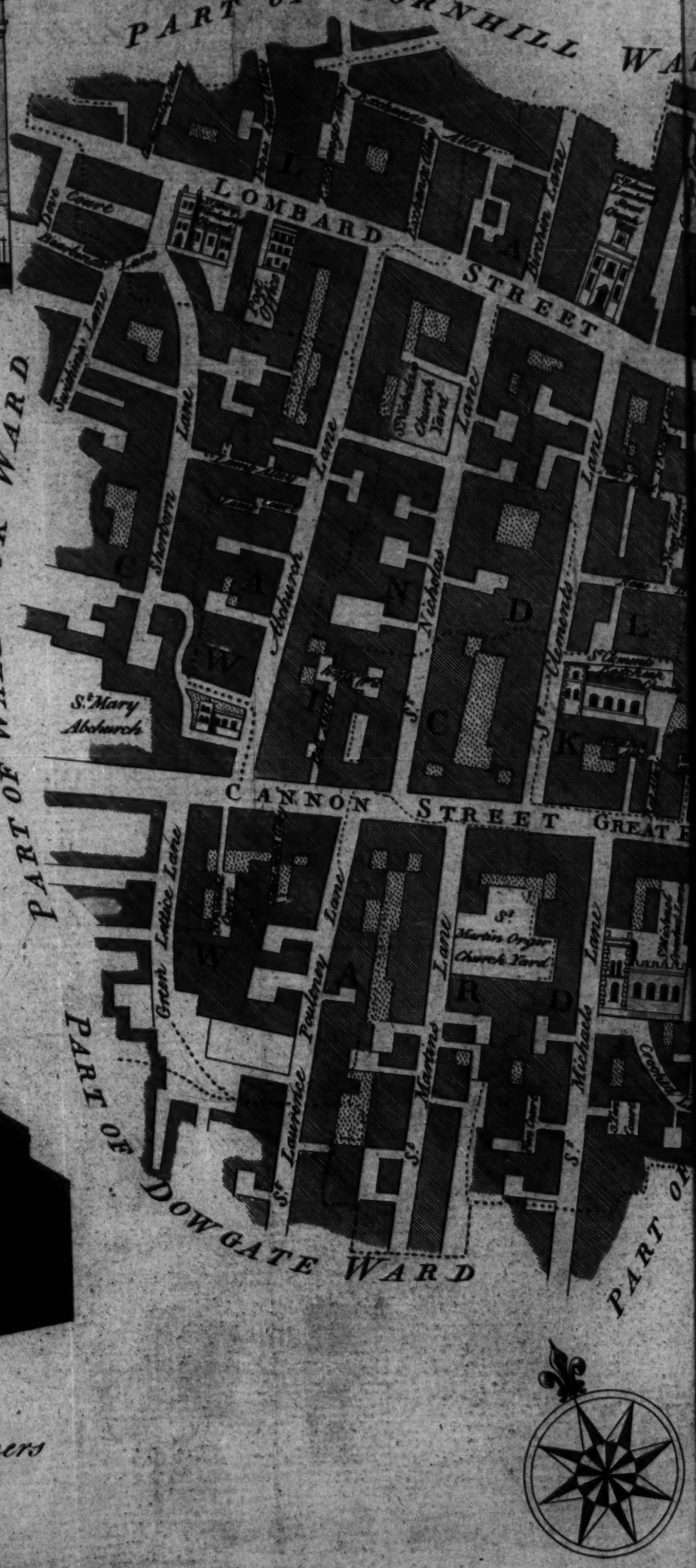
The Parish Church of
Alhallows Lombard Street



The Parish Church of
Alhallows Staining, Crutched Fryers

B. Cole sculp.

The Arms of Sr Joseph Hankey Knt



These Plans are most humbly Inscrib'd to Sr Joseph Hankey Knt. A

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LANGBORN WARD AND CANDLEWICK WARD with their Divisions into PARISHES according to a New SURVEY.

The Arms of S.r Charles Asgill Kn.t

PART OF LIME STREET WARD

PART OF ALDGATE WARD

PART OF BISHOPS-GATE WARD

PART OF TOWER WARD

BILLINGSGATE WARD

PART OF

FENCHURCH STREET

GRACE CHURCH STREET

LITTLE EASTCHEAP

Fen Court

Talbot Court

Pudding Lane

Pollpot Lane

Road Lane

Mincklin Lane

Fen Church

Mark Lane

Sun Tavern Fields

Sun Tavern Fields Workhouse

Sun Tavern Fields Burying ground

The Parish Church of St Clements Eastcheap

The Parish Church of St Mary Woolnorth Lombard Street.

Langborn Ward, And to S.r Charles Asgill Kn.t Alderman of Candlewick Ward — 1755.

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Mr. John Brown's Will.

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Knt. in King *Edward* VI's Time, his Tutor, and afterward his Secretary of State.

Anno 1608, the Inhabitants within the Compaſs of theſe *White-friars*, as alſo thoſe of the *Black-friars*, within *Ludgate*, obtained divers Liberties, Privileges, and Exemptions, by a Charter of King *James* I.

In the Year 1662, a Legacy was given by one Mr. *Brown* to this Precinct, which will appear by what follows:

Mr. John Brown's Will.

A Copy of ſo much of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. John Brown, *as relates to the Precinct of* White-friars, London.

"In the Name of God, *Amen*. I *John* "*Brown*, of the County of *Middleſex*, Gent. "*&c.*

"*Item*, I give and bequeath unto the Poor of "*White-friars*, where is moſt Need, according to "the Diſcretion of my Executors, with the Ad"vice of Mr. *Fenſhaw*, five Pounds.

"*Item*, I give and deviſe to the Maior, Com"monalty and Citizens of the City of *Lon*"*don*, Governours of the Poſſeſſions, Reve"nues, and Goods of the Hoſpitals of *Edward*, "King of *England*, the Sixt, of *Chriſt*, *Bride*"*well*, and St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, the Sum of "400*l.* of lawful Money of *England*; to be "by them yearly imployed and diſpoſed of, for "the Education and Bringing-up of poor Chil"dren in *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital aforeſaid: Upon "Truſt and Confidence, that the Governours "aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, ſhall maintain "three Children from Time to Time, until "their reſpective Age of fifteen Years; and "as any of them die, or attain the ſame Age, to "take in others in the Rooms or Places of "ſuch of them as ſhall ſo die, or attain the ſaid "Age or Ages of fifteen Years. One of the "Children to be out of the Precinct of *White*"*friars*, *London*; and one out of the Pariſh of "St. *Dunſtane*'s in the Weſt, *London*; and one "out of the Lordſhip of *Finſbury*, in the "Pariſh of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, in "the County of *Middleſex*. The Pariſhioners "of the ſaid reſpective Pariſhes and Places, "giving Caution to the Governours afore"ſaid, and their Succeſſors, at their reſpective "Admittances into the ſaid Hoſpital, to take "them out at the ſaid Age of fifteen Years, "if they be then living, and not otherwiſe diſ"poſed of.

"*Item*, I give and deviſe all the Meſſuage "and Land, with the Appurtenances there"unto belonging, or therewith uſed, in *Iſling*"*ton*, in the County of *Middleſex*, commonly "called or known by the Name or Sign of the "*Nag's-head*, now in Leaſe to *John Gregory*, "at the yearly Rent of ſixty Pounds, to the "Governours aforeſaid, and to their Succeſſors "for ever; upon Truſt and Confidence, that "they and their Succeſſors ſhall for ever here"after pay towards the Maintenance of ſix "Scholars, to be taken out of the Children ad"mitted into *Chriſt's* Hoſpital aforeſaid, into "the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, three in *Chriſt*'s "College, and three in *Emmanuel* College. And "my Will is, that none of the ſix Scholars ſhall "continue any longer than ſeven Years. And "my Will and Deſire is, that the Children of "the ſeveral Pariſhes and Places aforeſaid, to be "taken into the ſaid Hoſpital, ſhall be from "Time to Time preferred before any other, if "capable, to go to the Univerſity, and to the "Allowance before-mentioned.

"In Witneſs *&c.* the twentieth Day of *October*, "the fourteenth of *Car.* II. *Annoq; Dom.* 1662."

In Purſuance of this, *Richard Charm*, Orphan of *Humphrey Charm*, was firſt admitted into the ſaid Hoſpital, the twenty-ninth of *July*, 1664, from *White-friars* Precinct.

The Precinct of *White-friars* is extraparochial, and the Inhabitants are at Liberty to bury and marry where they pleaſe; nor do they pay any Tithes, as appeared upon Trial about the Year 1700.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of LANGBOURN WARD, *and* Fenny about.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Aldermen and Common-Councilmen. Pariſhes and Churches. Hudſon's-Bay-Hall. Pewterers-Hall. General Poſt-Office. *Antiquities. Diſcharge from Fifteenths.*

Its Name. THIS Ward of *Langborne*, or *Langbourn*, takes its Name from a Rivulet or long Bourn of ſweet Water, which antiently broke out of a Spring near to the Place where *Magpye-alley* adjoining to St. *Catharine Coleman*'s Church now ſtands, which ran down the Street Weſtward, and through *Lombard-ſtreet* as far as the Weſt End of St. *Mary Woolnoth*'s Church, where turning South, and dividing itſelf into ſeveral *Shares*, Rills or Streams, it gave Name to *Sharebourne-lane*, called alſo *Southbourne-lane*, becauſe it ran South to the River *Thames*; and by its ſpreading near the Spring-head, the contiguous Street became ſo ſwampy, mooriſh or fenny, eſpecially about the Church, which ſtood in the broad Way between *Mincing-lane* and *Rood-lane*, that it was thence called *Fen-church-ſtreet*. The Ward alſo partook of the ſame Name, and was enrolled in the City Records by the Appellation of *Langbourne and Fenny about*.

Bounds. It is encompaſſed on the Eaſt by *Aldgate* Ward; on the North by *Aldgate* and *Lime-ſtreet* Wards; on the South by *Tower-ſtreet*, *Billingſgate*, *Bridge* and *Candlewick* Wards; and on the Weſt by *Wallbrook* Ward.

Extent. The Eaſt and Weſt Limits of this Ward are taken at one hundred Feet from the Weſt Corner of the North Side of *Lombard-ſtreet* to thirty-five Feet of the Weſt Side of *Gracechurch-ſtreet*; and from *Gracechurch-ſtreet* to *Smith's Buildings* on the North Side of the Eaſt End. And at one hundred and twenty-five Feet from the Weſt Corner of the South Side of *Lombard-ſtreet*, acroſs *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, and up the South Side of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, as far as the North Weſt End of *Mark-lane*. The Antients meaſured it thus:

The South Side of this Ward begins in the East, at the Chain to be drawn acroſs *Mark-lane* up into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, and ſo Weſt by the North End of *Mincing-lane* to St. *Margaret-Pattens-ſtreet* or *Rood-lane*, and down that Street to the Midway towards St. *Margaret*'s Church; then by *Philpot-lane* (ſo called from Sir *John Philpot*, who dwelt there, and was Owner thereof) and down that Lane, ſix or eight Houſes on each Side, is all of this Ward.

Then by *Grace-church* Corner into *Lombard-ſtreet* to St. *Clement's-lane*, and down the ſame to St. *Clement*'s Church; then down St. *Nicholas's-lane*, and down the ſame to St. *Nicholas*'s Church, and the ſame Church is of this Ward.

Then to *Abchurch-lane*, and down ſome ſmall Portion thereof; then down *Sherborn-lane*, a Part thereof, and a Part of *Bearbinder's-lane* are of this Ward; and then down *Lombard-ſtreet* to the Sign of the *Angel*, almoſt to the Corner over-againſt *Stocks-Market*; and theſe are the Bounds of this Ward.

Preſent State. Beſides theſe two main Streets, theſe following: St. *Swithin's-lane*, *Abchurch-lane*, St. *Nicholas-lane*, St. *Clement's-lane*; all which are on the South Side of *Lombard-ſtreet*; and on the North Side are *Pope's-head-alley*, *Exchange-alley*, *Birchin-lane*, and *George-yard*. Then in *Fenchurch-ſtreet* on the North Side, *Lime-ſtreet*, *Cullum-ſtreet*, and *Smith's-buildings*; and on the South Side, *Philpot-lane*, *Rood-lane*, *Mincing-lane*, and *Mark-lane*: In all which ſaid Streets, Lanes and Alleys, there are ſeveral Courts; and of theſe in Order.

Lombard-ſtreet. *Lombard-ſtreet* is throughout graced with good and lofty Buildings, among which are many that ſurpaſs thoſe in other Streets; and is generally inhabited by Goldſmiths, Bankers, and other eminent Tradeſmen. At the Eaſt End near *Grace-church-ſtreet*, on the North Side, is the Church of *Alhallows*.

Ball-alley. *Ball-alley*, not broad, but ſomewhat long, hath an Entrance by *Alhallows* Church, and with ſome Turnings falls into the *Croſs-keys-Inn*; from whence it hath a Paſſage into *Gracechurch-ſtreet*. Near this was the *George-Inn*; ſince the Fire rebuilt with very good Houſes, well inhabited, and Warehouſes; being a large open Yard, and now called *George-yard*: At the further End of which is the *George-and-Vultur* Tavern; which is a large Houſe, with a Paſſage into St. *Michael's-alley*, and ſo ſtrait forward into *Cornhill*; on the right Hand the Paſſage leads into *Gracechurch-ſtreet*; on the left into *Birchin-lane* through *Caſtle-alley*, and alſo through *White-lion-court*.

George-yard.

Next on the North Side is the Church of St. *Edmund Lombard-ſtreet*, which fronts St. *Clement's-lane* on the South.

Birchin-lane. A little further Weſt on the ſame Side of the Way is *Birchin-lane*, which runs into *Cornhill*, a great Thoroughfare to and from the *Exchange*. It is well inhabited, eſpecially by Saleſmen for Mens Apparel. In this Lane are ſeveral Courts and Alleys, *viz.* *Exchange-alley*, *Caſtle-alley*, and *White-lion-court*; but they are in *Cornhill* Ward.

On the South Side of *Lombard-ſtreet*, betwixt *Gracechurch-ſtreet* and St. *Clement's-lane*, is *White-hart-court*, with a Paſſage through an Entry into another Court ſo called, that leadeth into *Grace-church-ſtreet*; a Place well inhabited by Whole-

White-hart-court

ſale Dealers, and moſt by Quakers, where they have their Meeting-houſe; but of this Court the greateſt Part is in *Bridge* Ward within, that which is in this Ward being next to *Lombard-ſtreet*. *Plough-yard* hath a good Free-ſtone Pavement, and the Houſes well built and inhabited. *Three-Kings-court*, well inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers and others. Out of this Court is a Paſſage into two others, the one leading into St. *Clement's-lane*, narrow and ordinary; but the other is large and open, and well tenanted; and this Court hath a Paſſage into *Nag's-head-court*, which is long and large, and another Paſſage into St. *Clement's-lane*. *George-alley*, but ſmall.

Plough-yard. Three-Kings-court. Nag's-head-court.

More Weſt is St. *Clement's-lane*, well built and inhabited. The South Part, which is next *Cannon-ſtreet*, is in *Candlewick* Ward, *viz.* from the North Side of St. *Clement's Eaſtcheap* Church. Adjoining to this is a handſome Place, called *Church-alley*; the North Side having a Row of Houſes, the South Side lying open to the Church and Church-yard.

Clement's lane.

The next is St. *Nicholas-lane*, well built, and inhabited by Merchants and Wholeſale Dealers. The South End beyond *Fox*'s Ordinary is in *Candlewick* Ward. On the Weſt Side, near *Lombard-ſtreet*, is the Church-yard of St. *Nicholas Acons*; which Church was not rebuilt after the Fire of *London*, but the Pariſh united to St. *Edmund the King*'s in *Lombard-ſtreet*. There is a narrow Alley on the South Side of it into *Abchurch-lane*.

Nicholas-lane.

More South, on the ſame Side of the Way, is *Fox's-court*, or *Ordinary*, ſo called from a publick Eating-houſe formerly there kept: It is a handſome Place, with good built Houſes, well inhabited by Merchants and Perſons of Repute. Near this Court is the *Bell* Tavern, which hath a Paſſage through *Bell-alley* into *Cannon-ſtreet*.

Still proceeding Weſtward there is *Abchurch-lane*, which hath the greateſt Part in *Candlewick* Ward, where it is treated of; but in that Part of it which is in this Ward is the famous Tavern called *Pontack*'s, from one of that Name, who formerly kept it. This Houſe has been always ſo noted for its Elegance in Entertainments, that it is not only made Uſe of by the rich Merchants, among whom it is ſeated, but very frequently by Perſons of the firſt Quality from the Court End of the Town.

Abchurch lane.

Farther Eaſt is *Fenchurch-ſtreet*; a Street of good Account, being large, well built, and inhabited by Merchants and others. It is a Street of good Length, beginning near *Aldgate*, and running Weſtward into *Gracechurch-ſtreet*. In the Midſt of this Street, before the Fire of *London* in 1666, ſtood the ſmall Church of St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, corruptly called *Fanchurch*, not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united unto St. *Margaret's Pattens*.

Fenchurch-ſtreet. St. Gabriel Fenchurch.

Here is an Entry called *Fenchurch-alley*; at the upper End of which is the Church-yard.

At the South-Weſt Corner of this Street is the Church of St. *Bennet Gracechurch*, but not in this Ward.

The Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name in the Part of the Street in this Ward are as follow, beginning at the Weſt End:

Firſt is *Ingram's-court*, an open ſquare Place, well built and inhabited, made into Buildings in

Ingram-court.

the

the Place of Sir *Thomas Ingram*'s Houſe, the Owner thereof.

Bell-yard, but ſmall.

St. Dionis Back-church. St. *Dionis Backchurch*, ſeated at the turning into *Lime-ſtreet*.

Lime-ſtreet. By the Corner of this Church you turn into *Lime-ſtreet*, running Northwards into *Leadenhall-ſtreet* againſt St. *Mary Axe*; at which End it is narrower than in the Midſt. A Street taken up by ſeveral Merchants; but the Part in this Ward goeth not much farther than *Cullum-ſtreet*, the greateſt Part being in *Lime-ſtreet* Ward.

But to return to *Fenchurch-ſtreet*:

Eaſtward of *Lime-ſtreet* is St. *Paul's-alley*; at the upper End of which are two or three good Houſes.

Hartford-court hath very handſome Houſes, and a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Cullum-ſtreet. *Cullum-ſtreet* very open and large, with good new built Houſes, well inhabited, which with a turning Paſſage Weſtward falls into *Lime-ſtreet*: It takes its Name from an antient Manſion or large Houſe, the Property of the honourable Family of the *Cullums*, which took up the whole Site of this Street. In this Street is the *Ipſwich-Arms-Inn*, well built, and of good Account.

Fen-court, very handſome and broad, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; the Houſes are large and gracefully built, fit for Merchants and Perſons of Quality, who there inhabit. It hath a good Air, as lying open to Gardens on the Weſt Side.

Culver-court, but ſmall, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; at the upper End is the Hall of *Hudſon's Bay* Company.

Smith's Buildings. *Smith's-Buildings* hath a narrow Entrance, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; but at the upper End the Court maketh an open Square, with very good new Buildings well inhabited: And this Court hath an open Paſſage into *Billiter-lane* Eaſt, and likewiſe a good handſome Paſſage into *Lime-ſtreet* Weſt.

Ironmongers-hall. Near to *Smith's-Rents*, or *Buildings*, is *Ironmongers-Hall*. See *Aldgate* Ward.

In the South Side of *Fenchurch-ſtreet* are theſe Places of Name, beginning Eaſtward:

Mark-lane. *Mark-lane*, or *Mart-lane*, over-againſt *Billiter-lane*; a long Street. But the Part in this Ward begins Southward of *Alhallows Staining* Church, which it takes in, and all the Weſt Side to *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, the reſt being in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward.

This *Alhallows Staining* is obſcurely ſeated, lying backward from the Street, the Paſſage to it being through *Star-alley*, which hath a turning Paſſage into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*. This Alley hath old built Houſes on the North Side, on the South whereof is the Church.

Mincing-lane. Weſt of *Mark-lane* is *Mincing*, or *Minchion-lane*, which hath little or no Part in this Ward; it lieth in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, where it will be deſcribed.

Mediford-court, a very handſome large Court, with graceful new built Houſes of Brick, well inhabited, eſpecially the upper Part or End, where the Houſes are ſpacious for the Reception of Merchants.

From this Court to *Rood-lane* are ſeveral large Houſes built backwards, with Court-yards before them, and great Gates to the Street to ſhut up, being the Seats of Merchants.

Rood-lane. *Rood-lane* hath alſo but a ſmall Part in this Ward, the greateſt being in *Billingſgate* Ward; but in this Part is *Cullum's-court*, which is but ſmall.

Weſtward of *Rood-lane* is *Cradle-court*, which is but ſmall, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Philpot-lane. *Philpot-lane* falleth into great *Eaſtcheap*, a Place pretty well ſupplied with Inhabitants; amongſt which are ſeveral Merchants.

The South Part of this Lane, Northwards of *Coopers-Hall*, is in *Billingſgate* Ward. On the Weſt Side is *Braben-court*, which is large, well built and inhabited; and on the Eaſt Side is *Moſes-court*, which is but narrow and ordinary.

Watch. There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle, and thirty-four Watchmen.

Jury. The Jury returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *November*.

Government. It hath an Alderman, his Deputy, ten Common-Councilmen, fifteen Conſtables, nine Scavengers, ſeventeen Men of the Wardmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in the *Exchequer* at 20 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* In *London* at 21 *l.*

The Alderman is Sir *Joſeph Hankey*, Knt. and the Gentlemen of the Common-Council are, *Robert Wilſon*, Deputy, *John Pope*, *Edward Waldo*, *Richard Weſt*, *John Box*, *Ingham Forſter*, *John Scrivenor*, *John Springett*, *Thomas Griffin*, *Monkhouſe Davidſon*, and *Thomas Cole*.

Remarkable Things. In this Ward there are ſeveral Things worthy of Obſervation, *viz.*

Parishes and Churches. *Firſt*, Four Pariſhes with Churches; as, (1.) St. *Dionis Backchurch*. (2.) *Alhallows Lombard-ſtreet*. (3.) St. *Edmund the King*. (4.) St. *Mary Woolnoth*. And three Pariſhes without Churches; as, (1.) St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*. (2.) *Alhallows Stanechurch*. (3.) St. *Nicholas Acons*: Of which hereafter in our parochial Hiſtory.

Halls and other publick Buildings. *Secondly*, In this Ward ſtand the Halls belonging to the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company, and to the *Pewterers*; as alſo ſome Part of *Ironmongers-Hall*.

Hudſon's-Bay-Hall. (1.) The Hall in which the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company meet to tranſact Buſineſs is a handſome Brick Building, whoſe Front next the Street has been lately repaired and beautified, and carries the Appearance of one of the fineſt Pieces of Brick Work, with Pilaſters, Architraves, *&c.* in the whole City. This Hall ſtands backward on the South Side of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, and is about one hundred Feet Weſt of *Ironmongers-Hall*. This Company was incorporated in 1670 under certain Conditions: Of which more particularly hereafter.

Pewterers-Hall. (2.) *Pewterers-Hall* is a handſome large Building, with a Parlour and Court-Room, adorned with Wainſcot, Hangings, and the Picture of Sir *William Smallwood*, who was Maſter of this Company 2 *Hen.* VII. who gave this common Hall, with a Garden and ſix Tenements thereunto adjoining, to the ſaid Company. It is ſituate in *Lime-ſtreet* almoſt facing the Weſt End of *Cullum-ſtreet*.

Poſt Office. *Thirdly*, The *General Poſt-Office* for Country and Foreign Letters is alſo ſituate in *Lombard-ſtreet*, near its South-Weſt Extremity, and facing the South End of *Pope's-head alley*.

Act. Parl. 12 Car. II.

Of what Antiquity the Poſt in this Kingdom is, I cannot aſcertain; but by the firſt Account I find thereof, it appears to have been managed by ſeveral private Offices, which had their reſpective Diſtricts. But great Inconveniencies ariſing from their different Methods of Management, they were ſuppreſſed, and a certain Number of publick Offices erected in lieu thereof: But theſe not anſwering the End propoſed, a General Poſt-Office was erected by Act of Parliament, in the 12th of *Charles* II. *Anno* 1660, to be kept within the City of *London*, under the Direction of a Poſtmaſter, to be appointed by the King. The General Poſt-maſter was, by the ſaid Act, impowered to appoint Poſt-houſes in divers Parts of the Country hitherto unprovided, both in Poſt and By-Roads.

By the ſaid Act of Parliament, the Poſtage of Letters to and from all Places therein-mentioned was not only aſcertained, but likewiſe the Rates of Poſt-horſes, to be paid by all ſuch as ſhall ride Poſt.

Ibid. 9 Anne.

And upon the Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, a General Poſt-Office was eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament in the Year 1710, not only for the united Kingdom of *Great Britain*, but likewiſe for that of *Ireland*, and her Majeſty's Plantations in the *Weſt Indies* and *North America*; by which the Poſtage of Letters being raiſed, I ſhall ſubjoin an Account of the preſent Rates, payable upon all Letters and Packets, to and from the ſeveral Places therein mentioned.

Rates for carrying Letters to and from the ſeveral Places hereunder mentioned.

	Single	dou.	treb.	oun.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
To or from London, not exceeding eighty Miles — —	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0
To or from any Place in England, above eighty Miles from London —	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4
To or from London to Edinburgh, Dumfries, or Cockburnſpath —	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0
To or from Edinburgh, not exceeding fifty Miles — —	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8
To or from Edinburgh, not exceeding eighty Miles ——	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0
To or from any Place in Scotland, above eighty Miles from Edinburgh —	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4
To or from London to Dublin in Ireland	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0
To or from Dublin, not exceeding forty Miles —— ——	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8
To or from any Place in Ireland, above forty Miles from Dublin ——	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4
From any Part of France to London	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4
From London, through France, to or from Spain or Portugal ——	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0
To or from London to the Spaniſh Netherlands —— ——	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4
From London, through France, to or from Italy, Sicily, or Turky —	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0
From London, through the Spaniſh Netherlands, to or from Italy or Sicily	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0
From London, through the Spaniſh Netherlands, to or from Germany, and all Parts of the North ——	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0
From London, through the Spaniſh Netherlands, to or from Spain or Portugal	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0
From London, through the United Provinces, to or from Italy or Sicily	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0
From London, through the United Provinces, to or from Germany, and all other Parts of the North ——	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0
From London, through the United Provinces, to or from Spain or Portugal	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0
From London, through the Spaniſh Netherlands, or United Provinces, or from Hamburgh ——	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4
To or from London to Spain or Portugal by Packet-boats ——	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0
To or from London to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Monſerrat, Nevis, and St Chriſtopher's — —	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0
To or from London to New York in North America — —	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0
To or from any Part of the Weſt Indies to New York ——	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4
To or from New York, not exceeding ſixty Miles — —	0	0 8	1 0	1 4
To or from New York to Eaſt New Jerſey and Weſt New Jerſey, and one hundred Miles from New York —	0 6	1	6	2 0
To and from Perth Amboy and Bridlington to any Place not exceeding ſixty Miles - - -	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4
To or from Perth Amboy and Bridlington to any Place not exceeding one hundred Miles ——	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0
To or from New York to New London in New England, and Philadelphia in Penſilvania — —	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0
To or from New London and Philadelphia to any Place not exceeding ſixty Miles	0 4	0	1 0	1 4
To or from New London and Philadelphia to any Place not exceeding one hundred Miles — —	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0
To or from New York to Rhode Iſland, New England, Maſſachuſet's Bay, New Hampſhire, and Maryland —	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0
To or from Newport, Boſton, Portſmouth and Annapolis, and any Place not exceeding ſixty Miles — —	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4
To or from Newport, Boſton, Portſmouth and Annapolis, and any Place not exceeding one hundred Miles —	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0
To or from New York to Salem, Ipſwich, Piſcataway, and Williamſburgh	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0
To or from Salem, Ipſwich, Piſcataway and Williamſburgh, not exceeding ſixty Miles — —	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4
To or from Salem, Ipſwich, Piſcataway and Williamſburg, not exceeding one hundred Miles — —	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0
To or from New York to Charles Town, the Capital of North or South Carolina	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0
To or from Charles Town to any Place not exceeding ſixty Miles ——	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4
To or from Charles Town to any Place not exeeeding one hundred Miles - -	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0

Antiently the foreign Poſt in this City was under the Direction of a Stranger, who, by Permiſſion of the Government, was choſen by Foreigners, Inhabitants of *London*, who at laſt, by Preſcription, pretended a Right of chuſing their own Poſt-maſter. But in the Year 1568 a Difference ariſing between the *Spaniards* and *Flemings* of this City, each choſe their ſeparate Poſt-maſter. This Conteſt occaſioned a Repreſentation from the Citizens to the Privy-Council, for her Majeſty to fill that Poſt of great Truſt with one of her *Engliſh* Subjects. But how this Affair terminated, I cannot learn.

The Office of Poſt-maſter General is at preſent under the Direction of two Commiſſioners, aſſiſted by a Secretary and Clerk, who have under their Management, for the Inland Office, a Comptroller, Receiver, Accomptant and Sollicitor, ſeven Clerks of the Roads, and thirteen others, with three Window-men: And for the foreign Office, a Comptroller and Alphabet-keeper, and eight Clerks, including thoſe of the Receiver and Accomptant. And the Number of Receiving-houſes within the Bill of Mortality, where Letters are taken in for the General Poſt, amount to thirty; and that of Men who carry Letters to all Parts within the ſaid Diſtrict, to ſixty-nine.

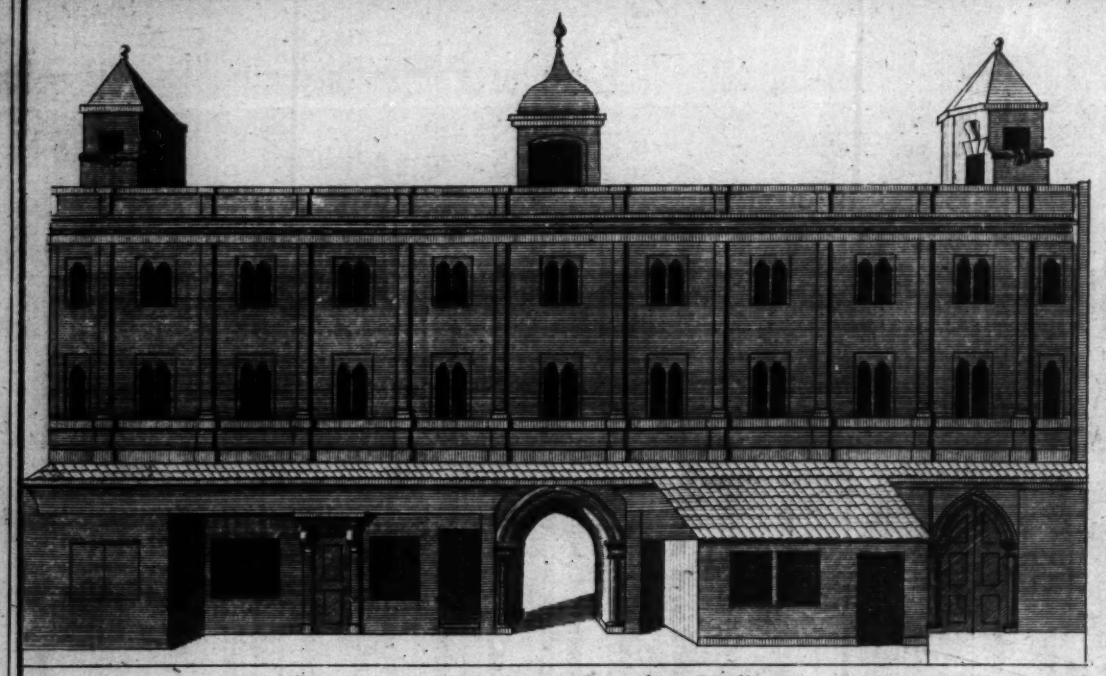
Antiquities. Denmark Houſe. Pet. Le Neve.

Fourthly, In *Fenchurch-ſtreet* was an eminent Houſe called *Denmark* Houſe, where the *Ruſſian* Ambaſſador was lodged in the Time of Queen *Mary*.

Lombard-ſtreet, *ſo called before* Ed. II.

Then have ye *Lombard-ſtreet*, ſo called of the *Longobards*, and other Merchants, Strangers of divers Nations, aſſembling there twice every Day, of what Original or Continuance I have not read of Record, more than that *Edward* II. in the twelfth of his Reign, confirmed a Meſſuage ſometime belonging to *Robert Turke*, abutting on *Lombard-*

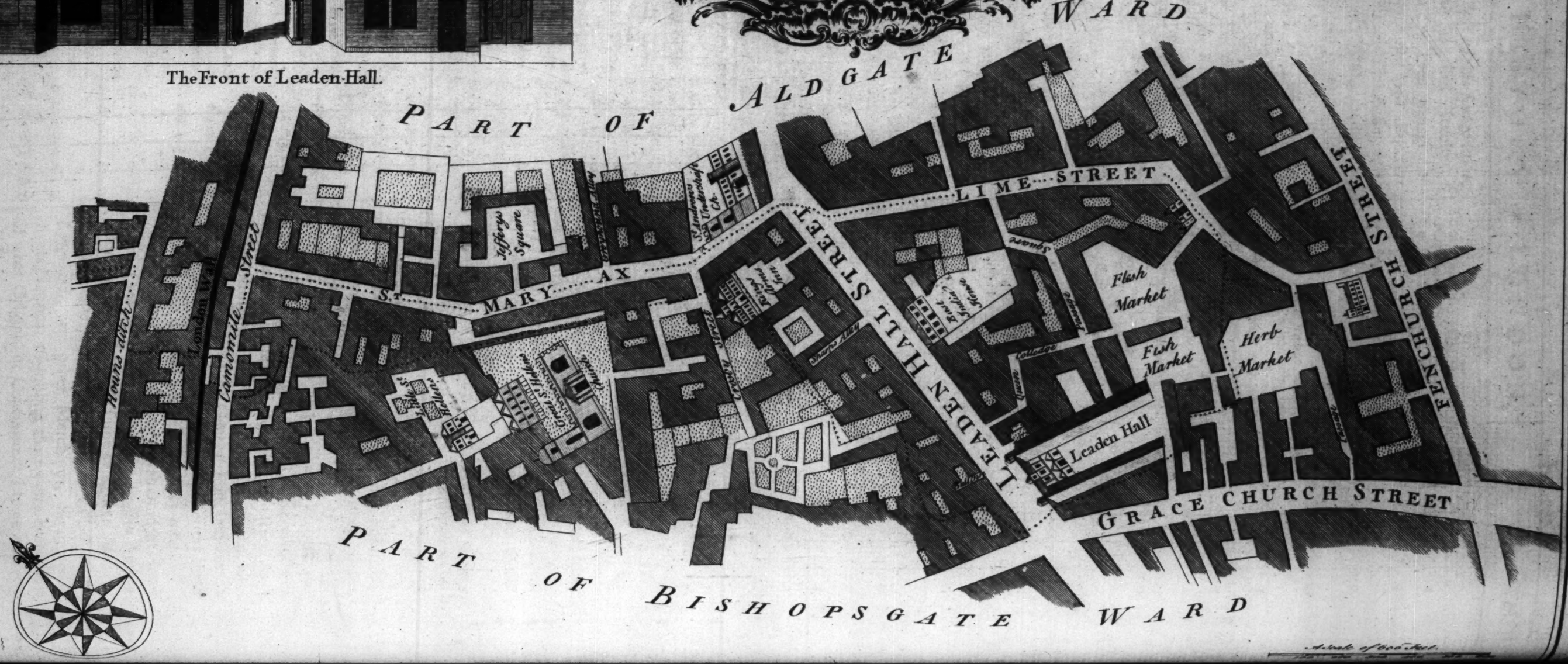
5 JA 53



The Front of Leaden-Hall.

A New and Correct PLAN of LIMESTREET WARD with its Division into Parishes according to a NEW Survey

The Arms of John Porter Esq.r



Lombard-ſtreet toward the South, and toward *Cornhill* on the North, for the Merchants of *Florence*; which proveth that Street to have had the Name of *Lombard-ſtreet* before the Reign of *Edward* II.

The Pope's Merchants here.

As the Merchants formerly met here for Traffick, ſo the Pope's Merchants alſo chaffered here for their Commodities, and had good Markets for their Wafer-Cakes ſanctified at *Rome*, their Pardons, *&c.* For ſo I read in an old Book printed *Anno* 1545: "This *fine Flower* have they made "the chiefeſt of al their Triſh Traſh. I pray "thee, gentle Reader, where not his *Pardoners* "Merchants to them? Yea, it is wel known, "that their *Pardons*, and other of their Trumpe-"ry, hath been bought and ſold in *Lumbard-*"*ſtreet*, and other Places, as thou wilt buy and "ſell a Horſe in *Smithfield*."

Lamentat. againſt the City of London.

Conſultation for a new Burſe, in King Henry VIIIth's Time.

Before the building of the *Exchange*, it was by divers Common-Councils, about the 26th Year of King *Henry* VIII. conſulted upon, whether there ſhould be a Burſe, or convenient Place of meeting for Merchants to treat of their Feats of Merchandize. The ſame Year the King ſent his Letters to the City for the making of a new Burſe at *Leaden-hall*. Whereupon it being put to Hands, whether the new Burſe ſhould be removed out of *Lombard-ſtreet*; it was agreed, that it ſhould not. So that the Merchants Meeting continued there till the *Royal Exchange* was builded; that is, until the twenty-ſecond of *December*, in the Year 1568; on the which Day the ſaid Merchants began to make their Meetings at the Burſe, a Place then new builded for that Purpoſe in the Ward of *Cornhill*, and was ſince by her Majeſty Queen *Elizabeth* named the *Royal Exchange*. So that here antiently the *Lombards* or *Bankers* dwelt; and ſo they did to the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, and even to this Day. It was about the Middle of that Queen's Reign, that there was a Project for the Queen's Factors (whereof Sir *Thomas Greſham* was chief) to take up all the Money here in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and alſo in *Antwerp* (where the great Bank was) and ſo to make her own Benefit, and the Merchants Benefit thereof, by taking it up at the proper Juncture. That is to ſay, That her Majeſty's Factor ſhould take up all Money in *Antwerp* that might be gotten, when Store of foreign Wares were there to be ſold to the Queen's Subjects; that by Scantneſs of Money they might be ſold to them the cheaper, and for Time alſo. And that the ſaid Factor ſhould take up again all the Money in *Lombard-ſtreet* that might be gotten, when the ſame bought foreign Wares be coming home, that her Subjects that bought them might be driven, for Scantneſs of Money, to ſell them here the cheaper, and for Time. The ſaid Factor ſhould take up all the Money in *Lombard-ſtreet* that might be gotten, every *Monday*, *Tueſday*, *Wedneſday* and *Thurſday*; both to raiſe the Exchange, and to make Money ſcant, that the Clothiers weekly at *Blackwell-hall* might ſell the cheaper, and for Time alſo. That the ſaid Factor ſhould ſtore the Burſe of *Antwerp* ſo with Money again, when the ſame Cloths were come thither, that our Merchants might ſell the ſame there the dearer, and for leſs Time alſo. The ſame Factor ſhould, by all poſſible Means, get up the Money in *Lombard-ſtreet*, by Exchange from

A Project about taking up Money in Lombard-ſtreet.

all the Merchants Strangers, that they might not buy weekly any great Quantity of Cloths at the Clothiers Hands for ready Money, and to keep up the Price of Cloth; but buy at the ſecond, the third, and fourth Hands of her Majeſty's Merchants upon Credit. Her Majeſty ſhould deliver her Factor a Maſs of Money on this Side the Sea, and beyond Sea, by his Travail and Skill, to employ about the Feats of Exchange; as to raiſe the Exchange for *England* with all Countries of the World according to our Standard; to deliver out Money by Exchange to her Highneſs's Profit, to furniſh herſelf with any Sum of Money of a ſudden; to unfurniſh her Majeſty's Enemy [the *Spaniard*] of any Money he ſhould ſeek; to bring home any Prince's Money in the World there might be Gain by; to drive all Merchants Strangers, and her Majeſty's own Merchants, from Exchange for *England*, that they might occupy Commodities, and ſo pay Cuſtom and Subſidy to her both inward and outward, and to do all other Feats of Exchange that be infinite, and offered daily to be travailed in, for the Benefit of the Realm and her Majeſty. This ſeems to have been *Greſham*'s Device.

Diſcharged of Fifteenths.

Sir *Martin Bowes*, Lord-Mayor, buried about the Year 1569, gave Lands for the Diſcharge of *Langborne* Ward of all Fifteenths to be granted to the King by Parliament.

CHAP. XXI.

Of LIME-STREET WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Alderman and Common-Councilmen. Leaden-hall. East-India *Houſe. Antiquities.*

Name.

THIS Ward takes its Name from *Lime-ſtreet*, a Place in antient Times where Lime was either made or ſold in publick Market.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the East and North by *Aldgate* Ward, on the Weſt by *Biſhopſgate* Ward, and on the South by *Langbourn* Ward: And the East Side of this *Lime-ſtreet*, from the North Corner thereof to the midſt, is of *Aldgate* Ward, as is aforeſaid; the Weſt Side, for the moſt Part, from the North Corner Southward, is of this *Lime-ſtreet* Ward; the South End on both Sides is of *Langbourn* Ward. The Body of this *Lime-ſtreet* Ward is of the high Street called *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, which ſtretcheth from *Lime-ſtreet* on the South Side to the Weſt Corner of *Leadenhall*; and on the North Side, from the South-Weſt Corner of St. *Mary-ſtreet*, to another Corner over-againſt *Leadenhall*.

St. Mary-ax-ſtreet.

Now for St. *Mary-ax-ſtreet*, the Weſt Side thereof is of this *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, and alſo *Camomile-ſtreet*, which runneth by the North End of this St. *Mary-ax-ſtreet*, on both Sides; from thence Weſt to the *Wreſtlers*, a Sign ſo called, almoſt to *Biſhopſgate*. And theſe are the Bounds of this ſmall Ward.

The preſent State of this Ward.

To deſcribe the modern State of this Ward, we begin with *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, which is ſpacious, populous, and well inhabited; but the Houſes eſcaping the great Fire *Anno* 1666, are not ſo ſightly

ſightly and uniform. In this Street are theſe Places: *Sharp's-alley*, ſeated againſt the *Eaſt-India-Houſe*, indifferent good. *Tokenhouſe-yard*, but ſmall, has a Paſſage into *Leadenhall*. The *Eaſt-India-Houſe*, on the South Side of the Street, formerly Sir *William Craven*'s, a very large Building, with ſpacious Rooms, very commodious for ſuch a publick Concern. It hath a large Hall and Court-yard for the Reception of People who have Buſineſs here, to attend on the Company on their Court-Days. There belongs to it alſo a Garden, with Warehouſes in the back Part toward *Lime-ſtreet*; into which there is a back Gate for the Entrance of Carts to bring their Goods into their Warehouſes. This Houſe did belong to the Earl of *Craven*, and was lett by him to this Company at a yearly Rent.

East-India-Houſe.

Lime-ſtreet, a Place well inhabited by Merchants and others of Repute. About the middle of the Street is a Place called *Queen's-ſquare*, or *Queen's-ſquare-paſſage*, as leading into *Leadenhall-Market*, a well built Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. On the Ground on which this Place is built was a large Houſe, the Habitation of a Merchant, and antiently ſuppoſed to belong to the Kings and Queens.

Lime-ſtreet.

Queen's-ſqaare.

St. *Mary-ax* goes out of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and runs Northwards to *Camomile-ſtreet* by *London-wall*. It is a Street graced with good Buildings, and much inhabited by eminent Merchants. Out of this Street, and almoſt over-againſt St. *Andrew's Underſhaft* Church, is a Paſſage into *Great St. Helen's*; and towards the North End is *Sopers-yard*, a very mean Place.

St. Mary-ax.

Camomile-ſtreet hath but a ſmall Part in this Ward, not above two hundred Feet from St. *Mary-ax*, and the reſt in *Aldgate* Ward.

Government. To this Ward belong an Alderman and four Common-Councilmen, including the Deputy, four Conſtables, two Scavengers, ſixteen Wardmote-Inqueſtmen, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at one Pound nineteen Shillings and two Pence.

Watch. There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle, and eleven Watchmen.

Jury. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inqueſt for this Ward are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *November*.

Alderman and Common-Councilmen. The Alderman of this Ward is *John Porter*, Eſq; The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Samuel Southhouſe*, Deputy, Mr. *William Burgeſs*, Mr. *Launc. Shadwell*, Mr. *George Maſon*.

There is no Church in this Ward, but it runs through ſeveral Pariſhes.

Remarkable Things. The moſt remarkable Things in this Ward are,

Leadenhall.

(1.) *Leadenhall*, which in 1309 belonged to Sir *Hugh Nevil*, Knt. And the Lady *Alice*, his Widow, made a Feoffment thereof, by the Name of *Leadenhall*, with the Advowſons of the Church of St. *Peter* on *Cornhill*, and other Churches, to *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surry*, 1362.

More, in the Year 1380, *Alice Nevil*, Widow to Sir *John Nevil*, Knt. of *Eſſex*, confirmed to *Thomas Cogſhall*, and others, the ſaid Manor of *Leadenhall*, and the Advowſons, *&c.*

In the Year 1384, *Humfrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, had the ſaid Manor: And, in the Year 1408, *Robert Rikeden* of *Eſſex*, and *Margaret* his Wife, confirmed to *Richard Whittington*, and other Citizens of *London*, the ſaid Manor of *Leadenhall*, with the Appurtenances, the Advowſon of St. *Peter*'s Church, St. *Margaret Pattens*, &c.

The Manor of Leadenhall *came to the City* A.D. 1408

And, in the Year 1411, the ſaid *Whittington* and others confirmed the ſame to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, whereby it came to the Poſſeſſion of the City.

Then, in the Year 1443, the twenty-firſt of *Henry* VI. *John Hatherly*, Mayor, purchaſed Licence of the ſaid King to take up two hundred Fodder of Lead for the building of Water-Conduits, a common Granary, and the Croſs in *Weſt-Cheap*, more richly, for the Honour of the City.

Licence to take up Lead to the building of a common Granary.

In the Year next following, the Parſon and Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan* in the Eaſt of *London*, ſeeing the famous and mighty Man (for the Words be in the Grant, *Cum nobilis & potens vir*) *Simon Eyre*, Citizen of *London*, among other his Works of Piety, effectually determined to erect and build a new Granary upon the Soil of the ſame City at *Leadenhall*, of his own Charges, for the common Utility of the ſaid City; to the amplifying and enlarging of the ſaid Granary, granted to *Henry Frowicke*, then Mayor, the Aldermen and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors for ever, all their Tenements, with the Appurtenances, ſometime called the *Horſe-Mill* in *Graſs-ſtreet*, for the annual Rent of four Pounds, *&c.*

Alſo certain Evidences (of an Alley and Tenements pertaining to the *Horſe-Mill* adjoining to the ſaid *Leadenhall* in *Graſs-ſtreet*, given by *William Kingſtone*, Fiſhmonger, unto the Pariſh-Church of St. *Peter* upon *Cornhill*) do ſpecify the ſaid Granary to be builded by the ſaid honourable and famous Merchant *Simon Eyre*, ſome Time an Upholſter, and then a Draper, in the Year 1419. He builded it of ſquared Stone, in the Form as now it ſheweth, with a fair and large Chapel in the Eaſt Side of the Quadrant, over the Porch of which he cauſed to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*, *The Lord's right Hand exalted me.*

A Chapel built in Leadenhall.

Within the ſaid Church, on the North Wall, was written, *Honorandus famoſus Mercator* Simon Eyre, *hujus operis*, &c. In *Engliſh* thus: *The honourable and famous Merchant*, Simon Eyre, *Founder of this Work*, once Mayor of this City, Citizen and Draper of the ſame, departed out of this Life the eighteenth Day of *September*, the Year of the Incarnation of *Chriſt* 1459, and the thirty-eighth Year of the Reign of King *Henry* VI. He was buried in his Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Wolnoth* in *Lombard-ſtreet*. He gave by his Teſtament, to be diſtributed to all Priſons in *London*, or within a Mile of that City, ſomewhat to relieve them.

More, he gave two thouſand Marks, upon a Condition, which not performed, they were then to be diſtributed to Maids Marriages, and other Deeds of Charity. He alſo gave three thouſand Marks to the Company of Drapers, upon Condition that they ſhould, within one Year after his Deceaſe, eſtabliſh perpetually a Maſter or Warden,

Legacies given by Simon Eyre.

Daily Service by Note, &c. and three Free-Schools in Leadenhall.

den, five ſecular Prieſts, ſix Clerks, and two Choriſters, to ſing daily Divine Service by Note for ever, in his Chapel of *Leadenhall*. Alſo three Schoolmaſters, with an Uſher, to wit, one Maſter with an Uſher for Grammar, one Maſter for Writing, and the third for Song, with Houſing there newly built for them for ever: The Maſter to have for his Salary ten Pounds, and every other Prieſt eight Pounds, every other Clerk five Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence, and every other Choriſter five Marks. And, if the Drapers refuſed to do this within one Year after his Deceaſe, then the three thouſand Marks to remain to the Prior and Convent of *Chriſt-Church* in *London*, with Condition to eſtabliſh as is aforeſaid, within two Years after his Deceaſe: And if they refuſed, then the three thouſand Marks to be diſpoſed by his Executors, as they beſt could deviſe, in Works of Charity.

Thus much for his Teſtament, not performed by eſtabliſhing of Divine Service in his Chapel, or Free-Schools for Scholars; neither how the Stock of three thouſand Marks, or rather five thouſand Marks, was employed by his Executors, could I ever learn. He left Iſſue *Thomas*, who had Iſſue *Thomas*, &c. True it is, that, in the Year 1464, the third of *Edward* IV. it was agreed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of *London*, that notwithſtanding the King's Letters Patents lately before granted unto them, touching the Tronage or Weighing of Wares, to be holden at the *Leadenhall*, yet Suit ſhould be made to the King for new Letters Patents to be granted to the Mayor of the Staple, for the Tronage of Wools to be holden there; and Order to be taken by the Diſcretion of *Thomas Cooke*, then Mayor, the Council of the City, *Jeffrey Filding*, then Mayor of the Staple at *Weſtminſter*, and of the King's Council, what ſhould be paid to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, for the laying and houſing of the Wools there, that ſo they might be brought forth and weighed, &c.

Beam for Tronage of Wools at Leadenhall.

Lib. Albus

A Brotherhood of ſixty Prieſts in the Chapel of Leadenhall.

Touching the Chapel there, I find, that, in the Year 1466, by Licence obtained of King *Edward* IV. in the ſixth of his Reign, a Fraternity of the *Trinity* of ſixty Prieſts (beſide other Brethren and Siſters) in the ſame Chapel, was founded by *William Rouſe*, *John Riſby*, and *Thomas Aſhby*, Prieſts; ſome of the which ſixty Prieſts, every Market-Day in the Forenoon, did celebrate Divine Service there to ſuch Market-People as repaired to Prayer; and once every Year they met all together, and had ſolemn Service, with Proceſſion of all the Brethren and Siſters. This Foundation was, in the Year 1512, by a Common Council, confirmed to the ſixty *Trinity* Prieſts, and to their Succeſſors, at the Will of the Mayor and Commonalty.

Leadenhall burnt.

In the Year 1484, a great Fire happened upon the *Leadenhall*, by what Caſualty I know not, but many Houſes were thereby deſtroyed, with all the Stocks for Guns, and other Proviſion belonging to the City; which was a great Loſs.

Legacies given by Simon Eyre.

R. Arnold.

In the Year 1503, the eighteenth of *Henry* VII. a Requeſt was made by the Commons of the City, concerning the Uſage of the ſaid *Leadenhall*, in Form as followeth:

"Pleaſe it the Lord-Maior, Aldermen, and Common Council to enact, That all *Frenchmen* "bringing Canvas, Linen Cloth, and other "Wares to be ſold, and all Foreigns bringing "Wolſteds, Sayes, Stamins, Kiverings, Nails, "Iron Work, or any other Wares, and alſo all "manner Foreigns bringing Lead to the City to "be ſold, ſhall bring all ſuch their Wares afore-"ſaid to the open Market of the *Leadenhall*, "there, and no where elſe, to be ſhewed, ſold, "and uttered, like as of old Time it hath been "uſed, upon Pain of Forfeiture of all the ſaid "Wares ſhewed or ſold in any other Place than "aforeſaid: The Shew of the ſaid Wares to be "made three Days in a Week, that is to ſay, "*Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday*. It is alſo "thought reaſonable, that the Common Beam be "kept from henceforth in the *Leadenhall*, and the "Farmer to pay therefore reaſonable Rent to the "Chamber; for better it is that the Chamber "have Advantage thereby than a foreign Perſon; "and alſo the ſaid *Leadenhall*, which is more "chargeable now by half than profitable, ſhall "better bear out the Charges thereof: Alſo the "Common Beam for Wool at *Leadenhall* may "pay yearly a Rent to the Chamber of *London*, "toward the Supportation and Charges of the "ſame Place; for Reaſon it is, that a common "Office, occupied upon a common Ground, "bear a Charge to the Uſe of the Commonalty: "Alſo that Foreigns bringing Woolls, or any "other Merchandizes or Wares to *Leadenhall*, "to be kept there for the Sale and Market, may "pay more largely for keeping of their Goods, "than Freemen."

A Requeſt of the Citizens to the Mayor and Aldermen. Vid. Old Cuſt. f. 1.

Leadenhall *Market for Canvas and Linen Cloth.*

Common Beam to be kept in Leadenhall.

Leadenhall *pertaining to the Commonalty.*

Wools, Fells, and other Merchandizes to be ſold in Leadenhall.

In the Year 1519, the tenth of *Henry* VIII. the twenty-eighth of *September*, a Petition was exhibited by the Commons to the Common Council, and was by them allowed, concerning the *Leadenhall*, how they would have it uſed, It ran thus:

To the Right Honourable the Maior, and his Worſhipful Brethren the Aldermen, and to the diſcreet Commoners in this Common Council aſſembled.

"Meekly beſeeching, ſheweth unto your good "Lordſhip, and Maſterſhips, divers and many "Citizens of this City, which with your Fa-"vours (under Correction) think, that the great "Place called the *Leadenhall* ſhould, nor ought "not to be letten to Farm, to any Perſon or Per-"ſons, and in eſpecial to any Fellowſhip or "Company incorporate, to have and hold the "ſame Hall for Term of Years; for ſuch Incon-"veniences as thereby may enſue, and come to "the Hurt of the common Weal of the ſaid City "in Time to come; as ſomewhat more largely "may appear in the Articles hereafter follow-"ing:

A Petition of the Commons concerning the Uſe of the Leadenhall.

"*Firſt*, If any Aſſembly, or haſty Gathering "of the Commons of the ſaid City, for oppreſſing "or ſubduing of miſruled People within the ſaid "City, hereafter ſhall happen to be called or "commanded by the Mayor, Aldermen, and "other Governors and Counſellors of the ſaid "City for the Time being, there is none ſo con-"venient, meet, and neceſſary a Place to aſſem-"ble them in within the ſaid City as the ſaid "*Leadenhall*, both for Largeneſs of Room, and "for their ſure Defence in Time of their coun-"ſelling

Artillery and Guns in Leadenhall.

"selling together about the Premiſes. Alſo in "that Place hath been uſed the Artillery, Guns, "and other common Armours of the ſaid City, "to be ſafely kept in a Readineſs, for the Safe-"guard, Wealth, and Defence of the ſaid City, "to be had and occupied at Times when Need "required: As alſo the Store of Timber, for the *And Timber kept there.* "neceſſary Reparations of the Tenements belong-"ing to the Chamber of the ſaid City, there "commonly hath been kept.

"*Item*, If any Triumph or Nobleſſe were to "be done or ſhewed by the Commonalty of the "ſaid City, for the Honour of our Sovereign "Lord the King and Realm, and for the Wor-"ſhip of the City, the ſaid *Leadenhall* is the moſt "meet and convenient Place to prepare and "order the ſaid Triumph therein, and from "thence to iſſue forth to the Places therefore "appointed.

Largeſſes and Doles diſtributed here.

"*Item*, At any Largeſs or Dole of any Money "made unto the poor People of this City, by or "after the Death of any worſhipful Perſon within "the ſaid City, it hath been uſed to be done and "given in the ſaid *Leadenhall*, for that the ſaid "Place is moſt meet therefore.

Leadenhall *a Market-place for Victuallers and the People to ſtand dry.*

"*Item*, The honourable Father that was Maker "of the ſaid Hall, had a ſpecial Will, Intent, "and Mind, (as is commonly ſaid) that the "Market Men and Women that came to the "City with Victuals and other Things, ſhould "have their free Standing within the ſaid *Leaden-*"*hall* in wet Weather, to keep themſelves and "their Wares dry, and thereby to encourage "them, and all other, to have the better Will "and Deſire the more plenteouſly to reſort to the "ſaid City to victual the ſame: And if the ſaid "Hall ſhould be letten to Farm, the Will of the "ſaid honourable Father ſhould never be fulfilled, "nor take Effect.

Leadenhall *the chief Fortreſs of the City.*

"*Item*, If the ſaid Place, which is the chief "Fortreſs and moſt neceſſary Place within all the "City, for the Tuition and Safeguard of the "ſame, ſhould be letten to Farm, out of the "Hands of the chief Heads of the ſame City, "and eſpecially to any other Body Politick, it "might at length (by Likelihood) be Occaſion "of Diſcord and Debate between the ſaid Bodies "Politick. Which God defend.

"For theſe, and many other great and reaſon-"able Cauſes, which hereafter ſhall be ſhewed to "this honourable Court, your ſaid Beſeechers "think it much neceſſary that the ſaid Hall be "ſtill in the Hands of this City, and to be ſurely "kept by ſad and diſcreet Officers, in ſuch wiſe "that it may always be ready to be uſed and "occupied, for the common Weale of the ſaid "City when Need ſhall require, and in no wiſe "to be letten to any Body Politick." Thus much for the Petition.

Leadenhall *meant to have been a Burſe for Merchants.*

About the Year 1534 great Means were made about the *Leadenhall*, to have the ſame made a Burſe for the Aſſembly of Merchants, as they had been accuſtomed in *Lombard-ſtreet*. Many Common Councils were called to that End; but, in the Year 1535, *John Champneis* being Mayor, it was fully concluded, that the Burſe ſhould remain in *Lombard-ſtreet*, as afore, and *Leadenhall* no more to be ſpoken of concerning this Matter.

Here Money given by the King's Almoner.

In the Year 1546, when King *Henry*'s Corpſe lay in State in his Chapel at *Weſtminſter*, in the Month of *February*, about twelve Days, here at *Leadenhall*, *Heath* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, the King's Almoner, and other his Miniſters and Aſſiſtants, did daily diſtribute to poor People of the City great Plenty of Money, as well as at *Weſtminſter*, and divers other Places in the ſeveral Wards, both in open Doles and by Way of Proclamation.

The Uſe of Leadenhall *antiently.*

The Uſe of *Leadenhall* in my Youth (ſays *Stow*) was this: In the Part of the North Quadrant, on the Eaſt Side of the North Gate, were the common Beams for weighing of Wool and other Wares, as had been accuſtomed. On the Weſt Side of the Gate were the Scales to weigh Meal. The other three Sides were reſerved, for the moſt Part, to the making and reſting of the Pageants ſhewed at *Midſummer* in the Watch. The Remnant of the Sides and Quadrants was employed for the Stowage of Wool-Sacks, but not cloſed up. The Lofts above were partly uſed by the Painters, in working for the decking of Pageants and other Devices, for beautifying of the Watch and Watchmen. The Reſidue of the Lofts were lett out to Merchants, the Wool-winders and Packers therein to wind and pack their Wools.

The preſent State of Leadenhall *market.*

Leadenhall is a very large Building of Free-ſtone, containing within it three large Courts or Yards, all encompaſſed with Buildings; wherein is kept a Market, one of the greateſt, the beſt, and the moſt general for all Proviſions in the City of *London*, nay, of the Kingdom, and, if I ſhould ſay of all *Europe*, I ſhould not give it too great a Praiſe. The Building hath flat Battlements, leaded at the Top. And, for the Convenience of People's coming to this great Market, (which is kept every Day of the Weeek except *Sundays*, for one Thing or the other) beſides the principal Entrance out of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, there are ſeveral others, three out of *Lime-ſtreet*, and the reſt out of *Gracechurch-ſtreet*.

The Yard belonging to it.

Of the three Courts or Yards that it conſiſts of, the firſt is that at the North-Eaſt Corner of *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, and opens into *Leadenhall-ſtreet*. This Court or Yard contains in Length from North to South one hundred and ſixty-four Feet, and in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt eighty Feet. Within this Court or Yard round about the ſame are about an hundred ſtanding Stalls for Butchers for the ſelling only of Beef, and therefore this Court is called the *Beef-market*; many of which Stalls are eight, ten, or twelve Feet long, and four, five, or ſix Feet broad, with Racks, Hooks, Blocks, and all other Conveniences for the Sale of their Meat; all which Stalls are either under Warehouſes above Head, or ſheltered from the Weather by Roofs over them. This Yard is on *Tueſdays* a Market for Leather, to which the Tanners do reſort. On *Thurſdays* the Waggons from *Colcheſter* and other Parts come with Baize, *&c.* and alſo the Felmongers with their Wool; and on *Fridays* it is a Market for raw Hides, beſides *Saturdays* for Beef, as alſo other Proviſions.

The Green-yard for ſmall Meat.

The ſecond *Market-yard* is called the *Green-yard*, as being once a green Plat of Ground; afterwards it was the City's Store-yard for Materials

rials for building and the like, but now a Market only for Veal, Mutton, Lamb, *&c.* This Yard is an hundred and ſeventy Feet in Length from Eaſt to Weſt, and ninety Feet broad from North to South. It hath in it an hundred and forty Stalls for the Butchers, all covered over, and of the Bigneſs of thoſe in the *Beef-market*. In the middle of this *Green-yard* Market, North to South, is a Row of Shops, with Kitchens or Rooms over them for Fiſhmongers; and alſo on the South Side and Weſt End are Houſes and Shops for Fiſhmongers. Towards the Eaſt End of this Yard is erected a fair Market-houſe, ſtanding upon Columns, with Vaults underneath and Rooms above, with a Bell-Tower and a Clock, and under it are Butchers Stalls. The Tenements round about this Yard are for the moſt Part inhabited by Cooks, Victuallers, and ſuch like; and in the Paſſages leading out of the Streets into this Market are Fiſhmongers, Poulterers, Cheeſemongers, and ſuch like Traders for Proviſion.

Fiſhmongers in this Green-yard.

The third Market belonging to *Leadenhall* is called the *Herb-market*, for that Herbs, Roots, Fruit, *&c.* are only there ſold. This Market is about one hundred and forty Feet ſquare. The Weſt, Eaſt, and North Sides have Walks round them, covered over, for Shelter, and ſtanding upon Columns; in which Walks there are twenty-eight Stalls for Gardeners, with Cellars under them.

The Herb-market. A.D. 1720

Being rebuilt in the Year 1730, it is now called the *New Market*, or *Naſhe's Rents*, and hath Shops in it chiefly for Butchers, and a new Paſſage into *Lime-ſtreet*. There is alſo in this Yard one Range of Stalls, covered over, for ſuch as ſell Tripe, Neats Feet, Sheeps Trotters, *&c.* And, on the South Side, the Tenements are taken up by Victuallers, Poulterers, Cheeſemongers, Butchers, and ſuch like. Beyond this are likewiſe ſome new Shops, built in the Year 1730, in that Part called the *Old Bacon-market*, which are chiefly occupied by Poulterers, and ſuch as deal in Bacon: And, for the regular ordering of this Market, and thoſe Numbers of People that reſort thither with their Goods, ſee the Chapter of Civil Government.

The general Conflagration of this City in 1666 terminated in that Part of the City near adjoining to this Hall; all the Houſes about it, and within the Yards belonging to it, being deſtroyed, there did of this Fabrick only remain the Stonework; ſince which, the Courts and Yards belonging to this Building, and ſome other adjacent Grounds, purchaſed by the City, are wholly converted into a Market for the City's Uſe: The Place for the Reception of Country Butchers and others, who brought Proviſions before to the City, being then only in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, between *Gracechurch-ſtreet* and *Lime-ſtreet*, which was very incommodious to the Market-People, as well as to the Paſſengers.

East-India-Houſe.

The *Eaſt-India-Houſe*, ſituate on the South Side of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, at about an hundred Feet Weſt of *Lime-ſtreet* Corner, was antiently the Site of a City Manſion, belonging to the Earl of *Craven* and his Anceſtors. The preſent Houſe was built by the honourable *Eaſt-India* Company in the Year 1726.

The Front next the Street is very magnificent, being a ſtrong Stone Building, with Pilaſters and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order; the reſt of it is very ſpacious, having large Rooms for the Directors, and Offices for the Clerks. It hath a large Hall and Court-yard, for the Reception of People who have Buſineſs here, to attend on the Company on their Court-Days, which are every *Wedneſday*. There belongs to it alſo a Garden, with Warehouſes in the back Part towards *Lime-ſtreet*, into which there is a back Gate for the Entrance of Carts to bring in their Goods. Theſe Warehouſes were rebuilt in a very handſome Manner in the Year 1725, and are now greatly enlarged, and not quite finiſhed. The Company have likewiſe Warehouſes in *Seething-lane*, the *Steel-yard*, and the *Royal-Exchange*, under the laſt of which they have Cellars entirely for Pepper.

While this new Houſe was building, the Company tranſacted their Buſineſs in the old *Cuſtom-houſe* in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

The firſt *Eaſt-India* Company was eſtabliſhed by Charter in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſince confirmed ſeveral Times, called, *The Governor and Company of Merchants trading into the* Eaſt-Indies.

Here were firſt ſubſcribed ſeven hundred and thirty-nine thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two Pounds ten Shillings; and a Year, or more, afterwards, by the additional Subſcription of eight hundred and thirty-four thouſand eight hundred and twenty-ſix Pounds, the Stock was made up one Million five hundred and ſeventy-four thouſand ſix hundred and eight Pounds ten Shillings.

In 1698 another Company was eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, called, *The* Engliſh *Company of Merchants trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, who, upon their Settlement, advanced to the Government two Millions Sterling; for which they had Intereſt given them at eight *per Cent. per Annum:* Of theſe two Millions the Members of the old Company ſubſcribed three hundred and fifteen thouſand Pounds; which, with forty *per Cent.* more advanced, made up their Share of two Millions upon the Union. Subſcribers of five hundred Pounds, and upwards, have a Vote for chuſing Directors, but none have more than one; none of which Directors are to have leſs than two thouſand Pounds in the Capital Stock of the Company.

All Goods imported by the Company are to be ſold openly by Inch of Candle, on Pain of Forfeiture, one Half to the King, and the other to the Proſecutor.

The Stock to be eſteemed, in Law, Perſonal Eſtate, and the Shares exempt from Taxes.

No Member ſhall, in Reſpect to his Stock only, be judged a Bankrupt.

In the Year 1702, the twenty-ſecond of *July*, for the mutual Advantage and Satisfaction of both Companies, an Expedient was found out for the uniting of them, and a Charter of Union was granted them. The new Company joined fifteen Pounds *per Cent.* with as much of the old Company, which, with ſeveral Sums paid in afterwards, the Stock of the united Companies amounted to one hundred and ſeventy Pounds *per* Share; and, upon the Return of the Effects

of both Companies, the united Stock was to augment until they became one entire Company, which was to be in ſeven Years after the Union.

Places of Note in this Ward.

An Houſe in Lime-ſtreet, *called the* King's Artirce.

In *Lime-ſtreet* are divers fair Houſes for Merchants and others: There was ſometime a Manſion-houſe of the King's, called the *the King's Artirce*, whereof I find Record in the 14th of *Edward* I. but now grown out of Knowledge. I read alſo of another great Houſe in the Weſt Side of *Lime-ſtreet*, having a Chapel on the South, and a Garden on the Weſt, then belonging to the Lord *Nevill*; which Garden is now called the *Green-yard* of *Leadenhall*.

Green-yard.

This Houſe, in the ninth of *Richard* II. pertained to Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *John Burley* his Brother: Which ſaid Houſe was taken down afterwards, and the fore Front thereof new builded of Timber, by *Hugh Offley*, Alderman.

Ben-bridge's-Inn.

At the North-Weſt Corner of *Lime-ſtreet*, was (of old Time) one great Meſſuage, called *Benbridge's-Inn*: *Raphe Holland*, Draper, about the Year 1452, gave it to *John Gill*, Maſter, and to the Wardens and Fraternity of Taylors, and Linen-Armorers of St. *John Baptiſt* in *London*, and to their Succeſſors for ever. They did ſet up in place thereof a fair large Frame of Timber, containing in the high Street one great Houſe, and before it, to the Corner of *Lime-ſtreet*, three other Tenements, the Corner Houſe being the largeſt; and then down *Lime-ſtreet* divers proper Tenements. All which the Merchant-Taylors in the Reign of *Edward* VI. ſold to *Stephen Kirton*, Merchant-Taylor and Alderman.

Meſſuage of the L. Souch's.

An Houſe with an high Tower.

Next unto this on the high Street was the Lord *Souch's* Meſſuage or Tenement, and other. In Place whereof, *Richard Wethel*, Merchant-Taylor, builded a fair Houſe, with an high Tower, the ſecond in Number, and firſt of Timber, that ever I learned (ſays *Stow*) to have been builded, to overlook Neighbours in this City.

Then was there a fair Houſe, of old Time, called the *Green Gate*, by which one *Michael Piſtoy*, *Lombard*, held it, with a Tenement and nine Shops, in the Reign of *Richard* II. who in the 15th of his Reign, gave it to *Roger Crophull* and *Tho. Bromeſlete*, Eſqrs, by the Name of the *Green Gate*, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew* upon *Cornhill*, in *Lime-ſtreet* Ward: Since the which Time, *Philip Malpas*, ſometime Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs, dwelled therein, and was there robbed and ſpoiled of his Goods, to a great Value, by *Jack Cade*, and other Rebels, in the Year 1449.

Philip Malpas *robbed.*

Afterwards, in the Reign of *Henry* VII. it was ſeized into the King's Hands. And then granted firſt unto *John Alſton*, after that unto *William de la Rivers*, and ſince by *Henry* VIII. to *John Mutas*, a *Pickard*, or *Frenchman*, who dwelled there, and harboured in his Houſe many *Frenchmen*, that kalendred Wolſteds, and did other Things, contrary to the Franchiſes of the Citizens. Wherefore on *evil May-Day*, which was in the Year 1517, the Apprentices and other ſpoiled his Houſe, and if they could have found *Mutas*, they would have ſtricken off his Head. Sir *Peter Mutas*, Son to the ſaid *John Mutas*, ſold this Houſe to *David Woodroſe*, Alderman; whoſe Son, Sir *Nicholas Woodroſe*, Alderman, ſold it over to *John More*, Alderman, that next poſſeſſed it.

Mutas *Houſe ſpoiled.*

Sir Peter Mutas.

Next to it was a Houſe, called the *Leaden Porch*, afterwards divided into two Tenements, whereof one is a Tavern, and then one other Houſe for a Merchant, likewiſe called the *Leaden Porch*.

Leaden Porch.

A Pump in the high Street of Lime-ſtreet *Ward.*

In the Year 1576, partly at the Charges of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, and partly at the Charges of the Chamber of *London*, a Water-Pump was raiſed in this high Street of *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, near unto *Lime-ſtreet* Corner. For the placing of the which Pump, having broken up the Ground, they were forced to dig more than two Fathom deep, before they came to any main Ground. Where they found a Hearth made of *Britain*, or *Roman* Tile, every Tile half a Yard ſquare, and about two Inches thick: They found Coal lying there alſo (for that lying whole will never conſume.) Then digging one Fathom into the Main, they found Water ſufficient, made their Prall, and ſet up the Pump; which Pump, with oft repairing and great Charges to the Pariſh, continued not twenty-four Years, but, being rotten, was taken up, and a new one ſet in the Place in the Year 1600. Thus much for the high Street.

Cornhill-ſtreet in ſome Place raiſed two Fathom higher than of old Time, as appeared by Buildings found ſo deep.

St. Mary-ſtreet, *Pariſh-Church of* Mary, St. Urſula, *and* 11000 *Virgins, called* At the Axe, *letten out for a Warehouſe.*

In St. *Mary-ſtreet* was (of old Time) a Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary* the Virgin, St. *Urſula*, and the 11000 Virgins; which Church was commonly called St. *Mary at the Axe*, of the Sign of an Axe over-againſt the Eaſt End thereof, or St. *Mary Pepillar*, of a Plat of Ground lying on the North Side thereof, pertaining to the Skinners in *London*. This Pariſh, about the Year 1563, was united to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*. And ſo was St. *Mary at the Axe* ſuppreſſed, and letten out to be a Warehouſe for a Merchant. Here is now a Free-School kept. Againſt the Eaſt End of this Church was ſometime a fair Wall, now turned to a Pump.

Pariſh-Church of St. Auguſtine in the Wall. *Earl of* Oxford *had his Inn in St.* Auguſtine's Papey.

Alſo againſt the North End of this St. *Mary-ſtreet*, was ſometime one other Pariſh Church of St. *Auguſtine*, called St. *Auguſtine in the Wall*, for that it ſtood adjoining to the Wall of the City; and otherwiſe called St. *Auguſtines Papey*, or *the Poor*, as I have read in the Reign of *Edward* III.

In this Pariſh an Earl of *Oxford* had his Inn: And the laſt Will of *Agnes* Lady *Bardolph*, *Anno* 1403, was dated from hence, in theſe Words; *Hoſpitio*, *&c.* from the Inn of the Habitation of the Lord, the Earl of *Oxenford*, in the Pariſh of St. *Auguſtines de Papey*, *London*.

About the Year 1410, in the Reign of *H.* VI. the ſame Church was allowed to the Brethren of the *Papey*, the Houſe of poor Prieſts, whereof I have ſpoken in *Aldgate* Ward.

The Donation of St. Auguſtine's *Church to the* Papey.

The Donation of this Pariſh-Church, (about the Year 1430,) with the Church-yard, a Meſſuage and Garden thereunto belonging, may be worth the recording in this Place. And therefore I ſhall ſet it down, as I have met with it in the incomparable Library of the Honourable *Robert Harley*, Eſq; late Earl of *Oxonford* (the Copy whereof ſeems to have ſometime belong to *John Stow*.) It is as follows:

Biblioth. Harleian.

"Be it known unto all Men by theſe Pre-
"ſents, that I *Richard Wodehouſe*, Parſon of
"*All Saints* Church in the Wall of *London*
"in *Bradſtreet* Ward, by Aſſent and Licence
"of *William*, Prior of the Trinity-Houſe with-
"in *Aldgate*, and the Covent of the ſame
"Houſe,

" Houſe, being Patrons of *All Saints* Church, " and of the Chapel, late the Pariſh Church, " called *Papey Church*, late in the Pariſh of *All* " *Saints* aforeſaid, in *Aldgate* Ward, ſituate at " *Beauſmarkes* next *London* Wall; alſo, by Con- " ſent, Aſſent, and Licence of the Reverend " Father in Chriſt *William*, by God's Grace Bi- " ſhop of *London*, Ordinary of the ſame; have " confirmed to *R.* the aforeſaid Chapel, late the " Pariſh Church, called *Papey Church*, with the " Church-yard, together with a certain Tene- " ment or Meſſuage, and Garden adjoining to " the ſaid Chapel, with all Things elſe that " ought of right to pertain to the ſaid Chapel. " Which Chapel, Church-yard, Meſſuage and " Garden, are jointly ſituate in the aforeſaid " Pariſh of *All Saints*: And containeth in Length " in the South Side by the King's Highway from " the Garden which pertaineth to the Chamber " in *Guildhall* of *London*, and is now in the Te- " nure of *Richard Wymarke*, toward the Weſt, " unto the King's Way toward the Eaſt, fifty- " ſeven Roods and one Foot of Aſſize: In " Length in the North Part next *London*, from " the foreſaid Garden toward the Weſt, unto the " King's Highway toward the Eaſt, ſixty Roods " of Aſſize: And in Breadth in the Weſt End " toward the ſaid Garden, unto the King's High- " way, eight Roods of Aſſize. *William Eaſt-* " *field* then Mayor of *London*; *William Ruſs*, " *Ralph Holand*, Sheriffs; and *Stephen Brown* then " Alderman of *Aldgate* Ward."

On the other Side is an Inſtrument, ſhewing the Foundation of this Hoſpital, the Founders thereof, and the Cauſe; to wit, out of Compaſſion to poor decayed Prieſts, and for their Relief and Subſiſtence. The Inſtrument is as follows:

" To all the Sons of our Holy Mother the " Church, to whom and to whoſe Knowledge " theſe Letters or the Contents of them ſhall " come, and thoſe whom the Writing under- " neath do touch, or ſhall hereafter touch; " *Thomas Symineſſon*, Parſon of the Pariſh Church " of *All Saints* at the Wall of the City of *London*, " together with the Church of St. *Auguſtines* Pa- " pey of the ſame City, by ordinary Authority, " and for true, lawful and honeſt Cauſes, joined, " annexed and incorporated to the ſame Church " of *All Saints*; and *William Cleve*, Chaplain of the " Chantry founded at the Altar of St. *John Bap-* " *tiſt* in the Church of the Bleſſed *Mary* of *Alder-* " *mary* Church of *London*; and *William Barnaby*, " one of the Chantry of the Cathedral Church of " St. *Paul*'s in *London*; and *John Stafford*, Chap- " lain, of the City of *London*; ſend greeting in " our Lord everlaſting:

" Know ye all by theſe Preſents, that the moſt " excellent Prince in Chriſt, and our Lord and " Maſter, the famous *Henry* VI. King of *Eng-* " *gland* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, of his " eſpecial Grace, ſure Knowledge and mere Mo- " tion, by Advice and Aſſent of his great " Council, by his Letters Patents, the Tenor " of which are underwritten, to us, and to " others, hath graciouſly granted and given Li- " cence for him and his Heirs, as much as in " him is, That we three, or any two of us, be- " gin, make, found, ordain, unite and eſtabliſh, " in the Honour of St. *Charity* and St. *John* " *Evangeliſt*, a certain perpetual Fraternity or " Brotherhood, as of ourſelves and other Chap- " lains of Chantries, and Hirelings, as of other " honeſt Men whoſoever, in ſome Place conve- " nient and honeſt of the ſame City, which we " ſhall provide for that Purpoſe: For the Re- " lief and Suſtenance of ſuch poor Prieſts, de- " cayed through Poverty, and detained by Diſ- " eaſes, as have nothing to live on, but (as " well to the great Diſhonour of God, as the " Reproach of the Clergy, and Shame to Holy " Church) do miſerably beg; To pray devoutly " as well for the good State and Proſperity of " the foreſaid King and Kingdom of *England*, and " the Nobility and Peers thereof, as for the Bre- " thren and Siſters of the ſaid Fraternity and " Brotherhood, as now plainly and fully ap- " peareth in the aforeſaid Letters Patents, here " inſerted: Unto which we refer you."

" Whereupon we, *William Cleve*, *William Bar-* " *naby*, and *John Stafford*, the Chaplains afore- " ſaid, conſidering that the Premiſſes are good, " godly and meritorious, and minding effectually " and ſurely to eſtabliſh the ſaid Fraternity, in " the Name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, " the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghoſt, the " glorious Virgin *Mary*, St. *Charity* and St. *John* " *Evangeliſt*, in whoſe Honour the foreſaid Frater- " nity, by the King's Licence given and granted, " as is ſaid, is founded and adjoined, we begin " and proceed after this Order, &c." And then follows the Inſtrument of the Donation of the Papey Church, as before.

No Pariſh-Church in this Ward.

The Pariſhioners of this Church were appointed to the Pariſh-Church of *Allhallows* in the Wall, which is in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward. This Brotherhood, called *Papey*, being ſuppreſſed, the Church of St. *Auguſtine* was pulled down; and in place thereof one *Grey*, an Apothecary, builded a Stable, and a Hay-loft. It is now a dwelling Houſe, reſerving the Church-yard for a Garden-plat. Thoſe two Pariſh-Churches, both lying in the Ward of *Lime-ſtreet*, being thus ſuppreſſed, there is not any one Pariſh-Church or Place for Divine Service in that Ward; but the Inhabitants thereof repair to Churches out of their Ward, namely to St. *Peter* upon *Cornhill* in *Cornhill* Ward, St. *Andrew* in *Aldgate* Ward, *Allhallows* in the Wall in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, and ſome to St. *Dennis* in *Langborn* Ward.

Now becauſe of late there hath been ſome Queſtion, to what Ward this Church or Chapel of St. *Auguſtine Papey* ſhould of right belong; (for the ſame hath been challenged by them of *Aldgate* Ward, and (without Reaſon) taken into *Biſhopſgate* Ward, (from *Lime-ſtreet* Ward) I am ſomewhat to touch it.

Houſes by London Wall *in the Ward of* Lime-ſtreet.

About thirty Years ſince, the Chamber of *London* granted a Leaſe of Ground (in theſe Words) *Lying near* London *Wall, in the Ward of* Lime-ſtreet, *from the Weſt of the ſaid Church or Chapel of St.* Auguſtine Papey, *towards* Biſhopſgate, *&c.* On the which Plat of Ground, the Leſſee builded three fair Tenements, and placed Tenants there: Theſe were charged to bear Scot and Lot, and ſome of them to bear Office in *Lime-ſtreet* Ward: All which they did willingly without grudging. And when any ſuſpected or diſorder- ed

Stow's *firſt Edition.*

ed Perſons were by the Landlord placed there, the Officers of *Lime-ſtreet* Ward fetched them out of their Houſes, committed them to ward, procured their due Puniſhment, and baniſhed them from thence. Whereby in ſhort Time that Place was reformed, and brought into good Order: Which Thing being noted by them of *Aldgate* Ward, they moved their Alderman, Sir *Thomas Offley*, to call in thoſe Houſes to be of his Ward. But I myſelf ſhewing a fair Ledger Book, ſometime pertaining to the late diſſolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, wherein were ſet down the juſt Bounds of *Aldgate* Ward, before Sir *Thomas Offley*, Sir *Rowland Hayward*, the Common Council, and Wardmote Inqueſt of the ſaid *Lime-ſtreet* Ward; Sir *Thomas Offley* gave over his Challenge, and ſo that Matter reſted in good Quiet until the Year 1579, that Sir *Richard Pype* (being Mayor, and Alderman of *Biſhopſgate* Ward) challenged thoſe Houſes to be of his Ward, whereunto (without Reaſon ſhewed) Sir *Rowland Hayward* yielded: And thus is that Side of the Street, from the North Corner of St. *Mary-ſtreet* almoſt to *Biſhopſgate*, (wherein is one Plat of Ground, letten by the Chamberlain of *London* to the Pariſh of St. *Martin Oteſwich*, to be a Church-yard or Burying-place for the Dead of that Pariſh, *&c.*) unjuſtly drawn from the Ward of *Lime-ſtreet*.

Stow vindicates Lime-ſtreet *Ward, as to ſome Bounds of it.*

A Part of Lime-ſtreet *Ward unjuſtly withheld by* Biſhopſgate *Ward.*

Divers other Proofs I could ſet down, but this one following may ſuffice. The Mayor and Aldermen of *London* made a Grant to the Fraternity of the *Papey*, in theſe Words:

A Grant to the Papey.

"Be it remembered, that where now of late the "Maſter and Wardens of the Fraternity of the "*Papey* have made a Brick Wall, cloſing in the "Chapel of St. *Auguſtine*, called *Papey* Chapel, "ſituate in the Pariſh of *All Saints* in the Wall, "in the Ward of *Lime-ſtreet* of the City of *Lon-*"*don*: From the South-Eaſt Corner of the which "Brick Wall, is a Scutcheon of twenty-one Foot "of Aſſize from the ſaid Corner Eaſtward: "And from the ſame Scutcheon there to a Meſ-"ſuage of fifty Foot and an half Weſtward: "The ſaid Scutcheon breaketh out of Line right "Southward, betwixt the Meaſures aforeſaid, "three Foot and five Inches of Aſſize, upon the "common Ground of the City aforeſaid: *Ralph* "*Verney*, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the ſame "City, the twenty-ſecond Day of *October*, the "6th Year of *Edward* IV. granted to *John Hod*, "Prieſt, Mr. *John Bolt*, and *Tho. Pachet*, Prieſts, "Wardens of the Fraternity of *Papey*. aforeſaid, "and to their Succeſſors for ever, *&c.* yielding "4*d.* Sterling yearling at *Michaelmas*." And this is (ſaith my Book) inrolled in the *Guildhall* of *London*. Which is a ſufficient Proof, the ſame Plat of Ground to be of *Lime-ſtreet* Ward.

Lib. Papey.

An old large Meſſuage.

On the South Side of this Street, ſtretching Weſt from St. *Mary-ſtreet*, towards *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, there was (of old Time, one large Meſſuage builded of Stone and Timber in the Pariſh of St. *Auguſtine* in the Wall, now in the Pariſh of *Allhallows* in the ſame Wall, belonging to the Earl of *Oxford*, (for *Richard de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, poſſeſſed it in the fourth of *Henry* V.) but in Proceſs of Time, the Lands of the Earl fell to Females; amongſt the which, one being married to *Wingfield* of *Suffolk*, this Houſe with the Appurtenances fell to his Lot, and was by his Heir, Sir *Robert Wingfield*, ſold to Mr. *Edward Cooke*, the Queen's Attorney General, who was afterward Lord Chief Juſtice *Cooke*.

Patent Oxford *Place.*

It was ordered by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at a Court holden on *Thurſday* the twenty-fourth of *April*, in the fourth Year of *Edward* VI. That the Chamberlain of *London* ſhould yearly pay unto the Scavenger of *Lime-ſtreet* Ward 20*s.* by even Portions, out of the Profit coming by the Butchers Stalls in *Leadenhall*, toward the cleanſing and ſweet-keeping of the ſame Ward.

The Scavenger of Lime-ſtreet *Ward* Hum. Dyſon.

I find of Record, that in the Year 1371, the 45th of *Edward* III. a great Subſidy of 100000 Pounds was granted towards the King's Wars in *France*. Whereof the Clergy paid 50000 Pounds, and the Laity 50000 Pounds, to be levied in thirty-nine Shires of *England*, containing Pariſhes 8600. Of every Pariſh, 5*l.* 16*s.* the greater to help the leſſer. This City (as one of the Shires) then containing twenty-four Wards, and in them 110 Pariſhes, was therefore aſſeſſed to 635*l.* 12*s.* whereof *Lime-ſtreet* Ward did bear 34*s.* and no more; ſo ſmall a Ward it was, and ſo accounted, as having no one whole Pariſh therein, but ſmall Portions only of two Pariſhes in that Ward.

Subſidy of Lime-ſtreet *Ward, in the Year* 1371.

CHAP. XXV.

Of PORTSOKEN WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name. Bounds. Antient State. Extent. Modern State. Government. Aldermen and Common-Councilmen. Pariſhes and Churches. Priory of the Holy Trinity. *St.* Catharine's Trinity *Church and Canons*, Eaſt-Smithfield. New-Abby. Minories. Goodman's-fields. *Nunnery of St.* Clare.

Name.

PORTSOKEN ſignifies a Franchiſe at the Gate: Of which below, under the Antiquities of this Ward.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the Eaſt by the Pariſhes of *Spital-fields*, *Stepney*, and St. *George's in the Eaſt*; on the South by *Tower-hill*; on the North by *Biſhopſgate* Ward; on the Weſt by *Aldgate* Ward.

Extent.

In deſcribing the Extent of this Ward, our beſt Direction is to follow the Order of the yearly parochial Perambulation, as follows:

Walking down *Houndſditch*, Northward, they croſs the Way Eaſtward into *Still* and *Hand-alley*: Paſſing on along by the Garden-Wall, they proceed to *Petticoat-lane*, in the Middle of which is the Partition between the two Pariſhes of *Whitechapel* and St. *Botolph*: There they go on to the Bars in the common Street, and, croſſing the Way Southward, go through a Tavern, ſome Time the *Caſtle*; and then, turning Weſtward, paſs on to the *Minories* till they come to the Bars; where Ends the Ward and the Pariſh within the Freedom.

There, at the farther End, they turn down into an Alley, called *Brown's-alley*, and ſo as far as *Goodman's-fields*; then turn up the Street again, and go down *Red-lion-alley*, paſſing directly into *Roſemary-lane*, and thence down *Nightingale-lane*,

100 200 300 400 500 600
A Scale of 600 Feet

PORTSOKEN WARD with its Division into Pariſhes According to a New SURVEY.

The Arms of S.r William Calvert K.t

PART OF BISHOPS GATE WARD

PART OF SPITTLEFIELDS PARISH

PART OF WHITE CHAPPLE PARISH

PART OF ALDGATE WARD

The Little Minories

Part of Tower Hill

White Chapple

WHITE CHAPPLE

THE MINORIES

Trinity Minories

Hopkins Yard

Goodmans Yard

W E S

B. Cole sculp.

This Plan is most humbly inscribd to S.r WILLIAM CALVERT K.t and Alderman of Portſoken Ward in 1755.

5 JA 53

lane, on the West Side, to the *Hermitage-bridge*, and ſo round St. *Catharine's*, and then paſſing over *Tower-hill*, they come again into the Freedom, and go directly up the *Minories* Northward till they come under *Aldgate*.

In this Ward the principal Streets and Places are *Whitechapel*, the *Minories*, and *Houndſditch*, together with the Weſt Side of *Petticoat-lane*; in which Streets are divers Alleys, Courts, *&c.* of which in their Order.

Whitechapel. *Whitechapel* is a ſpacious Street for Entrance into the City Eaſtward, and ſomewhat long, reckoning from the Lay-ſtall Eaſt unto the Corner of *Houndſditch* Weſt. It is a great Thorough-fare, being the *Eſſex* Road, and well reſorted to, which occaſions it to be well inhabited, and accommodated with good Inns for the Reception of Travellers, Horſes, Coaches, Waggons, *&c.*

Here on the South Side is a Hay-Market three Times a Week.

The South Side within the Bars, as well as a little Way without, is taken up by a great many Butchers, who carry on a great Trade, both Wholeſale and Retail.

On the North Side are divers conſiderable Inns, much reſorted to, as the *Three Nuns*, the *Crown*, the *Black-bull*, the *Blue-boar*; with ſeveral Shops which have great Trade out of the Country.

About the Bars ply a great Number of Stage-Coaches, for the Conveniency of carrying Paſſengers to *Stratford*, *Bow*, *Low-layton*, *Layton-ſtone*, *Weſt-ham*, *Eaſt-ham*, *Walthamſtow*, *Woodford*, *Wanſted*, *Barking*, &c.

Places of Name in this Street within the Bars are as follow, beginning at St. *Botolph*'s Church and ſo Eaſtward:

Alleys, &c. *Firſt*, *Hatchet-alley*, pretty well built, but hath a narrow Entrance *White-Bear-alley*, hath a long, narrow, and dark Paſſage into it, but within are good Brick Buildings. *Sun-and-Trumpet-alley*, very ordinary; near unto this Alley is the *Bell* Brewhouſe, of a good Trade; and near unto the *Blue-boar* Inn, is the *Boar's-head* Tavern, being a Houſe of pretty good Trade. *Red-croſs-court*, well built, with new Brick Houſes, hath a pretty large Paſſage into *Petticoat-lane*. *Anchor-and-Harp-alley*, both narrow and ordinary. *Harrow-alley*, containing two large Courts, and a long Alley that leads into *Goodman's-fields*; and at the upper End of this Alley, is a Place called the *Blue-gate*; all but indifferently built and inhabited. *Chequer-yard*, alſo but ordinary: And a new Street is lately built, which leads alſo into *Goodman's-fields*, and called *Somerſet-ſtreet*.

Houndſditch. From *Aldgate* North-Weſt to *Biſhopſgate*, ſays *Stow*, lyeth the Ditch of the City, in that Part called *Houndſditch*, becauſe that in old Time, when the ſame lay open, much Filth (conveyed forth of the City, eſpecially dead Dogs) was there laid or caſt.

Edrick *for Treachery thrown into this Ditch.* Into this filthy Ditch King *Canutus* commanded *Edrick*, a noble *Saxon*, who had baſely ſlain his King and Lord *Edmund Ironſide*, to be drawn by the Heels from *Baynard's-caſtle* through the City, and caſt in there, after he had firſt been tormented to Death by lighted Torches. *Rich. of Ciciter.*

Of later Time a Mud Wall was made, encloſing the Ditch, to keep out the laying of ſuch Filth as had been accuſtomed. *A Mud Wall againſt* Houndſditch.

Over-againſt this Mud Wall, on the other Side of the Street, was a fair Field, ſometime belonging to the Priory of the *Trinity*, and ſince by Sir *Tho. Audley* given to *Magdalen* College in *Cambridge*. *A Field on the Eaſt Side.*

This Ground contained a Meſſuage, a Dove-houſe, and a Garden of about ſeven Acres. There was alſo adjoining to this Garden a great Gate, and a Building over, and a Street or Lane leading from *Houndſditch* thither. For all this Sir *Tho. Audley* obtained of King *Henry* ſpecial Letters Patents, dated *March* 23, in the 25th of his Reign, as belonging to the Priory, to this Tenor: *A Meſſuage and ſeven Acres in* Houndſditch.

Henricus Octavus, Dei gratia, &c. *Omnibus ad quos*, &c. *Sciatis quod nos*, &c. *Dedimus & conceſſimus*, &c. *i. e.* "Know ye, that we have "given and granted to the ſaid *Thomas* one Meſ- "ſuage, one Dovecoat, and one Garden or "Parcel of Land, with the Appurtenances, con- "taining by Eſtimation ſeven Acres of Land, "whether more or leſs; as they lay and are in "the Pariſh of St. *Botolph* without *Aldgate*, *Lon-* "*don*, *viz.* between a certain Street or Lane, call- "ed *Hog-lane* on one Part, and divers Meſſuages "by the King's High-way, called *Houndſditch*, "adjoining and built on the other Part. He gave "alſo and granted to the ſaid *Thomas* a certain "great Gate, with an Edifice built upon it, and "adjacent; and a certain Street or Lane, ex- "tending from the aforeſaid King's High-way "called *Houndſditch*, to, in and as far as the ſaid "Garden or Parcel of Land, containing ſeven "Acres; with all Edifices, Walls, Ditches and "Cloſes, in and about the ſaid Garden, or Par- "cel of the Lands there being: Which Meſſuage, "Dovecoat, Garden, Gate, Street or Lane, and "the other Premiſſes, with their Appurtenances, "lately belonged to the Prior and Convent of "the Monaſtery or Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, "*London*, by the Right of that Monaſtery; and "which, among others, is come to our Hands "by the Authority of Parliament, as well on the "account of the Gift of *Nicholas Hancock*, late "Prior, as on the account of the Diſſolution of "the ſaid Monaſtery." Ex MSS. Dr. Kennet, D. Epiſc. Petriburg.

The next Year, that is, the 26th of the King's Reign, the ſame Sir *Thomas Audley* obtained of the King other Letters Patents, dated *Decemb.* 29. Wherein, among other Gifts, he granted to him Licence to give and grant lawfully the ſaid Meſſuage, Dove-houſe and Garden, to *Henry Parker*, Knt. *Tho. Barnardiſton* Kt. *John Chriſtmas*, Eſq. *Tho. Pope*, *Arthur Clerk*, and *Tho. Spilman*, Gentlemen. Yet it ſeems theſe Perſons poſſeſſed not the Premiſſes, at leaſt not the Garden of ſeven Acres; ſince Mr. *Stow* (as above) writeth, that Sir *Tho. Audley* gave it to *Magdalen* College, of which he was Founder.

This Field (as all other about the City) was encloſed, reſerving open Paſſage thereinto for ſuch as were diſpoſed. Towards the Street were ſome ſmall Cottages, of two Stories high, and little Garden-plats backward, for poor bedrid People, (for in that Street dwelt none other) builded by ſome Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, to whom that Ground belonged.

In

Bedrid People in Houndſditch.

In my Youth, (ſays *Stow*) I remember, devout People, as well Men as Women of this City, were accuſtomed oftentimes (eſpecially on *Fridays*, weekly) to walk that way purpoſely, and there to beſtow their charitable Alms, every poor Man or Woman lying in their Bed within their Window, which was towards the Street open ſo low, that every Man might ſee them; a clean linen Cloth lying in their Window, and a Pair of Beads; to ſhew that there lay a bedrid Body, unable but to pray only: This Street was firſt paved in the Year 1503.

Braſs Ordnance caſt in Houndſditch *by the* Owens.

About the latter End of the Reign of King *Hen.* VIII. three Brethren that were Gun-founders, ſirnamed *Owens*, got Ground there to build upon, and to encloſe for caſting of Braſs Ordnance. Theſe occupied a good Part of the Street on the Field Side, and in ſhort Time divers others alſo builded there; ſo that the poor bedrid People were worn out, and, in place of their homely Cottages, ſuch Houſes builded as do rather want Room than Rent; which Houſes be for the moſt part poſſeſſed by Brokers, Sellers of old Apparel, and ſuch like. The Reſidue of the Field was for the moſt Part made into a Garden, by a Gardener named *Cawſway*, one that ſerved the Markets with Herbs and Roots. And in the laſt Year of King *Edward* VI. the ſame was parcelled into Gardens, wherein are now many fair Houſes of Pleaſure builded.

A Matter greatly deſerving Reformation in Houndſditch.

But as it is fatal to the Suburbs of every great City to be infected with ſome foul and unclean Birds, that there build their Neſts, although not with profeſſed and ignominious Stain of lewd Life; becauſe (within the Limits of *Houndſditch*) dwell many a good and honeſt Citizen, that will never endure ſuch ſcandalous Neighbourhood: Yet there are crept in among them a baſe kind of Vermin, well-deſerving to be ranked and numbered with them, whom our old Prophet and Countryman *Gyldas* called *Ætatis atramentum*, the black Diſcredit of the Age, and of the Place where they are ſuffered to live; or rather (as St. *Bernard* thinks it more convenient to term them) *Baptiſatos Judæos*; who take themſelves to be Chriſtians, when they are worſe (indeed) than the *Jews* ever were for Uſury.

The unconſcionable broking Uſurers their Living.

The Jews *were never any ſuch gripple Extortioners.*

Pawnbrokers.

Theſe Men, or rather Monſters in the Shape of Men, profeſs to live by lending, and yet will lend nothing but upon Pawns; neither to any, but unto poor People only, and for no leſs Gain than after fifty or threeſcore Pounds in the hundred. The Pawn of the poor Borrower muſt needs be more than double worth the Money lent upon it, and the Time of Limitation is no longer than a Month; albeit they well know, that the Money needs not be repayed back until a Twelvemonth's End. By which Time the Intereſt grows to be ſo great, that the Pawn, which (at the firſt) was better than twice worth the Money borrowed on it, doth not (in the End) prove to be valuable to the Debt, which muſt be payed before the poor Party can redeem it. By which extorting Means of proceeding the poor Borrower is quite cheated of his Pawn, for leſs than the third part, which it was truly worth indeed.

Such Gains are the greedy Uſurers Glory.

It is a great Error (in my poor Opinion) that in ſo antient and famous a City, abounding (otherwiſe) in moſt Chriſtian Alms and Works of Mercy, that among ſo many worthy Liberalities beſtowed on the Poor in divers and diſtinct Pariſhes, an Order is not taken for ſuch a publick Stock for the truly Poor, that when in their urgent Neceſſity, either by want of Means, Sickneſs, and other Hindrances, their Pawns may not go to the Cut-throat Uſurer; but remain to their own Good (living or dying) or to their Heirs, without any other Benefit, than that it may ſtill ſerve for the like Relief.

A publick Stock would do well for the Poor in every Pariſh.

And let me not here be miſtaken, that I condemn ſuch as live by honeſt Buying and Selling, and making a good Conſcience of their dealing: No truly, I mean only the *Judas* Broker, that lives by the Bag, and (except God be more merciful to him) will follow him that did bear the Bag.

On the Ditch Side of this Street, the Mud Wall is alſo (by little and little) taken all down, the Bank of the Ditch being raſed, made level Ground, and turned into Garden Plats and Carpenters Yards, and many large Houſes are there builded. The Filth of which Houſes, as alſo the Earth caſt out of their Vaults, is turned into the Ditch: By which means the Ditch is filled up, and both the Ditch and Wall ſo hidden, that they cannot be ſeen of the Paſſers by.

Houndſditch.

Houndſditch is now built into Houſes; and, beſides the Street, which is taken up by Brokers, Joiners, Braſiers, Saleſmen, and ſuch as deal in Cloaths, Linnen and Upholſtery Ware, (for which, at preſent, it is a Place of conſiderable Trade) here are a great many Courts and Alleys. We ſhall only take Notice of theſe in this Ward, beginning at *Still-alley*; the others, which lie in *Biſhopſgate* Ward, being there treated of.

Still-alley hath a narrow Entrance, but is very large, containing ſeveral Turnings to other Places; as, the Lower Ground, which hath a Paſſage into *Gravel-lane* and *Gutteridge-rents*, which hath pretty good Buildings; and out of this Place is a Paſſage down Steps into a Court, which leads into *Devonſhire-ſquare*, treated of in *Biſhopſgate* Ward. *Greyhound-alley*, ſmall and ordinary. *Fleur-de-lis-court*, a ſquare Place, with old decayed Buildings, ill inhabited. *Wool-ſack-alley* leads into *Gravel-lane*, a large Place, with pretty good Buildings, and contains ſeveral Places; as *Crab-court*, where there is a large Brewhouſe; and over-againſt this Place is *Pine-apple-court*, which hath a Free-ſtone Pavement, and contains four good Brick Houſes. Here is alſo *Star-court*, with three or four indifferent Places without a Name. *Hand-alley*, ſmall and ordinary. *Skinner's-alley*, alſo ſmall and ordinary, with old Timber Houſes. *Caſtle-yard* hath a long turning Paſſage with good Houſes, indifferently well inhabited. *Ball-and-Shear-court*, ſmall and mean; and adjoining to this is another ſmall Place without a Name. *Angel-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Gravel-lane*. *Fire-ball-alley*, big, but ordinary. *Fire-ball-court*, a handſome open Place, well built and inhabited, with a Paſſage into *Gravel-lane*. *Cock-and-hoop-yard*, a large open Place, with Buildings fit for good Inhabitants. *Red-lion-court*, a ſquare Place, with indifferent good Buildings. *Shepherd-and-dog-alley*, both ſmall and mean. *Three-bowls-court*, ſmall and ordinary. *Walnut-tree-yard*, but ſmall. *Joiner's-court* hath tolerable good Buildings, with a Free-

ſtone Pavement. *Harrow-alley*, but ſmall. *Cock-and-wheatſheaf-alley*, likewiſe ſmall, and ſeparate each from the other by a Pale. *Roſe-and-crown-court*, a neat Place with good Buildings, well inhabited, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Seven-ſtar-alley*, indifferent good; and to ſome of theſe Houſes there are Gardens.

Church-lane, very large and open, the North Side fronting St. *Botolph*'s Church and Church-yard, hath a Row of good Buildings, of which two are large; and at the upper End is Mr. *Smith* the Carpenter's Yard, with Livery-Stables over-againſt it. *Gun-yard*, a very handſome ſquare Court, with good large Houſes very well inhabited, with an Entrance wide enough for Coach or Cart.

Gravel-lane. *Gravel-lane*, very large, branching itſelf into ſeveral Parts, as *Seven-ſtep-alley*, *Blackamoor-court*, which fall into *Petticoat-lane*. *Shrewſbury-court*, a pretty handſome ſquare Place. *Honey-lane*, ſomewhat long, and falls into *Petticoat-lane*. *Sutton's-Rents*, ſmall and ordinary. *Wood-Green's-court*, a pretty handſome open ſquare Place, indifferently well inhabited. *Harrow-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Petticoat-lane*. *Clarke's-court*, pretty handſome. *Hand-and-crown-court*, a good open Place. *New George-court* hath indifferent good Brick Buildings, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Vine-court*, a handſome ſquare Place, with new Brick Buildings, and a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Peaſe-porridge-alley*, ſmall and ordinary. *King's-head-court*, pretty large. Almoſt over-againſt this Court is *Oliver's-court*, ſmall and ordinary. *Hand-alley* hath a Paſſage into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*.

Petticoat-lane. *Petticoat-lane*, formerly called *Hog-lane*, is near *Whitechapel-Bars*, and runs North-ward towards St. *Mary Spital*. On both Sides this Lane, in antient Times, were Hedge-rows and Elm trees, with pleaſant Fields to walk in; inſomuch that Gentlemen uſed to have Houſes there for the Air; and Mr. *Strype* ſaith, when he was a Boy, there was one commonly called the *Spaniſh Ambaſſador*'s Houſe, who, in King *James*'s Iſt's Reign, dwelt there, and whom he takes to be the famous Count *Gondomar*: And a little Way off this, on the Eaſt Side the Way, down a paved Alley, now called *Strype's-court*, from his Father's inhabiting there, was a large Houſe with a good Garden before it, built and inhabited by *Hans Jacobſon*, the ſaid King *James*'s Jeweller, wherein Mr. *Strype* was born.

But after, many *French* Proteſtants, who in the ſaid King's Reign, and before, fled their Country for their Religion, and planted themſelves here, *viz.* in that Part of the Lane near *Spital-fields*, to follow their Trade, being generally Broad Weavers of Silk, it ſoon became a contiguous Row of Buildings on both Sides of the Way.

In this *Petticoat-lane* are divers Courts and Alleys, moſt of which on the Weſt Side, which are in this Ward, have their Paſſage into, or out of *Gravel-lane*; but thoſe that have not are five. *Inkhorn-court*, a pretty open Place, with indifferent Inhabitants. Near this Court is *White-hart-court*, which is but indifferent. *Bates's-yard*, very mean; and *Red-croſs-court*, which hath a Paſſage into *Whitechapel-ſtreet*. This Part of the Lane coming out at the Bars is not mighty well inhabited; thoſe of the moſt Account are Horners, who prepare Horns for other petty Manufacturers.

The *Minories*, of which there are the *Great* and the *Little*: The *Great* is a broad and ſpacious Street, the Entrance into which is out of *Aldgate-ſtreet*, over-againſt St. *Botolph*'s Church, and runneth Southward into *Little Tower-hill*; having on the Weſt Side *London-Wall*, where antiently the City Ditch went, as in *Houndſditch*, and was uſed to caſt Filth in, and ſo lay open; which being found inconvenient, noiſome and dangerous, it was filled up, and the Ground converted to other Uſes; there being now a Row of Buildings next the Wall, and another on the Back of the *Minories*, it is become a Street, and bears the Name of the *Vineyard*, and hath a broad Paſſage into it out of the *Minories*, which is very well inhabited by conſiderable Tradeſmen in moſt Branches, but chiefly noted for the Gunſmiths, who drive a conſiderable Trade.

The *Little Minories* are the Buildings erected upon the Site of the Abbey of Nuns, called *Minorites*, containing two or three Courts, all pretty well inhabited: And here alſo is the *Trinity Minories* Church. Out of this Place is a Paſſage into *Heydon-yard*.

Near this Nunnery, or *Little Minories*, was a large Field and Farm, at which, Mr. *Stow* ſaith, he himſelf, when a Lad, fetch'd many a Half-penny worth of Milk, and had never leſs than three Pints in the Summer, nor leſs than a Quart in the Winter, for that Money. This was kept by one *Goodman*, whoſe Son afterwards let it out, and lived like a Gentleman upon the Rent of it. It ſtill retains the Name of *Goodman's Fields*, tho' it is now converted into Streets, with very good Brick Houſes, inhabited by ſeveral Merchants and Perſons of Repute; and about 15 Years ago had a Theatre or Play-Houſe in one of them, built in a pretty good Taſte.

To return therefore to this Street called the *Minories*; therein are ſeveral Courts or Alleys: Beginning towards *Aldgate* there is *Black-boy-court*, being long, narrow, and ordinary. *Maiden-head-alley*, ſmall, naſty, and beggarly. *Three-king's-alley*, pretty large, containing two Courts, one within another, and both indifferent good. *Fountain-alley*, very mean. *Ship-yard*, an indifferent large ſquare Court, but very mean, with old Houſes. *Well-alley*, but ſmall, with a long and narrow Paſſage to it. *Shippey's-yard*, indifferent large, and pretty good, eſpecially the upper Part. *Heydon-yard*, being broad enough for Coach or Cart: At the upper End is a good large Square, or open Place railed about, with a Row of Trees, very ornamental in the Summer Seaſon, having on the Eaſt Side Coach Houſes and Stables; on the Weſt Side a very handſome Row of large Houſes, with Court-yards before them, and are inhabited by Merchants and Perſons of Repute; on the North, a Square of good Brick Houſes. Out of this Yard, on the Weſt, is a Paſſage into the *Little Minories*, on the Eaſt another into *Goodman's-fields*. *Brown's-yard*, indifferent good, with a Paſſage down Steps into ſome Part of it. *Squirrel's-alley*, pretty well built, with a narrow paved Paſſage that goes down Steps. *Swan-alley*, long and narrow, hath a Paſſage into *Manſel-ſtreet*.

Alleys, &c.

Goodman's-yard, very large, and leads into *Goodman's-fields*, almoſt over-againſt *Peaſcod-ſtreet*, hath pretty good Buildings, and well inhabited. *Red-lion-alley*, long and narrow, with old built Houſes. *Red-gate-court*, but ſmall, with a Paſſage down Steps into *Heathen's-court*. *Wheeler's-yard*, a pretty open Place. *Bullock's-court*, a pretty handſome open Place. *Hamerſmith-alley*, very ordinary, with a Paſſage to it down Steps. *Wall's-court*, a handſome Place, with a Paſſage to it paved with Pebble Stones. *Black-horſe-alley*, containing two ſmall Courts, which are but ordinary. *Eales's-court*, pretty open, with a Paſſage for a Cart, and the Houſes are indifferently well inhabited. *Weeden's-rents*, with a deſcending ſteep Paſſage, very mean. *Gooding's-yard*, a handſome open Place, indifferently well built. *Bellowes's-yard*, indifferent, with a Paſſage to it down Steps. *Star-alley*, but ordinary: At the lower End is another Court down Steps, alſo very mean. *Three-crown-court*, alſo but ordinary.

Government. This Ward hath an Alderman, and five Common-Councilmen, including the Deputy. It is aſſeſſed 4 *l.* 10 *s.* to the Fifteenth.

Watch. The nightly Watch conſiſts of a Conſtable, a Beadle, and ſixty Watchmen.

Jury. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts of *Guildhall* in the Month of *January*.

Alderman, Common Council. The Alderman is Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. LL. D. The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Robert Pycroft*, Deputy, Mr. *Philip Grafton*, Mr. *Richard Bridgman*, Mr. *Richard Wilſon*, Mr. *Lodowick Mansfield*.

Remarkable Things. We don't find any remarkable Buildings or Places in this Ward, except,

Pariſhes. *Firſt*, Two Pariſh-Churches: (1.) St. *Botolph* without *Aldgate*; and, (2.) *Trinity Minories*: Of which hereafter in our Parochial Hiſtory.

Charity-Schools. Two Charity-Schools: (1.) One founded in the Freedom for fifty Boys and forty Girls by Sir *John Caſs*, Alderman; of which already under the Account of *Aldgate* Ward, in which Gate the ſaid School is taught at preſent. (2.) Another School for forty Boys and thirty Girls, founded by Sir *Samuel Starling*, Knt. and Alderman of the City of *London*; who, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, bearing Date the ſeventh Day of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1673, gave certain Copyhold Lands and Tenements, lying in *Eaſt-Smithfield*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Whitechapel*, belonging to the Manor of *Stepney* in the County of *Middleſex*, the Rents amounting to the Value of 22 *l.* yearly, as a Foundation of a Charity-School, for the better Education of the poor Youths of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph without Aldgate*; which Lands and Tenements he ſurrendered for the Uſe of his Will to Mr. *Corſellis*, Brewer; Mr. *John Parſons*, Brewer; and *Thomas Heath*, Scrivener; Truſtees of the ſaid Charity. The School-maſter to be a Batchelor of Arts of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and to teach School in a Brick Houſe, which he, the ſaid Sir *Samuel Starling*, built at his own Charge at the Eaſt End of the Town-Houſe, or Queſt-Houſe, upon *Little Tower-hill*, in the Manor of *Eaſt-Smithfield*. The School-maſter to be choſen by the Inqueſt of the Ward of *Portſoken*, and the Leet Jury of the Manor of *Eaſt-Smithfield*; and to be ſubject to ſuch Rules and Orders as they ſhall, from Time to Time, eſtabliſh for the due Government of the ſaid School, on Pain of being removed and forfeiting his Right to receive the ſaid Rents: The Rules and Orders ſo concluded on by the Wardmote Inqueſt and Leet Jury to be engroſſed, and hung up in two Tables; the one in the Veſtry-Houſe of the Pariſh-Church of *Aldgate*, the other in the Queſt-Houſe upon *Little Tower-hill*, where the School is taught. This extracted from Sir *Samuel Starling*'s laſt Will and Teſtament.

The ORDERS follow.

ORDERS made by the Wardmote Inqueſt of Portſoken *Ward*, London, *and the Jury of the Court Leet of the Manor of* Eaſt-Smithfield, *to be obſerved and kept by the School-maſter for the Time being, for the teaching of certain poor Boys of the Pariſh of St.* Botolph without Aldgate, *in Manner following; being the Gift of Sir* Samuel Starling, *Knt. by his laſt Will and Teſtament.*

" *Imprimis*, The ſaid School-maſter ſhall teach " fixteen poor Boys of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph* " *without Aldgate*, that is, eight of the upper " Ward, and eight of the lower End, or more " or leſs as the Eſtate will bear; ſuch as ſhall be " nominated and appointed by the ſaid Truſtees, " whom the Wardmote Inqueſt and Leet Jury " have choſen: And the ſaid Maſter ſhall have " for teaching the poor Boys twenty Shillings " each Boy *per Annum*.

" II. The ſaid Maſter ſhall teach the ſaid Boys " to read: And after they can read competently " well, ſhall teach them to write, and the Grounds " of Arithmetick, to fit them for Servants or Ap- " prentices.

" III. The ſaid Maſter ſhall, together herewith, " inſtruct the ſaid poor Children in the Knowledge " and Practice of the Chriſtian Religion, and " teach them the Principles thereof, as they are " laid down in the Church Catechiſm; and this " ſhall be done twice a Week: And the ſaid " Maſter ſhall be obliged to bring the ſaid Chil- " dren, once in five Weeks, to Church to be ca- " techized.

" IV. The ſaid Maſter ſhall take particular " Care of the Manners and Behaviour of the poor " Children, and ſtudy all proper Means to diſ- " courage and correct the Beginnings of Vice; and " particularly Lying, Swearing and Curſing, ta- " king God's Name in Vain, and the Prophana- " tion of the Lord's Day, *&c.*

" V. The ſaid Maſter ſhall bring the ſaid Chil- " dren to Church twice every Lord's Day, and " once on Holidays; and teach them to behave " themſelves with all Reverence in the Houſe of " God.

" VI. The Maſter ſhall conſtantly attend his " proper Buſineſs in the School during the Hours " appointed for teaching, *viz.* from ſeven to ele- " ven in the Morning, and from one to five in " the Afternoon, the Summer Half-Year; and " from eight in the Morning to eleven, and from " one to four in the Afternoon, in Winter.

" VII. The Names of the Children ſhall be " called over every Morning and Afternoon, and " if any be miſſing, they ſhall be taken Notice " of: And the ſaid Maſter ſhall go to Prayers " with the ſaid Children Morning and Evening, " and

" and ſhall order the ſaid Children ſo to do at " Home.

" VIII. The ſaid Maſter ſhall not teach above " thirty Scholars, beſides the ſaid ſixteen, with- " out taking to his Aſſiſtance an able Perſon to " be his Uſher.

" IX. It is ordered, That no Boy ſhall be " admitted into the ſaid School under eight Years " old; and alſo, that the ſaid Schoolmaſter ſhall " not make any Demand, nor take Money of " any Perſon, for any Boy's Entrance into the " ſaid School.

" X. As often as any of the ſixteen Children " ſhall be removed from the ſaid School, that " then the ſaid Maſter ſhall give Notice to the " Truſtees of the ſaid School, that another may " be ſent in his Place.

" XI. That the Parents of the ſaid Children " be put in Mind to take Care to ſend their Chil- " dren clean waſhed and combed to School.

" XII. It is ordered by the aforeſaid Inqueſt and " Loet Jury, That the aboveſaid Rules and Or- " ders be ſet up in the ſaid School, that the ſaid " Maſter may take Notice thereof, and govern " himſelf accordingly.

" XIII. And *Laſtly*, It is ordered, That there " ſhall be a Copy of theſe Orders put up in the " Veſtry-houſe of the ſaid Pariſh, and another put " up in the Queſt-Houſe upon *Little Tower-hill*, " in the ſaid Pariſh; and that the Names of the " preſent Truſtees of the ſaid Eſtate be under- " written:

Mr. *John Dodſon*,
Mr. *Nath. Gale*, and } Truſtees.
Mr. *Edward Croofoot*,

Antiquities Its Name.

This *Portſoken*, which ſignifieth a *Franchiſe* at the Gate, was ſome Time a Guild, and had its Beginning in the Reign of King *Edgar*, between ſeven and eight hundred Years ago, when thirteen Knights, well beloved of the King and Realm, for Services by them done, requeſted to have a certain Portion of Land on the Eaſt Part of the City, left deſolate and forſaken by the Inhabitants, by Reaſon of too much Servitude. They beſought the King to have this Land, with the Liberty of a Guild, for ever. The King granted their Requeſt on the following Conditions, to wit, That each of them ſhould victoriouſly accompliſh three Combats, one above the Ground, one under Ground, and the third in the Water: And after this, at a certain Day, in *Eaſt Smithfild*, they ſhould run with Spears againſt all Comers; all which was gloriouſly performed: And the ſame Day the King named it *Knighten Guild*, and ſo bounded it from *Aldgate*, to the Place where the Bars now are, toward the Eaſt, on both the Sides of the Street, and extended it towards the North, and the Gate, now ſince called *Biſhopſgate*, unto the Houſe then of *William Preſbyter*, after of *Jeffrey Tanner*, and then of the Heirs of *Colver*; after that of *John Eaſeby*; but ſince of the Lord *Bouchier*, &c. And again, towards the South, unto the River *Thames*, and ſo far into the Water, as a Horſeman, entering the ſame, might ride at Low-Water, and throw his Spear: So that all *Eaſt-Smithfield*, with the right Part of the Street that goeth to *Dodding* Pond into the *Thames*; and alſo the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*, with the Mills that were founded in King *Stephen*'s Days, and the outward Stone Wall, and the new Ditch of the Tower, are of the ſaid Fee and Liberty: For the ſaid Wall and Ditch were made in the Time of King *Richard* I. when he was in the *Holy Land*, by *William Longſhampe*, Biſhop of *Ely*.

Theſe Knights had no other Charter all the Days of *Edgar*, *Ethelred*, and *Canutus*, until the Time of *Edward the Confeſſor*, whom the Heirs of thoſe Knights humbly beſought to confirm their Liberties, whereunto he graciouſly granted, and gave them a Deed thereof, as appeareth in the Book of the late Houſe of the *Holy Trinity*: The ſaid Charter was fairly written in the *Saxon* Letter and Tongue.

After this, King *William*, the Son of *William the Conqueror*, made a Confirmation of the ſame Liberties unto the Heirs of theſe Knights in theſe Words:

" *William*, King of *England*, to *Maurice*, Bi- " ſhop, and *Godfry de Magnum*, and *Richard de* " *Parre*, and to his faithful People of *London*, " greeting: Know ye me to have graunted to " the Men of *Knighten Guild* the *Guild* that " belonged to them, and the Land that belong- " ed thereunto, with all Cuſtoms, as they had " the ſame in the Time of King *Edward*, and " my Father. Witneſs, *Hugh de Buche*, at " *Rothing*."

After him, King *Henry* I. confirmed the ſame by his Charter to the like Effect. After which Time the Church of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate* being founded by Queen *Matilda*, Wife to the ſaid *Henry*, the Multitude of Brethren praiſing God Day and Night therein in ſhort Time ſo increaſed, that all the City was delighted in beholding of them; inſomuch that, in the Year 1115, certain Burgeſſes of *London*, of the Progeny of thoſe Noble *Engliſh* Knights; to wit, *Radulphus Fitzalgod*, *Wilmarde de Deveresſhe*, *Orgare le Rude*, *Edward Hupcornehill*, *Blackſtanus*, and *Alwine* his Kinſman, and *Robert* his Brother, the Sons of *Leafſtanus* the Goldſmith, *Wizo* his Son, *Hugh Fitzvulgar*, and *Algare Secuſme*; coming together into the Chapter-Houſe of the ſaid Church of the *Holy Trinity*, gave to the ſame Church and Canons, ſerving God therein, all the Lands and Soke, called in *Engliſh Knighten Guild*, which lieth to the Wall of the City without the ſame Gate, and ſtretcheth to the River *Thames*: They gave it (taking upon them the Brotherhood and Participation of the Benefits of that Houſe) by the Hands of Prior *Norman*.

Knighten Guild given to the Canons of the Holy Trinity.

And the better to confirm this their Grant, they offered upon the Altar there the Charter of *Edward*, together with the other Charters which they had thereof; and afterward they did put the aforeſaid Prior in Seiſin thereof, by the Church of St. *Botolph*, which is built thereon, and is the Head of that Land. Theſe Things were thus done before *Bernard*, Prior of *Dunſtable*, *John*, Prior of *Derland*, *Jeffrey Clinton*, Chamberlain, and many other Clerks and Laymen, *French* and *Engliſh*. *Orgare le Prude* (one of their Company) was ſent to King *Henry*, beſeeching him to confirm their Gift, which the King gladly granted by this Deed following:

" *Henny*

" *Henry*, King of *England*, to *R.* Biſhop of " *London*, to the Sheriffs and Provoſt, and to all " his Barons, and faithful People, *French* and *En-* " *gliſh*, of *London* and *Middleſex*, greeting: Know " ye me to have granted and confirmed to the " Church and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* of *Lon-* " *don*, the Soke of the *Engliſh Knighten Guild*, " and the Land which pertaineth thereunto, and " the Church of St. *Botolph*, as the Men of the " ſame Guild have given and granted unto them: " And I will and ſtraightly command, that they " may hold the ſame well and honourably and " freely, with Sack and Soke, Toll and Thea, " Infangthefe, and all Cuſtoms belonging to it, as " the Men of the ſame Guild in the beſt Sort had " the ſame in the Time of King *Edward*; and as " King *William* my Father, and Brother, did " grant it to them by their Writs. Witneſs, *A.* " the Queen, *Jeffrey de Clinton*, the Chancellor, " and *William de Clinton*, at *Woodſtock*.

This Charter was afterwards confirmed by *Gilbert*, *William*, and *Roger*, Barons of *London*. Then by St. *Alphage*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Then by *Alexander* and *Innocent*, Popes. *Innocent* alſo granted to the Prior and Convent, that the aforeſaid Church and Pariſhioners of the ſame ſhould be ſerved by one of the Canons, to be removed at the Prior's Pleaſure.

Theſe Writings concerning this Knighten Guild *regiſtered in* Guildhall.

All theſe preſcribed Writings (ſaith my Book) which ſome Time belonged to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, are regiſtered in the End of the Book of Remembrances of the *Guildhall* of *London*, marked with the Letter C. *Folio* 134. The King ſent alſo his Sheriffs, to wit, *Aubery de Vere*, and *Roger*, Nephew to *Hubert*, which (upon his Behalf) ſhould inveſt this Church with the Poſſeſſions hereof; which the ſaid Sheriffs accompliſhed coming upon the Ground, *Andrew Buchevite*, and the forenamed Witneſſes and others ſtanding by; notwithſtanding *Othowerus*, *Acolivillus*, *Otto*, and *Jeffrey*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Conſtables of the Tower by Succeſſion, with-held by force a Portion of the ſaid Land, as I have before delivered.

Conſtables of the Tower.

The Founding of Trinity *Church. Book C. Fol.* 135. *and* Dunthorn, *Fol.* 79.

All this Hiſtory above related of the Founding of *Trinity* Church within *Aldgate*, and of the Beginning of the Canons Regular and *Auguſtin* Friars in *England*, is taken out of the Book C. in *Guildhall*, and out of an old Book there, called *Dunthorn*; where we read as follows:

" In the Year of *Chriſt* 1108, and in the 8th " Year of King *Henry*, was the Church of the " *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, *London*, founded " by the venerable Lady *Maud*, Wife unto the " ſaid King, by the Perſuaſion of Archbiſhop " *Anſelm*. It was given unto *Norman*, who be- " came the firſt Prior not only there, and firſt " Canon Regular of the whole Kingdom: For " by him was all *England* (ſaith my Record) " adorned with the Rule of St. *Auguſtin*, and " the Canonical Habit of that Order: Which " Order, by the gathering together of many " Friars into that Church, was the Number of " thoſe that praiſed God Day and Night, ſo much " encreaſed, that the whole City was much de- " lighted with the Sight of it: Inſomuch that, " in the Year of our Lord 1125, certain Bur- " geſſes of the City, deſcended of the antient Race " of the *Engliſh* Knights, by Name *Ralfe*, the Son

Norman *the firſt Prior, and the firſt of the* Auguſtin *Order.*

" of *Algode*, *Wolfard le Deveriſh*, *Orgar le Prude*, " *Edward Upcornhill*, *Blacſtan*, and his Couſin " *Alwyn*; *Alwyn*, and *Robert* his Brother, Sons " of *Leofſtan*; *Leofſtan* the Goldſmith, and *Wizo* " his Son, *Hugh* the Son of *Wolgare*, *Algar Se-* " *cuſenne*, *Orgar* the Son of *Dereman*, *Oſbert* " *Drinchepin*, and *Adelardus Hornpite*, meeting " together in the Chapter of the Church of " *Chriſt*, which is ſituate within the Walls of " the City near *Aldgate*, freely gave unto the " ſaid Church, and unto the Canons ſerving God, " all that Land and Soken, which was called " *Angliſh Cnithgilda*; which lies by the Wall " of the City without *Aldgate*, and reaches into " the *Thames*. They gave it, I ſay, themſelves " becoming Friars, and partaking of the Bene- " fits of that Place, by the Hand of *Norman* the " Prior, who received them into the Society, as " he had done others before them, by an Oath " taken upon the Text of the Goſpel.

" And to the Intent that this Gift of theirs " might ſtand firm and unchangeable, they ſur- " rendred up (among other Writing which they " had for it) the Charter of St. *Edward*: After " which they gave the Prior Seiſin and Poſſeſſion " of the ſaid Land * by the Church of St. *Bo-* " *tolph*, which had been builded upon the ſame, " and was the Head of it.

* That is, by giving him Entrance and Poſſeſſion into the Church of St Botolph, which was the Head, or, as it were, the Capital Meſſuage of the Manor.

" All this was done before theſe Witneſſes, " *Bernard*, Prior of *Dunſtable*, *John*, Prior of " *Landa*, and divers other *French* and *Engliſh* " People.

" The ſaid Donors hereupon ſent one of their " own Company, *Ordgar le Prude* by Name, un- " to King *Henry* with their Petition, that he " would be pleaſed to give his Conſent and Con- " firmation to their ſaid Gift. Whereupon the " King very willingly allowed the ſaid Land and " Soken unto the Church; and to be free and " acquitted from all Service to himſelf, as frank " Alms ought to be; which he thus confirmed " by his Charter:"

Henry, *King of* England, *&c.* as before.

Pope Innocent's *Bull for Confirmation of the Gifts given to this Priory.*

To all this was added the ſacred Confirmation of the Pope, without which nothing was firm enough in thoſe Times. *Innocent* II. in the ſecond Year of King *Stephen*, *Anno* 1137, directed this Bull to his beloved Son *Norman*, Prior of that Church, placed within the Walls of *London*, and to the Friars, *&c. i. e.* " We appoint, " that whatſoever Poſſeſſions and Goods the ſaid " *Chriſt-Church* doth now juſtly and lawfully " poſſeſs, or hereafter by the Conceſſion of Popes, " Grants of Kings and Princes, Offerings of the " Faithful, or by other juſt Means may be got- " ten, do remain firm and inviolable to you and " your Succeſſors. Among which, theſe we " thought convenient to expreſs by their proper " Names; to wit, two Parts of Iſſues of the " City of *Exon*, the Lands of *Letlune*, which " *Simon du Moulins*, and *Adeline* his Wife, out " of a Principle of Piety, granted to the ſame " Place, the Land and the Soke of *Angliſche Cnihte-* " *gild*, the Church of *Bix*, with its Rents, the " Church of *Totenham*. Beſides, whatever " Churches or Lands, without the City of *Lon-* " *don* or within, reaſonably beſtowed upon you " by God's faithful People, or ſhall happen to " be offered hereafter, we confirm to you, and

Statuimus, Rym. Fœdera, &c. Tom. I.

" by

" by you to the ſame Church, by Apoſtolical " Authority, *&c.* yet ſaving due Reverence to " the Biſhop of the Dioceſe." To this hangeth a leaden Bull, with Strings of yellow and red Silk.

Part of Knighten Guild *withheld by the Conſtables of the Tower.*

The Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* being thus ſeized of the ſaid Land and Soke of *Knighten Guild*, (a Part of the Suburb without the Wall, but within the Liberties of the City) the ſame Prior was, for him and his Succeſſors, admitted as one of the Aldermen of *London*, to govern the ſame Land and Soke. According to the Cuſtoms of the City, he did ſit in Court, and rode with the Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, as one of them, in Scarlet, or other Livery as they uſed, until the Year 1531; at the which Time the ſaid Priory, by the laſt Prior there, was ſurrendered to King *Henry* VIII. in the twenty-third of his Reign; who gave this Priory to Sir *Thomas Audely*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of *England*, and he pulled down the Church: Since the which Diſſolution of that Houſe, the ſaid Ward of *Portſoken* hath been governed by a temporal Man, one of the Aldermen of *London*, elected by the Citizens, as be the Aldermen of other Wards.

Prior of the Trinity an Alderman of London.

This Priory ſurrendered to the King.

Another Pope's Grant to the Prior.

But to ſhew further what Countenance the Popes gave to this Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, I read this Bull of Pope *Alexander*, indulging Authority to the Prior over his Company, not to be controlled by the King himſelf, no not in his own Dominions: 8 *Henry* II. *Anno Dom.* 1162.

Ry. Fœd. vol. 1. p. 20

" *Alexander* the Pope granteth the Prior, upon " his Requeſt, whereby the State of his Church " may be preſerved and reformed for the better, " that the Perſons of the ſaid Church, under the " Diſcipline of regular Obſervance, may give to " God worthy and acceptable Service, we grant " him free Power of Correction, as is expedient; " as to him belongs of correcting of the Exceſſes " of thoſe under him, and recalling of Fugitives " to the ſame Church, as it pertains to his Office; " notwithſtanding the King's, or any other ſe- " cular Prohibition. Let no Man therefore in- " fringe this Page of our Grant, or oppoſe it by " any raſh Boldneſs: But if any preſume to at- " tempt it, let him know that he ſhall incur the " Indignation of the omnipotent God, and the " bleſſed Apoſtles St. *Peter* and *Paul*. At *Vi-* " *terbium*, the third of *July*, and the third of the " Pontificate."

A Preſentment by Portſoken *Ward.*

I have met with an antient Preſentment of certain Jurats of this Ward in the Reign of King *Edward* I. at an Inquiſition of his Juſtices, wherein the ſaid Alderman himſelf is preſented: And preſenting Things amiſs out of the Ward as well as within, it may not be amiſs to lay it before the Reader:

In Baga Quo Warranto London. 3 Edw. I. P. Le Neve.

" The Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, *London*, holds " his Wardmote of *Portſoken* of *Aldgate*, within " the Priory, unjuſtly; becauſe his Wardmote was " wont to be held within the *Portſoken*, and not " without.

" The Jurats ſay, that Sir *Raſe de Berners*, " Knt. holds one Meſſe and two Water-Mills in " St. *Botolph* without *Aldgate*, which are called " the *Knights Fees:* Which Tenement ought to " find for the King one Servant armed in one " Turret in the Tower for forty Days, in the " Time of War, at his proper Coſt; and in the " laſt War he made a Default.

" That *Giles de Wodeham*, Knt. made a Ditch " upon the King's Way, called *Kingeſceſland*.

" *Philip Lands* dwells in a Houſe upon the " common Paſture, called *Campricheſheth*, at *Hack-* " *ney*.

" That the Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, *London*, " hath applied to himſelf a Lane between his " Priory and the City Wall, through which was " wont to be a common Way.

" That the Nuns of St. *Helen*'s within *Bi-* " *ſhopſgate* apply to themſelves a Lane from *Bi-* " *ſhopſgate-ſtreet* unto St. *Mary-at-Axe-ſtreet*.

" That an Hermitage is placed in a Turret of " the Wall of the City near *Aldgate*, and it is " built four Feet without the Turret of the ſaid " Wall in the King's Highway."

To add a few more Remarks concerning this antient Monaſtery or Priory of the *Holy Trinity*: The aforeſaid Queen *Maud* gave to the Prior and Convent the Church of *Brackyng*, [the ſame with *Brangbing* or *Brawgling*, in *Hertfordſhire*] with the Appurtenances; alſo the Churches of St. *Auguſtine Papey*, near the Wall, and St. *Edmund*'s *Lombard-ſtreet*, and of *Allhallows* upon the Wall: To which Churches the ſaid Prior and Convent preſented. Theſe three laſt Churches belonged to the Soke of *Aldgate*, which the ſaid Queen *Maud* gave to this Priory; and from theſe Churches they received certain yearly Penſions; that is, from St. *Auguſtine*'s twelve Pence, from St. *Edmund*'s thirteen Shillings and four Pence, and from *Allhallows* three Shillings. *All-Saints Fenchurch* pertained alſo to them, whence they received two Shillings yearly Penſion. To this Priory alſo the Church of *Bix* or *Bixil* belonged, given them by *William Corbil*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Lib. Trin. penes me.

Churches given to this Priory.

The Boundaries of the Scite of this Priory appear in the Inſtrument of the Grant made of it by King *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Thomas Audely*, *viz.* *A magna porta civitatis noſtre Lond.* &c. *i. e.* " From the great Gate of our City of *London* cal- " led *Aldgate*, and ſo thence on the North Side " of the King's Street, or high Street, called " *Aldgate-ſtreet*, unto the Bell-houſe or Steeple " of St. *Katharine Chriſt-Church*; and from thence " by a certain Street reaching from the ſaid " King's Street by the ſaid Bell-houſe unto " the great Gate of the ſaid late Monaſtery, " and ſo by the ſaid Street from the ſaid great " Gate of the ſaid late Monaſtery unto the Stone " Wall of our City of *London*; and ſo by the " ſaid Wall unto the ſaid great Gate called " *Aldgate*."

The Bounds of it.

The Monks of this Priory I find to be commended in a Charter of one *Gualo*, Cardinal of St. *Martin*, Legate of the Apoſtolick See, for their being ſuch obedient Sons to the Holy *Roman* Mother Church in the late Diſturbance in *England*, by Reaſon of the Diſcord between the King [*John*] and the Barons; wherein they underwent heavy Loſſes, and no ſmall Wrongs: And, in Conſideration thereof, the Cardinal confirmed to them the Church of *Brackinges* for their own Uſes. This Grant was made in the Year 1211.

Ibid.

The Priory ſticks to the Holy Church.

40 H III. P. LeNeve

This Priory was once taken into the King's Hands for receiving a certain Thief that eſcaped from *Newgate*.

Surrendered to King H. VIII. A.D. 1531

Dr. Kennet, *Lord Biſhop of* Peterborough.

This Church was ſurrendered up into King *Henry* VIII's Hands on the fourth of *February*, 1531, 23 *Regis*, (as appears by the Copy of the Inſtrument communicated to Mr. *Strype* by the Rev. *White Kennet*, D. D.) *Nicholas Hancock*, the laſt Prior, and his Convent, aſſembled together in their Chapter-houſe, ſurrendering it by a formal Deed, ſealed by their common Seal: And on the twenty-fifth of *February*, in the ſame Year, the ſaid Prior and Convent did recognize the aforeſaid Surrender by their Names ſubſcribed, *viz.* *Hancock* the Prior, *George Grevyl*, and ſeventeen more of the Convent, before *Richard Watkyns*, LL. B. Publick Notary, required hereunto by *Rowland Lee* and *John Olyver*, Clerks, or Maſters of Chancery, before whom the Surrender was made in the Chapter-Houſe; wherein is remarkable the Cauſe they aſſign for this Surrender,—— *Domus, que in ſuis fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, obventibus & emolumentis non mediocriter deteriorata eſt, & quaſi in totum diminuta, ingentique ære alieno obruta, oppreſſa & gravata extitit*, &c. *i. e.* "That their Houſe was not a little ſunk in its "Fruits, Revenues, and Benefits, and in effect "come to nothing, and over Head and Ears in "Debt; and therefore that they maturely "weighing and conſidering with themſelves, "that unleſs the King (being their Founder and "Patron) did apply and provide ſome ſpeedy "Remedy, it muſt needs utterly periſh, both "in Spirituals and Temporals; they gave and "granted it to his Majeſty to all Effect of Law, "and ſubmitted and ſubjected themſelves, their "Monaſtery, and all their Rights, into his "Hand, with free Power and Authority to "alienate and diſpoſe of them to what Uſes he "pleaſed."

The Grant thereof to Sir Tho. Audely.

The Grant of the Scite of this Priory thus in the King's Hands, with divers Meſſuages there and in *Hertfordſhire*, the King granted to Sir *Thomas Audely*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of *England*, the Letters Patents bearing Date the ninth of *April*, in the twenty-fifth of *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1533. And by another Charter the ſaid King granted to the ſaid *Audely* all whatſoever belonged to this religious Houſe lying within *Aldgate*, or without; that is, in the Pariſh of St. *Katharine Chriſt-Church* within *Aldgate*, or in St. *Botolph* without; to be held in Soccage by Fealty only. This was dated the twenty-eighth of *June*, *Anno Regn.* 27. Not to be ſilent of other Letters Patents of the King, dated the twenty-ninth of *December*, the Year before, to the ſaid Sir *Thomas*, Sir *Henry Parker*, and others, of the Manor of *Brawling*, alias *Brawgling-bury*, and the Rectory of *Brawgling* in the County of *Hertford*, Parcel of the Lands of the ſaid Priory.

Thus much for the Out-Bounds of *Knighten Guild*, or *Portſoken* Ward, and for the Antiquity and Government thereof.

Places contained in this Ward.

Hoſpital of St. Katharine.

Now of the Parts therein, this is ſpecially to be noted: Firſt, the Eaſt Part of the Tower ſtandeth there; then an Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*, founded by *Matilda* the Queen, Wife to King *Stephen*, by Licence of the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, on whoſe Ground ſhe founded it. *Elianor* the Queen, Wife to King *Edward* I. a ſecond Foundreſs, appointed there to be a Maſter, three Brethren Chaplains, and three Siſters, ten poor Women, and ſix poor Clerks. She gave to them the Manor of *Carleton* in *Wiltſhire*, and *Upchurch* in *Kent*, &c. Queen *Philippa*, Wife to King *Edward* III. 1351, founded a Chauntry there, and gave to that Hoſpital ten Pounds Land by Year. It was of late Time called a free Chapel, a College, and an Hoſpital for poor Siſters.

A ſecond Foundreſs.

To this Houſe belonged the Manor of *Riſhendon* in the Iſle of *Shepy*, and a Tenement in the Pariſh of *Menſtre* [*Minſter*] there; and another Manor of *Cheſingbery* in *Wilts*; and *Quarley* [written alſo *Owarley*] in the County of *Southampton*; Parcel of the Priory of *Okeburne*, granted the nineteenth of *Henry* VI. Tenements in *Reynham* in *Kent*, accepted in Exchange; a Meſſuage in a Lane called *Bow-lane*, &c. Many Liberties were granted to this Hoſpital, and a Fair to be held upon *Tower-hill* the Day after the Feaſt of St. *James*, granted the twentieth of *Henry* VI. In this Church of St. *Katharine* was founded a Chauntry in Honour of St. *Fabian* and St. *Sebaſtian*, and ten Pounds yearly to be taken out of the Iſſues of the *Hanaper*, in the firſt of *Richard* II. Among the Records of the Tower there is alſo one, ſhewing that it belonged to the King to preſent to the Keeper there the Perſons who ſhall be profeſſed Siſters there.—*Richard* II. two Meſſes more came to them, ſituate in the Pariſh of *Berking* Church, heretofore founded for an Hoſpital of poor frantick People; now granted, in the ſecond of *Richard* II. to this Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*'s, for a Chauntry to be made by *Robert Denton*. Again, King *Edward* III. in the ninth of his Reign, granted to the Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*, *de Boſco & Maremio capiend. in Boſco* Roger. Waſt *de* Leinton [Leyton *certe*] *infra Foreſt. de* Eſſex, *pro focal. & pro reparatione Molendin. ſui de* Reynham; *i. e.* Wood and Timber to be taken in the Wood of *Roger Waſt* of *Leyton* in the Foreſt of *Eſſex*, for Firing, and for the Repair of their Mill at *Reynham*. Farther, there was the Advowſon of the Church of St. *Peter* in *Northampton*, with the Chapels of *Kingſthorp* and *Upton* annexed, granted to this Houſe by *Iſabel* the Queen, in the third of *Edward* III. and the Church of *Frethenſted* in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

Rec. Tur. *Gift and Grants to St.* Katharine's.

There belonged antiently to this Hoſpital a Mill and a Garden, which were both taken away for making the Tower Ditch, but for which Recompence was made them; for there is a Charter in the Tower, made in the eighteenth of *Edward* II. concerning five Marks ſix Shillings and nine Pence, granted heretofore by King *Edward* I. to be taken each Year at the *Exchequer*, in Recompence of a Loſs which they ſuſtained for the enlarging of the Ditch about the ſaid Tower.

A Mill and a Garden belonging to St. Katharine's.

Several Queens of *England* having been Foundreſſes, eſpecial Benefactors to this Hoſpital, Queens became chief Patroneſſes of it, and had ſome ſpecial Juriſdiction in it. There is a Record of the ſeventh of *Edward* III. that makes *Alianor* the Queen, Grandmother of the King, the Founder, and determines the Power of the Queens of *England* there.

Queens Patroneſſes of it.

There

Guild of St. Barbara in St. Katharine's.

There was a very noble Guild or Fraternity founded in the Church of this Hoſpital of St. *Katherine*, to the Honour of St. *Barbara*. It was governed by a Maſter and three Wardens. It had two Royal Founders, King *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Katharine*, his firſt Wife; and many very high and honourable Perſons aſſociated themſelves as Members of the ſaid Fraternity; one was the great Cardinal *Wolſey*, and many other eminent Dukes, Earls, and Knights, Queens, and Ladies. All this will more fully appear by the Beads to be bidden for this Guild; an old Print whereof, communicated to me by a diligent Collector of ſuch Antiquities, is as followeth:

Mr. Bagford.

" Of your devoute Charyte ye ſhal pray for al " the Brethern and Syſtern of the Gyld of our " glorious Savyoure Cryſt Jhu, and of the bleſ- " ſyde Vyrgin and Martyr Seynt *Barbara*, foun- " dyd in Seint *Katerins* Church next to the Towre " of *London:* And firſt, ye ſhal pray ſpecyally for " the gode Eſtate of our Soverayne Lord and " mooſt Cryſten and Excellent Prince King " *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Kateryn*, Founders of " the ſeid Gyld and gracyous Brotherhod, and " Brother and Syſter of the ſame; and for the " good Eſtate of the *French* Quenys Grace *Mary*, " Syſter to our ſeyd Soverane Lord, and Syſter " of the ſayd Gylde.

" Alſo ye ſhal pray for the good Eſtate of " *Thomas Wolſey*, of the Tytle of Seynt *Cecylle* of " *Rome*, Preeſt, Cardynal, and *Legatus a latere* " to our holy Father the Pope, Archbyſhop of " *York*, and Chanceler of *England*, Brother of the " ſame Gylde.

" Alſo for the good Eſtate of the Duke of " *Buckyngham* and my Lady his Wyfe. Alſo " for the good Eſtate of the Duke of *Norfolk* " and my Lady his Wife. The Duke of *South-* " *folke*.

" Alſo for my Lord Marques. For the Yerle " of *Shrewyſbery*, the Yerle of *Northumberlond*, " the Yerle of *Surrey*, my Lorde *Haſtynges*, and " for al their Ladies, Bretherne and Syſters of " the ſame.

" Alſo for Sir *Rychard Chomely*, Knyght, Sir " *Wyllyam Compton*, Knyght, Sir *Wyllyam Skevyng-* " *ton* Knyght, Syr *Johan Dygby*, Knyght, Syr " *Ryſe ap Thomas*, Knyght, Syr *Gryffyth Ryſe*, " Knyght, Syr *Edward Belknape*, Knyght, Syr " *Johan* of *Aſton*, Knyght, Maſter *Johan Bea-* " *mount* of *Collorton*, Eſquyer; and for al their " Ladys, Bretherne, and Syſterne of the ſame " that be a lyve, and for the Sowllys of them " that be ded; and for the Maſter and Wardens " of the ſame Gylde, and the Warden Collectour " of the ſame: And, for the more ſpecyal Grace, " every Man of your Charyte ſey a *Pater nr.* and " an *Ave*.

" And God ſave the Kynge, the Maſter and " Wardens, and al the Bretherne and Syſtern of " the ſame."

To which I ſubjoin the Order and Manner of Admiſſion, the Rules and Benefits of the foreſaid Fraternity:

" Who ſo ever, by the Grace of God, is dyſ- " poſyd to enter into the bleſſyd Fraternyte of " the Gylde of our gloryous Savyour Cryſt Jhu, " and of the bleſſyd Vyrgin and Martyr Saynt " *Barbara*, foundyd in Saynt *Kateryns* Church " next the Tower of *London*, and wyll have the " Parden, Prevylege, and Profet thereto graunted " and ordenyed, muſt pay to the ſeyd Fraternyte " the Some of x. *s.* iiii. *d.* Sterlynge, at his firſt " enterynge, if he will, or ellys by Leaſer within " the Space of vii Yeres; that is to ſay, at his " firſt Entering xii. *d.* and every Quarter follow- " yng iiii. *d.* tyll the ſeyd x. *s.* iiii. *d.* be payd in " Mony, Plate, or any other honeſt Stufe: And " at the firſt Payment he or ſhe that ſo enteryth " in to the ſeyd Fraternyte, whether they be " weddyd or ſingle, ſhal receyve a Letter with " the Seal of the Warden Collectour; which " Warden Collectour ſhall receive his Name, and " bring it to the Auter of the gloryous Jhu and " Seynt *Barbara* in Seynt *Kateryns* Church before " ſeyd, and thereto be regeſtryde, and there ſhall " be prayed for dayly be Name. And when the " laſt Payment of the Some of x. *s.* iiii. *d.* is payd, " then the ſeyd Brother or Syſter ſhall receyve a " Letter with the common Seal of the ſeyd Fra- " ternyte and Place, with the Maſters Name and " Wardens therein for the Tyme being, whereby " he ſhal have a great Commodyte and Suerty of " lyvyinge; that is to ſay, that yf ever the ſeyd " Brother or Syſter fall in Decay of worldly " Goods, as by Sekenes or Hurt by the Warrys, " or uppon the Land or See, or by any other " Caſualte or Means fallen in Poverte, then " if he brynge the ſeyd Letter ſealyd with the " ſeyd common Seal, the Maſter and al the Com- " pany ſhall receve him favourably, and there he " ſhal have every Weke xiiii. *d.* Houſe rome and " Beddinge, and a Woman to waſh his Clothys, " and to dreſſe his Mete; and ſo to continue Yere " by Yere, and Weke by Weke, durynge his " Lyfe, by the Grace of Almighty Jhu and Seynt " *Barbara*. Gevyne the firſt Day of *Decembre*, the " Yere of our Lord God M.CCCCC.XVIII. Sir " *Wyllyam Skevington*, Knyght, then beyng Ma- " ſter, and *Wyllyam Uxley*, and *Robert Fyſsher*, " Wardens."

Monuments in St. Katharine's.

There lie buried in this Church the Counteſs of *Huntington*, Counteſs of the *March* in her Time, 1429; *John Holland*, Duke of *Exceſter*, and Earl of *Huntington*, 1447, and his two Wives, in a fair Tomb on the North Side of the Choir, under a ſtately Arch.

Dame *Margaret*, Ducheſs of *Exeter*, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Chapel within the Chancel of the College of St. *Katharine*, beſide the Tower of *London*; whoſe Will was proved *Anno* 1458.

The ſaid Duke of *Exceſter*'s Monument here is one of the antienteſt remaining within or about the City, excepting thoſe in the *Temple* Church: And, for the preſerving of the Memory of this great Peer, there hath been hung up, againſt a Pillar hard by, a Tablet expreſſing his Titles, his Offices, and who his Wives were, done by *John Gybbon*, *Bluemantle*. The Effigies of him lying on the right Hand, and his two Wives on his left, are engraven in Stone, each with their Hands together in a praying Poſture. The Duke hath on his right Hand three Rings, one on his fore Finger, another on his fourth Finger, both worn under the ſecond Joint, and a third on the middle Finger, worn under the firſt Joint. His firſt

first Wife's Hands are broken. On the Fingers of his second Wife appear likewise three Rings, (which seems to have been the Fashion of the Nobility in those Times) the Ring on the fore Finger, and that on the fourth, being on the first Joint, that on the middle Finger worn under the second. Coronets on all their Heads.

There be also in this Church buried *Thomas Walsingham*, Esq; and *Thomas Ballard*, Esq; by him, *Anno* 1465. *Thomas Flemming*, Knt. 1466, *&c.*

More Monuments, and more modern, in this Church

Against this North Wall in the Chancel are these Monuments more modern: For *George Mountague*, Son of *Henry* Earl of *Manchester*, and Master of this Hospital. He repaired this Church. Buried *July* 23, 1681.

Margaret Garret.

Against the South Wall hangeth a Table for *Margaret Garret*, Daughter of *Robert Garret*, senior Brother of this College, and *Anne Mudd* his Wife. A Virgin above those of her Age, comely, tall, agreeable, proportioned in her Limbs and Body, amiable in the Lovelines of her Face. All those exterior were exceeded by her internal excellent Parts, and the Sweetness of her Disposition; beloved and lamented by all.

This *Jewel* (so her Name signifieth) died the twenty-fifth of *November*, 1683, in the Morning, being sixteen Years and eight Months old, and was born the twenty-fifth of *March*, 1667.

Dear was she living, but being dead more dear;
The Grief of very many made this clear.
Thus we by *Want* more than by *Having* learn
The Worth of Things, in which we claim Concern.

Joh. Gybbon *fecit.*

Johann. Gibbon *Collegii Heraldorum Socius, &* Introductionis ad Latinam Blazoniam *Author, ob eximium erga defunctam respectum, quam tanquam suam ipsius dilexit filiam, hoc tantillum* Memoriale *proponi voluit. Cujus Parentum Corpora in Ecclesia St.* Mariæ Aldermary *apud* Londinenses *reconduntur.*

Which Inscription may also serve for the Monument of the said *John Gibbon* himself, a Member of this Hospital, a Pursuivant named *Bluemantle*, of a great Age, of good Learning in History and Heraldry.

William Cutting, a good Benefactor, *March* 4, 1599, *Ætat.* 50.

Frederick Becker, a Gentleman of *Holland*, drowned by falling out of a Ship into the *Thames* near *Gravesend:* Died the thirtieth of *May*, 1663, *Ætat. suæ* 40. A Monument set up for him by *Adriana Vernatti. Joanna* Wife to *Joh. Rampain*, Gent. and Daughter to *Rob. Cæsar*, Esq; died in Childbed, 1694.

Grave-stones on the Ground: For *Tho. Edmanson* of this Precinct, deceased the eleventh of *May*, 1675. *Joseph Edmanson*, jun. the twenty-sixth of *March*, 1692.

Katharine Moor, 1667. *Charles Stamford*, Surgeon, 1668, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. *John Friend*, sen. the thirteenth of *October*, 1665; also *William Friend*, his Son, 1665. *Anne Jones*, born in *Anglesey*, 1665.

John Pexsail, Esq; and Serjeant of the Admiralty, *September* 17, 1625. He hath an Effigy in Brass.

Will. Pope, Gent. Serjeant of the Admiralty, and Bailiff of St. *Katharine's*, *November* 17, 1609, aged seventy-four, hath an Effigy in Brass. *Henricus Powys*, LL. D. *unus fratrum hujus Hospitii. Ob. Mar.* 14, 1698-9.

John Williams, Brewer, *March* 3, 1661, and *Alice* his Wife, *January* 29, 1660.

Jeremy Horsenayle, of this Parish, Brewer, 1692, and *Alice* his Wife, 1691.

Elisabeth Horsenayle, Wife of *Thomas Nasbet*, 1695.

Edwardus Lake, *S. T. P. Eccleſiæ Exon. Præbendarius, ejusdem Archidiaconus, primus S. Mariæ ad Montem, & S. Andr. Hobbard parochiarum unitarum diu Rector, hujus Eccleſiæ primus Frater*, &c. *Ob. Kal. Feb.* 1703-4. *Ætat. suæ* 63.

Judith, Wife of Capt. *Robert Fisher*, 1660. *Richard Fisher*, Brother of *Robert*, 1682-3. *William Ford*, 1699. *Richard Moor. Sarah*, Daughter of *Richard Moor*, Wife of *Nathaniel Fox*, late Carriage-Master to the Office of Ordnance. *Richard Moor*, sen. *Thomas Collins*, Surgeon. *Peter Verschel*, 1694. *Eleanor*, Wife of *Emanuel Dudson*, 1704. *Sarah Warner*, 1699. *Fredeswide Smith*, 1696. *Thomas Anderson*, 1696. *Elizabeth Debnam*, Wife of *John Debnam*, Merchant-Taylor, of the City of *Bristol*, 1702-3. *Robert Beadles*, Free-Mason, and Citizen of *London*, and one of his Majesty's Gunners of the Tower, 1682.

In this Hospital *Raimundus Lullius*, the famous *Hermetic* Philosopher, wrote his *Testamentum Novissimum*; as by the latter End of that Work appears. It may not be amiss to add, for the Honour of this antient House, that *Richard Verstegan*, that wrote the *Restitution of decayed Antiquities*, was born in St. *Katharine's:* Whose Grandfather, *Theodore Rowland Verstegan*, was of *Guelderland*, descended of an antient and worshipful Family, and, by Reason of the War, came into *England* the latter End of the Reign of King *Henry* VII. as the above-mentioned Gentleman, Mr. *Gibbon*, an Inhabitant of St. *Katharine*'s Hospital, hath informed me.

Rich. Verstegan *born in* St. Katharine's.

The Choir.

The Choir, which of late Years was not much inferior to that of St. *Paul*'s, was dissolved by Dr. *Wylson*, a late Master there, the Brethren and Sisters remaining. This House was valued at three hundred and fifteen Pounds fourteen Shillings and two Pence: Being now enclosed about with small Tenements and many Publick-houses, having more Inhabitants, *English* and Strangers, than are in some Cities in *England.*

Many of these Strangers had been Inhabitants of *Calais*, *Hammes*, and *Guisnes*; which Places being lost in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the poor People, Tradesmen, and others, were glad to flee over into *England*; where, wanting Habitation, a Place belonging to St. *Katharine*'s (now a Lane) was allowed them, which, from the Countries whence they came, were called *Hammes* and *Guisnes*, and is the same with that Place which at this Day, by a strange Corruption, is called *Hangman's-Gains*, as I was once told by Mr. *Gibbon* aforesaid, one of the College of Heralds, and a learned Antiquarian; and he had it from Mr. *H. Sylliard*, once a Brother of this Hospital.

Strype. *A Place in St.* Katharine's *called* Hangman's-Gains.

Fox. Mart. *One* Crokehay *a Stranger in St.* Katharine's.

Among other outlandiſh Men that lived here in St. *Katharine*'s was one *Crokehay*, a Man of Credit and Subſtance, who inhabited here in Queen *Mary*'s Days; whoſe Wife *Gertrude*, being a faſt Proteſtant, was troubled upon her Death-bed by Dr. *Mallet*, then Maſter of St. *Katharine*'s, becauſe he could not perſuade her either to receive the Unction or the Sacrament; excuſing this laſt, in that ſhe was ſubject to vomit, and ſo was ſure, ſhe ſaid, to caſt up their God again. He therefore refuſed her Chriſtian Burial when ſhe was dead, and ſaid ſhe ſhould be buried in ſome Highway, and a Mark ſet upon her, in Token that ſhe was an Heretick: But her Huſband at laſt obtained Leave to bury her in his Garden, for there were Gardens then in St. *Katharine*'s.

The Flemiſh *Churchyard.*

Behind *Hangman's-Gains* is the *Flemiſh* Churchyard, which was appropriated for the Burial of thoſe of *Hammes* and *Guiſnes*, and other poor *Flemings* that came over afterwards under Queen *Elizabeth*, and is ſtill a Churchyard for the poorer Sort.

The Jewry *in St.* Katharine's.

Somewhere within the Liberties of the Tower, and, as it ſeems, in this Part of St. *Katharine*'s, was a Place called *Judaiſmus*, the *Jewry*, which being a Place of Privilege, ſuch as were *Jews* (as well as others) reſorted thither for their Safety, who fell off from the Religion then profeſſed and practiſed; and particularly Prieſts that had taken Wives, and ſo eſteemed Apoſtates from the Unity of the Catholick Church. Among the Collections of the Tower Records taken by Mr. *Prynn*, we have this:

Rec. Tur. *A Place of Privilege.*

"That, *Anno* 1279, the eighth of *Edward* I. "upon the Archbiſhop's Requeſt, the King iſ- "ſued a Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *Lon-* "*don*, to apprehend certain Apoſtates, *qui receſ-* "*ſerunt ab unitate Catholicæ Fidei*. But they were "in *Judaiſmo*, *i. e.* the *Jewry*, and ſo out of the "Power and Juriſdiction of the Magiſtrates of "*London*. Upon this the Archbiſhop wrote to "the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, that was Chan- "cellor, ſignifying that thoſe Enemies of the "Faith were yet *in Balliva Majoris & Vicecom.* "*Lond. ſed in* Judaiſmo *ſub Cuſtodia & Poteſtate* "*Conſtabularii Turris, ubi ingredi non poſſunt, ut* "*dicitur, ſine ſpeciali mandato.*" Some of theſe Enemies of the Faith, and Apoſtates from Catholick Unity, ſeem to be ſuch Prieſts as had Wives; for in the ſame Letter it is added, that he would take away that Word *Dudum* in his former Writ, *Quoniam nunc ipſorum Uxores ſunt ſicut prius.*

Bounds of St. Katharine's.

The Circuit of this Hoſpital, or Free Chapel of St. *Katharine*, is as follows: From the Eaſt Gate of the Tower by the *Thames*, unto the Bank beyond St. *Katharine*'s Dock Eaſtward, and from thence through all the Lane which leadeth from the ſaid Dock, and in and by every Part of the ſaid Lane unto the King's Highway Northward; which Way lieth between the Abbey of *Grace* and the ſaid Hoſpital or Free Chapel, and leadeth from the City of *London* unto *Radcliff*; and alſo from the ſaid Way, againſt the ſame Lane, unto the Tower Ditch Weſtward, and from thence to the River of *Thames* Southward.

Strype. *A Place in St.* Katharine's *called* Hangman's-Gains.

St. *Katharine*'s was famous for Brew-houſes in antient Times. One *Geffrey Gate*, in *Henry* VII's Days, ſpoiled the Brewhouſes at St. *Katharine*'s twice; either for brewing too much to their Cuſtomers beyond the Sea, or for putting too much Water into the Beer of their Cuſtomers that they ſerved on this Side the Sea, or elſe for both.

Leigh's Accid. of Armory, fol. 79. b. *St.* Katharine's *Brew-houſes.*

There are divers very antient Records concerning this *Knighten Guild*, or *Portſoken*, that afterwards came into the Poſſeſſion of the Canons of *Trinity* Church; and likewiſe concerning the Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*; and many Charters of the Kings of *England*, ſetting out the Liberties, Extent, and Privileges of them; authentick Copies whereof are ſtill remaining in certain old written Books in the *Guildhall* of *London*; which Records and Charters follow. And firſt, an antient Record concerning the Original of the *Guild*, and Confirmation of it:

Antient Records concerning the Knighten Guild.

"In the Times of King *Knowt* * (or *Kanutus*) "the *Dane*, were there thirteen Knights, very "well beloved both of King and Kingdom: Theſe "begged of the King's Grace a certain Piece of "Land in the Eaſt Part of *London*, which the "Inhabitants had lately forſaken by Reaſon of "the Hardſhip and Service they there ſtood "charged withal. The Knights Suit for to have "this Land granted unto them for ever, with "the Liberty of a *Guild* upon it, the King upon "this Condition granted, namely, that every one "of them ſhould perform three Combats upon "the Land and in the Water, and come off with "Victory; and alſo, that upon a Day appointed, "they ſhould run at Tilt againſt all Comers, in "the Field which is now called *Eaſt Smithfield*. "This they having performed gloriouſly, the "King gave them the Field, and the ſame Day "named it *Knytte Guilden*, appointing theſe "Boundaries unto it: Firſt, that it ſhould reach "from *Ealdgate* to the Place where the Bars now "are, Eaſtward, on both Sides the Town. He "extended it another Way toward *Biſhopſgate*, "as far as the Houſe of *William* the Prieſt. To "the Southward the Liberties of this *Guild* reach- "ed ſo far into the Water of the *Thames*, as a "Horſeman, riding into the River at a dead low "Water, could dart his Horſeman's Staff from "him: So that all *Eaſt Smithfield*, with Part of "the right Hand Way, which ſtretcheth by *Dod-* "*ding's Pond* into the *Thames*, and alſo the Ho- "ſpital of St. *Katharine*, with the Mills, (which "Hoſpital was founded in the Reign of King "*Stephen*) together with the outer ſtone Wall, "and the new Ditch of the Tower, ſtand and are "within the Fee aforeſaid: For the ſaid Wall "and Ditch were not as yet made, but were "afterwards, in the very Time that King *Ri-* "*chard* I. was at *Jeruſalem*; which was done by "the Biſhop of *Ely*, the King's Juſtice over all "the Kingdom. The Occaſion was a Difference "betwixt Earl *John*, the King's Brother, and the "Chief Juſtice. By the digging of this Ditch in "the Ground of *Eaſt Smithfield*, did the Church "of the *Holy Trinity* in *London* loſe half a Mark a "Year Revenue; and the Mill which belonged "unto the poor Brotherhood of the Hoſpital of "St. *Katharine*, and unto the Churches of St. "*Katharine*, and of the *Holy Trinity* altogether,

Out of Book Dunthorn *in* Guildhall, *fol.* 78.

* *Or K.* Edgar, *Secund. Lib.* Trinitat. Pro nimia ſervitute.

These were Engliſh *Knights, and therefore in ſome Writings it is called* Angliſh Knytte Guilden.

The Tower Ditch firſt made.

" was fain to be removed, to their no little Hin-
" drance: A Garden alſo which the King had
" hired of the Brotherhood aforeſaid, at the Rent
" of ſix Marks a Year, was for the moſt Part
" deſtroyed alſo by the ſaid Ditch. Recompence
" was often ſued for, but not made very ſpeedily,
" though promiſed faithfully. Afterwards, King
" *Edward* gave five Marks and an half unto the
" poor Brotherhood for that Part of their Garden
" which the Ditch had deſtroyed; and that Part
" which it had not, he reſtored unto them again,
" which they hold unto this Day. As for their
" Rent of five Marks and a half, he gave them
" his Charter, by which they receive it very duly
" either out of the *Exchequer* or the *Hanaper*,
" even until this preſent."

Out of the Book C. *fol.* 134.

This *Guild* was by divers Kings afterwards confirmed; and firſt by *Edward the Confeſſor*, then by King *William Rufus*; of whoſe Charter I here give you this Abſtract:

" *William*, King of *England*, &c. to Biſhop *M.*
" *G. de Magu*, and *R. de Boare*, and to his faith-
" ful * liege People of *London*, ſendeth greeting.
" Know ye, that I have confirmed unto the Men
" of *Cnittengilda*, their *Guild*, and Lands pertain-
" ing unto it, with all their Cuſtoms entire, even
" as they enjoyed them in the Time of King *Ed-*
" *ward*, and of my Father. Witneſs *Henry de*
" *Both* at *Rethyng*."

* Fidelibus. *By which, perchance, are meant ſuch as were the King's Tenants, or held Lands of him, and had ſworn Fealty for them to him.*

Of K. *Henry* I's Charter this is the Abſtract:

" *Henry*, King of *England*, &c. to Biſhop *M.*
" to the * Sheriff of *London*, and to all his Ba-
" rons and faithful People of *London*, as well
" *French* as *Engliſh*, ſendeth greeting. Know ye,
" that I have granted unto all the Men of the
" *Cnyttengilda* their *Guild*, and Lands pertaining
" unto it, together with all their Cuſtoms after
" the beſt Manner, even as they enjoyed the ſame
" in the Times of King *Edward* and my Father,
" and as the King my Brother by his Charter and
" Seal confirmed them. And I free it from any
" Forfeiture that might accrue unto myſelf; for-
" bidding all Men, that upon Pretence hereof
" they preſume not to offer them any Moleſta-
" tion. Witneſſes, *R. de Momford*, *R. de Bigot*,
" and *H. de Booth*, at *Weſtminſter*."

* Vicecomiti Lond.

More concerning the Liberties and Extent of the ſaid *Guild*:

Out of Book H. *fol.* 48.

" Know ye, that the *Soken* of *Knyttengilda*
" reaches from *Aldgate*, with the Lands on both
" Sides the Street, even unto the outer Bar. On
" the South Side it reaches towards the *Thames*,
" joining with the *Soken* within the Bar ſixty-ſix
" Feet of St. *Paul*'s. On the North it goes
" within the Bar ſixteen Feet of St. *Paul*'s. The
" *Soken* alſo extendeth towards *Biſhopſgate*, even
" unto the Houſe belonging ſometimes unto
" *William* the Prieſt, and after unto *Geoffry Tan-*
" *ner*; together with all *Smithfield*, and ſo far
" into the *Thames*, as a Horſeman, at low Water,
" riding upon his * Deſtrier into the River, could
" dart his Lance from him; together with
" the right Hand Part of the Street which goes
" by *Dodding's Pond* to the *Thames*: But as for
" that on the left Hand, it is not of that *Soken*,
" but yet in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*."

* Super dextrarium, i. e. *his Horſe of Service, or great Horſe.*

More concerning the Tower Ditch before-mentioned, and of the encloſing the whole City of *London* with a Ditch:

" Whilſt King *Richard*, in his Return from
" *Jeruſalem*, was kept Priſoner by the Emperor
" of *Almayne*, there fell out a Diſſention betwixt
" Earl *John*, the King's Brother, and the Biſhop
" of *Ely*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; where-
" upon the Biſhop thought good to fortify the
" * King's Caſtle, which the Earl at that Time
" provided to beleaguer. It ſeemed good to the
" Biſhop therefore to encompaſs in the whole
" Bulwark with a Wall of a moſt wonderful
" Thickneſs, and to make a broad and deep
" Ditch about that, which the *Thames* flowing
" into, the whole Tower might both be encom-
" paſſed and fortified by it. Upon Occaſion
" therefore of this Ditch, which was then made
" in *Smithfield*, (and by Reaſon of that other
" Ditch, which the Citizens for the ſame Cauſe
" then began to make round about their City)
" did the Church of the *Holy Trinity* loſe half a
" Mark of yearly Revenue; and the Mill alſo
" belonging unto the Poor of the Hoſpital of
" *Aldgate* was taken away; whereupon there ac-
" crued no ſmall Damage both unto us *, and to
" thoſe poor People; for which, though Re-
" compence hath been often promiſed, yet have
" we hitherto received no Satisfaction."

Out of Book Dunthorn, *fol.* 82.

* *The Tower.*

* *This is a Character of the Antiquity of this Writeing, and alſo that it was done either by the Perſon, or ſome of the Pariſhioners of* Trinity *Pariſh.*

More concerning this Matter out of a *French* Record in Book *H.* Folio 199, and in Book *Dunthorn*, Folio 88: Which is a Deſire of the Maſter of St. *Katharine*'s Hoſpital to have Leave of the City to encloſe a certain Piece of Ground near the Tower of *London:*

A Garden of St. Katharine's.

" It was told unto the Mayor, Aldermen, and
" Commonalty, how that *John Hermeſthorpe*, Ma-
" ſter of St. *Katharine*'s Hoſpital by the Tower
" of *London*, had a certain Piece of Land which
" had ſomewhile been a Portion of the Garden
" of his Hoſpital, which Portion King *Edward*,
" Son to King *Henry*, had purchaſed of thoſe of
" the ſaid Hoſpital for the Enlargement of the
" Tower Ditch; for which he paid unto the Ma-
" ſter, Brothers, and Siſters of the ſaid Hoſpi-
" tal, three Pounds thirteen Shillings and four
" Pence yearly for ever; and that the ſaid Ho-
" ſpital had received the ſaid Rent ever ſince the
" Time of the Purchaſe. This Place indeed had
" heretofore lain void and waſte, and had been of
" no Profit to any, ſerving only for a Reſort or
" Meeting-place of Rogues and Women of ill
" Converſation. For the reſtraining of which
" Naughtineſs and Pilferies, the ſaid *John* had
" again purchaſed it of King *Edward* III. of
" whom he had received Licence to encloſe the
" ſaid void Piece for the Benefit of his Hoſpital;
" he paying to the King and his Heirs, into their
" Exchequer, ſix Shillings and eight Pence for
" ever: By Virtue of which Licence the ſaid
" Maſter had already begun to encloſe the ſaid
" void Plat of Ground. This the Mayor, &c.
" hearing of, ſent to forbid the Encloſure of,
" affirming, that the ſaid Plat belonged unto the
" Commonalty of the City of *London*: Where-
" upon the Maſter forbore to proceed farther for
" ſix or eight Years together.

A Place of ill Reſort near St. Katharine's.

" At the End of this Term the ſaid Maſter
" made Suit unto the Mayor and Commonalty,
" that they would pleaſe to give him Leave to
" encloſe the ſaid Place, were it but only to

" prevent

"prevent and take away the Villainies which he "affirmed to be there committed. For which "Courteſy he then promiſed, that himſelf, and "all the Brothers and Siſters of the ſaid Ho- "ſpital, would particularly, and in an eſpecial "Manner, pray for the good Eſtate of the City; "and be willing moreover to pay ſome ſmall "yearly Rent unto the Chamber of *Guildhall*, "*London*, for ever. To this Suit the Mayor, "Aldermen, and Commonalty conſented; and "farther made Choice of ſome certain Aldermen "and Commoners, who ſhould take a View of "this and other void Places belonging to the "City, and make Report to them, *&c.*"

To prove that the Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*, with the Mills, and all that belong to it, together with the Tower Ditch, all *Eaſt Smithfield* without the Poſtern, before the Abbey of *Grace*, with the right Hand Part of the Street leading along by *Dodding's Pond*, are, and Time out of Mind have been, within the Liberty of the City of *London*, and Parcel of *Portſoken* Ward without *Aldgate*, in the Suburbs:

I find two ſeveral Copies of this; one in Book Dunthorn, *fol.* 80, *and another in Book* K. *fol.* 56.

"The Mayor and Commonalty of the City of "*London* affirm, that, in the Time of the Con- "queror, and long before, the ſaid Ward of "*Portſoken* was called the Ward of *Angliſh Knight-* "*gilden*; and that afterwards, about the eighth "of King *Henry* I. *Ralph* the Son of *Algode*, *Wol-* "*fard le Deveriſh*, *Orgar le Prude*, with divers "other ſubſtantial Citizens of *London*, deſcended "of the antient Race of the *Engliſh* Knights, be- "ing Lords of the Liberty of the ſaid *Guild*, in "the *Soken* aforeſaid, and were ſeized of all the "Lands in the ſaid *Soken*, (as by the Charter of "the ſaid King *Henry* it appeareth) did bequeath "the ſaid *Soken* and Lands unto the Church and "Canons of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, *Lon-* "*don:* Which Gift the ſaid King *Henry* by his "Charter (which the Mayor and Commonalty "have here to ſhew) alſo confirmed. Upon "Pretext of which Gift and Confirmation *Nor-* "*man*, at that Time Prior, and the Convent of "the Church aforeſaid, as alſo their Succeſſors, "ſtood a long Time poſſeſſed. Afterwards, a- "mong other Things, *Ralph* the Prior, with the "Canons of the ſaid Church, did grant unto "*Maud* Queen of *England*, Wife to King *Stephen*, "a certain Parcel of Land in the ſaid *Soken*, (the "very ſame upon which the ſaid Hoſpital of St. "*Katharine* is now founded) together with all the "Mill there in the Shambles*, in Lieu of ſix "Yards Land in the Manor of *Bracching*, in the "County of *Hertford*; even as by two Patents "of the ſaid King and Queen made upon that "Occaſion, it manifeſtly is declared. More- "over they affirm, that whereas the Lord *Ed-* "*ward* I. ſometimes King of *England*, had not "any Piece of Ground of his own proper Lands "near enough unto his Tower of *London*, where- "upon to build up his Wall, and to make his "Ditch about the Tower, which he purpoſed "to build a-new; he purchaſed of the Mayor, "Brethren, and Siſters of the Hoſpital of St. "*Katharine* by the Tower aforeſaid, a certain "Plat of Ground with the Appurtenances in "*Eaſt Smithfield*, adjoining unto the Tower, both "for the laying of the Sand, Gravel, and Marle "which ſhould be digged out of the Ditch, and "that which ſhould ſerve for the repairing of the "Wall aforeſaid; and that he paid unto the Ma- "ſter, Brothers, and Siſters aforeſaid, five Marks, "ſix Shillings, and nine Pence, both for the Pur- "chaſe of the ſaid Plat, and the Recompence of "their Loſs long ſince ſuſtained by the Enlarge- "ment of the Ditch and Reparation of the Wall "aforeſaid, which he cauſed for himſelf and his "Succeſſors to be yearly payable out of the Ex- "chequer; which five Marks, ſix Shillings and "nine Pence, the Maſters, Brothers, and Siſters "for the Time being of the ſaid Hoſpital, have "ever ſince the ſaid Grant received, and do "actually at this preſent receive it by Virtue of "the ſaid Patent, which they now have by them, "*&c.* the Copy whereof was entered upon Record "in the Chamber of * *Guildhall*, and acknow- "ledged by them before *Nicholas Brembre*, then "Mayor, and the Aldermen. They affirm alſo, "that in the fourteenth Year of King *Edward* II. "at ſuch Time as he held Aſſizes in the ſaid "Tower, it was proved, that the ſaid Ward of "*Portſoken* (heretofore called *Engliſh Knightgeld*) "was in and of the Liberties of *London*; and "that, ſo often as any Tax was to be raiſed for "the King, or to be aſſeſſed for the Commonalty "of *London*, upon the Commoners of the ſaid "City, or that any other Aſſeſſment was to be "made by the ſaid Commonalty, either for the "raiſing of ſome Wall, making of any Enclo- "ſure, or for the Defence of the City, that all "the People inhabiting the ſaid Ward were ac- "cuſtomed to pay the ſaid Taxes, like other "Freemen of the City, and the ſame Aſſeſſments "were wont to be levied upon them as upon "other Freemen of the City; like as by the "Tranſcript of the Rolls of the ſaid Aſſizes * of "the Kings, now remaining in the Treaſury of "the *Guildhall* of the ſame City, moſt clearly it "appeareth.

* *This is ſeveral Times written* Ginhald.

* In itinere

"They farther affirm, that the Lord *Edward* "III. late King of *England*, Progenitor of our "Lord the King that now is, in the ſeventeenth "Year of his Reign, directed by his Letter * "unto *John Hamond*, at that Time Mayor of "his City of *London*, and his Majeſty's Eſcheator "in the ſame; in which Letters he made Re- "hearſal of all the former Buſineſs concerning the "Wall and Ditch of the Tower made in his "Grandfather's Time. He rehearſed alſo, how "*Ralfe* of *Sandwich* and *John de Weſton*, late Con- "ſtables of the Tower, did lett out the ſame "Place by Parcels unto divers Men, without "Leave or Licence had therefore, either from "the King his Grandfather, Father, or himſelf; "and that the ſaid Place was then builded upon, "and rented out for forty Shillings a Year, and "that himſelf had given out Commiſſions to en- "quire upon the Reaſons, Manner, Right, "and Value of every Thing, *&c.* And that "the ſaid *John Hamond*, making Enquiry "hereupon, made Return of all into the Chan- "cery, *&c.*

* Per breve ſuum.

East Smithfield *built upon.*

"They affirm moreover, that all the Lands "and Tenements upon the foreſaid right Hand "of the Way by *Dudding's* Pond, and about the "ſaid Places of *Eaſt Smithfield*, *Tower-hill*, and "*Rome-land*, circularly ſituated, were and have "been in the Time of the holding the Aſſizes of "the

* In Eſcambio.

" the ſaid King, impleaded and ſued within the " ſaid City, and not elſewhere; as by the Evi- " dences of the ſaid Lands and Tenements, " upon Record enrolled in the *Guildhall*, &c. " appeareth.

" They farther ſay, that, in the Times of all " the former Kings and Aſſizes, (Time out of " Mind) ſo often as any Miſhap or Caſualty, " ſuch as Murther, Drowning, or other indirect " Death of any Perſon, in any of the Places fore- " mentioned, hath fallen out, upon which there " was any Enquiry to be taken, or any Summons, " Attachment, or Execution to be made in any " of the ſaid Places, yea, and which more is, " even within the Tower it ſelf, and at ſuch " Time as the King (now and then) hath been " preſent, have the Sheriffs, Coroners, and other " Officers of the ſaid City of *London* for the Time " being, and no other, uſed to make ſuch Queſts " of Enquiry, Summons, Attachments, and " Executions, and had Right ſo to do; as it " is moſt manifeſtly to be proved by divers " Rolls of the Crown, and other Records of " the Times aforeſaid, now being in the ſaid " Treaſury.

The Liberties of the City this Way.

" They ſay moreover, that, amongſt other Li- " berties granted by the King's Predeceſſors unto " the Citizens of *London*, and ratified in divers " Parliaments, this expreſsly is one: That no " Arreſt, Attachment, or Execution, be made " by any Officers of the King within the ſaid " Liberty, either by Writ or without Writ, but " only by the Officers of the City. By all which " Charters, Letters Patents, Bills, Acts of Aſ- " ſize, Writs, Inqueſts, Returns, Rolls of the " Eſcheators, and Crown-Office, Aſſizes, Plead- " ings, Enrollments, Freedoms, and moſt plen- " tiful other Kinds of Records and Proofs, it may " eaſily and undoubtedly be concluded, that the " ſaid Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*, with the Mills, " and other its Appurtenances; as alſo the whole " Tower Ditch, with all the Lands of *Eaſt Smith- " field* without the Poſtern, before the Abbey of " *Grace*, together with the right Side of the Street " going by *Dudding*'s Pond; as alſo the whole " Ditch and Plain without the Tower within the " Poſtern, called *Rome-land*, with all the Houſes " and Gardens round about them, have all the " Time aforeſaid been within the Compaſs of the " Liberty of the City."

The ſelf-ſame Copy of what is laſt above is ſomething differently recorded alſo in Book *Dunthorn*; the different Points whereof, not mentioned in this former, I have tranſcribed.

Dunthorn, fol. 84.

" That the Hoſpital, Ditch, and the Tower- " hill, are of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Aldgate*, " and Parcel of *Portſoken* Ward. That another " Part by *Romeland* and the *Thames*, towards the " Poſtern by St. *Katharine*'s Hoſpital, were of the " Pariſh of *Allhallows-Berking*, and of the Ward " of the Tower of *London*. That Queen *Maud* " was the Foundreſs of *Trinity* Church within " *Aldgate*. That the Ditch begun by the Citizens " in *Richard* I's Time, was for the Defence of " the City. That there is another Soken within " the Walls of the City called the *Inner Soken*, " which reacheth from *Aldgate* even unto that " Gate unto the Tower called * *Cinigate*; which " Soken is within the Liberties of the City, as " by ſome Records kept by the Prior doth ap- " pear. That the Inhabitants of *Portſoken* and " the Tower are to be impleaded only in the " Courts of the City, for all Matters, Cauſes, and " Contracts howſoever ariſing. That the Tower " hath no proper Court of its own, but only the " *Court of the Baron*, which is no Court of Re- " cord, as by Records exemplified in the *King's- " Bench* it appeareth. That when any Murther " or Drowning hath been within the ſaid Hoſpital " or Tower, the City Officers have attached the " Malefactors within the Tower, notwithſtanding " that the King himſelf ſometimes happened to " be preſent within the ſaid Tower, and have car- " ried the ſaid Men ſo arreſted into ſome of the " King's Priſons within the City. That when " the Juſtices *Itinerant* have uſed to come to keep " Aſſizes in the Tower, the Officers of the City " have had the keeping both of the inner and " outer Gates of the ſaid Tower; and that no- " thing was executed within the Tower which " pertained to the Office of a * Servant, but by " the Servants of the City. That the Sheriff of " *London* hath had the Charge of all the Priſons " in the Tower, ſo often as the ſaid Juſtices *Iti- " nerant* have come, as appears in many Rolls " of Pleas of the Crown, and of the ſaid *Itinerant* " Juſtices."

Inner Soken.

* Cunning-gate, *perchance, or the King's Gate*

Serjeant, perchance.

By another ſhort Record in the ſaid *Dunthorn*, Fol. 85. it is ſpecified, " That if any were " murthered within the Tower, or drowned " in the Tower Ditch, or in the Gate called the " *Water-gate*; that notwithſtanding the King " himſelf were there preſent, yet have the City " Sheriff and Coroner ſitten upon the dead Body, " and empanelled their Juries."

Refer all this concerning the Privilege of the City within the Tower, unto Tower-ſtreet Ward.

The Letter or Commiſſion of King *Edward* unto *John Hamond*, Mayor of *London*, before-mentioned, is to be ſeen in *Dunthorn*, Fol. 87. 'Tis dated at *Weſtminſter*, the twenty-firſt of *October*, in the ſeventeenth Year of his Reign over *England*, and over *France* the fourth. The Lord-Mayor's Return of the Inquiſition is alſo there recorded.

More concerning the ſame Matter, and of the reſtoring to the Church a little Piece of Land encroached upon by the Conſtables of the Tower:

" *Stephen* King of *England*, to the Biſhop of " *London*, and to the Juſtices, Sheriffs, Barons, " Officers, and all his * Liege People of *London*, " *French* and *Engliſh*, greeting. Know ye, that I " have reſtored and new granted unto God and " the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, *London*, and to " the Canons Regulars ſerving God there, for " the Soul of King *Henry*, and for the Salvation " of myſelf and Queen *Maud* my Wife, and " *Euſtace* my Son, and of other my Children; " and for ever do reſtore and grant that Land of " theirs in *Smithfield*, which Earl *Geffrey* had in " his Occupation for the making of his Vineyard. " Wherefore I will, and hereby firmly do com- " mand, that they ſhall well and peaceably, freely, " quietly, and honourably, have and hold the " Land aforeſaid, even as after the beſt Manner " they did freely and quietly enjoy other their " Lands, and even as King *Henry* had before " granted, and by his Charter confirmed it unto " them. Witneſs *Maud* the Queen, *Thomas* my " Chaplain,

*Fidelibus

A Vineyard in Eaſt Smithfield

" Chaplain, *William de Ipra*, and *Richard de Lucye*,
" at *London*."

At the ſame Time did Earl *Geffrey* reſign up his Poſſeſſion, as by this his Deed appeareth:

" *Geffrey* Earl of *Eſſex*, principal Conſtable of
" the Tower, &c. to the Biſhop of *London*, and
" all that hold of holy Church *, greeting. Know
" ye, that I have reſtored unto the Church of
" *Chriſt* in *London*, and to the Friars there, their
" Mills near unto the Tower, and all their Land
" without the Tower, belonging ſometimes unto
" the *Engliſh Cnitten-gilda*, with *Smithfield*, and
" the Tenants, and all other Things belonging
" thereunto. I alſo reſtore unto them *half a Hide*
" *of Land* of *Brebelegia*, with the Land and Mea-
" dows and Paſtures, and all other Things, Li-
" berties, and Cuſtoms, as *William Widois* ſome-
" times gave it unto them, when as he took the
" Habit of a Canon Regular upon him. And I
" will and command, that they hold the ſaid
" Lands from me and from mine Heirs, free,
" cleared, and acquitted from all Claim and ſe-
" cular Service; that is to ſay, in ſuch Manner
" as it ſhall never be lawful either for me or for
" mine Heirs to do them any Injury, or Con-
" tumely, in Conſideration of the Lands afore-
" ſaid. Witneſs *R.* * the Counteſs my Wife,
" *Gregory Draper*, *Payn* of the Temple, &c.

" And I alſo give unto them one Mark of
" Silver out of the Service of *Edward de Sekegeford*.
" Witneſs thoſe above-named, and *William* Arch-
" deacon of *London*."

King *Stephen* alſo reſtored ſomething unto the ſaid Church, as by this following Charter appeareth, which the Conſtables of the Tower had encroached. This was done after the Lands were proved by Oath to belong to the Church before the King's Chief Juſtice:

" *Stephen* King of *England*, to the Biſhop of
" *London*, the Juſtices, Sheriffs, Barons, Officers,
" and all his Liege People, both *French* and *En-*
" *gliſh*, of the County of *Hertford*, greeting. Know
" ye that I have given and granted unto the
" Church of the *Holy Trinity*, and to the Canons
" ſerving God there, T. S. of Land in the Ma-
" nour of *Bracking* in perpetual Alms, for the
" Reſt of the Souls, that is to ſay, of *Baldwin*
" my Son, and *Maud* my Daughter, which lie
" buried there. I have farther alſo given and
" granted unto the ſaid Church and Canons ſix
" Yards of Land in the ſame Manor of *Brack-*
" *ing* *, for the Exchange of their Mill, and that
" Plat of their Ground which they heretofore
" granted unto Queen *Maud* my Wife, near unto
" the Tower of *London*, upon which ſhe hath
" now founded an Hoſpital * for the Poor.
" Thoſe ſix Yards of Land, I mean, which I
" ſtill kept in mine own Demaines *, after I had
" made Partition of the other Parcels of the ſaid
" Manor; that is to ſay, that Part upon which
" the Church is founded, and unto which the
" Market belongeth. Wherefore I will, and
" firmly hereby command, that the ſaid Church
" and Canons ſhall well, peaceably, freely, and
" honourably for ever poſſeſs the ſaid Lands,
" acquitted from all ſecular Exaction, as it be-
" cometh free Alms; that is to ſay, my Demains
" with *Sake*, and *Soke*, and *Toll*, and *Thea*, and
" *Infangtheof*, with all ſuch other Cuſtoms as they
" now hold other their Poſſeſſions. Witneſs
" *Theobald* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Robert* Bi-
" ſhop of *London*, *Robert* Biſhop of *Hereford*, and
" *Robert* Biſhop of *Exceſter*, and *Illard* Biſhop of
" *Chicheſter*, and *William* Biſhop of *Norwich*, and
" *Maud* my Queen, and Earl *Euſtace* my Son,
" and *William* , and *Robert de Vere*, and
" *William Mart*, *Henry de Eſſex*, and *Richard de*
" *Lucye*."

Then next follows Queen *Maud*'s Confirmation of the King's Gift, dated at *London*, under the ſame Witneſſes; where the ſame Things are repeated:

" *Maud*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Eng-* *Out of Book C. fol.* 136.
" *land*, to *Robert* Biſhop of *London*, and to all
" that hold on holy Church, greeting. Know
" ye that, by the Counſel of the Archbiſhop *An-*
" *ſelme*, and by the Grant and Confirmation of
" my Lord King *Henry*, I have given and con-
" firmed the Church of *Chriſt*, within the Walls
" of *London*, to be free and acquitted from all
" Subjection, as well of the Church of *Wal-*
" *tham* *, as of all other Churches, excepting the * *To underſtand this, ſee* Aldgate *Ward*.
" Church of St. *Paul*, and of the Biſhop of *Lon-*
" *don*, together with all the Appurtenances, unto
" the Honour of God, and to the Canons Re-
" gular there ſerving God, with *Norman* the
" Prior, for ever; and that for the Redemption
" of our Souls, and the Souls of our Parents.
" In like Manner have I given unto them the
" Gate called *Aldgate*, with the Soken thereunto
" belonging, which was mine own Demains;
" and two Parts of the Revenues of the City of
" *Exceſter*. And I will and command, that the
" ſaid Canons ſhall well, peaceably, freely, and
" honourably poſſeſs thoſe Lands, and all be-
" longing unto their Church; together with thoſe
" Cuſtoms and Liberties which my Lord King
" *Henry* hath by his Charter confirmed unto them,
" ſo that no Injury nor Reproach be therefore
" done unto them. Witneſs *William* Biſhop
" of *Wincheſter*, *Roger* Biſhop of *Sarum*, *Ro-*
" *bert* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, &c. Dated at *Weſt-*
" *minſter*."

Notes upon the aforeſaid Charters.

Firſt, Obſerve the Time of the building of St. *Botolph*'s old Church without *Aldgate*, which was about the Age of the Conqueror. So much we know by this, that it was built betwixt the Time of *Canutus* and *Henry* I. Aldgate *Church, when built*

Secondly, Whereas the Kings write to the Barons of *London*, know what *Matthew Paris* in his *Henry* III. ſays, *viz.* That the Citizens of *London*, both for their Antiquity and the Honour of the City, were called Barons: But they were only the principal Citizens that had this Title. The chief Men of the City, whom we now call Barons, were heretofore ſtiled Captains: They were the King's free Tenants, privileged all over *England*. Sometimes the King's Writs were directed to the *Sheriff and Barons of London*. The Church alſo had its Barons or free Tenants, and divers other Cities of *England*. See for this Word in Sir *Henry Spelman*'s Gloſſary.

Thirdly, Obſerve *London* and *Middleſex* to be in thoſe Days joined together, as in King *Henry*'s Charter.

I add one Paſſage more concerning this Priory. In Proceſs of Time the Hoſpital of St. *Katha-*

* Fidelibus Eccleſiæ.

Mills near the Tower.

Hominibus. Hidam de terra de Brebelegia.

* *In the Tranſcript taken out of the Original which I uſed, I find her written* Rocha *with a Daſh, ignorantly; ſo that I know not what to make of it.* Strype.

* Pro eſcambio.

* St. Katharine's.

* Dominio meo.

A Vineyard in East Smithfield

rine near the *Tower*, which had Dependance upon the ſaid Priory, now in the Time of King *Henry* III. withdrew their canonical Obedience, having a Diſpenſation from a Biſhop of *London*, and ſome Countenance alſo from the Queen ſo to do. Whereupon the Prior and Convent applied and complained of the Wrong done them, unto Pope *Urban*, who gave them his Bull in their Favour, which happened *Anno* 1264, 48 *Henry* III. Which Bull ſets forth firſt the State of the Caſe, *viz.*

Pope Urban's Bull in favour of the Priory.

Fœdera, Convention. *p.* 787.

" That the Prior and Convent of the Church " of the *Holy Trinity* of the Order of St. *Auguſtine* had ſhewn him that King *H.* and *M.* his " Queen had granted the perpetual Cuſtody, and " whatſoever they had of Right in the Hoſpital " of St. *Katharine* near the *Tower* of *London*, " which they built of their own Goods, and endowed, freely conferred it upon the ſaid Priory and Convent. That it was confirmed by " Kings afterwards. And ſome Biſhops of *London*, with the Conſent of the Chapter, had " granted the ſame to the Prior and Convent. " And ſome Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* had confirmed the Collation and Donation of the ſaid " Place. That the Friars in that Hoſpital took " their Profeſſion, Habit, and Manner of Living, according to the Rule of St. *Auguſtin*, " and promiſed by an Oath given upon this to " live under Obedience to them, and fully to anſwer to them, as well in Temporals as Spiri- " tuals. But that a Biſhop of *London* at that " Time had ſpoiled them of the foreſaid Hoſpital, " and the Rights of it, and permitted not the " Friars to yield canonical and due Obedience to " them. The Pope therefore commanded the " ſaid Prior and Convent by his Apoſtolick Let- " ter to require the ſaid Biſhop to reſtore to them " their Privileges in the ſaid Hoſpital."

The ſame Year the Pope directed a Bull to the Queen of *England*, who had alſo deprived the ſaid Priory and Convent of the ſaid Hoſpital; not ſuffering thoſe of that Hoſpital to give their due and canonical Obedience to them, and for which they had interceded with him: Wherefore he ſent her his Bull in their Behalf; ſince for an hundred Years the ſaid Hoſpital belonged to them, *&c.*

And ſo return we back again to our Review of the Places in this Ward, not yet taken notice of.

New Abbey *on* Eaſt Smithfield *Founded by K.* Ed. III. *Burial for the Dead, prepared in Time of Peſtilence.*

On the Eaſt, and by North of the Tower, lie *Eaſt Smithfield* and *Tower-hill*, two Plats of Ground ſo called, without the Wall of the City. And Eaſt from them both was ſometime a Monaſtery called *New Abbey*, [and the Abbey of *Graces*] founded by King *Edward* III. in the Year 1359, upon Occaſion as followeth:

In the Year 1348, 23 *Edward* III. the firſt great Peſtilence in his Time began, and encreaſed ſo ſore, that for want of Room in Church-yards to bury the Dead of the City, and of the Suburbs, one *John Corey*, Clerk, procured of *Nicholas*, Prior of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, one Toft of Ground near unto *Eaſt Smithfield*, for the Burial of them that died, with Condition that it might be called the *Church-yard of the Holy Trinity*. Which Ground he cauſed, by the Aid of divers devout Citizens, to be encloſed with a Wall of Stone. *Robert Elſing*, Son of *William Elſing*, gave five Pounds thereunto; and the ſame was dedicated by *Ralph Stratford*, Biſhop of *London*, where innumerable Bodies of the Dead were afterward buried, and a Chapel built in the ſame Place to the Honour of God: To the which King *Edward* ſetting his Eye (having before in a Tempeſt on the Sea, and Peril of drowning, made a Vow to build a Monaſtery to the Honour of God, and our *Lady of Grace*, if God would grant him Grace to come ſafe to Land) builded there a Monaſtery, placing an Abbot and Monks of the *Ciſtercian* or *White* Order. The Bounds of this Plat of Ground, together with a Decree for Tythes thereof, are expreſſed in the Charter; the Effect whereof I have ſet down in another Place.

Cauſing it to be named Eaſtminſter.

The Occaſion of founding this Abby of Graces.

This Abbey of St. *Mary* of *Graces* had a Charter from K. *Edward* III. in the 25th of his Reign; And another Occaſion of the Foundation ſeems to appear thence.

Record. Turr. 23 E. III. M. 34.

" Rex dilectis ſibi in *Chriſto* Abbati & Con- " ventui de Bello loco Regis, Salutem. Quia " ad invocationem omnipotentis Dei, & Domini " *Jeſu Chriſti*, ac glorioſiſſime matris ſuæ *Marie*, " pluries tam in terra quam in mari, in bellis & " in periculis aliis, ſenſimus nos adjutos, Volen- " tes provide in memoriam *Graciarum* hujuſmodi, " cultum ipſius Dei & genetricis ſuæ, *&c.*" The Subſtance of which Record is, That the King founded this Houſe in Remembrance and Acknowledgment of the Goodneſs of Almighty God, and of the Lord *Jeſus Chriſt*, and of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; whom he had often called upon, and found helpful to him by Sea and by Land, in Wars and other Perils; and therefore ordered this Houſe to be called, *The King's Free Chapel of the bleſſed Virgin* of Graces, *in memoriam Gratiarum*, *i. e.* in Memory of thoſe *Graces*, or Favours, which he had received from her. Therefore, the more amply to dilate the Worſhip of the ſaid God, and his Mother, he now began to found and endow this Free Chapel of the *Ciſtercian* Order, as a filial Houſe to be ſubject to the Monaſtery of *Beaulieu* of the ſame King's founding; and appointed the Abbot, and his Succeſſors, yearly to viſit it, or as Need ſhould require, and duly to correct what ſhould require the Line of Correction. He ordered the ſaid Abbot to ſend ſome of his Fellow-Monks of his Convent to ſerve God and the bleſſed Virgin in the ſaid Chapel, under the regular Obſervance of the ſaid Order. And he appointed *Walter de Sta Cruce*, i. e. *Holy Croſs*, to be the firſt Preſident of the ſaid Chapel; whom he enjoined kindly to receive and treat the ſaid Religious, that were to profeſs Religion at the ſaid Free Chapel.

Manors belonging to this Abbey.

By a Patent of 19 *R.* II. it appears, that there belonged to this Monaſtery of St. *Mary de Graciis* the Manor of *Graveſend*, and ſeveral other Manors in *Kent*; alſo Rents in *Woolwich*, and the Manor of *Popeler:* And by a Patent 1 *H.* IV. it had divers Manors in the Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwal* and *Somerſet*.

The Abbey of Graces, Regiſt. Ep. Lond. Edw. Alexander.

Joan Hull, Wife of *Stephen Hull*, Citizen and *Pannarius* [Draper] *Lond.* by her Will, dated *Jan.* 1425, gave a Tenement called *Blackleſte*, in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Fink*, *London*, for ever, to *John*, Abbot of the Monaſtery of St. *Mary de Graciis*

Graciis of the *Ciſtercian* Order, and the Convent of the ſame, to pray for her Soul.

This Houſe, at the general Suppreſſion, *A. D.* 1539, was valued at 546 *l.* 10 *d.* yearly. It was ſurrendered in the Year 1539, 30 *Henry* VIII. Since the which Time, the ſaid Monaſtery being clean pulled down by Sir *Arthur Darcy*, Knt. and others, of late Time (in place thereof) is builded a Slaughter-houſe for Oxen and Hogs, and a large Storehouſe for Victuals; and convenient Ovens are builded there, for baking of Biſket to ſerve his Majeſty's Ships: The Grounds adjoining, and belonging to the ſaid Abbey, are converted into ſmall Tenements.

The King's Storehouſe.

East Smithfield Fair,

K. *Hen.* III. in the 13th of his Reign granted, that a Fair ſhould be held at *Eaſt Smithfield* for 15 Days; *viz.* from the Eve of *Pentecoſt* to the Octaves of *Trinity*: And the ſaid King ſent his Briefs to the ſeveral Sheriffs of *Lincoln*, *Glouceſter*, *Kent*, *Worceſter*, *York*, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London* to proclaim the ſame. *Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod predict. feriam*, &c. *i. e.* "And therefore we command "you, that you cauſe to be proclaimed the be-"foreſaid Fair throughout the whole Bailiffwick, "as is aforeſaid; cauſing all Merchants of your "Bailiffwick to know, that they may ſecurely "come to the Fair. Witneſs the King at *Weſt-"minſter* the eighth Day of *February*."

And 30 *Edw.* III. there was a Grant to the Maſter, Brethren, and Chaplains, and Siſters of St. *Katharine's*, that they, for ever, ſhall have one Fair upon *Tower-hill* [now called *Little Tower-hill*] over-againſt the Abbey of St. *Mary* of *Graces*. There was alſo a Charter for this 20 *Henry* VI.

Tower-hill.

For *Tower-hill*, as the ſame is greatly diminiſhed by building of Tenements and Garden-plats, *&c.* ſo it is of late, to wit, in the Year of Chriſt 1593, on the North Side thereof, and at the Weſt End of *Hog-ſtreet* [or *Hog-lane*] beautified by certain fair Alms-houſes there, ſtrongly builded of Brick and Timber, and covered with Slate, for the Poor, by the *Merchant-Taylors* of *London*, in place of ſome ſmall Cottages given to them by *Richard Hills*, ſome Time a Maſter of that Company * certain Timber for that Uſe; being alſo given by *Anthony Radcliffe*, of the ſame Society, Alderman.

Merchant-Taylors Alms-houſes at the Tower-hill.

R. Hills. * *One hundred Loads.*

In theſe Alms-houſes fourteen charitable Brethren of the ſaid Merchant-Taylors yet living, ſays *Stow*, have placed fourteen poor ſole Women, which receive each of them of their Founders 16 *d.* or better, weekly, beſide 8 *l.* 15 *s.* yearly, paid out of the common Treaſury of the ſame Corporation, for Fuel.

Eight Acres enclоſed in Hog-lane *by* Spinola.

In this *Hog-lane*, now mentioned, lying on the Back-ſide of *Whitechapel*, were eight Acres of Land, which about the Year 1574, were in the Poſſeſſion of one *Benedict Spinola*, a rich *Italian* Merchant; whereof he made twenty Tenter-yards, and certain Gardens. Theſe, ſome pretended, were firſt encloſed by him, being before open and common. And hence it came to paſs, that in the Year 1584 it was preſented as an Annoyance to the Archers, and all the Queen's Liege People. And a Precept was awarded to the Tenants and Occupiers of the Premiſſes to remove their Pales and Fences, and all Buildings made thereupon: For now many Clothiers dwelt here, who hereupon applied themſelves to the Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and brought Witneſs to the contrary: Shewing, that the ſame Field, before it was ſo converted as then it was, was a Piece of Ground ſeveral, not common, nor never commonly uſed by any Archers, being far unmeet for Archers to ſhoot in, by reaſon of ſtanding Puddles, moſt noiſome Layſtalls, and filthy Ditches in and about the ſame. Alſo the Way called *Hog-lane* was ſo foul and deep in the Winter-time, that no Man could paſs by the ſame: And in Summer-time Men would not paſs thereby for fear of Infection, by means of the Filthineſs that lay there. So that the Preſenters were utterly deceived, and not well informed in their Preſentments. Afterwards *Benedict Spinola* beſtowed great Coſt and Charges upon levelling and cleanſing the Premiſſes, and made divers Tenter-yards; by means whereof the common Ways and Paſſages about the ſaid eight Acres were greatly amended and enlarged, that all People might well and ſafely paſs. And poor Clothworkers by the Tenter-yards were greatly relieved: For that of late time divers Tenter-yards in and about *London* were decayed and pulled down, and the Ground converted to other Uſes. And becauſe the Queen had lately by Proclamation reſtrained all future Buildings and Encloſures in the Suburbs, they ſhewed that theſe Tenter-yards and Gardens were made long before the ſaid Proclamation.

Preſented.

Manors belonging to this Abbey.

From the Weſt Part of this *Tower-hill*, towards *Aldgate*, being a long continual Street, amongſt other ſmaller Buildings in that Row, there was ſometimes an Abby of Nuns of the Order of St. *Clare*, called the *Minories*, founded by *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, *Leiceſter* and *Darby*, Brother to King *Edward* I. in the Year 1293; the Length of which Abbey contained fifteen Perches and ſeven Feet, near unto the King's Street, or Highway, *&c.* as appeareth by a Deed dated 1303. A Plague of Peſtilence being in this City in the Year 1515, there died in this Houſe of Nuns profeſſed to the Number of twenty-ſeven, beſides other Lay People, Servants in the Houſe. This Houſe was valued to diſpend 418 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* yearly; and was ſurrendered by Dame *Elizabeth Salvage*, the laſt Abbeſs there, unto King *Henry* VIII. in the thirtieth of his Reign, the Year of Chriſt 1539.

Abby of St. Clare *Nuns, called the* Minories.

Concerning this Houſe of Nuns, I find theſe Particulars. The Licence for founding it bore Date 21 *E.* I. to the Abbeſs of St. *Clare* without *Aldgate*. There was a Charter granted 9 *E.* II. that the Siſters *Minoreſſes* without *Aldgate ſint quiete de Tallagio*, &c. *i. e.* be quit of Tallage on account of their Lands and Tenements in the City of *London*. In another Charter 14 *E.* II. it is called *the Abbey of the Minoreſſes of St.* Mary *of the Order of St.* Clare without the Walls of the City: In which Charter are confirmed certain Meſſes of theirs in the *Vintry*, in *Wood-ſtreet*, *Lad-lane*, *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, and one Meſs and two Shops in *Lombard-ſtreet*, *Chriſtchurch-lane*, and *Shirburgh-lane*; gotten of divers well-affected Perſons: What the Charters and Liberties of theſe *Minoreſſes* were, may be ſeen by the Confirmation thereof in 1 *H.* V. and *Anno* 16, and 25, and 2 *H.* IV, which remain in the *Tower* Records.

The Founding, Privileges, Revenues of this Place.

Record. Turr.

The

The Manor of *Apeldercome* was granted to the Prioreſs of the *Minoreſſes* without *Aldgate*, 1 *H.* IV. and 22 *H.* VI. A Meſs called the *Herteſhorn*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Matfelon*, was granted to them by *Nicholas Walſhe*, 7 *E.* IV. To all the reſt let this be added:

Theſe Nuns at firſt brought over by Blanch, *Queen of* Navarre.

That this Houſe was firſt erected to receive Nuns that were to be brought over by *Blanch*, Queen of *Navarre*, Wife to the aboveſaid Earl *Edmund:* And they were profeſſed to ſerve God, the bleſſed Virgin, and St. *Francis*; as appears by this Charter of Licence, which the ſaid *Edmund* obtained of the King his Brother the 21ſt of his Reign, *viz.*

Pet. Le Neve, *Eſq.* Fundatio Monial. Minorum extrà *Aldgate.* Pat. 21. E. I. M. 11. 22 E. I. M. 2.

"Rex omnibus ad quos, *&c.* Volentes *Edmundo* "fratri noſtro gratiam facere ſpecialem, dedimus "ei licentiam, *&c.* quod ipſe placeam quam ha- "bet ex dono *Thomæ de Bredeſtrete* in parochia "Sancti *Botolphi* extra *Aldgate*, dare poſſit, *&c.* "Monialibus de Ordine *Minorum* quæ per No- "bilem Dominam *Blancam* Reginam *Navarre*, "conſortem ejuſdem fratris noſtri, in *Angliam* "ſunt venturæ & merituræ, ac Deo & beate "*Marie* ac beato *Franciſco* ſervituræ, ad quan- "dam domum ibidem conſtruendam, & habitan- "dam, *&c.*"

Henry *Duke of* Suffolk *dwelt here.*

This diſſolved Monaſtery, being a large old Meſſuage, became a Dwelling-houſe for divers great Men ſucceſſively, whom the King pleaſed to allow to reſide there. One of theſe, and the firſt, was *John Clark*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who was buried in the *Minorites* Church; and afterwards his Corpſe reſted in *Aldgate* Church, as an old Inſcription there in Braſs teſtified: Afterwards, I think I have read, ſome Officers of the *Tower* had their Dwelling there. In the Year 1552, it came to *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk* by Patent from K. *Edward* VI. "Granting the chief Meſſuage, "or Manſion, called *The Minory-Houſe*, within "the Precinct of the ſaid Monaſtery, called the "*Minories*, without *Aldgate*, *London*; and divers "Houſes in *London* belonging to the ſaid Mo- "naſtery, which extend to the clear Value of "36*l.* 11*s.* 5*d. ob.* to hold in free Soccage; "and the foreſaid capital Houſe *in Capite.*"

Wev. Monum. p. 426.

Cott. Librar. JuliusB. 9.

An Account of the Monuments of ſuch Perſons of Quality as were buried in this Monaſtery, is wanting. I find one *Matild Truſſel* buried here, and the Lady *Elizabeth Keryel*, who bequeathed her Body, by her Will, *An.* 1419, to be buried in the *Minoreſs* Church, *London*, near the Tomb of her Mother, the foreſaid *Matild Truſſel*. And *Elizabeth*, Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, in the Year 1506, by her laſt Will, ordered her Body to be laid in the Nuns Choir, in the *Minoreſſes* without *Aldgate*, *London*, nigh unto the Place where *Anne Montgomery* lay buried.

Regiſt. Lond. E. Alex.

Lady *Ellen*, *Minoriſſa Domus Sanctæ* Claræ, *extra* Aldgate, Lond. *Anno* 1388, Siſter to L. *John de Nevyl*, Lord of *Raby*.

Storehouſe for Armour.

In place of this Houſe of Nuns, were built divers fair and large Storehouſes for Armour, and Habiliments of War, with divers Workhouſes ſerving to the ſame Purpoſe.

A Workhouſe in the Minories.

While *England* was called a Commonwealth, in the *Minoreſs* was a great Workhouſe ſet up, belonging to a Corporation, being a Corporation for the Poor of the City of *London* and Liberties thereof; which had a Preſident and Governors: To which alſo belonged a ſmall Parcel of Ground, which the ſaid Preſident and Governors intended to improve by building, for the Encreaſe of the Revenue, to be employed for the Education of poor Children, and employing and relieving the Poor belonging to the ſaid Corporation: For the allowing of which there was a *Proviſo* in the Act made *Anno* 1656, againſt multiplying Buildings in and about the Suburbs.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of QUEENHITHE WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Alderman and Common-Councilmen. Pariſhes and Churches. Painter-ſtainers and Blackſmiths Halls. Lutheran *Church.* Queenhithe. *Wharfs. Antiquities.*

Its Name.

THIS Ward receives its Name from the *Hithe* or Harbour for large Boats, Barges or Lighters, and even for Ships, which in antient Times anchored at that Place, as they do now at *Billingſgate*; the Timber Bridge or Lock on *London-bridge* being drawn up for their Paſſage through; *Queenhithe* being then the principal Key, Wharf or Strand for lading and and unlading in the Heart of the City.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Dowgate* Ward; on the North by *Bread-ſtreet* Ward and *Cordwainer* Ward; on the South by the River of *Thames*; and on the Weſt by *Baynard's-caſtle* Ward.

Extent.

This Ward beginneth in the Eaſt, in *Knight-rider's-ſtreet*, on the South Side thereof, at the Eaſt End of the Pariſh-Church called the *Holy Trinity*; and runneth Weſt, on the South Side, to a Lane called *Lambert-hill*; which is the Length of the Ward in *Knightrider's-ſtreet*. Out of the which Street are divers Lanes, running South to *Thames-ſtreet*, and are of this Ward. The firſt is *Trinity-lane*, which runneth down by the Weſt End of *Trinity* Church. Then is *Spuren-lane*, or * *Spooners-lane*, now called *Huggen-lane*. Then *Bread-ſtreet-hill*. Then St. *Mary Mounthaut*. Out of the which Lane, on the Eaſt Side thereof, is one other Lane, turning Eaſt through St. *Nicholas Olave's* Church-yard, to *Bread-ſtreet-hill*. This Lane is called *Finimore-lane*, or *Five-foot-lane*, becauſe it is but five Foot in Breadth at the Weſt End. In the midſt of this Lane, runneth down one other Lane, broader, South to *Thames-ſtreet*, called *Deſborne-lane*. I read of ſuch a Lane to have been in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Somerſet*, in the 22d of *Edward* III. Where there is ſaid to lie between the Tenement of *Edward de Montacute*, Knt. on the Eaſt Part, and the Tenement ſometime pertaining to *William Gladwine*, on the Weſt, one Plat of Ground, containing in Length towards *Thames-ſtreet* twenty-five Foot, *&c.*

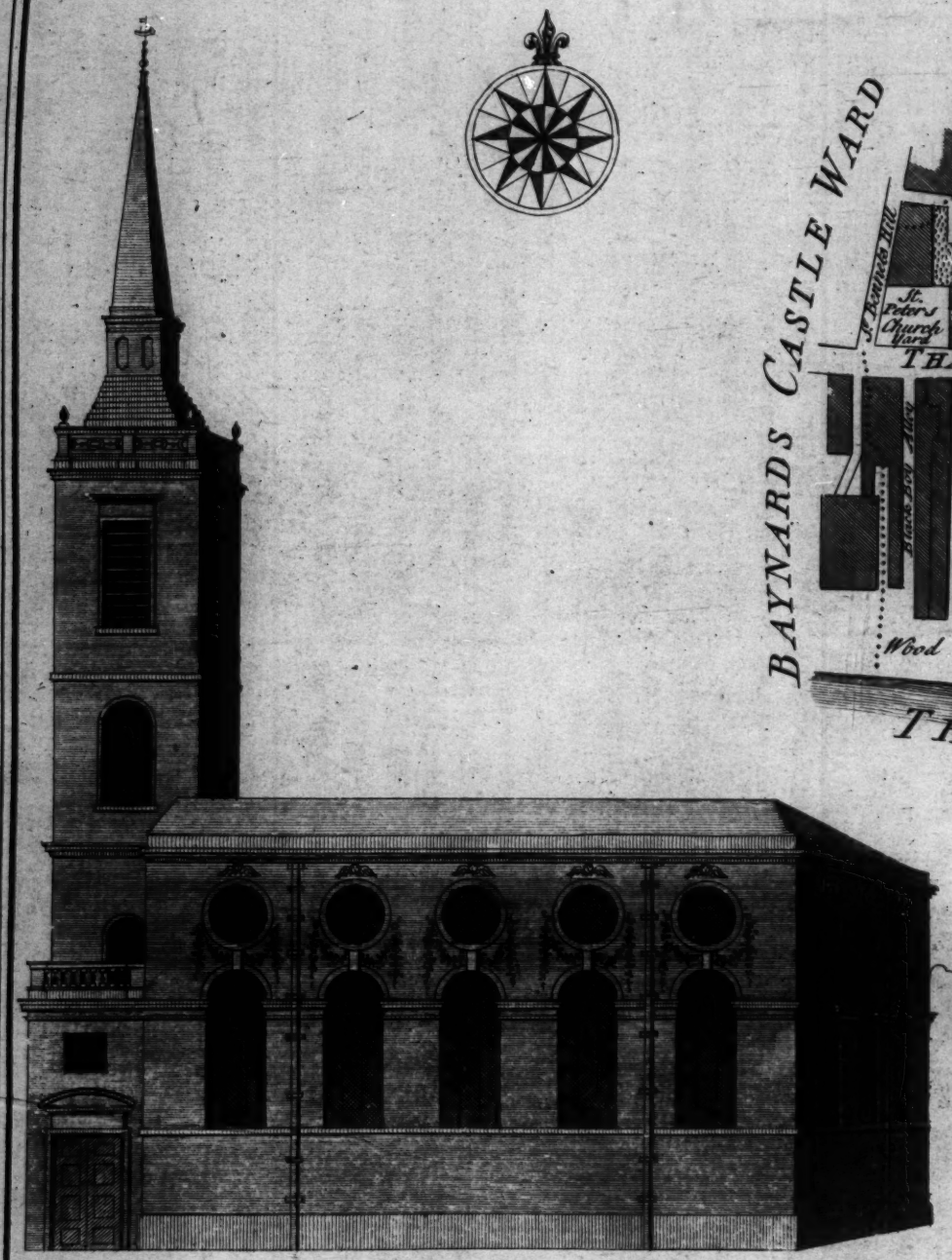
Knight-rider's-ſtreet.

* Sporers.

Lambert-hill.

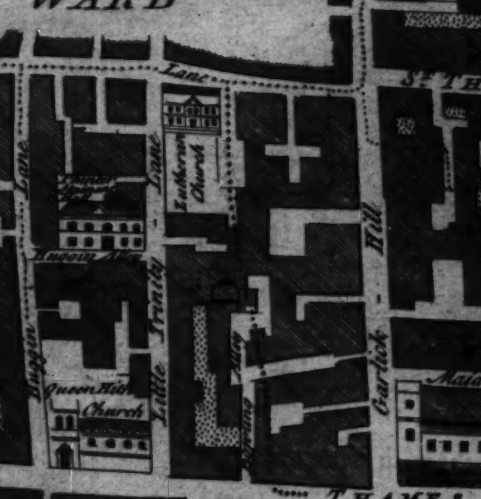
Laſt of all, is *Lambert-hill*, ſo called of one *Lambert*, an Owner thereof; and this is the fartheſt Weſt Part of this Ward.

On



The Parish Church of St. Michael's Queenhythe

QUEEN-HITH WARD AND VINTRY WARD with their Divisions into PARISHES according to a new SURVEY.



The Arms of Sr. Crisp. Gascoyne Knt.

The Arms of Marsh. Dickinson Esq.r

PART OF BREAD STREET WARD

BAYNARDS CASTLE WARD

PART OF DOWGATE WARD

THE RIVER OF THAMES

These Plans are most humbly Inscribed to Sr. Crisp Gascoyne Knt. Alderman of Vintry Ward, And to Marsh Dickinson Esqr. Alderman of Queen Hith Ward, 1755.

B. Cole Sculp.

5 JA 53

On the North Side, coming down from *Knightrider's-ſtreet*, the Eaſt Side of *Lambert-hill* is wholly of this Ward; and the Weſt Side, from the North End of the *Blackſmiths-hall* (which is about the midſt of this Lane) unto *Thames-ſtreet*. Then Part of *Thames-ſtreet* is alſo of this Ward; to wit, from a Cook's Houſe called the Sign of King *David*, three Houſes Weſt from the *Old Swan* Brewhouſe in the Eaſt, unto *Huntington* Houſe, over-againſt St. *Peter's* Church in the Weſt, near unto *Paul's-wharf*: And on the Lane Side, from the *Blue-boar*, to the Weſt End of St. *Peter's* Church, and up St. *Peter's-hill*, two Houſes North above the ſaid Church.

Modern State.

The chief Streets, Lanes, and Hills, in this Ward, are *Thames-ſtreet*, *Queenhithe*, with the ſeveral Lanes which run down to the *Thames*, *Lambert-hill*, *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, *Five-foot-lane*, *Bread-ſtreet-hill*, *Huggen-lane*, *Little Trinity-lane*, with the South Side of *Great Trinity-lane*, *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*.

Thames-ſtreet runs through the Heart of this Ward, as it does through that of the *Vintry*; and the Lanes, Alleys, Hills, and Courts, as they lie on each Side, ſhall be ſpecified, beginning at the Weſt End, and on the South Side.

This Street enjoys a good Trade, and hath a great Reſort, occaſioned by the ſeveral Wharfs on the Water Side; and therefore much peſtered with Carts. *Black-boy-alley*, long and narrow, having a great Dyer's at the lower End. *Boſs-alley*, alſo long and narrow, with a Dyer's by the *Thames* Side. Betwixt this Place and *Black-boy-alley*, is a large Paſſage to a Wood-Wharf. *Robin-hood-court*, but very ordinary. *Trig-ſtairs*, ſo called from the Stairs on the Water Side, which is indifferently well ſupplied by Watermen. The Lane is open, reaſonably well built and inhabited. *Caſtle-lane*, pretty broad for Carts, having a Wood Wharf at the lower End; the Buildings are but ordinary. *George-yard*, being good and large, and taken up by Timber-Merchants and Wood-Wharfs at the lower End. *Broken-wharf*; by this was a Water-Houſe to convey the *Thames* Water in Pipes into this Quarter of the City.

Brookes's-wharf leads alſo to the River *Thames*, having a large Wharf, with Keys therein, for the landing of Corn, Malt, and other Goods, thither brought in conſiderable Quantities. For which it is of great Reſort.

Eaſtwards from the Water-Houſe, is *High-timber-ſtreet*, or *Hithe*, ſo called from the Timber or Boards there taken up and wharfed. The Place is but ordinary, and ſerves as a Paſſage to other Places which lead to the Wharfs; as *Dunghill-lane*, *Broker's-wharf*, and *Hamond's-lane*, formerly called *Stew-lane*, from a Stew or Hot-houſe there kept; all Places of ordinary Account. And from this Lane is a Paſſage to *Queen-hithe*, called the *Dark-lane*: And here is *Boydens's-wharf*.

Queen-hithe, a great Receptacle for Weſtern Barges, Lighters, and Boats, which brings a conſiderable Reſort and Trade to the Place. Here is a great Meal-Market, having the Conveniency for Stowage of the Goods thither brought to be ſold by the ſaid Veſſels. The Market-Houſe is commodiouſly ſeated by the Water-ſide, and before it an open Yard for Carts to carry off the Goods there ſold; and round about the Yard, except the South Side next the *Thames*, are Rows of Houſes, well inhabited, beſides good Store of Publick-Houſes, for the Reception of People that reſort thither about Buſineſs, next the Stairs.

Eaſtward of *Queen-hithe*, is *Pump-court*, or *Yard*, a ſmall Place, which comes out of *Queen-hithe*, and falls into *Townſend-lane*, an open Place for Carts to the Wharfs. And theſe are the Eaſtern Limits of this Ward.

Then on the North Side are theſe Places. *Bowling-alley*, a ſmall Place, which falls into *Sugar-loaf-court*, now taken up for a Brew-houſe.

St. *Michael Queen-hithe* Church, rebuilt ſince the great Fire, a handſome well built Church, of Free-ſtone, having on the Top of the Steeple a ſmall Free-ſtone Spire, with a Ship upon a Ball all gilt with Gold. To this Church and Pariſh is that of *Trinity* united.

Little Trinity-lane comes out of *Great Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*, by St. *Michael Queen-hithe* Church. This Lane is well built and inhabited.

Huggen-lane, formerly called *Spooner's-lane*, comes out of *Great-Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*, a Lane of good Account. On the Eaſt Side is *Fair-cloth-court*, very ſmall, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Star-yard*, very ordinary, hath a Paſſage into *Bread-ſtreet-hill*.

Bread-ſtreet-hill, a Place well built, and inhabited by good Tradeſmen, moſtly Wholeſale.

On the Weſt Side of this Hill was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Nicholas Olave*. The Church was deſtroyed in the dreadful Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt; but the Pariſh is united unto St. *Nicholas Cole-abbey*.

More Southward is a very handſome ſquare Court, with three large Houſes, now called *Migley's-court*, from one of that Name inhabiting there.

Five-foot-lane, ſo called, for that the Weſt End was but five Foot broad. It hath its chief Entrance out of *Thames-ſtreet*, and with a turning Paſſage leads into *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*. It hath another Paſſage out of *Bread-ſtreet-hill*, by St. *Nicholas Olave's* Church-yard; and another into *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*, through *Star-court*, which is but ſmall.

Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, a well inhabited Place, comes out of *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*, and runs down into *Thames-ſtreet*. On the Eaſt Side is *Five-foot-lane*, as aforeſaid.

More Southward was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Mounthaw*, or *Mounthaut*. It was deſtroyed in the Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt, the Pariſh being united to St. *Mary Somerſet*; and the Ground on which it ſtood being incloſed for a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants.

Labour-in-vain-yard, a large Place, having at the upper End, on the North Side, a handſome Court, with private Houſes; the Southern Part being taken up with Stabling, where it hath a Paſſage into *Lambeth*, or *Lambert-hill*. *Dove-court*, a handſome Place, adjoining to *Labour-in-vain-yard*. *Bell-alley*, long and ordinary, adjoining to *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*.

But in *Thames-ſtreet*, over-againſt *Broken-wharf*, is ſeated the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Somerſet*.

Lambert-hill, a Place well built, and inhabited by private Houſe-keepers. Of this Hill, the Weſt Side, about half Way, *viz.* unto *Green-dragon-court*, is in *Caſtle-baynard's* Ward, and all the reſt is in this Ward. In which is *Green-dragon-court*, being now a Timber-yard, and has a Paſſage into *Thames-ſtreet*. On this Hill is *Blackſmiths* Hall, a good handſome Building; and the Alms-houſes are in *Caſtle-baynard's* Ward, and there ſpoken of.

St. *Peter's-hill*, ſpoken of in *Caſtle-baynard's* Ward. In this there are but two Houſes and the Church, which, before the Fire of *London*, (and deſtroyed by it) was but ſmall, and is not rebuilt; but the Pariſh is united to St. *Bennet Paul's-wharf* near adjoining.

Old-fiſh ſtreet, a good open broad Street, well built, and inhabited chiefly by Fiſhmongers, from whom it took its Name. The North Side is in *Bread-ſtreet* Ward, and the South in this.

Here is ſeated the Pariſh-Church of St. *Nicholas Cole-abbey*.

Near St. *Nicholas Cole-abbey*, is *Moor's-yard*, indifferent. And beyond *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill* is *Star-court*, which is but ſmall, and hath a Paſſage into *Five-foot lane*.

Great Trinity-lane comes out of St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*, and runs Weſtward to *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*, a Place indifferently well built and inhabited; the South Side is only in this Ward, the North Side in *Bread-ſtreet* Ward.

Adjoining to the *Lutheran* Church, is a ſmall Place called *Swediſh-court*. And now more Eaſtward is *Jack's-alley*, narrow and mean; but this is in *Vintry* Ward.

Watch. There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle, and forty Watchmen.

Jury. The Jurymen returned by the Inqueſt for this Ward are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts at *Guildhall* in the Month of *October*.

Government. This Ward hath an Alderman, and ſix Common-Councilmen, nine Conſtables, eight Scavengers, thirteen Inqueſtmen, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* 20 *l.* and in the *Exchequer* at 19 *l.* 6 *s.* 2 *d.*

Alderman, Common-Councilmen. The Alderman is *Marſh Dickinſon*, Eſq; and the Common-Council-men are, Mr. *George Nelſon*, Deputy; Mr. *Richard Peers*; Mr. *Richard Belſon*; Mr. *Samuel Turner*; Mr. *Richard Speed*; and Mr. *John Rily*.

Remarkable Things. The remarkable Things in this Ward are,

Pariſhes and Churches. *Firſt*, Three Pariſhes with Churches; as (1) St. *Nicholas Cole-abbey*, (2) St. *Mary Somerſet*, (3) St. *Michael Queen-hithe*: And four Pariſhes without Churches; (1) The Pariſh of *Trinity the Leſs*, (2) St. *Nicholas Olave's*, (3) St. *Mary Mounthaw*, and (4) St. *Peter Paul's-wharf*: Of which in the Parochial Hiſtory.

Halls. *Secondly*, Here are two Halls of Companies: (1) *Painter-ſtainers* Hall, which is ſituate in *Little Trinity-lane*, and is adorned with a handſome Screen, Arches, Pillars and Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, painted in Imitation of Porphyry, with gilt Capitals. The Pannels of Wainſcot, and the Ceilings are embelliſhed with great Variety of Hiſtory and other Paintings, exquiſitely performed; as, 1. The Portraitures of King *Charles* II. and his Queen *Catharine*, by *Howſman*. 2. The Fire of *London*. 3. *Endymion* and *Luna*, by *Palmaitier*. 4. *Orpheus* ſlaying *Pan*, by *Brull*. 5. A Piece of Architecture of the *Corinthian* Order, by *Trevit*. 6. Another of the *Ionick* Order, given by Mr. *Thompſon* the City-Painter. 7. *Heraclitus* and *Democritus*, by *Penn*. 8. A Landſkip, by *Aggas*. 9. Fiſh and Fowl, by *Robinſon*. 10. Art and Envy, by *Hungis*. 11. A Piece of Birds, by *Barlow*. 12. A Piece of Fruit and Flowers, by *Everbrook*. 13. A Ruin, by *Griffier*. 14. *Camden's* Portrait. 15. A Piece of Birds. 16. The Ceiling is finely painted with *Pallas* triumphant, with *Art* and *Fame*, attended by *Mercury*, ſuppreſſing their Enemies, *Sloth*, *Envy*, *Pride*, &c. done by *Fuller*. 17. A fine Piece of Shipping, by Mr. *Peter Monumea*. And there are ſeveral other Pieces in the Parlour.

Painter-Stainers-hall. In the Court-Room are ſeveral fine Pictures, moſt of them Members of this Company.

There is in the Front of the ſaid Room a fine Buſto of Mr. *Thomas Evans*, who left five Houſes in *Baſinghall-ſtreet* to the Company, and under it this Inſcription:

P. M.
THOMÆ EVANS HUJUS SOCIETATIS TAM SENIORITATE QUAM BENIGNITATE VERE PATRIS, VIVENS ENIM QUOTIDIANUM AUXILIUM NOBIS PRÆBUIT, MORIENS NOS HÆREDES SUOS CONSTITUIT.
Pondere Senectutis ſuccubuit
15 die Januarii. M.DC.LXXXVII.

Mr. *Camden*, the famous Antiquarian, whoſe Father was a Painter in the *Old-Baily*, gave to the Painter-Stainers Company a Silver Cup and Cover, which they uſe every St. *Luke's* Day at their Election; the old Maſter drinking to the new one, then elected, out of it. Upon this Cup is the following Inſcription:

GUL. CAMDENUS CLARENCEUX FILIUS SAMPSONIS PICTORIS LONDINENSIS DONO DEDIT.

Blackſmiths-hall. (2.) *Blackſmiths* Hall, ſituate on *Lambert-hill*, and a very handſome Building.

Lutheran Church. *Thirdly*, The *Lutheran* Church, known commonly by the Name of the *Swedes* Church, tho' ſupported chiefly by the *Hamburgh* Merchants, is built upon the Site of the little Pariſh-Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *Little Trinity-lane*.

The State of the Lutheran Church here. The converting of this *Trinity Church* into a Church for Proteſtant Foreigners, called *Lutherans*, is founded upon the King's Letters Patents, dated the thirteenth of *September*, 24 *Car.* II. to *Theodore Jacobſon*, and five other Gentlemen more, named in the Patent, and to their Heirs and Aſſigns, by the Conſent and Approbation of the then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Biſhop of *London*, and Lord-Mayor: Free Liberty being granted them to cauſe a Temple to be erected on the Ruins where the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, before the Fire of *London*, ſtood; which Ground they had purchaſed of the City of *London*, for the free Exerciſe of the *Auguſtan Confeſſion* in the *German* Tongue; with divers other Powers and Authorities mentioned in the ſaid Letters Patents. And according to thoſe Powers granted to the Patentees, they made ſeveral Orders or Laws for the better

Theodore Jacobſon.

regulating of themſelves, and for the Good of the ſaid Congregation.

Theodore Jacobſon being antient, by Indenture dated the twenty-ſeventh of *Jan.* 1702-3, by Advice of able Counſel, conveyed all the ſaid Rights and Powers unto fourteen Perſons more, of known Honeſty and Ability, and of the ſame Congregation, and their Heirs; upon the Truſt, and to the Intents and Purpoſes in the Letters Patents mentioned. Theſe, for the Good of the Church, as they pretended, altered ſome of the former Laws and Orders, and made others in their Room. Whereat the Miniſter and four or five more of the Congregation were diſpleaſed; and they cauſed a Meeting to be held at the ſaid Temple, the fifth of *May*, 1703. And there, without Authority from the Truſtees, but rather in Oppoſition to them, elected twelve Perſons, under the Denomination of *Deacons*. And with theſe pretended Deacons the ſaid Miniſter thwarted the intended good Deſigns of the Truſtees.

Queen-hithe. *Fourthly*, The Harbour of *Queen-hithe*, antiently known by the Name of *Edred's-hithe*, in *Thames-ſtreet*, with two Paſſages to it out of the City, one down *Little-Trinity-lane*, the other down *Huggen-lane*, is a large Receptacle for Ships, Lighters, Barges, and ſuch other Veſſels. Touching the Antiquity and Uſe of this Gate and Hithe; firſt I find, that of old Time the ſame belonged to one named *Edred*, and was then called *Edred's-hithe*. Which ſince falling into the Hands of King *Stephen*, it was by his Charter confirmed to *Will. de Ypre*. The Farm thereof in Fee and in Heritage, *Will. de Ypre* gave it unto the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, as appeareth by this Charter:

Given to Trinity Priory. "To *Theobald*, by the Grace of God Arch-
"biſhop of *Canterbury*, Primate of *England*, and
"Legate Apoſtolike; to the Biſhop of *London*,
"and to all faithfull People, Clerkes and Lay-
"men, *William de Ypre* ſendeth greeting. Know
"ye me to have given and granted unto God,
"and to the Church of the *Holy Trinity* of *Lon-*
"*don*, to the Prior and Canons there ſerving
"God, in perpetual Alms, *Edred's Hithe*, with
"the Appurtenances: With ſuch Devotion, that
"they ſhall ſend every Yeere twenty Pounds
"unto the Maintenance of the Hoſpitall of *Ka-*
"*tharine's*, which Hoſpital they have in their
"Hands; and one hundred Shillings to the
"Monkes of *Berdmonſey*, and ſixty Shillings to
"the Brethren of the Hoſpitall of Saint *Giles*.
"And that which remaineth, the ſaid Prior and
"Canons ſhall enjoy to themſelves. Witneſſes,
"*Richard de Lucia*, *Raphe Bigot*, or *Picot*, &c."

Record. This *Edred's Hithe*, after the aforeſaid Grants, came again into the King's Hands, by what means I have not read.

Grants of Queen-hithe. Clauſ. 6. H. III. m. 7. & 10. H. III. m. 22. Pet. le Neve. Mor. And in the ſixth Year of *Henry* III. being then called *Ripa Reginæ*, he granted it to *Richard de Ripary*, i. e. *Rivers*. And in the tenth of his Reign he granted it to *Thomæ Cirenceſtriæ ad placitum Regis*; i. e. To *Thomas Cirenceſter* at the King's Pleaſure.

But it pertained unto the Queen, and therefore was called *Ripa Reginæ*, the *Queen's Bank*, or *Queen's Hithe*; and great Profit was made to her Uſe, as may appear by this which followeth:

Ships of the Ports arreſted, and forced to bring their Corn to Queen-hithe. King *Henry* III. in the ninth of his Reign, commanded the Conſtable of the Tower of *London* to arreſt the Ships of the *Cinque Ports*, on the River of *Thames*, and to compel them to bring their Corn to no other Place, but to the *Queen's Hithe* only.

Pet le Neve. Clauſ. 9. H. III. m. 15. The ſame Year, *viz.* 9 *Hen.* III. the ſaid Conſtable was required to arreſt the ſaid Ships in the *Thames*, to carry their Corn only to the Ports of the Realm. The Words are, *De blado non cariando niſi ad portus Regni.*

In the eleventh Year of his Reign, he charged the ſaid Conſtable to diſtrain any Fiſh offered to be ſold in any Place of this City, but at the *Queen's Hithe*.

Fiſh-Boats not to tarry on this Side the Bridge. Rot. Clauſ. 11. H. III. m. 15. Pet le Neve. The Words of the Record are, *Diſtringat eos, qui ducunt piſcem venalem in Navibus uſq;* London. *& remanent trans Pontem* London. *ex parte Turris, ad ducendum dict. piſcem uſq;* Hitham. The Conſtable was to compel or force them who brought Fiſh in Boats to *London*, to ſell, not to remain on this Side the Bridge near the *Tower*, but to ſee them conveyed to *Queen-hithe*. And again in the tenth of that King, *Ducet* [*Conſtabularius Turris*] *piſcem venalem venientem ap.* London. *ad Ripam Reginæ.*

Clauſ. 10. H. III. m. 14. Moreover, in the twenty-eighth of the ſaid King's Reign, an Inquiſition was made before *William* of *York*, Provoſt of *Beverley*, *Henry* of *Bath*, and *Hierome* of *Caxton*, Juſtices Itinerants, ſitting in the *Tower* of *London*, touching the Cuſtoms of *Queen-hithe*, obſerved in the Year laſt before the Wars between the King his Father, and the Barons of *England*; and of old Cuſtoms of other Times. And what Cuſtoms had been changed, at what Time the Tax and Payment of all Things coming thither; and between *Woorepath*, and *Anedehethe*, were found and ſeized, according to the old Order; as well Corn and Fiſh, as of other Things. All which Cuſtoms were as well to be obſerved in the Part of *Dowgate*, as in *Queen-hithe*, for the King's Uſe. When alſo it was found, that the Corn arriving between the Gate of the *Guildhall* of the Merchants of *Coleyne*, and the Soke of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, (for he had a Houſe near unto the *Black-friars*) was not to be meaſured by any other Quarter, than by that of the *Queen's Soke*.

Liberty of Queen-hithe *from the* Steel-yard *to the* Black-friars.

Soke *its* Court. After this, the Bailiffs of the ſaid *Hithe* complained, that, ſince the ſaid Recognition, fourteen foreign Ships, laden with Fiſh, arrived at *Billingſgate*, which Ships ſhould have arrived at the ſaid *Hithe*. And therefore it was ordered, that if any foreign Ship, laden with Fiſh, ſhould in Form aforeſaid arrive elſewhere than at this *Hithe*, it ſhould be at the King's Pleaſure to amerce them at 40 *s.* Notwithſtanding, the Ships of the Citizens of *London* were at liberty to arrive where the Owners would appoint them.

The Inquiſition concerning Queen-hithe. 28 Hen. III. Lib. Horn. *fol.* 342. All this Inquiſition before the King's Juſtices Itinerants, 28 *Hen.* III. concerning *Queen-hithe*, being ſet down very imperfectly and obſcurely, I ſhall here more fully and exactly relate it, as it ſtands in the Books of the Chamber:

"*Dominus Rex mandavit*, &c. i. e. Our Lord
"the King, (*Henry* III.) commanded Lord
"*William de Eboraco*, Provoſt of *Beverley*, and

" *Henry* of *Bath*, and *Jeremiah de Caxton*, his Fel-
" low Juſtices Itinerants at the *Tower* of *Lon-*
" *don*, in the 28th Year of the Reign of the ſaid
" *Henry*, Son of King *John*, that with all Dili-
" gence, and by all the Ways they could, they
" cauſe Inquiry to be made, what Cuſtoms
" belonged to the *Queen's Hithe*, *London*; the
" Year next before the War moved between
" the Lord *John*, his Father, and his Barons
" of *England*. And when it ſhall appear to
" them concerning thoſe Cuſtoms, and others,
" which belonged to the aforeſaid *Hithe*, and
" which were afterwards changed and aliena-
" ted, they labour, with all Solicitude and Care-
" fulneſs they can, to reform the ſaid *Hithe* to its
" due State. And that the Cuſtoms in the
" ſame be held, which were wont to be held in
" the Time foreſaid.

" Before which Provoſt and Juſtices it was
" convicted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the
" City, that in the Time aforeſaid were three
" Cuſtoms belonging to the foreſaid *Hithe*; to
" wit:

" Of every Sieve * (that is a Meaſure con-
" taining five Quarters) of Salt, that ſhall be-
" long to a Man that is a Foreigner, or to any
" one of the five Ports, and ſhall land and
" come, whereſoever it be within *Worepeth*, and
" *Anedebethe*, or beyond, 2 *d.* at the Farm of
" the ſaid *Hithe*.

" Alſo, if any Citizen of *London* have Part
" in the ſame Sieve of Salt, he ſhall give no-
" thing of his Portion: But the Reſidue that
" belongs to Strangers ſhall give Cuſtom ac-
" cording to the Quantity of Ware.

" Alſo, if any bring from abroad Herring,
" Corn, or ſuch like, together with Salt, in one
" Ship, it hath been lawful for the Queen's
" Bailiff to take a Part of the foreſaid
" Catals.

" Alſo, if any from abroad, and alſo from
" the five Ports, come with Salmon, if he ſhall
" bring an hundred, or more, he ſhall give two
" Salmons to the Queen's Farm.

" And if he ſhall land them in the Queen's
" *Soke*, he ſhall give one of the beſt, and one
" of the middling Sort.

" And if he ſhall bring leſs than an hundred,
" he ſhall give according to the Quantity of the
" Thing, to the fourth Part.

" And if he ſhall bring leſs than the fourth
" Part, he ſhall give nothing but Standage.

" Alſo, of Salt Mulvel [a kind of Fiſh] the
" ſame Cuſtom is to be taken at the Queen's
" Farm in the ſame Soke, which the Sheriff takes
" for the King's Uſe at *Billingſgate*.

" Alſo, if a Stranger, and alſo any for the five
" Ports, ſhall bring in his Ship White Herring
" ſalted, in the Queen's Soke, one hundred is
" to be taken out of the Ship. And if any of the
" Citizens have a Part with him, nothing to be
" taken from his Portion.

" Alſo, whatſoever Stranger brings the firſt
" Red Herring, not frailed, he ſhall give an hun-
" dred Herrings. And others who ſhall come
" with the ſame kind of Herrings, whether they
" are frailed or not, ſhall give nothing through
" the whole Year, beſide the Standage of the
" Ship.

" Alſo, if any Foreigner ſhall buy Salmon or
" Mulvel, ſalted in the Ship, and ſhall put it
" into another Ship; for every thouſand he ſhall
" give an Halfpenny.

" Alſo, concerning Salmon and Mulvel bought
" in Shops, ſituate in the ſame Soke, of every
" hundred is to be taken 2 *d.* as was before ſaid
" concerning the Ships.

" Alſo, of Herrings bought in Shops, of every
" thouſand is to be taken an Halfpenny.

" Alſo, of every kind of Freſh Fiſh, coming
" in the Queen's Soke, the ſame Cuſtom is to
" be taken, which is taken of the ſame kind
" of Fiſh, at the Queen's Farm at *London-*
" *bridge*.

" Alſo, of every Ship that ſaileth within *Or-*
" *lokes*, is to be taken 2 *d.* at the Queen's
" Farm; unleſs it be of *London*, or of the five
" Ports.

" Alſo, of a Ship which ſaileth with Toll *, * Cum Tholl.
" is to be taken an Halfpenny.

" Alſo, of every Shout coming down in the
" Queen's Soke with Corn, to be taken 1 *d. ob.*
" But if with Wood, without Corn, 1 *d.*

" All Cuſtoms before-written are to be kept
" and held as well in the Port of *Downgate*, as
" *Queen-hithe*, for the Lord the King's Uſe.

" Alſo, Corn which landeth between the
" Gutter of the *Guildhall* of the Men of *Colen*,
" and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Soke, [*i. e.*
" near *Black-friars*] is not wont to be meaſured
" by another Quartern, than by the Quartern of
" the Queen's Soke.

" Alſo, it belongeth to the Queen's Bailiff
" to take *Scawynge in Selda Wynton*, for the Queen's
" Uſe, under the ſame Form, as the Sheriff of
" *London* takes *Scawynge* elſewhere in *London* for
" the King's Uſe.

" Alſo, if any withdraw his Cuſtom, and de-
" part from the City with the ſame Cuſtom, he
" falls into the Mercy of the Bailiff.

" Alſo, if any offer to pay his Cuſtom to the
" Bailiff, or his Servant, and they will not take
" it, although he depart from the City, he is
" not to be amerced.

" Alſo, all Aſſizes of the City, in the *Huſt-*
" *ings*, provided and ordained for the Amend-
" ment of the City, are to be ordained and ob-
" ſerved in the Queen's Soke. And therefore
" it is a Cuſtom, that the Lord the King have
" his Seizin of all the foreſaid Cuſtoms, accord-
" ing as it is acknowledged by the ſame Mayor
" and Citizens.

" Afterwards came the Bailiffs of the ſame
" *Hithe*, and complained, that, after the foreſaid
" Acknowledgment, fourteen foreign Ships land-
" ed with Fiſh at *Billingſgate*, which ought to
" have landed at the foreſaid *Hithe*. And there-
" fore the Cuſtom is, that, if any foreign Ship
" with Fiſh land elſewhere in the Form afore-
" ſaid, than at the foreſaid *Hithe*, it is in the
" King's Mercy; to wit, at 40 *s.* [Forfeiture.]
" Let this Puniſhment have Place, until one
" Month after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, this
" Year. And in the mean Time, according to
" the Tranſgreſſion, Proviſion is made for in-
" flicting an heavier Pain, if they will not ob-
" ſerve the foreſaid Form.

" Afterwards

* Sippa. Memorand. *That* Worepeth, *or* Worepath, *is in Eaſt Part of the* Flete *of* Barking, *about ſeven Miles from* London; *and* Anedeheth *is near* Weſtminſter *on the Weſt Part of* London.

"Afterwards came the Mayor and Citizens, "and say, That six Ships of Strangers, with all "Salt Fish, in foreign Spindler Boats, landed "at the foresaid *Hithe*, in the foresaid Time. But "Ships which were the Citizens of *London*, land-"ed elsewhere, where they would. And there-"fore let the King have his Seizin."

Queen-hithe let to farm to the Mayor and Commonalty of London.

After this, the said *Henry* III. confirmed the Grant of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, for the Farm of the *Queen-hithe*, unto *John Gisors*, then Mayor, and to the Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors for ever; as by this his Charter appeareth.

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God King of *Eng-*"*land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Guien*, and "Earl of *Anjou*, to all Archbishops, *&c.* Be it "knowne, that Wee have seene the Covenant "betweene our Brother *Richard*, Earl of *Corn-*"*wall*, of the one Party, and the Maior and "Communalty of *London*, on the other Party; "which was in this Sort. In the thirtieth Yeere "of *Henry*, the Sonne of King *John*, upon "the Feast of the Translation of St. *Edward* at "*Westminster*, this Covenant was made betweene "the Honourable Lord *Richard* Earle of *Corn-*"*wall*, and *John Gisors*, then Maior of *London*, "and the Commons thereof; concerning cer-"taine Exactions and Demands pertaining to "the *Queen-hithe* of *London*. To wit, That "the said Earle granted for himself and his "Heyres, that the said Maior, and all Maiors "ensuing, and all the Commons of the City, "should have and hold the *Queene-hithe*, with "all the Liberties and Customes, and other Ap-"purtenances in Fee Ferme; rendering thence "yeerely to the said Earle, his Heires and "Assignes, fifty Pounds, at *Clarkenwell* at two "several Termes; to wit, at the Close of *Easter* "twenty-five Pounds, and in the Octaves of "*Michaelmas* twenty-five Pounds. And for "more Surety hereof, the said Earle hath set "thereunto his Seale, and left it with the Maior; "and the Maior and Communalty have set their "Seale, and left it with the Earle. Where We "confirme and establish the said Covenant, for "Us and for our Heires. Witnesses, *Raphe* "*Fitz-Nichol*, *Richard Gray*, *John* and *Will. Bri-*"*them*, *Paulin Paynter*, *Raphe Wancia*, *John Cum-*"*band*, and others. At *Windsor*, the twenty-"sixth of *February*, the thirty-first of our "Reign."

Lib. Trinit. London.

The City doubt of the Earl's Title to Queen-hithe.

It seems *Queen hithe* was in the Hands of the Earl of *Cornwal*, at the Death of K. *Henry* III. and the Citizens supposed it was wrongfully detained from them. For upon an Inquisition appointed by the Justices the third of *Edward* I. they make this Presentment: "That the *Queen-hithe* "was sometime belonging to the City of *London*; "and how it came to the Earl of *Cornwal*, and "his Heirs, they knew not, nor by what Warrant. "And that it was worth *per Ann.* 52 *l.* *And more-*"*over they say*, That King *John*, Father of Lord "King *Henry*, gave *Queen-hithe* to *Alionore* then "Queen of *England*; and was had of the King's "Demesne all his Time. But from that Time, "till now, the Earl of *Cornwal* and his Heirs "held it; and still did hold it against the Crown, "and Disenherisen of the King, as it seemed to "them. But by what Warrant they knew not."

The Charge of this *Queen-hithe* was then committed to the Sheriffs, and so hath continued ever since. The Profits whereof are sore diminished: So that (as writeth *Robert Fabian*) it was worth in his Time little above twenty Marks, or fifteen Pounds, one Year with another.

Rob. Fabian Lib. Constit.

Now, for Customs of this *Queen-hithe*: In the Year 1302, the 30th of *Edward* I. it was found by the Oath of divers Men, that Bakers, Brewers, and others, buying their Corn at *Queen-hithe*, should pay for Measuring, Portage, and Carriage, for every Quarter of Corn whatsoever; from thence to *West-cheap*, to St. *Anthonine*'s Church, to *Horseshoe-bridge*, and to *Woolsey-street*, in the Parish of *Alhallows the Less*, and such like Distances, one *ob. q.* To *Fleet-bridge*, to *Newgate*, *Cripplegate*, to *Berchovers-lane*, to *East-cheap*, and *Billingsgate*, one Penny. Also, that the Measurer, or the Meter, ought to have eight chief Master Porters, every Master to have three Porters under him, and every one of them to find one Horse, and seven Sacks; and he that so did not, to lose his Office.

Custom of Queen-hithe.

A Corn-Meter, eight Master Porters, and twenty-four Porters under them, at Queen-hithe.

This being related, for Brevity sake, somewhat imperfectly, I shall here exemplify it out of an authentick Record in the Chamber of *London*, bearing this Title, *Salarium Mensuratorum bladi & cariant. in Ripa Reginæ*; i. e. The Fee of the Meters of Corn, and the Carriers of it in *Queenhithe*.

Corn-Meters and Corn-Carriers, their Fee.

Inquisitio capta, &c. i. e. "An Inquisition "taken before *Elia Russel*, then Mayor of *Lon-*"*don*, and Alderman of the same City, on *Sa-*"*turday* next after the Conception of the Bless-"sed Virgin *Mary*, *An.* 29 *Edw.* I. (which was "in the Year of Christ 1301) by *John de Strat-*"*ford*, *William de Welles*, *Richard de Chingford*, "*Will. Poyntell*, *John Page*, *Will. de Gartone*, "*Peter de Hungrie*, *Will. Cok*, Fruter, *John de* "*Paris*, *John Dode*, *John le Coffrer*, *Adam* "*Braz*, &c. Who being sworn, and diligently "examined, say upon their Oath, That an-"tiently it was appointed, and hitherto used in "the City and Suburbs of *London*, that the "Bakers and Brewers, and others of the City "of *London*, paid for the common Measure, "and Carriage, and Porterage to their Houses, "of one Quarter of Corn, of whatsoever Kind, "bought at *Queen-hithe*, after this Manner; "to wit, From the *Hithe* of the Queen, to all "Streets and Lanes as far as *East cheap*, and as "far as the Church of St. *Anthony*, and as far "as *Horseshoe-bridge*, and as far as *Wolfesgate*, "*ob. q.* And from the same *Hithe*, through all "Streets and Lanes beyond the foresaid Places, "to the Bridge of the *Flete*, and to *Newgate*, "and to *Crepelgate*, and as far as over-against "*Berchevers-lane* upon *Cornhul*, and as far as "*East-cheap*, and as *Billingsgate*, 1 *d.* And from "this *Hithe* of the Queen, through all Streets "and Lanes beyond the foresaid Places, even to "the Bars of the Suburb, 1 *d. q.*

Lib. Horn fol. 298. b.

"And they say moreover upon their Oath, "that every Head Master of the Measurers of "the Men serving the People at *Queen-hithe*, "shall find a Quartern Bushel, and Half-Bushel, "and a Strike, and one Horse. And there shall

" be there eight Head or Capital Maſters. And " every one of the eight Maſters ſhall have " three ſtanding Fellows or Companions. And " each of thoſe three Standers ſhall find one " Horſe, and ſeven Sacks, *&c.* And he that " doth contrary to the foreſaid Ordinance, ſhall " abjure his Office."

This *Hithe* was then ſo frequented with Veſſels, bringing thither Corn, (beſides Fiſh, Salt, Fuel, and other Merchandizes) that all theſe Men, to wit, the Meter, and Porters, thirty-ſeven in Number, for all their Charge of Horſes and Sacks, and ſmall Stipend, lived well of their Labours. But now that Caſe is altered: The Bakers of *London*, and other Citizens, travel into the Countries, and buy their Corn of the Farmers, after the Farmers Price.

Lib. Guild. King *Edward* II. in the 1ſt of his Reign, gave to *Margaret*, Wife to *Peter de Gaveſtone*, forty-three Pounds, twelve Shillings, and nine Pence Halfpenny Farthing, out of the Rents in *London*, to be received of the Queen's *Hithe*.

Certain Impoſitions were ſet upon Ships and other Veſſels coming thither; as upon Corn, Salt, and other Things, toward the Charge of cleanſing *Romeland* there, the 41ſt of *Ed.* III.

Romeland *at* Queenhithe.

Theſe were the Impoſitions, and the Occaſions of them. This *Romeland* being annoyed with Dung, Filth, *&c.* ſo as the Sellers of Corn and Victual there could not ſtand to ſell their Commodities, as formerly they had done, it was ordered by a Common Council, *An.* 41. of King *Edw.* III. That the Place ſhould forthwith be made clean and paved: And that from thenceforth, towards the perpetual Cleanſing and Reparation thereof, there ſhould be taken for every Quarter of Corn, of what Kind ſoever, there ſold or coming, a Farthing; for every Quarter of Salt, a Farthing; for every Veſſel, called a *Battel*, bringing Ruſhes, four Pence; for every Veſſel called a *Shout*, bringing Corn or Malt, two Pence; for every Ship bringing other Victuals, two Pence; and of every Perſon laying Soil there, two Shillings; and the Seller of Ruſhes, to pay for every Boat of Ruſhes, four Pence.

Romeland *to be paved and cleanſed of Filth.*

The 3d of *Edward* IV. the Market at *Queenhithe* being hindered by the Slackneſs of drawing up *London-bridge*, it was ordained, That all manner of Veſſels, Ships, or Boats, great or ſmall, reſorting to the City with Victual, ſhould be ſold by Retail; and that if there came but one Veſſel at a Time, were it Salt, Wheat, Rye, or other Corn from beyond the Seas, or other Grains, Garlick, Onions, Herrings, Sprats, Eels, Whitings, Plaice, Cods, Mackarel, *&c.* then that one Veſſel ſhould come to *Queen-hithe*, and there to make Sale: But if two Veſſels came, the one ſhould come to *Queen-hithe*, the other to *Billingſgate:* If three, two of them ſhould come to *Queen-hithe*, the third to *Billingſgate*, &c. always the more to *Queen-hithe*. If the Veſſel being great, coming with Salt from the Bay, and could not come to theſe Keys, then the ſame to be conveyed by Lighters, as before is meant.

Queenhithe *to be more frequented of Ships and Boat, than* Billingſgate.

Garner framed for Corn at Queenhithe.

One large Houſe for Stowage of Corn, craned out of Lighters and Barges, is there lately builded. Sir *John Lion*, Grocer, Mayor, 1554, by his Teſtament, gave 100 *l.* toward it. But ſince increaſed and made larger, at the Charges of the City, in the Year 1565.

A Corn-Mill upon Barges or Lighters on the Thames.

Againſt this *Queen-hithe*, on the River of *Thames*, of late Years was placed a Corn-Mill, upon or betwixt two Barges or Lighters; and there ground Corn, as Water-Mills in other Places; to the Wonder of many that had not ſeen the like. But this laſted not long without Decay: Such as cauſed the ſame Barges to be removed and taken aſunder, are ſoon forgotten. I read of the like to have been in former time, as thus:

Two Corn-Mills in one Barge, given to this City 1525.

" In the Year 1225, the 16th of *Henry* VIII. " Sir *William Bayly* being Mayor, *John Cooke* " of *Gloceſter*, Mercer, gave to the Mayor and " and Commonalty of *London*, and theirs for " ever, one great Barge, in the which two great " Corn-Mills were made and placed. Which " Barge and Mills were ſet in and upon the " Stream of the River of *Thames*, within the " Juriſdiction and Liberty of the City of *London*. " And alſo he gave to the ſaid City, all ſuch " Timber, Boards, Stones, Iron, *&c.* provided " for making, mending, and repairing of the " ſaid Barge and Mills. In Reward whereof, " the Mayor gave him 50 *l.* preſently, and 50 *l.* " yearly, during his Life. And if the ſaid *Cooke* " deceaſed before *Joan* his Wife, then ſhe to " have forty Marks the Year during her Life."

Fifthly, Here are ſeveral conſiderable Wharfs; as,

Salt-wharf. (1) Next adjoining to this *Queen-hithe*, on the Weſt Side thereof, is *Salt-wharf*, named of Salt taken up, meaſured, and ſold here.

Brookes's-wharf. Broken wharf. (2) *Brookes's-wharf*, and *Broken-wharf*, a Water-gate or Key ſo called of being broken and fallen down into the *Thames*.

Brookes's-wharf leadeth to the River *Thames*, having a large Wharf, with Keys therein, for the landing of Corn, Malt, and other Goods, thither brought in conſiderable Quantities. For which it is of great Reſort, as before recited.

A void Space of Ground here to be incloſed.

At a Common Council, *July* 23, the 2d of Queen *Elizabeth*, Order was taken, that out of a certain void Space of Ground at *Broken-wharf*, there ſhould be thirty-three Foot incloſed, and laid to the City's Brewhouſe. Which was to have a ſubſtantial Pale about it, to keep the City's Fuel, and other Goods, *&c.*

Bygot's *Houſe by* Broken-wharf.

By this *Broken-wharf* remaineth one large old Building of Stone, with arched Gates; which Meſſuage, I find, in the Reign of *Henry* III. the 43d Year, pertaining unto *Hugh de Bygot*; and in the 11th of *Edward* II. to *Thomas Brothertun*, the King's Brother, Earl of *Norfolk*, Marſhal of *England*; and in the 11th of *Henry* VI. to *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, &c.

An Engine for enforcing of Thames *Water.*

Within the Gate of this Houſe (now belonging to the City of *London*) is lately, to wit, in the Year 1594, and 1595, builded one large Houſe of great Height, called an Engine, made by *Bevis Bulmar*, Gentleman, for the conveying and forcing of *Thames* Water, to ſerve the the Middle and Weſt Parts of the City. The antient great Hall of this Meſſuage is yet ſtanding, and pertaining to a great Brewhouſe for Beer.

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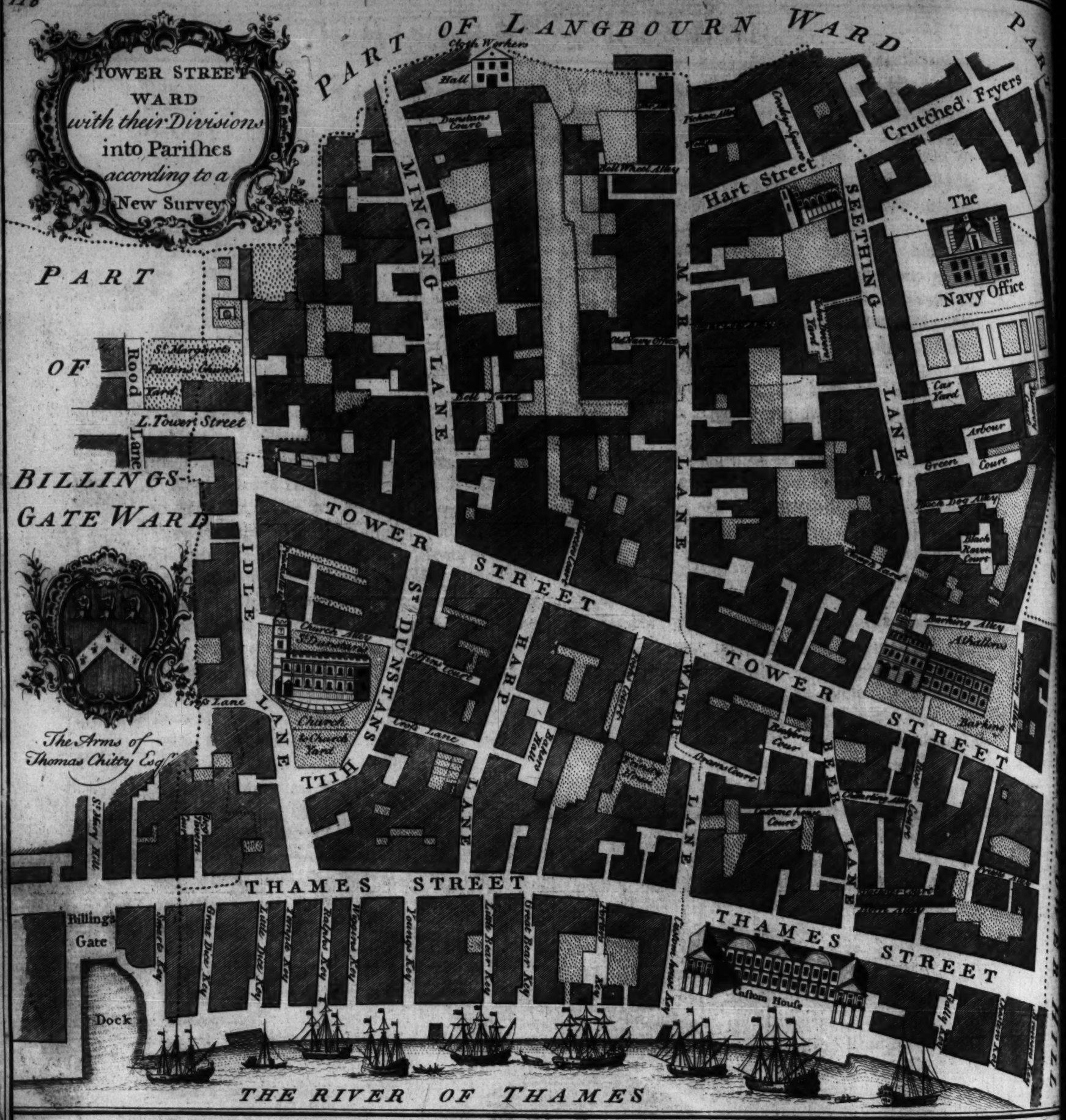
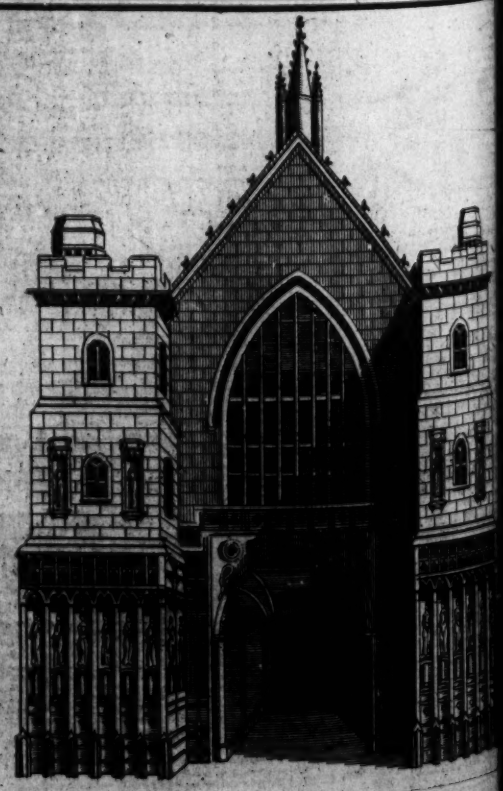
TOWER STREET WARD with their Divisions into Parishes according to a New Survey



This Plan *is most humbly Inscribd to* Thomas Chitty Esq.r *Alderman of Tower Street Ward.*

The East-India-House in Leadenhall Street.



The Entrance of Westminster Hal

Antiquities. In this Ward were formerly; 1. A City Manſion belonging to *John* Earl of *Cornwall*, in the fourteenth of *Edward* III. on the Eaſt Side of *Trinity-lane*, near the Bottom. 2. A Manſion belonging to the Biſhop of *Hereford*, on the Weſt Side of *Old Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, built of Stone and Timber, which ſome Time belonged to the *Mounthauts* in *Norfolk*. *Radulphus de Maydenſtone*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, about 1234, bought it of the *Mounthauts*, and gave it to the Biſhops of *Hereford* his Succeſſors. *Charles*, both Biſhop of *Hereford* and Chancellor of the Marches, about the Year 1517, repaired it.

(3.) There was ſome Time a fair Houſe in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Mounthaut*, belonging to *Robert Belkenape*, one of the King's Juſtices; but the ſaid *Belkenape* being baniſhed this Realm, King *Richard* II. in the twelfth of his Reign, gave it to *William Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

An old Hall of the Fiſhmongers. (4.) On the Eaſt Side of this *Old Fiſh-ſtreet-hill* is one great Houſe, now letten out for Rent, which Houſe ſome Time was one of the Halls pertaining to the Company of Fiſhmongers, at ſuch Time as they had ſix Hallmotes or Meeting-places; namely, two in *Bridge-ſtreet*, or *New Fiſh ſtreet*; two in *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, whereof this was one; and two in *Stockfiſhmonger-row*, or *Thames-ſtreet*; as appeareth by a Record of the twenty-ſecond of *Richard* II.

Fiſhmongers Hallmotes ſix in Number.

Water-Conduit for Thames Water. (5.) On the North Side of St. *Nicholas Cole-Abbey* Church, in the Wall thereof, was built a convenient Ciſtern of Stone and Lead for Receipt of *Thames* Water, conveyed in Pipes of Lead to that Place, for the Eaſe and Commodity of the Fiſhmongers, and other Inhabitants in and about *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*.

Barnard Randolph, Common Serjeant of the City of *London*, did (in his Life-time) deliver to the Company of Fiſhmongers the Sum of nine hundred Pounds, to be employed towards the conducting of the ſaid *Thames* Water, and ciſterning the ſame, *&c.* And in the Pariſhes of St. *Mary Magdalen* and St. *Nicholas Cole-Abbey*, near *Fiſh-ſtreet*, ſeven hundred Pounds, and other two hundred Pounds to charitable Deeds. He deceaſed in 1583; and ſhortly after this Conduit, with the other, was made and finiſhed.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of TOWER-STREET WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Remarkable Things. Pariſhes and Churches. The Tower of London. *The* Cuſtom-Houſe. *The* Clothworkers-Hall. *The* Bakers-Hall. *The* Trinity-Houſe. *Antiquities.*

Name. THIS Ward takes its Name from the principal Street therein, which leadeth out of the City in a direct Line to the grand Entrance into the Tower of *London*, and is the firſt Ward in the South-Eaſt Part of the City within the Wall.

Bounds. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Tower-hill* and Part of *Aldgate* Ward, on the North by *Langbourn* Ward, on the Weſt by *Billingſgate* Ward, and on the South by the River *Thames*; and extends from the Tower of *London* in the Eaſt, to the middle Way between *Great Dice-key* and *Smart's-key* in the Weſt, and from the Weſt Corner of *Tower-dock* in the South, to within ſeventy Feet of the North End of *Rood-lane* in the North, in which are contained a great Number of Streets, Lanes, *&c.* as, *Tower-ſtreet*, *Thames-ſtreet*, *Mark-lane*, *Mincing-lane*, and *Seething-lane*, St. *Olave Hart-ſtreet*; then *Idle-lane*, St. *Dunſtan's-hill*, *Harp-lane*, *Water-lane*, and *Beer-lane*; in which Places are ſeveral Courts and Alleys. *Extent.* *Modern State.*

Tower-ſtreet, of which there is the *Great* and the *Little*; of which latter only ſome Part is in this Ward, beginning about the Middle near unto St. *Margaret Pattens* Church, and falls into *Great Tower-ſtreet*, which runs Eaſtward unto *Tower-hill*, and is a ſpacious Street, well built and inhabited by able Tradeſmen. *Tower-ſtreet.*

The Courts in this Street are, *Mercers-court*, ſeated on the North Side, very long, with turning Paſſages, and but indifferently inhabited. *Carpenters-hall-court*, a ſquare Place, with an open Paſſage into it ſufficient for a Cart. *Fowks-court*, very handſome and open, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and hath good Houſes, which are well inhabited. *Black Swan-court*, a pretty handſome open Place, with indifferent Houſes. *Red-croſs-court*, alſo pretty good. *Beckford-court*, a very handſome, airy Place, with large Houſes, well inhabited, eſpecially the upper End. *White-lion-court*, ſeated over-againſt *Barking* Church, is both ſmall and ordinary, and hath a Paſſage into *Chitterling-alley*. *Prieſts-alley*, both narrow and ordinary, which with a turning Paſſage falls into *Tower-dock:* In this Alley are two ſmall Courts, very ordinary, and without Names. *Roſe-alley*, over-againſt *Barking* Church, being long and ordinary, and hath a Paſſage down Steps into *Chitterling-alley*, as alſo into *Glouceſter-court*. Then *Barking* Church.

On the back Side of *Barking* Church-yard is an Alley or Paſſage into *Tower-hill*, with Houſes on the North Side, which have a Proſpect of the Church and Church-yard; on this Part was antiently the fair *Barking* Chapel. On the South-Eaſt Corner of *Tower-ſtreet* is a Row of Houſes fronting the *Tower*, and leadeth to *Thames-ſtreet*, pleaſantly ſituated, having the Proſpect of the *Thames*.

Thames-ſtreet is a Place of conſiderable Trade, and taken up by great Dealers, as well by Wholeſale as Retail; and altho' the Street is broad enough, yet, by Reaſon of the *Cuſtom-houſe*, and the ſeveral Keys and Wharfs, it is extremely peſtered with Carts, to the great Annoyance of the Inhabitants and Paſſengers through it. This Street runneth a very great Length from Eaſt to Weſt, even to *Puddle-dock*, which is about a Mile, but lies in ſeveral Wards. The Part in this Ward goeth not ſo far as *Billingſgate*, and contains the following Keys or Wharts, *viz.* the *Tower-dock*, *Brewers-key*, *Galley-key*, *Cuſtom-houſe-key*, *Potters-key*, *Wiggings-key*, *Ralphs-key*, *Temple-key*, *Little Dice-key*, *Great Dice-key*, *Smarts-key*, and then *Billingſgate*; which ſaid Keys are all made uſe of for the lading and unlading of Merchants Goods; and ſome of theſe Keys are more conſiderable *Thames-ſtreet.* *The preſent Keys and Wharfs.*

conſiderable than others, particularly *Smarts-key*, for Grain, *&c.*

On the North Side of this *Thames-ſtreet*, beginning towards *Biſhopſgate*, are theſe Courts, *viz. Wichelers-yard*, taken up in Warehouſes for Stowing of Merchants Goods. *Nag's-head-court*, but ordinary. *Vine-court-warehouſe*, taken up by Warehouſes.

Bear-lane. *Bear-lane* comes out of *Tower-ſtreet*, and runs into *Thames-ſtreet*, a Place of ſmall Account. In this Lane are theſe Courts, *viz. Glouceſter-court*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and hath a Paſſage into *Prieſts-alley*. *Horn-alley*, but indifferent, hath a Paſſage into *Thames-ſtreet*, another into *Roſe-alley*, and another into *Chitterling-alley*, both indifferent Places. *Cuſtom-houſe-court*, a good handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. At the upper End of this Court is another ſmall Court ſo called, which hath a Paſſage through the *Ship* Tavern into *Water-lane*.

Water-lane. *Water-lane*, a very great Thorough-fare, occaſioned by the *Cuſtom-houſe*, as being the ready Paſſage to it, and is for the generality taken up by Publick-houſes. This Lane is ſo called as running down to the *Water-gate* by the *Cuſtom-houſe*; but formerly it was called *Sporiar-lane*. In this Lane is *Orance-court*, having but two Houſes, the reſt taken up in Warehouſes: And

Trinity-houſe. here is *Trinity-houſe*, a good, handſome, large Building, in which Houſe is alſo kept the *Ballaſt-Office*.

Harp-lane *Harp-lane* comes out of *Tower-ſtreet*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*, a Place much peſtered with Carrs, by reaſon of their paſſing this Way to the *Cuſtom-houſe-keys*, which is no ſmall Annoyance

Bakers-Hall. to the Inhabitants. On the Eaſt Side is *Bakers-Hall*, ſome Time ſince the Dwelling-Houſe of *John Chichley*, Eſq; Chamberlain of the City of *London*. On the Weſt Side of this *Harp-lane* is

Croſs-lane *Croſs-lane*, which is but ordinary, and leads to

St. Dunſtan's hill. St. *Mary-hill*. St. *Dunſtan's-hill*, formerly called *Church-lane*, runs as far as St. *Dunſtan*'s Churchyard, and from thence down unto *Thames-ſtreet*. On the Weſt Side of the ſaid Church is another

Church-lane. Lane called *Church-lane*, which turneth into another towards St. *Mary-hill*, and is called *Fowl-*

Fowl-lane. *lane*. This St. *Dunſtan's-hill* is a Place well inhabited by Merchants, eſpecially about the Church; and on the Eaſt Side, over-againſt the Church, is *Coffin-court*, which is but narrow.

St. Dunſtan's Church. Then St. *Dunſtan*'s Church, called St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*.

Adjoining to which, Northwards, is *Church-alley*, which hath a handſome Free-ſtone Paving, and pretty good Buildings on the Side fronting

Idle-lane. the Church; and this Alley leadeth into *Idle-lane*, which comes out of the Weſt End of *Tower-ſtreet*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*. On

Croſs-lane the Weſt Side of this Lane is *Croſs-lane*, which falls into St. *Mary-hill*. By this Church is *Prieſts-alley*.

Mincing-lane. *Mincing-lane*, antiently called *Mincheon*, is filled with very good Houſes, which for the generality are taken up by Merchants, and Perſons of Repute, and the Street is broad and ſtrait, coming out of *Tower-ſtreet*, and going up into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

Mark-lane. *Mark-lane*, or *Mart-lane*, being ſo called from a Mart there formerly kept; a Place now well inhabited, with divers large Houſes for Merchants, tho' ſome of them are old Timber Houſes. The greateſt Part of this Lane is in this Ward, to wit, from *Tower-ſtreet* unto that Part where the Poſt and Chain is placed a-croſs the Street, which is above the Weſt End of *Hart-ſtreet*; and in this Part of the Lane are theſe Places, *viz. Sugar-loaf-alley*, which is but indifferent, over-againſt which is the old *Navy-Office*. *Well-alley*, being both ſmall and narrow. *Pick-ax-alley* alſo ſmall. And *Star-alley*, which is but ordinary.

Hart-ſtreet. *Hart-ſtreet* is but ſhort, coming out of *Mark-lane*, and falls into *Crutched-friars* by St. *Olave Hart-ſtreet* Church: It has a Church-yard behind it. Over-againſt this Church is *Croſſeys* or *Angel-court*, which is a pretty, open Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited.

St. Olave Hart-ſtreet Church.

Seething-lane. *Seething* or *Sything-lane* runneth Northwards from *Tower-ſtreet* unto *Crutched-friars*. It is now a Place of no great Account; but amongſt the Inhabitants ſome are Merchants. Here is the

Navy-Office. *Navy-Office*; but the chief Gate for Entrance is out of *Crutched-friars*, in *Aldgate* Ward. And in this Lane are theſe Courts and Places of Name, *viz. John Devere's-yard*, pretty broad in the Middle, but ordinary, with a narrow Paſſage into *Mark-lane*. *Carr-yard*, a pretty, handſome, open Place, but meanly inhabited. *Green-arbour-court*, a pretty large Place, containing two Courts, one within another, and both bearing the ſame Name. *Star-alley*, newly built for Warehouſes and Tenements. *Black-dog-alley*, very mean and ordinary. *Black-raven-court*, an open Place, with good new Brick Buildings, well inhabited; and here is kept the *Tranſport-Office*. *Plough-yard*, but ordinarily built and inhabited. *Crown-court*, but ſmall, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Tower-hill. *Tower-hill*. The Weſt Row of Buildings, with Part of the Hill which is in this Ward, is a handſome Structure, very well inhabited, and pleaſantly ſeated in an open Air, having the delightful Proſpect of the *Thames* and the *Tower*; and in this Row is *Barking-alley* or *Alleys*, one leading into *Tower-ſtreet*, and the other into *Seething-lane*; in both which the Buildings encompaſs *Barking* Church on the North and Eaſt Sides. Then about the Middle of this Row of Buildings is *Roſe-court*. Farther Northwards is *Muſcovy-court*, a curious, large, open Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and conſiſting of fair new Brick Buildings, and they very well inhabited. Out of this Court is a back Paſſage, with a Door into the *Navy-Office*.

Formerly there were round the *Tower* old Buildings, which encloſed the Ditch or Moat; and theſe ſtood until the Reign of King *Charles* II. But being found incommodious, they were, by Command from above, (Sir *John Robinſon* being Lieutenant) pulled down, and the Moat cleanſed and enlarged, with Brick-work on the Outſide, even to the Ground: So that now the *Tower* is not ſo choaked up, but ſtands open on all Sides.

Government. Aldermen and Common-Councilmen. It is governed by an Alderman, who at preſent is *Thomas Chitty*, Eſq; and twelve Common-Councilmen, who are, Mr. *Richard Roman*, Deputy, Mr. *Richard Brooke*, Mr. *Edward Floyd*, Mr.

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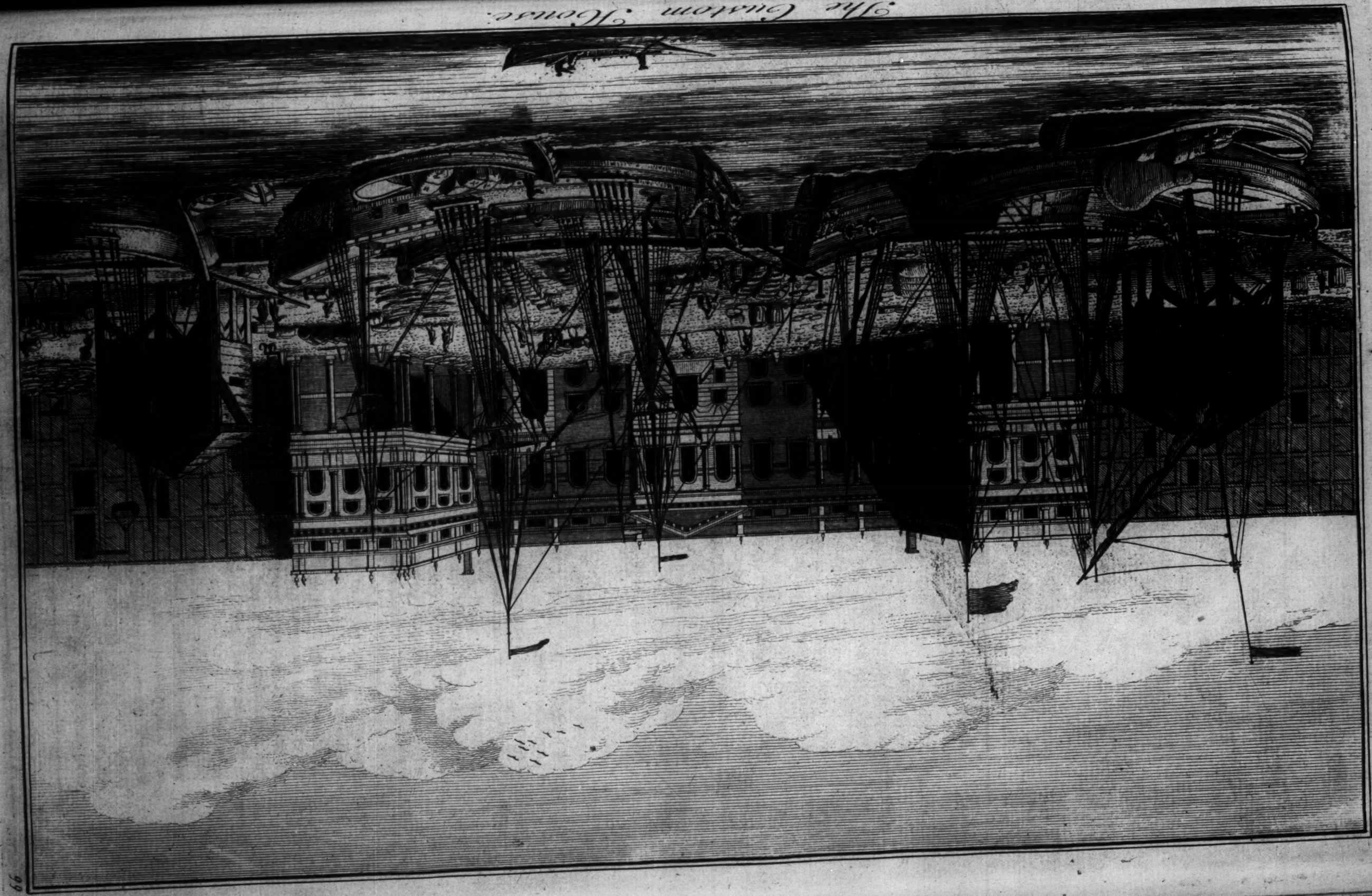
Govern-
ment.
Aldermen
and Com-
mon-Coun-
cilmen.



Mr. *William Prowting*, Mr. *Oſmond Cooke*, Mr. *Nicholas Nixon*, Mr. *Francis Hutchins*, Mr. *William Kilpin*, Mr. *John Woodbridge*, Mr. *Jonathan Granger*, Mr. *John Trotman*, and Mr. *Richard Allnutt*. Under whom are thirteen Conſtables, twelve Scavengers, thirteen Wardmotemen, and a Beadle.

This Ward is taxed to the Fifteenth at twenty-ſix Pounds.

Watch. The Watch in this Ward every Night conſiſts of a Conſtable, a Beadle, and forty Watchmen.

Jury. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inqueſt for this Ward are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *May*.

Remarkable Things. The moſt remarkable Things in this Ward are, *Firſt*, Three Pariſh-Churches, (1.) *Allhallows Barking*, (2.) St. *Olave Hart-ſtreet*, (3.) St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*; of which in our Parochial Hiſtory.

Churches.

The Tower *Secondly*, The *Tower* of *London*. One half of the *Tower*, the Ditch on the Weſt Side, and Bulwarks adjoining, ſtand within that Part where the Wall of the City of old Time went ſtraight from the Poſtern Gate South to the River of *Thames*, before the *Tower* was built.

See a large Account of this royal Fortreſs in Chap. XVI. Book I.

Cuſtom-houſe. *Thirdly*, The King's *Cuſtom-houſe*, where we may properly mention the Reaſon of eſtabliſhing certain Keys and Wharfs for landing and ſhipping Merchandizes.

Wharfs and Keys appointed for landing Merchandizes. By occaſion of the defrauding of the Queen of her Cuſtoms for Goods and Merchandizes brought in or carried out, by making uſe of ſmall obſcure Creeks, or Places where no Cuſtom-Houſe Officer was attending, or by the Corruption of thoſe Officers, or by other fraudulent and undue Practices, and ſo privately conveying them away, without paying the Cuſtom or Subſidy due; there was an Act made in the firſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1559, That no Goods ſhould be put aſhore at any Place in the Kingdom, but where ſhe ſhould aſſign and appoint by her Commiſſion. In Purſuance of this Act the Queen ordered her Lord Treaſurer, her Under-Treaſurer, and Chancellor of her *Exchequer*, to ſet forth and publiſh her Pleaſure for the divers Ports of her Kingdom. And for the Port of *London* the ſaid Commiſſioners drew up this Declaration, determining what particular Keys, Wharfs, and Stairs ſhould be for lading and diſcharging of all Manner of Merchandizes; and what particular Goods ſhould be landed at *Billingſgate*, the *Three Cranes*, the *Bridge-houſe*, and the *Stillyard*; where *Newcaſtle* Coals, Beer, Deal Boards, Ore, Corn, *&c.* ſhould be laid on Land; what Creeks, Wharfs, and Keys, from *Graveſend* to *London-bridge*, ſhould be no more uſed as Lading or Diſcharging Places, but be debarred utterly from it for ever; and that no Stranger, whether Denizen or not, ſhould henceforth inhabit upon any of the Wharfs allowed, except the *Stillyard* only; and laſtly, that all Keepers of Wharfs and Keys ſhould be bound to the Queen in certain Sums of Money, that no Goods ſhould be landed at their Keys or Stairs, or put thence upon the Water to be carried abroad, before the ſaid Goods were entered in the Queen's Cuſtom-Books, and to be laden in the Preſence of ſome Searcher. All theſe Orders ran in this expreſs Tenor following:

1 Eliz. c. 11.

The Order for the Wharfs. "*Anno Dom.* 1559. Wharfes and Keyes for "Ladinge and Diſchargine Places within the "Porte of *London* for Merchandizes, aſwell to be "brought thither from the Partes beyonde the "Seas, as from thence to the ſaide Partes to be "caried; aſſigned and appointed the xxviijth "Day of *Auguſte*, in the firſte Yere of the Rayne "of our Soverayne Lady *Elizabeth*, by the Grace "of God, Quene of *Englande*, *France*, and *Ire-*"*lande*, Defendour of the Faithe, *&c.* By the "Right Honorable *William* Marques of *Win-*"*cheſter*, Lorde Treaſorer of *Englande*, Sir *Ri-*"*chard Sakevile*, Knt. Under-Treaſorer of the "Quenes Highnes Courte of *Theſchequour*, and "Sir *Walter Mildemay*, Knt. Chancellour of the "ſayde Courte, aſſigned for that Purpos by the "Quenes Hyghnes Patente under the Seale of "tha ſaide Courte of *Theſchequour*, dated the "xiiijth of *June*, in the Yeare aſoreſaide, ac-"cordinge to the Statute in that Behalf made "and provided, in the Parliament holden at "*Weſtminſter* in the Yeare aboveſaide. *Scilt.*

"*Old Wool-key*, *New Wool-key*, *Galley-key*, *An-*"*dro Morris-key*, *Ambroſe Thurſtan's-key*, *Rauff's-*"*key*, *Cock's-key*, *Gibſon's-key*, *Haddock's-key*, *Dyce-*"*key*, *Bear-key*, *Sommer's-key*, *Buttolph's-wharf*, "*Babbs's-key*, *Young's-key*, *Crown-key*, *Smart's-key*, "*Freſh-wharf*, and *Gaunt's-key*, appointed to "be general Lading and Diſcharging Places for "all Manner of Merchandizes.

"*Billingſgate*, appointed to be an open Place "for the landing and bringing-in of any Fiſh, "Corn, Salt, Stones, Victuals, and Fruits, "(Grocery Wares excepted;) and to be a Place "of carrying forth of the ſame, or the like, and "for no other Merchandizes.

"The *Three Cranes* in the *Vintry*, *Thomas John-*"*ſon's-key*, and *Buſher's-wharf*; the ſaid *Three Cranes* "appointed to be an open Place for the landing "and diſcharging of all Manner of Wines and "Oils; and the ſaid *Three Cranes*, *Thomas John-*"*ſon's-key*, and *Buſher's-wharf*, to be open Places "for the landing or diſcharging of Pitch, Tar, "Flax, Iron, Wainſcot, Clapboards, Deals, "Ores, Raſters, Aſhes to make Soap, Oſmunds "Eeles, Cables, Halſers, Hemp, Stones, Cheſts, "Playing-Tables, and all Manner of Fiſh and "Hops; and to be open Places for the ſhipping "and lading of any Woollen Cloths of the Price "of ſix Pounds or under the Cloth, Coney Skins, "and for no other Merchandizes.

"*Newcaſtle* Coals to be carried over the Seas "appointed to be ſhipped in any Place within the "Port of *London*, in the Preſence of the Searcher "of the ſaid Port, or one of his Servants ſworn "to ſerve in that Office, and not otherwiſe.

"Beer to be carried on the Seas appointed to "be entered in the Cuſtomers Books, and then "ſhipped at any Stairs, Wharf, or Wharfs within "the City of *London*, *Southwark*, and St. *Katha-*"*rine's*, in the Preſence of the Searcher, or any "of his ſaid Servants.

"Deal Boards, Clapboards, Wainſcot, Sparres, "Rafters, Ores, Corn, Roddes to make Baſ-"kets, Hethe to make Bruſhes, brought to the "ſaid Port, appointed to be diſcharged and laid

" on Land at any Place within the ſaid Port, in " the Preſence of any of the ſaid Waiters ſworn, " belonging to the Cuſtom-houſe in the ſaid " Port.

" *Bridge-houſe* appointed to be a Landing- " Place of all Manner of Corn, bought, or to " be bought or provided, for the Proviſion of the " victualling of the City of *London*, and for no " other Merchandizes.

" The Wharf, Key, and Stairs of the *Stillyard* " appointed to be a Landing and Diſcharging " Place of all Manner of Merchandizes, apper- " taining to any Merchant Stranger free of the " ſaid Houſe of the *Stillyard*, commonly called " *Guilhalda Theutonicor'*, for the Time being, and " for no other Perſon or Perſons.

" And for the better awnſwering of the Reve- " nues of the Queen's Majeſty's Cuſtomes and " Subſidies in the Porte aforeſaide, the ſaide " Commiſſioners have ordered and farther ap- " pointed, that from and after the Feaſt of *Eaſter* " next coming, there ſhall no Stranger, or Stran- " gers borne, whether he or they be or ſhal be " made Denizens or not, as well inhabit, or be " commorant in, at, or upon any of the ſaide " Wharfes or Keys, or any Parte of them, the " *Stillyard* except; and that every Tenaunt or " Keeper of every of the ſaide Keys, Wharfes, " and Stayers, ſhall from Time to Time be bound " in ſuche Some or Somes of Money to the " Quenes Highnes Uſe, her Heirs and Succeſſors, " as by the Treaſorer of *England*, or other Offi- " cers of the Quenes Majeſty's Courte of *Theſche-* " *quour*, for the Time being, ſhalbe thought " good and convenient, upon Condition that " there ſhalbe no Goods, whereof Cuſtome or " Subſidy is or ſhalbe due, laide on Lande at " their Keyes, Wharfes, and Stayers, or ſhipped " or put from thence upon the Water to be car- " ried over the Seas by Way of Merchandizes, " before the ſaid Goods be entred in the Quenes " Cuſtome-Books in the ſaide Porte; and alſo to " be laden in the Preſence of the ſaide Searcher, " or one of his Servants, for the Time being, " and diſcharged and laide on Land in the Pre- " ſence of one of the Wayters for the Time being; " and other Articles to be put in the ſaide Condi- " tion, as to the ſaide Treaſorer and Officers " hereafter from Time to Time ſhall ſeem good, " mete, and convenient, as the Caſe ſhall re- " quire. And that all Creeks, Wharfes, Keyes, " Lading and Diſcharging Places in *Graveſend*, " *Woolwich*, *Barking*, *Greenwich*, *Deptford*, *Black-* " *wall*, *Limehouſe*, *Ratcliff*, *Wapping*, St. *Katha-* " *rine's*, *Tower-hill*, *Rotherhithe*, *Southwark*, *Lon-* " *don-bridge*, and every of them, and all and ſin- " gular Keyes, Wharfes, and other Places within " the City of *London* and the Suburbs of the " ſame, or elſewhere within the ſaide Porte of " *London*, (the ſeveral Keyes, Wharfes, Stayers, " and Places before limited and appointed only " except) ſhall be from henceforth no more uſed " as Landing or Diſcharging Places for Merchan- " dizes, but be utterly debarred and aboliſhed " from the ſame for ever, by Force of the ſaid " Statute and other the Premiſſes.

" *Winchester*. *Richard Sakevile*. *Wa. Mildemay*."

Theſe Wharfs and Keys commonly bear the Names of their Owners, and are therefore changeable. I read in the twenty-ſixth of *Henry* VI. that in the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan* in the Eaſt, a Tenement called *Paſſekes-wharf*, and another called *Horners-key* in *Thames-ſtreet*, were granted to *William Haringdon*, Eſq; I read alſo, that in the ſixth of *Richard* II. *John Churchman*, Grocer, for the Quiet of Merchants, did newly build a certain Houſe upon the Key called *Wool-wharf*, in the *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, in the Pariſh of *Allhallows Barking*, betwixt the Tenement of *Paul Saliſbury* on the Eaſt Part, and the Lane called the *Water-gate* on the Weſt, to ſerve for Tronage or Weighing of Wools in the Port of *London*; whereupon the King granted, that, during the Life of the ſaid *John*, the aforeſaid Tronage ſhould be held and kept in the ſaid Houſe, with Eaſements there for the Balances and Weights, and a Compting-place for the Cuſtomer, Comptrollers, Clerks, and other Officers of the ſaid Tronage, together with Ingreſs and Regreſs to and from the ſame, even as was had in other Places where the ſaid Tronage was wont to be kept; and that the King ſhould pay yearly to the ſaid *John*, during his Life, forty Shillings, at the Terms of St. *Michael* and *Eaſter*, by even Portions, by the Hands of his Cuſtomer, without any other Payment to the ſaid *John*, as in the Indenture thereof more at large appeareth.

Tronage of Wools.

And here at the *Cuſtom-houſe* we will ſtay a little, to make ſome few Remarks of Matters relating to it in former Times.

Some Remarks of the Cuſtom

About the Year 1554, or 1555, under Queen *Mary* I. a Commiſſion was given forth to certain Commiſſioners for the ceſſing of the new Rates; whereof the Lord *Paget* and Sir *John Baker* were the chief, the one Lord Privy Seal, and the other Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; who obſerved this Rule, to under-rate the moſt neceſſary Commodities that came into the Realm, to draw them hither, and to over-rate the ſuperfluous Commodities inward, to drive them away: And generally they did under-rate and under-prize all foreign Commodities of that they were ordinarily current for, leſt a Glut here of any of thoſe Wares might bring them under their Rates, and that the Merchants might not ſay they were valued to the utmoſt, that before lacked a good Part of that they were then rated at. And ſo *Peter Oſborne*, Remembrancer to the Lord Treaſurer, divers Years after informed him.

Rates ſet for Merchandizes.

There was alſo, long before this, a Book of Rates, in King *Henry* VII's Time.

Book of Rates in Hen. VII's Time.

One *Needham*, about the Year 1570, and odd, wrote a Book for ſhewing and correcting the Abuſes of Cuſtomers, of Shippers, of Merchants, *&c.* and ſent it privately to the Lord Treaſurer, with his Letter, to this Tenor: " That he thought " it his Duty juſtly and truly to open to his Ho- " nour ſuch Notes and Knowledge as by his Ser- " vice and Travel he had gathered in ten or " twelve Years, by ſearching how to reform ſuch " Abuſes, Deceits, and Diſorders, as were uſed " all *England* through againſt the Queen's Ma- " jeſty, both by her Officers belonging to the " Cuſtoms, as alſo by Merchants and Shippers, " and how they might be redreſſed, and her " Highneſs juſtly anſwered her Rights and Du- " ties:

Abuſes of Cuſtomers, &c.

Chart. D. Theſaurar. Angl.

" ties: And alſo his farther Opinion how to re-
" form ſuch Wrongs as the ſaid Officers and their
" Clerks, and their Clerks Clerks, uſed againſt
" the Merchants and Shippers, by raiſing new
" Duties, delaying them from Bills, Cockets,
" and other Writings, and not obſerving the
" Hours and Times appointed them to be at the
" *Cuſtom-houſe*, and give Attendance to receive
" her Majeſty's Duties, and diſpatch the Mer-
" chants and Shippers: All which good Orders,
" that had been appointed both for the good
" Service of her Majeſty, the Merchants, and
" Shippers, by the gentle and mild Nature of the
" late Lord Treaſurer, (Marquis of *Wincheſter*)
" deceaſed, all the Officers and Clerks were ſuf-
" fered to break, and in Manner did what they
" would without Controlment; and by long Suf-
" ferance both they, the Merchants, Shippers,
" Key-keepers, and other Watermen, were now
" neſtled, and grown into that diſordered Li-
" berty, which had been and was ſo profitable to
" them, that it would be hard to bring them to
" good Order again, without ſome Severeneſs to
" be uſed."

A Method to redreſs them.

The Method of doing this this Man laid before the preſent Treaſurer Lord *Burghley*, in certain Articles, and offered himſelf to be employed therein, having his Warrant from the ſaid Treaſurer, and he making it his own Device and Doing, ſo that it might not be known to come from him [this Propoſer,] for his avoiding of farther Diſpleaſure.

A ſpecial Searcher.

This Perſon the Queen had twelve Years ago put in Truſt to travel in theſe Matters of Cuſtom; and he had, according to his Oath and Duty, without Reſpect of Favour or Malice to any Perſons, ſhewed his Opinion how to reform the Abuſes as well of the one as the other; as one deſirous to ſee her Majeſty truly anſwered her Rights and Dues, and that honeſt Merchants and Shippers might be well uſed, and Offenders puniſhed.

An Account of the Queen's yearly Cuſtoms.

In the Year 1572, a Liſt was brought in to the Lord Treaſurer of the Queen's yearly Cuſtoms, Subſidies, and Impoſts, ſince the Beginning of her Reign to that Time; which ſtood thus:

Anno Primo	73846	12	10
Secundo	84905	5	6 *q.*
Tertio	75938	1	6 *di. q.*
Quarto	71365	15	1 *ob. di. q.*
Quinto	57436	4	10 *ob.*
Sexto	45783	18	11 *di. q.*
Septimo	105606	1	2 *di. q.*
Octavo	69184	18	6 *ob.*
Nono	63502	7	2 *ob. di. q.*
Decimo	74875	19	10
Undecimo	65307	10	8 *q.*
Duodecimo	71295	0	5 *q. di.*
Decimo tertio	69243	4	5 *ob. q.*

About the Year 1590 *Thomas Smith* was the Queen's Cuſtomer, to whom ſhe lett the Cuſtoms and Subſidies in the Port of *London* Inwards to farm, (who had long before been a Collector of them) for which he paid her Rent twenty thouſand Pounds *per Annum*; whereas, as it was diſcovered, all the Incomes of thoſe Cuſtoms amounted yearly to thirty thouſand three hundred and nine Pounds fifteen Shillings and five Pence; ſo that it appeared the Queen loſt yearly by that Farm ten thouſand three hundred and nine Pounds fifteen Shillings and five Pence.

We ſee that the Cuſtoms were once farmed in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign for twenty thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, which now bring in above an hundred Times as much, *viz.* above two Millions yearly.

Preſent State of the Cuſtom-houſe.

The *Cuſtom-houſe* is ſituated on the South Side, and not far from the Eaſt End of *Thames-ſtreet*. After the Fire of *London*, *viz.* in the Year 1668, a very handſome Office was built here; but that being burnt in the Year 1718, it was rebuilt in a very ſpacious and commodious Manner with Brick and Stone, adorned with an upper and lower Order of Architecture; the latter is with Stone Columns, and Entablature of the *Tuſcan* Order; the former with Pilaſters, Entablature, and Pediments of the *Ionick* Order. The Length of the Building is an hundred and eighty-nine Feet, the Breadth in the Middle twenty-ſeven Feet, but at the End much broader.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
There are fourteen Commiſſioners, at 1000 *l. per Annum* each.	14000	0	0
A Secretary	500	0	0
More for the Coal Duty	100	0	0
More for Clerks	200	0	0
More for a Copying Clerk	90	0	0
A Weſtern and Plantation Clerk	250	0	0
A Northern Clerk	80	0	0
	1220	0	0
A Sollicitor for *London*, and the Northern Ports	300	0	0
A Sollicitor for the Weſtern Ports of *Kent* and *Suſſex*	250	0	0
	550	0	0
A Receiver General	1000	0	0
His Aſſiſtant	100	0	0
A Chief Teller	50	0	0
Another Teller	40	0	0
Two Clerks to get Bills accepted	100	0	0
Another Clerk	40	0	0
A Paymaſter of the Incidents	50	0	0
A Meſſenger	26	0	0
	1406	0	0
A Comptroller upon the Iſſues and Payments of the Receiver-General, who is allowed	400	0	0
Three Clerks, at 60 *l.* each	180	0	0
	580	0	0
A Comptroller-General of the Accompts of the Cuſtoms	1000	0	0
His Aſſiſtant	150	0	0
	1150	0	0
An Inſpector of the Out-Port Collector's Accompts, who is allowed	400	0	0
Four Clerks, at 50 *l.* each	200	0	0
	600	0	0
An Inſpector-General of the Exports and Imports	500	0	0
His Aſſiſtant	120	0	0
	620	0	0

A Regiſter-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A Regiſter-General of all Ships belonging to *Great-Britain*	620	0	0
His Clerks (three)	190	0	0
	810	0	0
A Surveyor-General	500	0	0
His Clerks (two)	20	0	0
	520	0	0
A Surveyor of the Out-Ports	366	16	8
A Deputy			
Regiſter of the Seizures	200	0	0
A Deputy			
Inſpector of the Proſecutions, he has for Salary 1 *s. per* Pound of what is paid into the *Exchequer*			
Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books	400	0	0
Clerks (four)			
An Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Security, and to ſollicit the Payment of Debts ſtanding out in the Plantation Receipt	100	0	0
A Clerk	20	0	0
	120	0	0
A Surveyor-General of the Riding Officers appointed for the Guard of *Kent*	250	0	0
A Clerk	40	0	0
Ditto for *Suſſex*	250	0	0
	540	0	0
A Keeper of a Certificate-Book Inwards, for the Uſe of the Commiſſioners	25	0	0
A Regiſter of Wool, &c. from *Ireland*	40	0	0

Port of LONDON.

Officers ſerving both in the Inward and Outward Buſineſs.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A Comptroller, beſides Fees	255	0	0
Deputies (four)			
A Clerk	20	0	0
	275	0	0
A Surveyor	500	0	0
A Deputy			
Clerks (three)	20	0	0
	520	0	0
A Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty Cuſtoms, both Inwards and Outwards, beſides Fees	200	0	0
A Deputy			
A Clerk			
A Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco, both Inwards and Outwards	250	0	0
A Land-Carriage Surveyor	80	0	0
Seventeen Land-Carriage Men, 35 *l. per Annum* each	595	0	0
	675	0	0
A Coaſt-Waiter Surveyor	60	0	0
Seventeen Coaſt-Waiters, 40 *l. per An.* each	680	0	0
A Sollicitor of the Coaſt Bonds	50	0	0
A Clerk of the Coaſt Buſineſs	50	0	0
Clerk of ditto, and to make up Stores	50	0	0
Six Pair of Oars for the Coaſt-Waiters	360	0	0
	1250	0	0
Weighing Porters twenty-five, 33 *l. per Ann.* each	825	0	0
E. India prohibited Goods, four Weighing Porters, 5 *l. per An.* each	20	0	0
Two Warehouſe-keepers, 20 *l. per An.* each	40	0	0
A Comptroller of the unrated Goods	120	0	0
Two Inſpectors of the Warehouſes	10	0	0
Three Computers	52	0	0
	1067	0	0
A Preventive Officer	40	0	0
A Maker-out and Compleater of the Inſpector-General's Bills	20	0	0
	60	0	0
Keymen, twenty-one, at 21 *s. per* Week, as they die the Office to ſink	1146	12	0

INWARDS.

A Collector	466	13	4
Seven Deputies, and ſeven Clerks under them	400	0	0
	866	13	4
An Examiner Inward	60	0	0
An Examiner of the Duty on Wine and Currants	40	0	0
	100	0	0
A Copying Clerk of the Warrants, and to deliver them to the Land-Waiters	40	0	0
An Aſſiſtant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries	60	0	0
	100	0	0
A Regiſter of the Warrants, who has 2 *d. per* Warrant Fee			
A Cuſtomer of Petty Cuſtoms Inward	62	6	8
A Deputy			
Three Jerquers, one hath 150 *l. per An.* the other 100 *l. per An.* each	350	0	0
Three Wine-Taſters, 80 *l. per An.* each	240	0	0
Nine Land-Surveyors, 200 *l. per An.* each	1800	0	0
Nineteen King's Waiters, 33 *l. per An.* each	627	0	0
Thirty-one Land-Waiters, 80 *l. per Ann.* each	2480	0	0
	5147	0	0
Eight Tide-Surveyors, 60 *l. per Ann.* each	480	0	0
Eighty Tideſmen, at 40 *l. per An.* each and one hundred and twenty Tideſmen, at 30 *l. per An.* each	6800	0	0
Eight Pair of Oars attending the Tide-Surveyors, 60 *l. per An.* each	480	0	0
A Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to ſet the Weighing-Porters on work	50	0	0
A Regiſter of the Ships in the Office	50	0	0
	7860	0	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Wood-Office; a Clerk for making Sufferances			
A Surveyor of the Keys	100	0	0
A Waiter at the Keys for Oranges and coarſe Goods	26	0	0
Two Watermen, 30 *l. per An.* each	60	0	0
Tradeſmen in this Office, 2 *s.* 5 *d. per* Day, when employed			
A Keeper of the Timber-Waiters Accompts	10	0	0
	196	0	0
The Huſband for receiving and taking up all Goods conſigned from the Plantations, on Account of the Duty of Four and a half *per Cent.*	100	0	0
A Clerk of the ſaid Deputy	50	0	0
A Checque to the ſaid Huſband	40	0	0
	190	0	0
Two Gaugers, 60 *l. per An.* each	120	0	0
OUTWARD.			
A Collector	276	13	4
Three Deputies			
Five Copying Clerks			
A Copying Clerk of the Cocquets or Bills	30	0	0
A Cuſtomer of the great Cuſtoms on Wool and Leather exported, beſides Fees	50	0	0
A Comptroller of the great Cuſtoms on Wool and Leather exported, beſides Fees	50	0	0
A Cuſtomer of the Cloth, and petty Cuſtoms Outward, beſides Fees	5	0	0
Searchers, the chief, beſides Fees	120	0	0
Five Under-Searchers, each 12 *l. per Ann.* beſides Fees	60	0	0
Five more Searchers, each 60 *l. per Ann.* beſides Fees	300	0	0
Two Watermen attending them	60	0	0
A Surveyor of the Searchers	60	0	0
Two Watermen attending him	60	0	0
Two Clerks			
	750	0	0
A Regiſter of the Certificate Cocquets	60	0	0
Other neceſſary Officers in this Port.			
A Warehouſe-Surveyor	350	0	0
His Aſſiſtant	80	0	0
An additional Aſſiſtant	50	0	0
A Warehouſe-keeper for the Commiſſioners	60	0	0
A Warehouſe-keeper for the Collectors	60	0	0
	600	0	0
A Surveyor of the Act of Navigation	100	0	0
His Aſſiſtant	30	0	0
Two Watermen to attend him	60	0	0
	190	0	0
Two Inſpectors of the River, each 80 *l. per Ann.*	160	0	0
Two Pair of Oars, 60 *l. per An.* each	120	0	0
	280	0	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
An Uſher of the Cuſtom-houſe	60	0	0
The Houſe-keeper	80	0	0
	140	0	0
Two Appraiſers, 30 *l. per An.* each	60	0	0
A Cooper	10	0	0
Two Door-keepers, 10 *l. per An.* each	20	0	0
Four Meſſengers, 10 *s. per* Week each	104	0	0
Forty-two Workmen, at 6 *l.* 15 *s. per Annum*	283	10	0
Eighteen Noon-tenders, at 16 *l. per Ann.* each	288	0	0
A Cleaner of the Walks to the Cuſtom-houſe	7	0	0
	772	10	0
At Blackwall.			
A Surveyor	40	0	0
A Waiter and Searcher	40	0	0
Two Watermen, 30 *l. per An.* each	60	0	0
	140	0	0
At Graveſend.			
Two Searchers, 12 *l. per An.* each, beſides Fees	24	0	0
Another Searcher, 40 *l. per An.*	40	0	0
Four Watermen, 30 *l. per An.* each	120	0	0
A Smack	339	16	0
	523	16	0
At Leigh.			
A Surveyor to keep a Boat	60	0	0
At Showbury.			
A Waiter and Searcher	40	0	0
At Greenwich.			
A Surveyor	60	0	0
A Pair of Oars	60	0	0
	120	0	0
At Barking.			
A Surveyor	40	0	0
At Wivenhoe.			
A Smack	319	0	0

There are, beſides theſe, a conſiderable Number of inferior Officers, as extraordinary Tideſmen, Weighing Porters, and Watchmen, who are only paid when they are employed, and ſtand faireſt for any Vacancy in the Eſtabliſhment.

Companies Halls.

Fourthly, Here are two Halls alſo belonging to Companies, *viz.* (1.) *Clothworkers-Hall*, ſituate near the North-Eaſt End of *Mincing-lane* next *Fenchurch-ſtreet*. The Hall is a lofty Room, adorned with Wainſcot to the Cieling, where is curious Fret-work. The Screen at the South End is of Oak, adorned with four Pilaſters, their Entablature and Compaſs Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, enriched with their Arms and Palm Branches. The Weſt End is adorned with the Figures of King *James* and King *Charles* I. richly carved, as big as the Life, in their Robes, with *Regalia*, all gilt with Gold, where is a ſpacious Window of ſtained Glaſs, and the King's Arms; alſo thoſe of Sir *John Robinſon*, Knt. and Bart. his Majeſty's Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, Lord-Mayor of this honourable City *Anno* 1663, and Preſident of the Artillery Company, who

Cloth-workers-Hall.

kept his Mayoralty in this Hall, in which Year he entertained their Majeſties, the King, Queen, and Queen Mother, and their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Dutcheſs of *York*, and towards the re-edifying of this Hall was a worthy Benefactor. His Coat of Arms, *1ſt* and *4th Gules and Or, quarterly embatteled*; *the 2d and 3d Vert, Semi of Trefoils, a Buck trippant, Or, and the like Buck for the Creſt.*

Here are alſo painted the Arms of *Samuel Pepys*, Maſter of the Company, and a Benefactor, *Anno* 1677, *viz. 1ſt and 4th Sable, on a Bend, Or, between two Horſes Heads eraſed, Argent, three Fleurs de Lis*; *the 2d and 3d Gules, a Lion Rampant within a Bordure ingrailed, Or.*

In another Window, finely painted, the Arms of *William Hewar*, Maſter of this Company, and a Benefactor 1687, *viz. Sable, two Talbots Heads, Or, between as many Flaunches, Ermine.*

In a fourth Window, the Arms of Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, Knt. one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, Maſter of this Worſhipful Company, *Anno* 1676, and a noble Benefactor, *viz. Or, a Chevron ingrafted between three Trefoils, Sable.*

Alſo in two ſmall Windows, the Arms of the Honourable City of *London*, and thoſe of this Company, which are, *Sable, a Chevron Ermine, between two Habricks in chief Argent, and a Teſſel in Baſe, Or*; *Creſt, a Ram paſſant, Or*; *Supporters, two Griffins, Or, Pelletee*; Motto, *My Truſt is in God alone.*

The Outſide is adorned with curious Brick fluted Columns, with *Corinthian* Capitals of Stone.

Bakers-hall. Chichley Houſe.

(2.) In *Hart-lane* is the *Bakers-hall*, ſometime the Dwelling-Houſe of *John Chichley*, Chamberlain of *London*, who was Son to *William Chichley*, Alderman of *London*, Brother to *William Chichley*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Nephew to *Robert Chichley*, Mayor of *London*, and to *Henry Chichley*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

This *John Chichley* (ſaith *Leyland*) had four and twenty Children. Sir *Tho. Kirrial* of *Kent*, after he had been long Priſoner in *France*, married *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters of this *Chichley*, by whom he had this *Chichley*'s Houſe.

This *Elizabeth* was ſecondly married to Sir *Ralph Aſhton*, Knight Marſhal: And thirdly, to Sir *John Bourchier*, Uncle to the late *Bourchier*, Earl of *Eſſex*; but ſhe never had a Child. *Edward Poynings* made part with *Bourchier* and *Elizabeth* to have *Oſtenhanger* in *Kent* after their Death, and entered into it, they living.

Trinity-Houſe *in* Water-lane.

Fifthly, In *Water-lane* is ſituate *Trinity-Houſe*, which belongs to an antient Corporation of Mariners, founded in King *Henry* VIII's Time, for the Regulation of Seamen, and Security and Convenience of Ships and Mariners on our Coaſts. In the ſaid King's Reign lived Sir *Tho. Spert*, Knight, Comptroller of the Navy to that King; who was the firſt Founder and Maſter of the ſaid Society of *Trinity-Houſe*; and died *Anno* 1541, and was buried in the Chancel of *Stepney* Church. To whoſe Memory the ſaid Corporation, *Anno* 1622, ſet up a Monument there for him eighty Years and one after the Deceaſe of the ſaid *Spert*, their Founder. And by an Inſcription antienter than that ſet up by the ſaid Corporation, loſt long ſince in the Church, but preſerved by *Norden*; we learn, that this Gentleman had three Wives, Dame *Margery*, Dame *Anne*, and Dame *Mary*, all lying in the Chancel there; and that his Coat of Arms was *Two Launces in Saltier, between four Hearts, on a Chief, a Ship with the Sails furled.* He was Commander of the biggeſt Ship then that the Sea bore, namely, *Henry Grace de Dieu*, built by King *Henry* VIII. near the Beginning of his Reign. Norden's Middleſex.

This Houſe, where the Corporation uſually meets, belonged to them before the great Fire, but how long I know not: They took a long Leaſe, and rebuilt it, but pay a Ground Rent to —— *Ruſſel* of *Stubbers* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; Deſcendant of Sir *William Ruſſel*, Knt. ſometime Alderman of *London*. This Houſe was burnt down about the Year 1718 again, but is now by the ſaid Brotherhood built up fairly a ſecond Time.

The Government of it.

This Corporation, one of the conſiderableſt in the Kingdom, is governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, eight Aſſiſtants, and the Eldeſt Brothers of the Company, as they are called, one and thirty in all. The reſt of their Company are called *Younger Brothers*, without any fixed Number: For any Seafaring Men that will, are admitted into the Society under that Name: But they are not in the Government.

They meet to chuſe their Maſter commonly at *Deptford Strand*, but are not obliged to do it there; but the Houſe there being their antient Houſe, they meet there by old Cuſtom.

Their Courts.

Their Meetings are commonly on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* here at their Houſe in *Water-lane*; but their Courts are not fixed conſtantly to a ſet Time, but as Occaſion and Buſineſs requires.

Their Arms.

Their Coat of Arms is, *Between a Croſs Gules, four Ships under Sail.* The Creſt, *a Demi-Lion crowned, Or, with a Sword in his right Paw.* The Motto is, *Trinitas in Unitate.*

They are eſtabliſhed by many Charters of the Princes of this Land.

Their Uſe and Service.

Their Service and Uſe is, that they appoint all Pilots: They ſet and place the Buoys and Sea-Marks for the ſafe Direction of Ships in their Sailing. For which they have certain Duties payable by Merchant-men. They can licence poor Seamen, antient and paſt going to Sea, to exerciſe the Calling of a Waterman upon the *Thames*, and take in Fares, tho' they have not been bound to any one free of the Watermen's Company. They do maintain in Penſions at this Time two thouſand poor Seamen, or their Widows; every one of which have at leaſt Half a Crown paid them every firſt *Monday* in the Month, and ſome more, beſides accidental diſtreſſed Seamen.

Their Hoſpitals.

They have three fair Hoſpitals, built by themſelves; two at *Deptford*, and one at *Mile-end*, near *London*. That at *Mile-end* is a very handſome Structure with a fair Chapel, and is peculiar for decayed Sea-Commanders, Maſters of Veſſels, or ſuch as have been Pilots, and their Widows.

Their Revenues.

And thus as they do a great deal of Good, ſo they have large Revenues to do it with: Which ariſe partly, from Sums of Money given and bequeathed

queathed unto them for charitable Uſes, partly from Houſes and Lands alſo given them, and particularly and chiefly from Ballaſt. For they only have, by Act of Parliament, the Benefit of providing Ballaſt for Ships in the *Thames*; and all Ships that take in Ballaſt pay them 12 *d.* a Ton: For which it is brought to their Ship's Side. They have alſo certain Light-Houſes, as at *Scilly* and *Dungeneſs* in the Weſt. To which Houſes all Ships pay one Half-penny a Tun.

In their Hall. In their Hall there is an old Flag hanging up, which they ſay was taken from the *Spaniards* by Sir *Francis Drake*; whoſe Picture hangeth up there. There is alſo the exact Model of a Ship of a great Size rigged, encloſed in a Frame glazed round; the Gift of Sir *Jeremy Smith*: Likewiſe two large Globes encloſed, as was the Model of the Ship; the Gift of Sir *Thomas Allen*: Both Admirals of the Navy under K. *Charles* II. Divers Tables alſo hang up round the Hall, containing the Names of their Benefactors, with the Mention of their reſpective Gifts; and in their Parlour five large Plats, drawn curiouſly and exactly by a Pen, deſcribing certain Sea Fights in King *Charles* II's Time.

Sixthly, In *Plough-yard* in the Pariſh of *Barking* is a School founded by *James Hickſon*, Eſq; for the Education of twenty poor Children. To the Head Maſter of which he appointed 20 *l. per An.* his Dwelling, and two Chaldron of Sea-Coal. And to a Writing Maſter 8 *l. per An.*

The Jewry near the Tower. *Seventhly*, The Antiquities of this Ward, which are come to our Knowledge, are,

(1.) A Place within the Liberties of the *Tower*, called the *Jewry*, becauſe it was inhabited by *Jews*; where there happened, 22 *Hen.* III. a Robbery and a Murther to be committed by *William Fitz-Bernard*, and *Richard* his Servant; who came to the Houſe of *Joce* a *Jew*, and there ſlew him, and his Wife *Henna*. The ſaid *William* was taken at St. *Saviour*'s for a certain Silver Cup, and was hanged. *Richard* was called for, and outlawed. One *Miles le Eſpicer*, who was with them, was wounded, and fled to a Church, and died in it. No Attachment was made by the Sheriffs, becauſe it happened in the *Jewry*; and ſo belonged not to the Sheriffs, but to the Conſtable of the *Tower*.

Barking Chapel of our Lady. (2.) On the North Side of *Barking* Church was fair Chapel founded by King *Richard* I. Some have written, that his Heart was buried there under the high Altar. This Chapel was confirmed and augmented by King *Edward* I. *Edward* IV. gave Licence to his Couſin *John*, Earl of *Worceſter*, to found there a Brotherhood for a *Fraternity here.* a Maſter and Brethren. And he gave to the *Cuſtos* of that Fraternity, which was Sir *John Scot*, Knt. *Thomas Colt*, *John Tate*, and *John Croke*, the Priory of *Totingbroke*, and the Advowſon of the Pariſh-Church of *Stretham* in the County of *Surrey*, with all the Members and Appurtenances, and a Part of the Priory of *Okeborne* in *Wiltſhire*, both Priors Aliens, and appointed it to be called the King's Chapel, or Chantry, *In Capella beatæ Mariæ de Barking*.

The King's Chapel of Barking. King *Richard* III. new builded this Chapel, and founded therein a College of Prieſts, conſiſting of a Dean and ſix Canons: All which that King placed there. The Deanry he gave to *Edmund Chaderton*, a great Favourite of his. The Canonries he diſpoſed, at the Time that *Chaderton* was made Dean, to theſe Perſons following, *viz.* Mr. *Tho. Cowton* a Canon there; *Richard Baldry* another; Mr. *Jane* another; *James Molineux* another; *Richard Selſie* another; *Macultn Coſin* another. *Hamond de Lega* was buried in that Chapel. *Robert Tate*, Mayor of *London*, 1488, and others, were there buried. *K. Ric. III. a new Founder.* *K. Rich. Ledg. Book.*

This College was ſuppreſſed and pulled down in the Year 1548, the ſecond of King *Edward* VI. The Ground was employed as a Garden-Plat during the Reigns of King *Edward*, Queen *Mary*, and Part of Queen *Elizabeth*, till at length a large ſtrong Frame of Timber and Brick was ſet thereon, and employed as a Storehouſe of Merchants Goods brought from the Sea, by Sir *William Winter*, &c. *Suppreſſed.*

An Hoſpital here for mad People. (3.) Somewhere in this Pariſh Licence was given in 44 *Edw.* III. for the founding of an Hoſpital *pro ſuſtentatione* Hominum in Freneſim, &c. *cadentium*, *i. e.* for the ſuſtaining of People that fall into Phrenſies, *&c.*

(4.) In *Sydon-lane* were divers fair and large Houſes; one built by Sir *John Allen*, ſome time Mayor of *London*, and of the Privy Council unto K. *Henry* VIII. Sir *Francis Walſingham*, Knt. principal Secretary to the Queen's Majeſty that then lived, was lodged there, and ſo was the Earl of *Eſſex*, *&c.* And hereabouts was a capital Meſſuage called *Sharington* Houſe, forfeited to King *Edward* VI. from Sir *Edward Sharington*, belonging to the Mint, attainted the 3d of his Reign: Which Houſe the King gave to *Henry* Earl of *Arundel*. *Sharington Houſe.*

(5.) In *Mincing-lane* of old Time dwelled divers Strangers born, of *Genoa* and thoſe Parts: Theſe were commonly called *Galley-men*, as Men that came up in the Galleys, brought up Wines and other Merchandizes, which they landed in *Thames-ſtreet*, at a Place called *Galley-key*: They had a certain Coin of Silver amongſt themſelves, which were Half-pence of *Genoa*, and were called *Galley* Half-pence. Theſe Half-pence were forbidden in the 13th Year of King *Henry* IV. And again by Parliament in the 4th of *Henry* V. by the Name of Half-pence of *Genoa*, forbidden to paſs, as unlawful Payment, amongſt the *Engliſh* Subjects. And it was enacted, That if any Perſon bring into this Realm *Galley* Half-pence, *Suſkins*, or *Dodkins*, he ſhould be puniſhed as a Thief; and he that taketh or payeth ſuch Money, ſhall loſe an hundred Shillings, whereof the King ſhall have the one Half, and he that will ſue, the other Half. *Galley-men dwelled there.*

(6.) In the ſixth of *Henry* V. there was in the *Tower* Ward a Meſſuage, or great Houſe, called *Cobham*'s Inn; and in the 37th of *Henry* VI. a Meſſuage in *Thames-ſtreet*, pertaining to *Richard Longvile*, &c. Some of the Ruins before ſpoken of may ſeem to be of the foreſaid Hoſpital, belonging peradventure to ſome Prior Alien, and ſo ſuppreſſed among the reſt, in the Reign of *Edward* III. or *Henry* V. who ſuppreſſed them all. Cobham's *Inn.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of VINTRY WARD.

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Alderman and Common-Councilmen. Pariſhes and Churches. Vintners *Hall*, &c. *Antiquities.* Whittington's *College.* Tower Royal, *&c. &c.*

Its Name. VINTRY Ward takes its Name from a Part thereof called the *Vintrie* by the Antients, occupied by Vintners or Wine-Merchants from *Bourdeaux*, ſettled on the Bank of the River *Thames*; at which Place they landed their Wines, and were obliged to ſell them in forty Days, till the 28th of *Edward* I. who by Privy-Seal granted longer Time and certain Privileges to the ſid Merchants, as we have more largely ſhewn in the firſt Book, under that King's Reign.

Bounds. Its Bounds may be collected from this Deſcription: It begins, in the Eaſt, at the Weſt End of *Dowgate* Ward, as the Water-courſe of *Walbrook* parteth them, to wit, at *Grantham's-lane* on the *Thames* Side, and at *Elbow-lane* on the Land Side: It runneth along in *Thames-ſtreet*, Weſt, ſome three Houſes beyond the *Old-Swan*, a Brewhouſe on the *Thames* Side, and on the Land Side ſome three Houſes Weſt beyond St. *James* at *Garlick-hithe*.

Extent. In Breadth, this Ward ſtretcheth from the *Vintry*, North, to the Wall of the Weſt Gate of the *Tower Royal:* So that it is bounded on the Eaſt by *Dowgate* Ward, on the South by the *Thames*, on the Weſt by *Queen-hithe* Ward, and on the North by *Cordwainers* Ward.

Out of this *Royal-ſtreet*, by the South Gate of the *Tower Royal*, runneth a ſmall Street, Eaſt, to St. *John's* upon *Walbrook*, which Street is called *Horſhoe-bridge*, of ſuch a Bridge ſome Time over the Brook there, which is now vaulted over. *Horſhoe-bridge-ſtreet.*

Then from the South Gate, Weſt, runneth one other Street, called *Knightriders-ſtreet*, by St. *Thomas Apoſtles* Church, on the North Side, and *Wringwren-lane*, by the ſaid Church, at the Weſt End thereof, and to the Eaſt End of the *Trinity* Church in the ſaid *Knightriders-ſtreet*; where this Ward endeth on that South Side the Street. But on the North Side it runneth no farther than the Corner againſt the Tavern, and other Houſes, in a Plat of Ground, where ſome Time ſtood *Ormond-place*. Another Lane lower down in *Royal-ſtreet*, ſtretching forth from over-againſt St. *Michael*'s Church, to and by the North Side of St. *James*'s Church by *Garlick-hithe*, called *Kerion-lane*. On the *Thames* Side, Weſt from *Grantham's-lane*, is *Herber-lane*, or *Brickles-lane*, ſo called of *John Brickles*, ſometime Owner thereof. *Knightriders-ſtreet.*

Then is *Simſon's-lane*, of one *Simſon*; or *Emperors-head-lane*, of ſuch a Sign: Then the *Three-Cranes-lane*, ſo called, not only of a Sign of three Cranes at a Tavern Door, but rather of three ſtrong Cranes of Timber, placed on the *Vintry* Wharf by the *Thames* Side, to crane up Wines there, as is before ſhewed. This Lane was, in the 9th of *Richard* II. called the *Painted-Tavern-lane*, of the Tavern being painted. *Simſon's-lane.*

Over-againſt St. *Martin's* Church is a large Houſe, builded of Stone and Timber, with Vaults for the Stowage of Wines, called the *Vintry*. There dwelled *John Giſors*, Mayor of *London*, and Conſtable of the *Tower*. And then *Henry Picard*, Vintner, Mayor. In this Houſe *Henry Picard* feaſted four Kings in one Day. *The Vintry Record.*

Next is *Vannar's-lane*, ſo called of one *Vannar* that was Owner thereof. It is now called *Church-lane*, of the coming up from the Wharf to St. *Martin*'s Church. Vannar's-lane.

Broad-lane, for that the ſame is broader for the Paſſage of Carts from the *Vintry* Wharf, than be the other Lanes. At the North-Weſt Corner of this Lane is the Pariſh-Clerks Hall. *Spittle-lane*, of old Time ſo called; ſince *Stodie's-lane*, of the Owner thereof, named *Stodie*. Sir *John Stodie*, Vintner, Mayor in the Year 1357, gave it, with all the Quadrant wherein *Vintners* Hall now ſtandeth, with the Tenements round about, unto the *Vintners*. Broad-lane.

Next is *Palmer's-lane*, now called *Anchor-lane*. The Plummers have their Hall there, but are Tenants to the Vintners. Palmer's- or Anchor-lane.

Then is *Worceſter-Houſe*, ſometime belonging to the Earls of *Worceſter*, now divided into many Tenements. The Fruiterers have their Hall there. Then is the *Old-Swan*, a great Brewhouſe. And this is all, on the *Thames* Side, that I can note in this Ward. Worceſter Houſe. Old Swan.

On the Land Side, in the *Royal-ſtreet*, is *Pater-noſter-lane*, I think, of old Time called *Arches:* For I read, that *Robert de Suffolk* gave to *Walter Darford* his Tenement, with the Appurtenance, in the Lane called *Les Arches*, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael de Pater-noſter* Church, between the Wall of the Field called *Wincheſter-field* on the Eaſt, and the ſame Lane on the Weſt, *&c.* More, I read of a Stone Houſe, called *Stoda de Winton, juxta Stodum-bridge*, which in that Lane was over *Walbrook* Water. Pater-noſter-lane.

Thames-ſtreet runneth through the Heart of this Ward from Eaſt to Weſt; being a Street, as before noted, well inhabited by able Tradeſmen: The Part in this Ward is from little *Elbow-lane* in the Eaſt, where *Dowgate* Ward joins unto it, and to *Townſend-lane* in the Weſt, where *Queen-hithe* Ward begins. In this Part of *Thames-ſtreet*, within this Ward, are theſe Places: *Shepherd's-alley*, long and narrow, but indifferent good. *Black-ſwan-alley*, indifferent well built, and wide enough for Boats to paſs to the River Side: Here was formerly a large Houſe called *Worceſter-houſe*, as belonging to the Earls of *Worceſter*, and from thence ſo called; now converted into Tenements: And here the Fruiterers have their Hall. *Anchor-lane*, long and narrow, running down to the *Thames*: It was formerly called *Palmer's-lane*; and here the Plumbers have their Hall. *Modern State.* Thames-ſtreet.

New Queen-ſtreet, commonly called the *Three-Cranes* in the *Vintry*, a good open Street, eſpecially that Part next *Cheapſide*, which is beſt built, and inhabited; but it hath no more in this New Queen-ſtreet.

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Fishmongers Hall near London Bridge

Vintners Hall in Thames Street

this Ward than a little beyond St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, the reſt of this Street being in *Cordwainers* Ward, and *Cheap* Ward: At the lower End of the Street, next the *Thames*, is a Pair of Stairs, the uſual Place for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to take Water at to go to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, for the new Lord-Mayor to be ſworn before the Barons of the *Exchequer*. This Place, with the *Three-Cranes*, is now of ſome Account for the *Coſtermongers*, where they have their Warehouſes for their Fruit.

Church-lane. *Church-lane*, ſo called, as ſeated over-againſt St. *Martin's Vintry* Church, a long and narrow Lane, which leadeth to the River of *Thames*. Out of this Place is a Paſſage into *New Queen-ſtreet*.

Three-Crane-lane. *Three-Crane-lane*, long and narrow, running down to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs: This Lane is alſo taken up by *Coſtermongers*; about the Middle of the Lane is a Paſſage into *Church-lane*, as alſo into *Brick-hill-lane*. Over-againſt this Lane was the Church of St. *Martin* in the *Vintry*; it is in the Dioceſe of *London*: The Abbot of *Glouceſter* was Patron, and the Diſmes 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* This Church was conſumed in the Fire of *London*, 1666, and not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to St. *Michael Royal*.

Brick-hill-lane. *Brick-hill-lane*, a pretty open Place, with good Buildings, and runneth down almoſt to the *Thames*.

Empe-rors-head-lane. *Emperor's-head-lane*, narrow and ordinary, with a Paſſage to the *Thames*. *Tennis-court*, or *Friars-lane*, runneth down almoſt to the *Thames*, where there is a *Dyer's*, and falls into *Dowgate*. In this Lane is the Entrance into *Joyners* Hall, in *Dowgate* Ward.

Little Elbow-lane. The North Side of *Thames-ſtreet* hath theſe Places: *Little Elbow-lane*, which falls into *Great Elbow-lane*, and ſo into *College-hill*, by St. *Michael Royal* Church; both which Lanes are indifferent. The Eaſt Part of this Lane is in *Dowgate* Ward.

College-hill. *College-hill* comes out of St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*; a Place well built, and inhabited by Merchants and others. On the Weſt Side is *Maiden-lane*, which croſſeth *New Queen-ſtreet*, and falls into *Garlick-hill*, by St. *James Garlick-hithe* Church. Out of this Lane is a Paſſage into *Thames-ſtreet*, and another into *Maiden-head-court*, which is but ordinary. On the Eaſt Side of *College-hill* is St. *Michael's Royal* Church, and almoſt over-againſt the ſaid Church is *Buckingham-houſe*, ſo called as being bought by the Duke of *Buckingham*, and where he ſome Time reſided upon a particular Humour: It is a very large and graceful Building, late the Seat of Sir *John Lethulier*, an eminent Merchant, ſome Time Sheriff and Alderman of *London*, deceaſed.

St. Thomas Apoſtles. St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, of which there are two, *viz.* *Great St. Thomas Apoſtles*, which is in this Ward, and *Little* St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, which is in *Cordwainers* Ward. This *Great St. Thomas Apoſtles* is a good handſome Street, and well inhabited: On the North Side was ſeated the Church of St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, which, before its being burnt in the general Fire of *London*, ſtood in the middle of *New Queen-ſtreet*; a Street made, ſince the ſaid Fire, out of *Soper-lane*, &c. for a ſtraight Paſſage to the Water-ſide from *Guildhall*.

This Church not being rebuilt, the Pariſh is united unto St. *Mary Aldermary*.

In this Street of *Great St. Thomas Apoſtles* are theſe Places: *Black-lion-Inn*, but indifferent. *Baldwins-yard*, a good handſome open Court, with good Buildings at the upper End. *Blunderbuſs-alley*, on the Eaſt Side of St. *Thomas* Church-yard, very ſmall. *Dodſon's-court*, a pretty large open Place, with a Free-ſtone Paſſage into *Budge-row*, pretty well built and inhabited. Almoſt over-againſt this Court is *Cutlers* Hall, ſeated in *Cloak-lane*, which falleth into *Dowgate-hill*, a pretty good Building, as to its Bigneſs. Baldwins-yard.

Garlick-hill. *Garlick-hill* takes its Beginning in the North from *Bow-lane*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*, a Place well built, and inhabited. In this Place are theſe Courts: *Sugar-loaf-court*, a good large Place, but ordinarily inhabited: It hath a Paſſage down Steps into *Thames-ſtreet*, through a Place called the *Bowling-alley*. *Three-ſhear-court*, ſmall and ordinary; over-againſt this Court is the Pariſh-Church of St. *James Garlick-hithe*.

Great Trinity-lane. *Great Trinity-lane* hath but a ſmall Part in this Ward.

Bow-lane hath alſo ſome ſmall Part in this Ward, but the greateſt Share is in *Cordwainers* Ward.

Watch. There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night a Conſtable, the Beadle, and thirty-four Watchmen.

Jury. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inqueſt for this Ward are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts holden in the *Guildhall* in the Month of *April*.

Alderman, Common Council. The Government of this Ward is by an Alderman, who at preſent is Sir *Criſp Gaſcoyne*, Knt. and nine Common-Councilmen, who are, Mr. *Thomas Gregg*, Deputy, Mr. *John Gould*, Mr. *Moſes Allnutt*, Mr. *Thomas Delamott*, Mr. *Higgins Eden*, Mr. *John Kent*, Mr. *Will. Campbell*, Mr. *Benj. Gaſcoyne*, Mr. *James Wilkes*: Under whom are nine Conſtables, four Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote-Inqueſtmen, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Remarkable Things. The moſt remarkable Things in this Ward are,

Pariſh-Churches. *Firſt*, Four Pariſh-Churches, *viz.* (1) Of St. *Michael's Royal*, (2) St. *Martin's Vintry*, (3) St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*, and (4) St. *James Garlick-hithe*: Of which in our Parochial Hiſtory.

Halls. *Secondly*, Four Halls belonging to ſeveral Companies, *viz.* (1) *Vintners* Hall, a curious large Building, which encloſeth a large ſquare Court, with a handſome Free-ſtone Pavement. The North Side fronts the Street, where there is a curious Pair of Gates, with Free-ſtone Pillars on each Side, wreathed with Grapes and Leaves, and upon each of the Pillars are three *Tuns*, with a *Bacchus* ſitting thereon. Behind the Hall and other Buildings is a Garden, from which is a Paſſage to the *Thames*; where there is a Pair of Stairs; and, being thus open, hath a fine Proſpect into the *Thames*.

It is built on Part of the Ground bequeathed unto the ſaid Company by Sir *John Stody* before-mentioned.

Stody's Manor of the Vintry *firſt given to the Church.*

This Place of *Stody* was called in old Records, *The Manor of the Vintry*. This Manor the ſaid *Stody*, *July* 3, the 2d of *Edw.* III. gave and granted to one *John Tuke*, Parſon of that Pariſh-Church; "to have and to hold the ſaid "Manor to him and his Succeſſors, to the Uſe "and Behalf of the ſaid Church; the King's "Licence thereof not had, nor obtained." By Force of which Feoffment the ſaid *John* was ſeized thereof as of Fee, contrary to the Senſe of the Statute of Lands and Tenements to be put into Mortmains, had and provided. Of this there was an Inquiſition taken in the 17th of *Edw.* IV. before Sir *Rauf Joſſelyn:* And there was likewiſe a Trial in the *Exchequer* about it. But King *Richard* III. granted it to the Company of Vintners.

The Vintners great Bourdeaux *Merchants*

Theſe Vintners in *London* were, of old Time, called *Merchant Vintners* of *Gaſcoyne*; and ſo I read them in the Records of *Edward* II. the 11th Year, and *Edward* III. the 9th Year. They were, as well *Engliſhmen*, as Strangers born beyond the Seas, but then Subjects to the Kings of *England*, great *Bourdeaux* Merchants of *Gaſcoyne* and *French* Wines. Divers of them were Mayors of this City; namely, *John Adrean*, Vintner; *Reginald at Conduit*; *John Oxenford*; *Henry Picard*, that feaſted the Kings of *England*, *France*, *Scotland*, and *Cyprus*; *John Stody*, that gave *Stody's-lane* to the Vintners: The four laſt were Mayors in the Reign of *Edward* III. and yet *Gaſcoyne* Wines were then to be ſold at *London* not above four Pence, nor *Rheniſh* Wines above ſix Pence the Gallon.

Cognizance taken of corrupting Wines.

I read in the 6th of *Henry* VI. the *Lombards* corrupting their ſweet Wines, when Knowledge thereof came to *John Rainwell*, Mayor of *London*, he (in divers Places of the City) commanded the Heads of the Buts and other Veſſels in the open Streets to be broken, to the Number of one hundred and fifty. So that the Liquor running forth, paſſed through the City like a Stream of Rain-Water, in the Sight of all the People; from whence there iſſued a moſt loathſome Savour.

Malmſeys *brought by the* Longobards.

In the Reign of *Henry* VII. no ſweet Wines were brought into this Realm, but Malmſeys, by the *Longobards*, paying to the King for his Licence, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* of every Butt, beſides 12 *d.* for Bottle large. It appeareth in the Church-Book of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, that in the Year 1547, *I. G.* and *S. K.* then Church-wardens, for eighty Pints of Malmſey ſpent in the Church, after one Penny Halfpenny the Pint, paid at the Year's End for the ſame ten Shillings.

Malmſey *ſpent in St.* Andrew Underſhaft, *for a Year*, 80 *Pints.*

Wine-tunners incorporated the 15*th of* He. VI.

The Vintners and Wine-drawers, that retailed by the Pottle, Quart and Pint, were all incorporated by the Name of *Wine-tunners* in the Reign of *Edward* III. and confirmed the 15th of *Henry* VI.

Cutlers-hall.

(2) In *Horſe-bridge-ſtreet* is the *Cutlers* Hall. *Richard de Wilebale*, 1295, confirmed to *Paul Butelar* this Houſe, and the Edifices, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael Pater-noſter* Church, and St. *John* upon *Walbrooke*; which ſome Time *Lawrence Giſors*, and his Son *Peter Giſors*, did poſſeſs, and afterwards *Hugo de Hingham*; and lieth between the Tenement of the ſaid *Richard* towards the South, and the Lane called *Horſe-ſhoe-bridge* towards the North; and between the Way called *Pater-noſter* Church on the Weſt, and the Courſe of *Walbrooke* on the Eaſt; paying yearly one Clove of Gilliflowers at *Eaſter*, and to the Prior and Convent of St. *Mary Overy* 6 *s.* This Houſe ſome Time belonged to *Simon Doleſly*, Grocer, Mayor in the Year 1359. They of this Company were (of old Time) three Arts, or Sorts of Workmen; to wit, the firſt were Smiths, Forgers of Blades, and therefore called Bladers: And divers of them proved wealthy Men; as namely, *Walter Nele*, Blader, one of the Sheriffs, the twelfth of King *Edward* III. deceaſed, 1352, and buried in St. *James Garlick-hithe*. He left Lands to the mending of High-ways about *London*, between *Newgate* and *Wicombe*, *Aldgate* and *Chelmsford*, *Biſhopſgate* and *Ware*, *Southwark* and *Rocheſter*, &c. The ſecond were Makers of Hafts, and otherwiſe Garniſhers of Blades: The third Sort were Sheath-makers for Swords, Daggers and Knives. In the tenth of *Henry* IV. certain Ordinances were made betwixt the Bladers, and other Cutlers; and in the fourth of *Henry* VI. they were all three Companies drawn into one Fraternity or Brotherhood, by the Name of Cutlers.

Bladers or *Blade-ſmiths.*

Haſt-makers.

Sheath-makers.

(3) *Plumbers* Hall, and (4) *Fruiterers* Hall, which have nothing in them remarkable.

Antiquities

Thirdly, The Antiquities in this Ward are at preſent reduced to the following Particulars:

Whittington's *College.*

(1) *Whittington* College, founded on the Spot where now ſtands the Pariſh-Church of St. *Michael*, called *Pater-noſter* Church, in the *Royal*.

St. Michael de Pater-noſter, a *College, an Alms-houſe or Hoſpital.*

This Church was new builded, and made a College of St. *Spirit*, and St. *Mary*, founded by *Richard Whittington*, Mercer, four Times Mayor, for a Maſter, four Fellows, Maſters of Arts, Clerks, Conducts, Choriſts, &c. and an Alms-houſe, called *God's Houſe* or Hoſpital, for thirteen poor Men: One of them to be Tutor, and to have 16 *d.* the Week; the other twelve each of them to have 14 *d.* the Week for ever, with other neceſſary Proviſion, an Hutch with three Docks, a common Seal, &c.

R. Whittington, *Son to Sir* W. Whittington, *Knight.*

Theſe (as the Manner then was) were bound to pray for the good Eſtate of *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his Wife, their Founders; and for Sir *William Whittington*, Knight, and Dame *Joan* his Wife; and for *Hugh Fitzwaren*, and Dame *Molde* his Wife; the Fathers and Mothers of the ſaid *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his Wife; for King *Richard* the Second, and *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, ſpecial Lords and Promoters of the ſaid *Whittington*, &c. It follows in the Will, "For *Anne* and *Eleanor*, the Wives of the ſaid "King and Duke. Furthermore alſo for the "good Heel and Staat of our aforeſaid Lord "[King *Henry* VI.] and Archbiſhop, [*Henry "Chicheley*] that now be, and the Conſervators "and Benefactors of the ſame Houſe, while "they live; and for our good Staat, while we "live; and for their Souls and ours, whan they "and we be paſſed out of this World; and gene-

"rally

" rally for them, to whom the ſaid *Rich. Whit-*
" *tington* and *Alice* were byhold to in any
" manerwiſe while we live, and for all Chriſten
" Soules."

The Licence for this Foundation was granted by King *Henry* IV. the eleventh of his Reign; and in the twelfth of the ſame King's Reign, the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* granted to *Richard Whittington* a vacant Piece of Ground, thereon to build his College in the *Royal:* All which was confirmed by *Henry* VI. the third of his Reign, to *John Coventre*, *Jenkin Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*.

This Foundation was again confirmed by Parliament the tenth of *Henry* VI. and was ſuppreſſed by the Statute of *Edward* VI. The Almshouſes, with the poor Men, do remain, and are paid by the Mercers.

Ordinances of Whittington *College.*

There are extant, in Cuſtody of the Mercers, the original Ordinances of *Richard Whittington*'s Charity, made by his Executors, *Coventre*, *Carpenter* and *Grove*, fairly written. Where on the firſt Page is curiouſly allumined the ſaid *Whittington* lying on his Deathbed, a very lean conſumed meagre Body; and his three Executors, and a Prieſt, and divers others ſtanding by his Bed-ſide. They begin thus:

" To alls the trew People of Cryſt, that
" ſhalle ſe or here the Things which be con-
" teyned within theſe preſent Letters, *John*
" *Coventre*, *Jenkin Carpentre*, and *William Grove*,
" &c. Executors of the Teſtament of the wor-
" thy and notable Merchant *Richard Whitting-*
" *ton*, late Citezin and Mercer of the Cite of
" *London*, and oftentimes Meyer of the ſame
" Cite, ſending gretyng in our Lord God ever-
" laſting.

" The fervent Deſire and beſy Intention of
" a prudent, wyſe and devout Man ſhal be to
" caſt before and make ſeure the State and
" thende of the ſhort Liffe with Dedys of Mer-
" cy and Pite; and namely to provyde for
" ſuch poure Perſons, which grevous Penu-
" re and cruel Fortune have oppreſſed, and
" be not of power to gete their Lyving either
" by Craft or by any other bodily Labour:
" Whereby that, at the Day of the laſt Juge-
" ment, he may take his Part with them that
" ſhal be ſaved. This conſidering the foreſaid
" worthy and notable Merchaunt *Richard*
" *Whittington*, the which while he leved had
" ryght liberal and large Hands to the needy
" and poure People, charged ſtreitly, in his
" Death-bed, us his foreſaid Executors, to
" ordeyne a Houſe of Almes after his Death,
" for perpetual Suſtentation of ſuch poure Peo-
" ple as is tofore reherſed; and therupon ful-
" ly he declared his Will unto us. And we
" wylling after our Power to fullfil thentent
" of his commendable Wille and holeſome
" Deſire in this Part, as we be bound:

" Firſt, Yfounded by us, with ſufficient
" Authorite, in the Church of Seint *Migbells*,
" in the Royolle of *London*, where the fore-
" ſaid *Richard* and Dame *Alice* his Wife be
" biried, a commendable College of certain
" Preſtes and Clerkis, to do there every Day
" divine Service for the aforeſaid *Richard* and
" *Alice*.

" We have founded alſo, after the Wille
" aboveſeid, a Houſe of Alms for xiii pouer
" Folk ſucceſſively for evermore, to dwell and
" to be ſuſtained in the ſame Houſe: Which
" Houſe is ſituated and edified upon a certain
" Soyl that we bought therfore, late in the
" Pariſh of Seinte *Migbel* aboveſaid; that is
" to ſay, Bytweene the foreſaid Church and
" the Wall that cloſeth in the voyd Place be-
" hind the heigh Auter of the ſame Church
" in the Southſide, and our great Tenement,
" that was the late Houſe of the aforeſaid *Ri-*
" *chard Wyttington*, in the Northſide. And
" it ſtretcheth fro the dwelling Place of the
" Maſter and the Prieſtis of the College a-
" boveſaid. The which alſo we did late to
" be now added in the Eaſtſide unto a great
" voyd Place of our Land. The which by
" the Help of God we purpoſe to do be hal-
" lowed lawfully for a Churchyard to the
" ſame Church within ſhort Time in the Weſt-
" ſide.

" And in the more ful and clere Foundation
" and Ordinaunce, and alſo ſtablyng of the
" foreſeid Almeſhouſe for pouer Men, the
" Myght of the Fadre, the Wyſdom of the
" Sonne, and the Goodneſs of the Holy Ghoſt,
" fyrſt of al ycalled unto our Help, we procede
" in this wiſe:

" Fyrſt, Both by Lycence, Graunt and Au-
" thorite of the right mighty Prince and Lord
" K. *Henry* VI. King of *England*, and of *Fraunce*,
" that now is; and alſo by the Will and
" Conſent of the ryght worthy Lord and Fadre
" in Cryſt, *Henry*, by the Sufferaunce of God,
" Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*,
" and Legate of the See of *Rome*, of whoſe
" Juriſdiction immediate be the Church and
" Parriſhe aboveſaid; and the Graunt and
" Conſent of all and every Man, that had any
" Title or Intereſt in this Partie, before required
" and had."

Then the Ordinances follow, which were theſe:

The Ordinances of the College.

" To be twelve pouer Folks alonely of Men or
" Women togiddre; after the ſad Diſcretion and
" good Conſcience of the Overſeers underwrit,
" and Conſervators of the ſame Houſe, to be
" provided and admitted.

" The which every Day, when due and con-
" venient Time is, ſhal pray for evermore for
" al the now being alive, and alſo for the by-
" paſt, to God; whoſe Names of great Speci-
" alty been expreſſed in theſe Statutes under-
" writ.

" To be one *Principal*, which ſhal pas al other
" in Power and Reverence, and be called *Tutor*.
" The Office and Charge of him ſhal be the
" Goods of the Almes-houſe, which ſhal come to
" his Hands, well and truly to miniſter; the
" Goods diſſevered to gather again togidre, to the
" Uſe of the Almes-houſe; and the Huſbandry
" of the ſame Houſe, in as much as he may, goodly
" overſee, diſpoſe, and ordain; inforcing himſelf
" to edifie and nouriſh Charity and Peace among
" his Felawes.

" The

" The poor Folks unto the ſaid *Tutor* evermore " ſhall obey.

" The thirteen poor Folke to be hable in Con- " verſation, and honeſt in Living.

" The ſame Houſe to be called for ever *God's* " *Houſe*, or Almes-houſe, or the Hoſpital of " *Richard Whyttington*.

" The L. Maior to be Overſeer of the ſaid " Almes-houſe; and the Keepers of the Com- " monalty of the Craft of Mercers to be cal- " led for evermore *Conſervators* of the foreſaid " Houſe.

" The Tutor to have a Place by himſelf, that " is to ſay, a Cell, or little Houſe, with a Chim- " ney and a Prevy, and other Neceſſaries, in the " which he ſhall lyegge and reſt; and that he " may aloon and by himſelf, without Let of any " other Perſoon, intend to the Contemplation of " God, if he woll.

" That the ſeid Tutour and pouer Folke, whan " they be in the aforeſaid Houſes and Cells, and " alſo in the Cloiſters, and other Places of the " foreſaid Almes-houſes, have hemſelfe quietlie " and peſably, without Noiſe or Diſturbance " of his Felaws; and that they occupy himſelf " in Prayer or Reading, or in Labour of her " Hondes, or in ſome other Occupation, *&c.*"

It endeth thus:

" In Witneſs we have put to our Seals. Gy- " ven at *London*, the xxi Day of *Decemb.* in the " Yere of our Lord a thouſand CCCC xxiiii. and " and the Yere of King *Henry* VI. after the Con- " queſt the thrydde.

" Go litel Boke, go litel Tregedie,—
" Thee lowly ſubmytting to al Correction
" Of theym being Maiſters now of the Mercery,
" *Olney*, *Felding*, *Boleyne*, and of *Burton:*
" Herteley theym beſeyking with humble Salu- " tation
" Thee to accept, and thus to take in gre,
" For evre to be a Servant withyn yeare Com- " minaltie."

But further, for the Direction of their daily Devotion, of their Eating, and their Habit, theſe were the Appointments and Ordinances:

The Devotion of Whitting-ton *College.*

" Every Tutour and poor Folk every Day firſt " whan they riſe fro their Bedds, kneeling upon " their Knees, ſey a *Pater Noſter* and an *Ave Maria*, " with ſpecial and herty Recommendation-make- " ing of the foreſaid *Richard Whyttington* and " *Alice* to God, and our bleſſed Lady Maidyn " *Mary:* And other Times of the Day, whan " he may beſt and moſt commody have Leiſure " thereto, for the Staat of al the Souls above- " ſaid, ſay three or two Sauters of our Lady at " the leaſt; that is to ſay, threie ſeaven *Ave* " *Marias*, with xv *Pater Noſters*, and three " Credes: But if he be letted with Febleneſs, or " any other reaſonable Cawſe, one in the Day at " the leaſt, in Caſe it may be; that is to ſay, " after the Meſſe, or when *Complyn* is don, they " come togidder within the College about the " Tomb of the aforeſaid *Rich. Whyttington* and " *Alice*, and they that can ſey ſhal ſey, for the " Soules of the ſeid *Richard* and *Alice*, and for " the Soules of al Chriſten People, this Pſalm, " *De Profundis*, with the Verſicles and *Orioſons* " that longeth thereto. And they that can " ſhal ſey three *Pater Noſters*, three *Ave Marias*, " and on Crede. And, after this doon, the Tu- " tour, or oon of the eldeſt Men of theym, ſhal " ſey openly in *Engliſh*, *God have Mercy on our* " *Founders Souls, and al Chryſten*; and they that " ſtond about ſhal aunſwer and ſey, *Amen.*

" That they be bound to dwell and abide con- " tinewally in the ſeid Almes-houſe, and Bounds " thereof; and that every Day, both at Meet " and Soupier, they eet and be fed within the " ſaid Almes-houſe; and while they be at Meet " or Soupier, they abſteyn thanne from veyn and " ydel Words; and if they wol any Thyng talk, " that it be honeſt and profitable.

" That the Overclothing of the Tutour and " pouer Folk be derk and brown of Colour, and " not ſtaring ne blaiſing, and of eaſy priſed, ac- " cording to their Degre."

Five Chaplains.

Theſe Executors of the Will of *Richard Whittington* conſtituted five Chaplains in his College founded in this Church; which were confirmed by the King in the third of *Henry* VI.

Richard Whitting-ton *thrice buried.*

This *Richard Whittington* was (in this Church) three Times buried; firſt by his Executors, under a fair Monument; then, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. the Parſon of that Church, thinking ſome great Riches (as he ſaid) to be buried with him, cauſed his Monument to be broken, his Body to be ſpoiled of his Leaden Sheet, and again the ſecond Time to be buried; and in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the Pariſhioners were forced to take him up to lap him in Lead, as afore, to bury him a third Time, and to place his Monument, or the like, over him again; which remained, and ſo he reſted, till the great Fire of *London* violated his Reſting-place again.

Waad *obtains this College.*

This Church of St. *Michael Pater-noſter* in the *Vintry*, the Capital Houſe, and Scite thereof, called *Whittington College*, alias *Whittington*, and one Garden belonging to the ſame, of the yearly Value of four Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence, was ſold to *Armagill Waad*, Clerk of the Council, in the ſecond of *Edward* VI. for ninety-two Pounds two Shillings.

Either in this College, or in the Pariſh, the Earl of *Rutland* had a Place in *Edward* VI's Time; whither I find reſorted to Dinner the Mourners at his Uncle Sir *Richard Mannor's* Funeral, after he had been buried at *Cree* Church.

Tower Royal.

(2.) The *Tower Royal*, formerly ſituate at the upper End of the Street now ſo called, was a great Place, pertaining to the Kings of this Realm; but by whom the ſame was built, or of what Antiquity continued, I have not read more, than in the Reign of King *Edward* I. the ſecond, fourth, and ſeventh Years, it was the Tenement of *Simon Beawmes*; alſo that, in the thirty-ſixth of *Edward* III. the ſame was called the *Royal*, in the Pariſh of *Michael de Pater-noſter*; and that, in the forty-third of his Reign, he gave it by the Name of his *Inne* called the *Royal*, in his City of *London*, in Value twenty Pounds by the Year, unto his College of St. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter*. Notwithſtanding, in the Reign of *Richard* II. it was called the *Queen's Wardrobe*, as appeareth by this that followeth:

Froſard.

The Queen's Wardrobe.

" King

The Lady Princeſs lodged in the Tower Royal.

"King *Richard* having in *Smithfield* overcome "and diſperſed the Rebels, he, his Lords, and "all his Company, entered the City of *London* "with great Joy, and went to the Lady Princeſs "his Mother, who was then lodged in the *Tower* "*Royal*, called the *Queen's Wardrobe*, where ſhe "had remained three Days and two Nights, right "ſore abaſhed. But when ſhe ſaw the King her "Son, ſhe was greatly rejoiced, and ſaid, Ah, "Son, what great Sorrow have I ſuffered for "you this Day! The King anſwered and ſaid, "Certainly, Madam, I know it well, but "now rejoice and thank God, for I have "this Day recovered mine Heritage, and "the Realm of *England*, which I had near "Hand loſt."

This Tower Royal *a Place of Defence.*

This Tower ſeemeth to have been (at that Time) of good Defence; for when the Rebels had beſet the Tower of *London*, and got Poſſeſſion thereof, taking from thence whom they liſted, the Princeſs being forced to fly, came to this *Tower Royal*, where ſhe was lodged, and remained ſafe, as ye have heard; and it may be alſo ſuppoſed, that the King himſelf was at that Time lodged there. I read, that, in the Year 1386, *Lyon* King of *Armony*, being chaſed out of his Realm by the *Tartarians*, received innumerable Gifts of the King and of his Nobles, the King then lying in the *Royal*; where he alſo granted to the ſaid King of *Armony* a Charter of a thouſand Pounds by Year during his Life. This for Proof may ſuffice, that Kings of *England* have been lodged in this Tower; though the ſame (of later Time) hath been neglected, and turned into Stabling for the King's Horſes, and now lett out to divers Men, and divided into Tenements.

King Richard *lodged in the* Tower Royal.

Afterwards the King's Horſes here ſtabled.

The Duke of Norfolk *lodged here.*

This great Houſe, belonging antiently to the Kings of *England*, was inhabited by the firſt Duke of *Norfolk* of the Family of the *Howards*, granted unto him by King *Richard* III. for ſo I find in an old Ledger-Book of that King's; where it is ſaid, "That the King granted unto *John* Duke of *Nor*- "*folk*, *Meſſuagium cum Pertinenciis*, *voc.* le Tower, "*infra Paroch. Sancti* Thomæ Lond." Where we may obſerve how this Meſſuage is ſaid to ſtand in St. *Thomas Apoſtle*, though *Stow* placeth it in St. *Michael's*.

Ringed-hall.

(3.) In St. *Thomas Apoſtles* there was a Meſſe, perhaps ſome Time the Dwelling of the Earls of *Cornwall*, called *Ringed-hall*; for in the Reign of *Edward* III. a Place ſo called, with four Shops and two Gardens, in this Pariſh, was granted by *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall* to the Abbot of *Beaulieu* near *Oxford*; and re-granted, and a Plea thereupon in the Huſtings, in the ſecond of *Richard* II.

Ipres-Inn.

William of Ipres.

(4.) Then Weſt from the ſaid Church, on the ſame Side, was one great Meſſuage, ſome Time called *Ipres-Inn*, of *William* of *Ipres*, a *Fleming*, the firſt Builder thereof. This *William* was called out of *Flanders*, with a Number of *Flemings*, to the Aid of King *Stephen*, againſt *Maud* the Empreſs, in the Year 1138, and grew ſo far in Favour with the ſaid King for his Service, that he built this Houſe near the *Tower Royal*, in which Tower it ſeemeth the King was then lodged, as in the Heart of the City, for his greater Safety.

King Stephen *lodged in the* Tower Royal.

Robert Earl of *Glouceſter*, Brother to the Empreſs, being taken, was committed to the Cuſtody of this *William*, to be kept in the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*; till King *Stephen* was alſo taken, and then one was delivered in Exchange for the other, and both ſet free.

Ormond-place.

(5.) Over-againſt *Ipres-Inn* in *Knightriders-ſtreet*, at the Corner towards St. *James* at *Garlickhithe*, was a great Houſe built of Stone, and called *Ormond-place*, which belonged to the Earls of *Ormond*. King *Edward* IV. in the fifth of his Reign, gave to *Elizabeth* his Wife the Manor of *Greenwich*, with the Town and Park, in the County of *Kent*; he alſo gave this Tenement called *Ormond-place*, with all the Appurtenances to the ſame, ſituate in the Pariſh of St. *Trinity* in *Knightriders-ſtreet*, in *London*.

A Guild.

(6.) In the Pariſh of St. *James Garlickhithe* was antiently a Guild or Fraternity founded, to the Honour of their Church's Saint; an Account whereof, by Order from the King, was brought in to the Archbiſhop of *York*, Lord Chancellor, by *Roger Stokes* and *Henry Garnevil*, Wardens of the ſaid Guild; which was as follows:

Rec. Tur.

The Account of the founding thereof.

"In the Worſhip of God Almighty our Crea- "tor, and his Moder Saint *Marie*, and *Allhal-* "*lows* and Seint *Jame* Apoſtle, a Fraternite is "begon of gode Men in the Church of S. *Jame*, "the Yer of our Lord 1375, for Amendement "of her Lyves, and of her Sowls, and to nouriſh "more Love among the Bretheren and Suſtrein "of the Bretherhede; and ech of theym had "ſworen upon the Book to performe the Pointes "undernethe at her Power.

"Fyrſt, All tho wiſſcheth, other ſchul be "in the ſame Bretherhede, they ſchul nothing "of goodloos Conditions and Bering; and that "he love God and holy Chirch, and his "Neybours, as holy Chyrch maketh men- "tion.

"Who that entreth in the ſame Fraternite, he "ſhal give at the Entrie to the common Box vi*ſh*. "viii*d*.

"The foreſeid Bretherhede wil, that there be "Wardeyns thereof; which Wardeyns ſhal ga- "ther the Quarteridge of the Bretheren and Suſ- "tren, and trewelick yeld her Account thereof "every Yer once to the Wardeyns that have ben "tofore hem of the Bretherhede, with other wy- "ſeſt of the Bretherhede.

"Alſo the Bretheren and Suſtren every Yer ſhal "be clothed in Suyt, and every Man pay for that "he hath.

"Alſo the Bretheren and Suſtern, at one Aſ- "ſent, in Suyt byforeſeid ſhûl every Yer commin "hold together, for to nouriſh more Knowledg "and Love, a Feaſt; which Feaſt ſhal be the "*Sonday* after the Day of S. *Jame* Apoſtle, and "every pay their xx*d*.

"At four Tyme other once in the Yer two "Shill. at firmaſt tofore the Day of the Account "of the Maiſters; ſo that the Wardeyns mowe "her Account yelderlich, *&c.*

"Every Brother or Suſter that ben of the "Fraternite, yf he be of Power, he ſhall geve "ſomewhat in Maintenance of the Fraternite, "what him lyketh.

"Alſo yf ther be in Bretherhede ony Riotour, "other Contekour, other ſoche by whom the "Brether-

"Bretherhede might be enſlaundered, he ſhal be "put out thereof, into Tyme that he have him "amended of the Defaults beforeſeyd, *&c.*

"Yf any of the foreſeid Bretherhede falle in "ſuch Miſchefe that he hath noght, ne for elde "other Miſcheve of Febleneſs help himſelf, and "have dwelled in the Bretherhede ſeven Yeres, "and doen therto al the Duties within the Tyme, "every Wyk aftyr he ſhal have of the common "Box xiiii *d.* Terme of his Lyfe, but he be re-"coveryd of the Miſchefe.

"Alſo yf any of the forefeid be impriſoned "falſely by any other by falſe Conſpiracie, and "have noght for to fynd hym with, and have "alſo ben in the Bretherhede ſeven Yeres, *&c.* "he ſhall have xiii *d.* during his Impriſonment "every Wyk."

The Commons *of this Pariſh.*

(7.) In this ſame Pariſh of St. *James Garlickhite* was a Meſſuage called the *Commons*, in the Tenure of divers Prieſts, and heretofore given by *Thomas Kent* for the maintaining of an Anniverſary in the ſame Church. This, with divers other Lands, of the yearly Value of one hundred and ſixty-eight Pounds two Shillings and two Pence, was made over and granted by King *Edward* VI. in the fourth of his Reign, to *William Place* and *Nicolas Spakeman*, for two thouſand five hundred and fifty-one Pounds three Shillings.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of WALBROOK WARD,

With a PLAN, *neatly engraved from a* NEW *Survey.*

The Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Alderman and Common-Councilmen. Pariſhes and Churches.

Name. THIS Ward takes its Name from a Street which runs up from *Canon-ſtreet*, near *London-Stone*, to the South-Weſt Corner of the City Manſion-houſe, built upon the Site of *Stocks-market*, which Street was ſo called from a *Brook* which ran down on the Weſt Side thereof.

Bounds. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Langbourn* Ward, on the South by *Dowgate* Ward, on the Weſt by *Cordwainers* Ward, and on the North by *Cheap* Ward; whoſe Extent and modern State is thus deſcribed:

Extent.

Modern State. The Streets and Lanes in this Ward are, *Walbrook*, as far as *Bucklerſbury*, on both Sides.

Bucklerſbury, the Eaſt End on both Sides, about eighty Feet.

Budge-row, the Eaſt End on both Sides for about ſeventy Feet.

Dowgate, the North End on the Weſt Side as far as *Cloak-lane*, and on the Eaſt Side as far as againſt *Tallowchandlers-Hall*.

Canon-ſtreet, on both Sides as far as *Green Lettice-lane* on the South Side, and to *Abchurch-lane* on the North Side.

St. *Swithin's-lane*, on both Sides the Way almoſt as far as *Bearbinder-lane*.

Bearbinder-lane, the whole, except about thirty-five Feet at the Eaſt End.

Lombard-ſtreet, about an hundred and ſeventy-five Feet on both Sides of the Weſt End next the *Manſion-houſe*, which this Ward alſo takes in.

Sherborn-lane, the South End on both Sides for about an hundred and twenty Feet.

Buſh-lane, from *Canon-ſtreet* Southwards on both Sides as far as *Croſs-lane*, which hath the North Side in this Ward.

Suffolk-ſtreet, the Weſt Side at the North End for about eighty-five Feet downwards.

Green Lettice-lane, only the Weſt Side.

Abchurch-lane, the Weſt Side as far as the Church.

Walbrook. This Street of *Walbrook* is well built, and inhabited by Merchants and Tradeſmen, eſpecially Furriers, for which it is of Note. On the Eaſt Side is *Bond-court*, which is large and open, the Turning at the upper End having good Houſes, and a Free-ſtone Pavement, and the Entrance into this Court being broad for Coach or Cart. On the Weſt Side is the *Bell-inn*, which is but indifferent. Walbrook

St. *Stephen's Walbrook* Church, ſeated on the Eaſt Side, and on the South Side of the *Manſion-houſe*. *St.* Stephen's Walbrook *Church.*

This Church was deſtroyed in the Fire of *London*; and ſince its rebuilding, which is very ornamental, having a Cupola in or about the Middle of it, to it the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Sherehogg*, not rebuilt, is united.

Up farther North once ſtood the *Stocks-market*, out of which is an Entrance into *Lombard-ſtreet*. But there is but little of the Street in this Ward, except towards this End, formerly very narrow, but lately widened, by leſſening the Houſe at the South-Weſt Corner: The reſt being in *Langbourn* Ward is there treated of.

Bearbinder-lane, a Place of no great Account, as to Trade; it comes out of the *Stocks-market*, and falls into St. *Swithen's-lane*, which is well inhabited by Merchants and others. This Lane comes out of *Lombard-ſtreet* by St. *Mary Wolnoth* Church, and paſſing by *Dove-court* and *Bearbinder-lane*, (both which have ſome ſmall Part in this Ward, but the greateſt in *Langbourn* Ward, have been there mentioned) falls into *Canon-ſtreet* by St. *Swithen*'s Church. In this Lane are theſe Places: *Brites-alley*, formerly called *Horſhoe-alley*, is both narrow and ſmall, having but one Houſe, with a Paſſage into *Sherborn-lane*. Bearbinder-lane. *St.* Swithens-lane

New-court, a very handſome, large Place, with an open Paſſage into it for Coach or Cart. Here are very good Buildings, with Inhabitants anſwerable.

Salters-hall, a very good Building, ſeated in a good Court, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and good built Houſes. Out of this Court is a Paſſage into the back Side of St. *Swithen*'s Church, which falls into *Canon-ſtreet*. In this Paſſage is *Whiſtlers-court*, which is pretty large, well built and inhabited, having a Free-ſtone Pavement. Salters-hall.

More towards *Canon-ſtreet* is *Oxford-court*, which is pretty large and open, eſpecially the upper End, where are good Houſes: And in this Place antiently ſtood the Houſe of the Prior of *Tortington* in *Suſſex*, which afterwards fell to the Earls of *Oxford*, and in Proceſs of Time, from one

The Parish Church of S.t Stephen in Wallbrook

The Parish Church of Royal Hill

The Parish of S.t Michael College

PART OF CHEAP WARD

PART OF LANGBORN WARD

PART OF CANDLEWICK WARD

PART OF BRIDGE WARD WITHIN

PART OF LANGBORN WARD

PART OF CORDWAINERS WARD

PART OF CANDLEWICK STREET

PART OF BRIDGE WARD WITHIN

WALBROOK WARD AND DOWGATE WARD with their Divisions into PARISHES according to a New SURVEY.

The Arms of S.t Richard Glyn Kn.t

The Arms of Alingsby Bethell Esq.r

THE RIVER THAMES

THE NEW KEY

This Plate is most humbly Inscribed to Alingsby Bethell Esq.r by Bethell Esq.r Lord Mayor of London in 1756. And to S.r Richard Glyn Kn.t & Alderman of Dowgate Ward 1755.

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one to another, at Length it was converted into Buildings, as now it is, and yet retains the Name of *Oxford-court*.

Sherborn-lane. *Sherborn-lane* begins at the Corner of *Swithen's-lane*, by the Sign of the *Cock* againſt the back Gate of the *Poſt-Office*, and, with a turning Paſſage by St. *Mary Abchurch*, falls into *Canon-ſtreet*.

Canon-ſtreet. *Canon-ſtreet* begins in the Weſt by the Corner of *Dowgate-hill* on the South, and *Walbrook* on the North, and runs Eaſtward into *Great Eaſt-cheap*, a Street well built, and inhabited by good Tradeſmen, and is a great Thoroughfare; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to *Green Lettice-lane*, which hath the Weſt Side in this Ward, the Eaſt being in *Candlewick* Ward, where it is ſpoken of. In this Street is St. *Swithen*'s Church, ſeated on the Weſt Side and at the South-Eaſt Corner of St. *Swithen's-lane*.

St. Swithen's Church.

London Stone. Over-againſt St. *Swithen*'s Church is the famous old Stone called *London Stone*.

Turnwheel-lane. On the South Side of this Street, and almoſt againſt St. *Swithen*'s Church, is *Turnwheel-lane*, which runs up to *Dowgate-hill*, being a Place well inhabited.

St. Mary Bothaw. The Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Bothaw* ſtood in theſe Parts, burnt in the great Fire, not rebuilt, but the Pariſh is united to St. *Swithen's*.

Bucklerſbury. *Bucklerſbury* falls into *Walbrook* almoſt againſt St. *Stephen's Walbrook* Church. It is a Place well built and inhabited, particularly by Druggiſts and Furriers. But in this Ward there is no great Part, the moſt being in *Cordwainers* Ward.

St. John Baptiſt. Near this Street, more Southward, ſtood the Church of St. *John Baptiſt*, which being deſtroyed by the Fire, is now encloſed for a Church-yard, and the Pariſh united to St. *Antholin's*.

Budge-row, Cloak-lane, Buſh-lane, Suffolk-lane, &c. In this Ward theſe following Lanes have ſome ſmall Part, the greateſt Parts lying in other Wards, namely, *Budge-row* and *Cloak-lane* in *Vintry* Ward, *Buſh-lane* and *Suffolk-lane* in *Dowgate* Ward, and *Green Lettice-lane* in *Langbourn* Ward.

Watch. There are to watch at the ſeveral Places or Stands in this Ward every Night, one Conſtable, a Beadle, and twenty Watchmen.

Jury. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inqueſt for this Ward are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts holden at *Guildhall* in the Month of *October*.

Government. Its Government is under an Alderman, who at preſent is *Slingſby Bethell*, Eſq; and eight Common-Councilmen; who are, Mr. *James Ennis*, Deputy, Mr. *Joſeph Blandford*, Mr. *William Whipham*, Mr. *Baſil Browne*, Mr. *William Walter*, Mr. *Jonathan Weeble*, Mr. *Nathan Thomas*, and Mr. *Robert Norris*.

Alderman and Common-Councilmen.

Remarkable Things. The moſt remarkable Things in this Ward are, three Pariſhes, and but two Churches.

Pariſhes and Churches. *Firſt*, (1.) The Pariſh-Church of St. *Swithen*, (2.) of St. *Stephen Walbrook*, and (3.) the Pariſh of St. *Mary Bothaw:* Of which in our Parochial Hiſtory.

Manſion-houſe. *Secondly*, The *Manſion-houſe*, for the Reſidence of the Lord-Mayors of this City for the Time being. It is built on the Ground which was formerly the *Stocks-market*. This Edifice is all of *Portland* Stone, very capacious within, and well provided for the Entertainment of the chief Magiſtrate and his Officers; but too much confined by the Contiguity of the neighbouring Buildings, by which the Grandeur of ſo magnificent a Structure is intercepted from the curious Spectator. See the Elevation of this Manſion annexed.

London Stone. *Thirdly*, On the South Side of *Canon-ſtreet*, cloſe under the South Wall of St. *Swithen*'s Church, ſtands upright a great Stone called *London Stone*. It, till of late Years, was pitched near the Channel, facing the ſame Place, and fixed in the Ground very deep, faſtened with Bars of Iron, and otherwiſe ſo ſtrongly ſet, that if Carts did run againſt it through Negligence, the Wheels were broken, and the Stone itſelf unſhaken.

The Cauſe why this Stone was ſet up, the very Time when, or other Memory hereof, is uncertain; but that the ſame hath been long continued there is manifeſt; for, in the End of a fair written Goſpel Book, given to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury* by *Ethelſtane*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, I find noted of Lands or Rents in *London* belonging to the ſaid Church, whereof one Parcel is deſcribed to lie near unto *London Stone*. Of later Time we read, that, in the Year of Chriſt 1135, the firſt of King *Stephen*, a Fire, which began in the Houſe of one *Ailward*, near unto *London Stone*, conſumed all Eaſt to *Aldgate:* In which Fire the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* was burnt; and Weſt to St. *Erkenwald*'s Shrine in St. *Paul*'s Church.

Lib. Trin. *Antiquity of* London Stone.

Some have ſaid this Stone to have been ſet as a Mark in the Middle of the City within the Wall; but it ſtandeth nearer to the River of *Thames* than to the Wall of the City.

Read Mr. John Speed, *what he ſaith thereof, and of the like Stones.*

Others have ſaid the ſame to be ſet for the tendering and making of Payment by Debtors to their Creditors, at their appointed Days and Times, till of later Time Payments were more uſually made at the Font in St. *Paul*'s Church, and at the *Royal-Exchange*. Some again have imagined the ſame to be ſet up by one *John* or *Thomas Londonſtone*, dwelling there againſt it. But more likely it is that ſuch Men have taken Name of the Stone, than the Stone of them.

Some of our Foreſathers had a Conceit, that *London Stone* was ſet up in Signification of the City's Devotion towards Chriſt, and his Care and Protection of the City, under the Notion of a Stone, on which it was founded, and by his Favour ſo long preſerved; for that Way thoſe Rhimes of *Fabian* in the Praiſe of *London* ſeem to look:

We. Men, P. 352.

" It is ſo ſure a Stone that that is upon ſette,
" For though ſome have it threttе
" With Manaſes grym and grette,
" Yet Hurte had it none:
" Cryſt is the very Stone
" That the Citie is ſet uppon,
" Which from al hys Foone
" Hath ever preſerved yt."

London Stone *for meaſuring Miles.*

And ſince others have caſt in their Conjectures in a Matter ſo obſcure, by Reaſon of the Antiquity of it, let me add one or two of mine own. The *Romans* reckoned their Miles from all great Towns and Places by Stones pitched, and ſo they did

did in *Britain*; and perhaps this might be the Stone for *London*, from which preciſe Place to meaſure their Miles from this City towards the other Parts of the Land. And this Street in former Times being the chief Street of *London*, as *Cheapſide* now is, this *London Stone* ſeems to have been the Place (and likely enough upon this Stone) whence Proclamations and publick Notices of Things were given to the Citizens. There is a Paſſage in our Chronicles that favours this Conceit. In *Henry* VI's Time, *Anno* 1450, when *Jack Cade*, the *Kentiſh* Rebel, who feigned himſelf the Lord *Mortimer*, came through *Southwark* into *London*, he marched to this Stone, where was a great Confluence of People, and the Lord-Mayor among the reſt: Here he ſtruck his Sword upon it, and ſaid, *Now is* Mortimer *Lord of this City*: And there making a formal, but lying Declaration to the Mayor, departed back again to *Southwark*.

And for publick Declarations.

London Stone *ſet up perhaps for religious Worſhip*

Mr. Owen *of* Shrewſbury.

Perhaps this Stone may be of greater Antiquity than the Times of the *Romans*, and was an Object or Monument of Heathen Worſhip; if any be moved ſo to think, from what an exquiſite *Britiſh* Antiquitarian aſſerts, that the *Britains* erected Stones for religious Worſhip, and that the *Druids* had Pillars of Stone in Veneration: Which Cuſtom, he ſaith, they borrowed from the *Greeks*, who, as *Pauſanias* writeth, adored rude and unpoliſhed Stones.

Down Weſt from *London Stone* is *Walbrook* Corner, where was a Conduit, new built in the Year 1568, at the City's Charge, but not rebuilt after the Fire of *London*. From whence runneth up North to *Stocks-market* a Street called *Walbrook*, becauſe it ſtood on the Eaſt Side of a Brook by the Bank thereof; and the whole Ward taketh its Name from this Street.

This City, of old Time, from North to South, was not divided by a large Highway or Street, as from Eaſt to Weſt, but by a Brook of Water which came from out the North Fields through the Wall and Midſt of the City into the River *Thames*. This Water was called *Wallbrook* (not *Gallus Brook*, from a *Roman* Captain ſlain by *Aſclepiadotus*, and thrown therein, as ſome have fabled, but) from running through and from the Wall of the City.

The Courſe whereof, to proſecute it particularly, was and is from the ſaid Wall to St. *Margaret*'s Church in *Lothbury*; from thence, beneath the lower Part of the *Grocers-hall*, about the Eaſt Part of their Kitchen, under St. *Mildred*'s Church, ſomewhat Weſt from the ſaid *Stocks-market*; from thence through *Bucklerſbury*, by one great Houſe built of Stone and Timber, called the *Old Barge*, becauſe Barges out of the River *Thames* were rowed up ſo far into this Brook, on the back Side of the Houſes in *Walbrook-ſtreet*, (which Street taketh Name of the ſaid Book) by the Weſt End of St. *John*'s Church upon *Walbrook*, under *Horſeſhoe-bridge*, by the Weſt Side of *Tallow-chandlers-hall* and of the *Skinners-hall*, and ſo behind the other Houſes to *Elbow-lane*, and by a Part thereof down *Greenwich-lane* into the River *Thames*.

This is the Courſe of *Walbrook*, which was, of old Time, bridged over in divers Places, for Paſſage of Horſes and Men, as Need required: But ſince, by Means of Encroachment on the Banks thereof, the Channel being greatly ſtreightned, and other Annoyances done thereunto, at Length the ſame, by common Conſent, was arched over with Brick, and paved with Stone, equal with the Ground where-through it paſſed, and is now in moſt Places built upon, that no Man may by the Eye diſcern it; and therefore the Trace thereof is hardly known to the common People.

Antiquities.

Fourthly, The Antiquities in this Ward may be reduced to theſe few Particulars:

Stocks-market.

(1.) *Stocks-market*, which ſtood at the North-Eaſt Corner of *Walbrook*, and of which we have the following Account:

About the Year of Chriſt 1282, *Henry Wallis*, Mayor, cauſed divers Houſes in this City to be built towards the Maintenance of *London-bridge*; namely, one void Place near unto the Pariſh-Church called *Woolchurch*, on the North Side thereof, where ſome Time (the Way being very large and broad) had ſtood a Pair of Stocks for Puniſhment of Offenders. This Building took Name of thoſe Stocks, and was appointed by him to be a Market-place for Fiſh and Fleſh in the Midſt of the City. Other Houſes he built in other Places, as by Patent of *Edward* I. doth appear, dated the tenth of his Reign.

Lib. Horn.

Shops in Stocks-market.

This *Stocks-market* was ſome Time belonging to the Keepers of the Bridge of *London*, and they lett the Shops for Term of their Lives to the Butchers and Fiſhmongers at certain Rents, which were appropriated for the Uſe of the ſaid Bridge. But afterwards it was concluded, that no Keeper of the ſaid Bridge ſhould lett the ſaid Shops for Life, without the Concurrence of the Mayor and Commonalty, as appears by this Record:

John de Giſors being Mayor about the Year 1312 or 1313, there was a Congregation of honeſt Men of the Commonalty met, to treat concerning the State of the Butchers and Fiſhmongers holding Places at the *Stocks*; and it was agreed by the whole Commonalty, "That all they who "took their Places by the Demiſe of *John le* "*Bevere*, and of other ſix honeſt Men, to whom "*Henry le Galeys*, heretofore Mayor, and the "whole Commonalty, granted and demiſed the "ſame Places, *viz.* that whole Houſe which is "called the *Stocks*, for the Term of the Life of "the ſaid *John Bevere* and his Companions, for a "certain Sum of Money, which they rendered "yearly to *London-bridge*, that they may enjoy "the ſame: And the ſame *John*, and the others, "may demiſe thoſe Places to the Butchers and "Fiſhmongers, according to what was indented "in a certain Writing between the ſaid *Henry*, "the Mayor, and the Commonalty, on the one "Part, and the ſaid *John*, &c. on the other, "and enrolled in the *Huſtings*." And it was likewiſe agreed, "That other Butchers who have "ſince taken Places by the Demiſe of other "Keepers of the Bridge, and have paid certain "Sums to have for the Term of their Lives, "and can ſhew it, may have and hold them: "And that, for the future, thoſe Places which "are not held in the aforeſaid Market, to be "taken into the Hands of the Commonalty, and "be demiſed by the Keepers of the Bridge, who "are

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" are now Tenants yearly, [the Bridge-keepers " being from that Time yearly choſen.] And " it is agreed, That no ſuch Keepers for the " Time to come have Power of letting any " Places for Term of Life, without the Aſſent " and Will of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Com- " monalty."

After this, in the Year 1322, the ſeventeenth of *Edward* II. a Decree was made by *Hamond Chickwell*, Mayor, that none ſhould ſell Fiſh or Fleſh out of the Markets appointed, to wit, *Bridge-ſtreet*, *Eaſtcheap*, *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, *St. Nicolas Shambles*, and the ſaid *Stocks*, on Pain to forfeit ſuch Fiſh or Fleſh as were ſold for the firſt Time, and the ſecond Time to loſe their Freedom. Which Act was made by Commandment of the King, under his Letters Patents, dated at the *Tower* the ſeventeenth of his Reign; and then was this *Stocks* lett to Farm for forty-ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence by Year. This *Stocks-market* was again begun to be built in the Year 1410, in the eleventh of *Henry* IV. and was clean finiſhed in the Year next following. In the Year 1507 the ſame was rented at fifty-ſix Pounds nineteen Shillings and ten Pence. And in the Year 1543, *John Cotes* * being Mayor, there was in this *Stocks-market* for Fiſhmongers twenty-five Boards or Stalls, which rented yearly to thirty-four Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence; there were for Butchers eighteen Boards or Stalls, rented at forty Pounds ſixteen Shillings and four Pence; and there were alſo ſixteen Chambers above, rented at five Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence; in all, eighty-two Pounds three Shillings.

Ro. Pab.

* Coutes.

Conduit by the Stocks.

(2.) By the Stocks was a Stone Conduit ſet up by the Inhabitants, where before was only a Pipe of Lead, as appears by an Act of Common Council, *viz.*

At a Common Council held on *Tueſday*, the twenty-ſeventh of *November*, in the firſt Year of *Henry* VIII. this Petition was preferred and granted:

To the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, and to the diſcreet Perſons of the Common Council of the City of London.

" Beſeeching your good Lordſhip and Maſter- " ſhips, the Inhabitants dwelling about the " *Stockes*, that by the Space of five or ſixe Yeeres " paſt, a Vent of Water hath runne by a Pipe of " Lead beſide the *Stockes*; which Pipe of Lead, " by Reaſon that it is not cloſed, is daily hurt " with Horſes and Carts: It may therefore pleaſe " your good Lordſhip and Maſterſhips, and all " our Maſters of the Common Councell, to " grant and give Licence unto the ſaid Inhabi- " tants, upon their own proper Coſts and " Charges, to make, or cauſe to be made, a " little Poſterne of Stone, with a Ceſterne of " Lead therein; ſo that the ſaid Water ſhall bee " therein preſerved and conveyed, and ſo to bee " drawne out by Cocks, to the common Weale " of all the ſaid Inhabitants thereabout dwelling. " Thus, at the Reverence of God, and in the " Way of Charity."

This Market took up all that Ground which was the antient Fleſh and Fiſh-markets, and alſo the Ground on which *Woolchurch* ſtood, and contained from North to South in Length, through the Midſt, about two hundred and thirty Feet, and in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, in the Midſt, about an hundred and eight Feet, beſides the waſte Ground on the Eaſt and Weſt Sides, which ſerved as a Street for Paſſage of People. On the Eaſt Side were planted Rows of Trees, very pleaſant to the Inhabitants, this Side being much better than the Weſt. About the Middle of this Row was an Entrance into a Court, in which was a good large Houſe, within the Bounds of this Market-place; and more towards the North Side were twenty-two ſtanding Stalls, covered over, for Shelter of Fruit there ſold, as well on Market-Days as at other Times. The reſt of the Market-place was taken up by Gardeners and others, for the Sale of Fruits, Roots, Herbs, and Flowers: But at the South-Weſt Corner there were two Ranges of Stalls for a few Butchers, under a Shelter, with Racks, Blocks, Scales, *&c.*

The Statue of King Charles II.

At the North End of this Market place, by a Water-Conduit-Pipe, was erected the Statue of King *Charles* II. which was done at the ſole Charge of Sir *Robert Viner*, Alderman, Knight and Baronet. Of this clumſey Piece of Sculpture we beg Leave to give the following Account, from an ingenious Author: " It is impoſſible to quit this Place, *ſaith he*, " without taking Notice of the Equeſtrian Sta- " tue raiſed here in Honour of *Charles* II. A " Thing in itſelf ſo exceedingly ridiculous and " abſurd, that 'tis not in one's Power to look " upon it without reflecting on the Taſtes of " thoſe who ſet it up: But, when we enquire " into the Hiſtory of it, the Farce improves " upon our Hands, and, what was before con- " temptible, grows entertaining. This Statue " was originally made for *John Sobieſki*, King " of *Poland*, but, by ſome Accident, was left " upon the Workman's Hands. About the " ſame Time the City was loyal enough to " pay their Devoirs to King *Charles*, imme- " diately upon his Reſtoration; and, finding " this Statue ready made to their Hands, re- " ſolved to do it the cheapeſt Way, and con- " vert the *Polander* into a *Briton*, and the *Turk* " underneath his Horſe into *Oliver Cromwell*, " to make their Compliment compleat; and " the Turbant upon the laſt-mentioned Fi- " gure is an undeniable Proof of the Truth of " the Story."

BOOK III.

An Account of the antient and preſent State of the ſeveral PARISHES *within the City and Liberties of* LONDON, *alphabetically digeſted.*

THE next Diviſion of the City of *London*, that we ſhall conſider, is into its ſeveral Pariſhes; of which we propoſe to treat in an alphabetical Order.

St. *ALBAN*'s.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate on the North Side of *Love-lane*, and Eaſt Side of *Wood-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate-within*, and dedicated to St. *Alban*, the *Britiſh* Proto-martyr. In Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon of *London*, in Subordination to the Biſhop; ſave what appertains to the proving of Wills, and granting of Adminiſtrations of Inteſtates Effects, and their Appendages, which belong to the Commiſſary. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Church antiently belonged to the Maſter, Brethren and Siſters of the Hoſpital of St. *James* at *Weſtminſter*, with whom it continued till the Founding of *Eaton* College by *Henry* VI. who granted the ſame to his new College, with whom it ſtill remains. Ibid.

This Church being burnt down *Anno* 1666, 'tis ſince rebuilt, with a handſome Tower, and beautiful Pinnacles; and to which is united, by Act of Parliament, the Pariſh of St. *Olave*, *Silver-ſtreet*; whereby the Profits ariſing yearly to the Rector are conſiderably increaſed; which, together with the Receipts and Diſburſements on Account of the Church and Poor, are as follow: Act. Parl. 22 & 23. Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	170	0	0
Newc. Report. Eccleſ. Paroch.	By Glebe, *Anno* 1636 —	22	0	0
	By Caſualties in ditto — —	40	0	0
	By two Rectory Houſes — —	45	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits — —	23	17	11
	To Tenths — — —	2	7	8½
	To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	11	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	4

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Pariſh Account Book.	*Thomas Brereton* received —	319	12	5½
	Paid on Account of the Church	184	3	7
	Paid on that of the Poor —	132	7	10
	Balance to the Pariſh —	3	1	0½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By *William Peel* — —	10	0	0
	By *Suſan Ibell*, for Coals —	3	6	8
	By *Richard Hudſon*, for Bread —	1	6	0
	By *Richard Wynne* — —	1	0	0
	By *Babington Stavely* — —	2	10	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon.

Here lyeth marmorate undyr thys Hepe of Stoan
Syr *Harry Wever*, Aldyrman, and hys Lady,
Dame *Joan*.
Thus worldly Worſchypp and Honor,
With Favour and Fortun, paſſyth Day by Day;
Who may wythſtand Deathys Schorne,
When Rych and Por he cloſyeth in Clay?
Wherfor to God hertelie we pray,
To pardon us of our Miſdeed,
And help us now in our moſt Need.

Hic jacet in requie *Woodcock Jon*, vir generoſus, Ibid.
Major Londonie, Mercerus valde moroſus.
Miles qui fuerat . . . . . :
M. Domini mille centum quater ruit ille,
Cum X. bis.

Felix prima dies, poſtquam mortalibus ævi Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Ceſſerit hic morbus. Subit atque repente ſenectus;
Tum mors, qua noſtrum *Dunthorn* cecidiſſe *Wilelmum*,
Haud cuiquam latuiſſe reor, digniſſimus (inquam)
Artibus hic doctor, necnon celeberrimus hujus
Clericus urbis erat primus, nullique ſecundus.
Moribus, ingenio, ſtudio, nil dixeris illi
Quin dederit natura boni, pius ipſe, modeſtus,
Longanimus, ſolis patiens, ſuper omnia gratus;
Quique ſub immenſas curas, varioſque labores,
Anxius atteritur, vitæ dum carpſerit auras,
Hoc tetro in tumulo, compoſtus pace quieſcit.

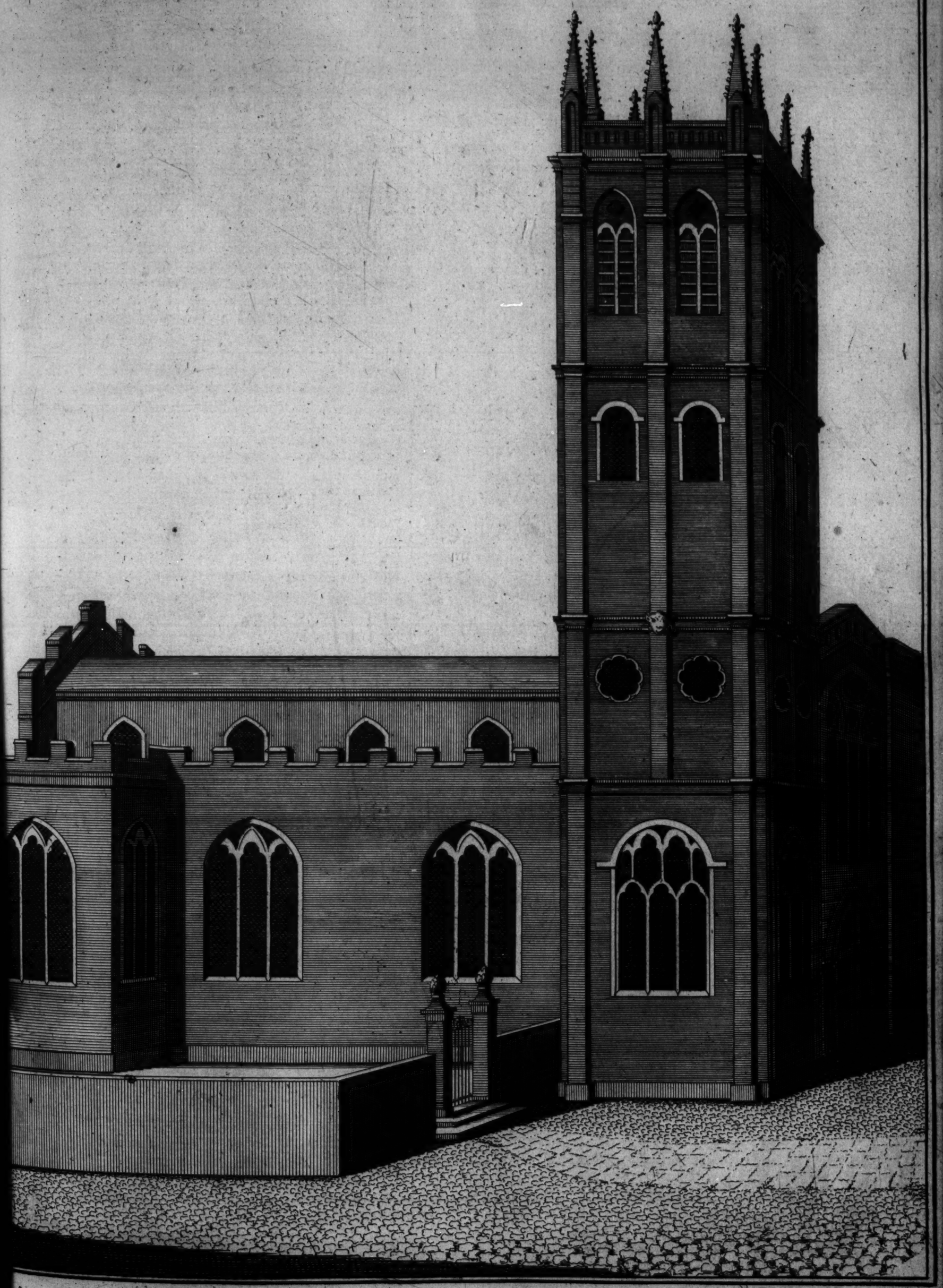
Hunc poſuit tumulum frater, ſuperaddidit illi Ibid.
Triſte nepos carmen; dignus utroque fuit.
Cur tumulum? Juſto ne funus honore careret.
Cur carmen? Laudes ne tegerentur humo.
Vita pia, & felix mors, vitam morte prehendunt,
Et penſant cœli munere damna ſoli.

Doctrinæ tamen, *Chekus*, uterque magiſter, Ibid.
Aurea naturæ fabrica, morte jacet.
Non erat è multis unus, ſed præſtitit unus
Omnibus, & patriæ flos erat ille ſuæ:
Gemma Britanna fuit, tam magnum nulla tulerunt
Tempora theſaurum, tempora nulla ferent.
Sir *John Cheke* ob. 13. *Septemb.* 1557.

Of *William Wilſon*, *Joane* his Wife, Ibid.
And *Alice*, their Daughter deare,
Theſe Lines be left, to give Report,
Theſe Three lye buried here:
And *Alice* was *Henry Deacon*'s Wife,
Which *Henry* lives on Earth,
And is the Sergeant-Plummer unto
Queene *Elizabeth*.
With whom this *Alice* left Iſſue here
Her vertuous Daughter *Jane*,
To be his Comfort every where,
Now joyfull *Alice* is gone.
And for theſe Three departed Soules,
Gone up to joyful Bliſſe,
Th' Almighty Praiſe be given to God,
To whom the Glory is.
Alice dyed 11th *March*, 1572.

Ad ſacros cineres & piam memoriam Alleni Ibid.
Downer, civis London. è libertate potifica & ætate & officio aliquando ſenioris & Mariæ uxoris parentum integritate quadrata, Thomas, filius unus, & unicus ſuperſtes, ultimum hoc pii & filialis amoris teſtamentum affert.
Si vere dicunt monumenta monentia mentes,
Mille mihi monumenta pii poſuere parentes:
Ingratus ne ſim, monumento hoc mille rependo.

What! is ſhe dead? doth he ſurvive? Ibid.
No: both are dead, and both alive.
She lives, hee's dead, by Love though grieving,
In him for her, yet dead yet living;
Both dead and living! then what is gone?
One Half of Both, not any One.



B. Cole sc.

North West Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Alban in Wood Street.

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One Mind, One Faith, One Hope, One Grave,
In Life, in Death they had, and ſtill they have.
Amor conjugalis æternus.
Anne Gibſon dyed 29. *Decemb.* 1611.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Tom Shorthoſe*,
Sine Tombe, ſine Sheets, ſine Riches,
Qui vixit ſine Gowne,
Sine Cloake, ſine Shirt, ſine Breeches.

Ibid. If Youth, Religion, and the reſt
Of Graces, that in fraile Man are the beſt,
Could have confer'd long Life, this funeral Verſe
Had not ſo ſoone been offer'd at thy Herſe,
By thy ſad Widdow; whoſe Fate did allow
Her only Three Weeks Happineſs, to know
How good thou wert: And what remaines of Life,
To her yeelds Sorrow. She was once a Wife.
To ſuch a Huſband, whoſe Like 'twere in vaine,
And Flattery to her Grief, to hope againe.
But thou wert Fleſh, and that to Earth muſt turne,
Thy pure Soule bleſt; ſhe onely left to mourne.
Thomas Shelley died 2. *December*, 1620.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-Wardens; one hundred and twelve Houſes; and a Work-houſe for employing the Poor.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Mat. Par. in vit. Abb. St. Alban. We are told by an eminent Hiſtorian, that in the Time of *Paul*, the Abbot of St. *Alban*'s, *Anno* 1077, this Church, with many others in *London*, belonged to the Abbey of that Place; the Patronage whereof he changed with the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* for that of another.

Ibid. The ſame Author likewiſe acquaints us, that this Church originally was the Chapel of King *Offa*, which adjoined to his Palace; but thro' the ſupine Negligence of the ſucceeding Abbots, the ſame was daily incroached upon by the neighbouring Citizens, till it was reduced to a very ſmall Compaſs, in reſpect to its former Dimenſions: But that the Church changed by the Abbot, was *Offa*'s Chapel, (who is not mentioned to have erected any Building in *London*) appears to me very improbable; for in the third Year of *Ethelwulf*, *Anno* 839, the *Danes* took and burnt this City, which for many Years after lay waſte, in a very piteous Condition; and 'tis manifeſt, that, in all their dreadful Ravages and Depredations, they generally begun with the Churches. Hence 'tis more reaſonable to preſume, that this Church was built by King *Alfred*, after he had bravely diſpoſſeſſed the *Danes* of this Part of the Country, and retaken the City of *London*; he being greatly applauded for having honourably reſtored the ſame in the Year 886, by repairing its Walls, and adorning it with beautiful Buildings.

Chron. Saxon.

Flor. Wigorn. Chron.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur. A certain Author imagines, that the great ſquare Tower remaining at the North Corner of *Love-lane* in the Year 1632, was Part of King *Athelſtan*'s Palace; and by this Church's being built with the ſame Sort of Materials, *viz. Roman* Bricks and Stones, he conjectures, that they both owe their Origin to the ſaid Prince; and to corroborate this Opinion, ſuppoſes that *Adel* (in *Saxon*, noble) or *Addle-ſtreet*, in this Neighbourhood, received that Appellation from its Vicinity to the Palace. Be thoſe imaginary Origins as they will, this Church is certainly of a very antient Foundation; and perhaps, as already hinted, the firſt Place of Worſhip built in this City after the Deſtruction aforeſaid.

ALHALLOWS BARKING.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. Ibid. This is a Vicarage, ſituate on the North and Eaſt Sides of *Tower-ſtreet* and *Seething-lane*, in the Ward of *Tower-ſtreet*; and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to All Saints, and its having antiently belonged to the Abbeſs and Convent of *Barking* in *Eſſex*.

The Patronage of this Church was in the ſaid Abbeſs and Nuns of *Barking*, till *Ann.* 1546, when *Henry* VIII. exchanged the ſame with *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in whoſe Succeſſors it ſtill continues. However, 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon of *London* in Matters Eccleſiaſtical; except as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

This Church, having eſcaped the great Fire *Anno* 1666, remains upon the antient Foundation in reſpect to the Vicar, whoſe Stipend, by the Viſitations of the Years 1636 and 1693, appears to have been as follows:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
By Tithes in 1636 — —	126	0	0	Ibid.
By Caſualties in ditto — —	10	0	0	
By Glebe, about — — —	2	0	0	
By the Vicarage-Houſe, about	70	0	0	

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits — —	36	13	4	Ibid.
To Tenths — — —	3	13	4	
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	5	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	0	
To the King — — —	10	0	0	

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Charles Williams received —	417	12	3	Church-Ward. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	274	0	4	
Paid on that of the Poor —	101	0	8	
Balance to the Pariſh — —	42	11	3	

Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.

Francis Southworth, &c. received	400	17	2	Overſeers Account.
Paid on Account of the Poor	375	16	0	
Balance to the Pariſh — —	25	1	2	
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	476	16	8	

Donation, per Annum.

By *Margaret Martin* — —	1	6	8	Donation Book.
By *Alice Polſted* — — —	6	13	4	
By *William Haines* — —	5	0	0	
By *John Brickhill* — —	16	19	8	
By *Henry Campion* — — —	10	0	0	
By *Anne Hope* — — —	5	0	0	
By *Bernard Hide*, every Tenth Year	4	10	0	
By *Thomas Leaver* — — —	6	0	0	
By *Andrew Berry*, a Houſe at —	8	0	0	
By *Thomas Andrews* — —	4	0	0	
By *Hugh Bullock* — — —	5	4	0	
By *Thomas Burnell* — — —	2	12	0	
By *Thomas Wilſon* — — —	5	4	0	
By *Edmund Turville* — —	4	0	0	
By *Francis Covel*, a Houſe at —	12	0	0	
By Mr. *Frankland* — —	1	0	0	
By *Michael Derby* — —	3	0	0	
By Dr. *Arnold* — — —	8	10	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. In this Vault hereunder lyeth *Elizabeth*, late Wife unto *William Denham*, Alderman of *London*, and Merchant of the Staple at *Calais*, who departed unto God on *Wedneſday* at five of the Clock in the

the Afternoon in *Eaſter-Week*, the laſt Day of *March*, 1540; on whoſe Soul *Jeſu* have Mercy. *Amen.*

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Pray for the Soul of *William Thinne*, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the Honourable Houſehold to King *Henry* the Eight, our Sovereign Lord. He departed from the Priſon of this frail Life the 10th Day of *Auguſt*, *An. Dom.* 1546, in the 38th Year of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King. Which Body, and every Part thereof, in the laſt Day, ſhall be raiſed up again, at the Sound of the Lord's Trumpet. In whoſe coming, that we may all joyfull meet him, our heavenly Father grant us, whoſe Mercy is ſo great towards us, that he freely offereth to all them that earneſtly repent their Sins, everlaſting Life, through the Death of his dearly beloved Son *Jeſus*, to whom be everlaſting Praiſe. *Amen.*

Ibid. Here under lyeth Maſter *William Robinſon*, Alderman of *London*, Citizen and Mercer, and Merchant of the Staple at *Calais*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. He deceaſed the thirtieth Day of *December*, 1552.

Ibid. Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *William Dennis*, of *London*, Eſq; whoſe Body lyeth buried before this Stone: who died the 3d Day of *December*, 1556.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of Mrs. *Jane Ruſſel*, one of the Gentlewomen of the Privy Chamber to Queen *Mary*, and Wife to *William Ruſſel*, Serjeant of the Cellar to our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*, and deceaſed the 16th Day of *January*, *Anno Domini* 1558.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of *Mary Burnell*, late Wife of *John Burnell*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, the only Daughter of *Mathew Brownrig*, of *Ipſwich* in the County of *Suffolk*, Eſq; A Woman ſincerely living in the Fear of God, and dying conſtantly in the Faith of *Chriſt Jeſus*. She departed this Life the 5th Day of *April* 1612, being of the Age of twenty Years. Having finiſhed in Wedlock with her ſaid Huſband two Years and five Months, and bearing him Iſſue one Son, whereof ſhe died in Childbed, and expecteth now (with the Elect of God) a joyful Reſurrection.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Quod mori potuit *Johannis Kettlewell*, A. M. Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Preſbyteri integerrimi inſtructiſſimique viri, pietatis & modeſtiæ ſingularis, ut verbo omnia vere Chriſtiani, qualem fateari par eſt: qui totius officij noſtri rationes (annum adhuc agens vigeſimum quartum) feliciter adeo atque ex animo explicuit, ut dictu haud ſit facile mores alienos ad virtutem Evangelicam formaverit magis, an ad vitam depinxerit, ſuæ Eccleſiæ Paroch. de *Coleſhill*, in agro *Warwic.* per annos ſeptem invigilavit paſtor fidiſſimus prudentiſſimuſque; fortunæ tandem utriuſque victor, animam Deo reddidit, April. 12. Ann. Dom. 1695. Ætat. 42. Morte tali vita digna.

New View Lond. *Balduinus Hamey*, poſt adeptum ſummo cum honore apud *Lugdunenſes* in *Batavis* ſupremum medicinæ gradum, poſt ſuperata prima praxeos pericula, tanta cum peritia & favore in magni *Muſcovitarum* ducis aula, ut ægerrime demitteretur, dimiſſus ſemel iterumque per ampliſſimos legatos repeteretur, poſt tranſactos apud Londinenſes non minore fidelitate quam felicitate quadrigenta duos in eadem arte annos, poſt totam vitam ſuam cum morum ſimplicitate, tum literarum & linguarum varietate, nobilitatum tandem mortem de qua innumera trophæa prius reportaverat, in qualecunque trophæum confecto ætate ceſſit, anno a ſe nato 72. a Chriſto 1640. tribus ex unica & unice dilecta uxore ſua *Sara Oeils* relictis liberis, qui pietatis ergo Monumentum utrique parenti poſuerunt.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of *Margaret*, the Wife of *Abraham Aſh*, *Ruſſia* Merchant, who was the Daughter of *Arthur Dee*, Dr. in Phyſick, Fourteen Years Phyſician to the Emperour of all *Ruſſia*. She had Iſſue by her ſaid Huſband, Ten Children, and dyed in Childbed at the Age of Thirty-three Years, 21ſt *January*, *Anno* 1638.

Thou Bed of Reſt, preſerve for him a Room,
Who lives a Man divorced from his Wife;
That as they were one Heart, ſo this one Tomb
May hold them near in Death as link'd in Life.
She's gone before, and after comes her Head,
To ſleep with her among the bleſſed Dead.

Paſſenger, ſtay and bend thy Eye
On Figures of Mortality;
Adviſe thee here, live well, ſo dye,
Then paſs on to Eternity.

Henricus Cookſon, generoſus, ſitus eſt, qui obiit 24. Novemb. anno Salvatoris noſt. 1638.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of *Giles Lytcott*, Eſq; late of *Stratford Langthorne*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; younger Son of Sir *John Lytcott*, of *Maulſey*, in the County of *Surry*, by *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Nicholas Overbury*, and Siſter to Sir *Thomas Overbury*, who was poiſon'd in the *Tower*.

He was born 21. of *November* 1633. and dyed *Aug.* 11. 1696. in the 63. Year of his Age. He was the firſt Comptroler General of all the Accompts of the Cuſtoms of *England*, and of all the *Engliſh* Colonies in *America*; which Office he executed from *Michaelmaſs*, *Anno* 1671. to the Time of his Death. He married *Sarah*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Culling* of *Woodlands*, in the County of *Devon*, Gent. by whom he had Five Sons and Five Daughters. His eldeſt Son *Giles* dyed in the *Eaſt Indies*, in the Streights of *Molucca*, going to *China*, in the Year 1688. His ſecond Son dyed in the *Weſt Indies*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Pembroke*, Ten Months after his Father, and aged Twenty-ſeven Years. He had ſerved his Majeſty King *William* in all the War with *France*, and was in all Engagements by Sea during the War, but dyed in the Squadron under the Command of Admiral *Nevil*, in the fatal Sickneſs, wherein ſo many brave Men loſt their Lives.

Ibid. Near this Place lyeth the Body of *James Hickſon*, Eſq; who died 16. of *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1689. of his Age 82. who in his Lifetime built an Almſhouſe for Six poor People in the Pariſh of *S. Mims*, in the County of *Middleſex*, and at his Death endowed the ſaid Almſhouſe with a Salary of Twenty-four Pounds *per Ann.* with ſome other Advantages.

He alſo founded a School in *Plough-yard* in this Pariſh; [of which in *Tower* Ward.]

He alſo gave to the poor Freemen of the Brewers Company Ten Pounds *per Ann.* To the poor of the Hamlets of *Wapping*, *White-chapel*, Three Pounds *per Ann.* and to Fifteen poor People of this Pariſh Two Shifts, One Pair of Hoſe and One Pair of Shoes yearly.

Alſo to the Miniſter of this Pariſh Twenty Shillings *per Ann.* for a Sermon to be preached yearly on *New Year's Day*, and to the Clerk and Sexton Five Shillings.

For the performing of which he gave all his Manor of *Williats*, and certain other Lands and Tenements in *S. Mims* aforeſaid, in Truſt to the worſhipful Company of Brewers in *London*.

He alſo gave ſeveral other charitable Legacies to be paid by his Executors. In Memory of which pious and charitable Acts, and as a Teſtimony

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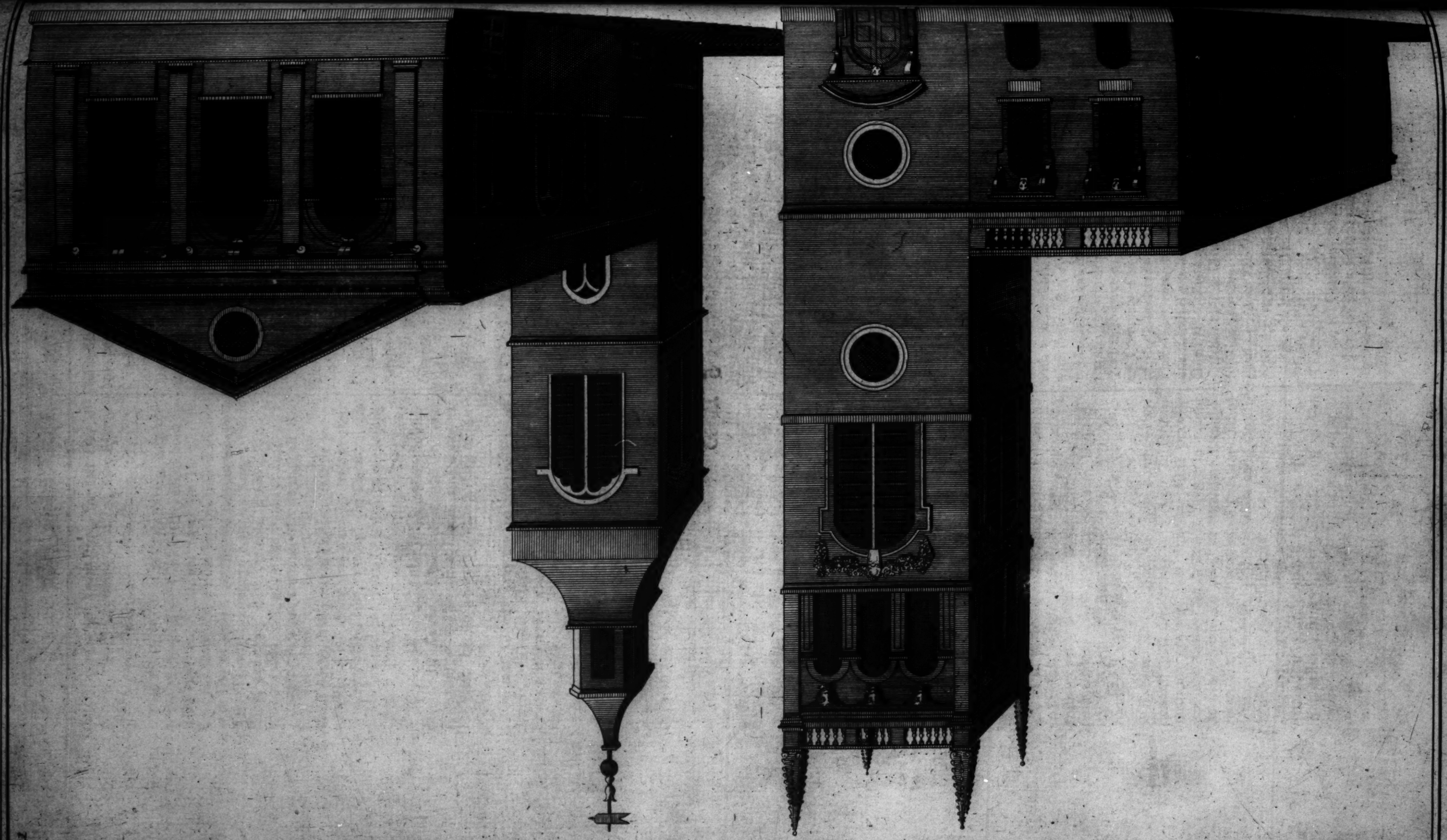


of their Gratitude, *Elizabeth Peach* and *Dorothy Wright*, Executors of his laſt Will, erected this Monument.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of thirty-one Members, two Church-wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor: And here are three hundred and forty-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Tho' the Time when this Church was at firſt erected be unknown, yet it appears to be of conſiderable Antiquity, by *Richard* I. having erected a Chapel on the North Side thereof, towards the Cloſe of the twelfth Century. Stow. Sur. Lond.

The Rectory of this Church, coming to the Abbeſs and Convent of *Barking*, the ſame was converted into a Vicarage about *Ann.* 1389. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

In the Year 1639, divers Innovations were made in this Church, by removing the Communion Table from its antient Place, and putting thereover the Portraiture of the Holy Ghoſt; the Rails of the Altar were inriched with a Variety of Images, and a Croſs placed over the Font. Ibid.

Theſe Alterations were ſo highly diſpleaſing to the Pariſhioners, that they petitioned the Biſhop for Redreſs, who referring the ſame to his Chancellor, the Affair was amicably accommodated, by removing the Objects of Offence.

This Church, *Anno* 1649, as already obſerved, was greatly damaged by the blowing up of Gunpowder; but it was ſoon after repaired, with the Addition of a new Brick Steeple, at the Charge of the Pariſh: And it happily eſcaping the great Conflagration *Anno* 1666, it remains upon the antient Foot in reſpect to the Vicar.

ALHALLOWS, Bread-ſtreet.

This Church, which is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, owes its Name to its Dedication and Situation.

The Advowſon of this Church was in the Prior and Canons of *Chriſt's-Church* in *Canterbury* 'till the Year 1365, when, in Return for the many Favours conferred upon them by their Archbiſhop, they, on the twenty-fourth of *April*, by a proper Inſtrument under their Common Seal, did convey and aſſign the Right of Preſentation to *Simon* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his Succeſſors, in whom it ſtill continues. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

This Church, being deſtroyed in the Fire *Anno* 1666, was rebuilt at the Charge of the Publick in a beautiful Manner, and ſerves not only for the Accommodation of the Inhabitants of its own Pariſh, but likewiſe of thoſe of St. *John the Evangeliſt's*, who are thereunto annexed by Act of Parliament; whereby the united Profits ariſing to the Rector, with the Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, together with the Receipts and Diſburſements on Account of the Church and Poor, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	140	0	0	18 Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.
By Glebe in 1636	— —	30	0	0	Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.
By Caſualties in ditto	— —	12	0	0	
By a Weekly Sermon on *Sunday*		13	6	8	
By the Rectory Houſe	—	25	0	0	

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
To Firſt-fruits — —	53	13	4	Ibid.
To Tenths — — —	5	7	3	
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	7	7½	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	7½	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

William Norris received — —	377	14	9¼	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	175	15	0¾	
Paid on that of the Poor —	157	5	6½	
Balance to the Pariſh —	44	14	2	

Donations, per Annum.

1588, By *Henry Brown* —	3	6	8	Don. Book.
1601, By *David Cock* — —	2	0	0	
1604, By *William Price* —	20	0	0	
1625, By *William Dunſtar* —	12	0	0	
1628, By *Daniel Elliot* —	20	0	0	
1640, By *Edward Rudge*, 200 *l.* for a Purchaſe —	10	0	0	
1646, By the ſaid *Edward Rudge*	4	0	0	
1670, By *John Lane*, 50 *l.* for a Purchaſe — — —	2	10	0	
— By the Lady *Metton*, 100 *l.* for ditto — — —	5	0	0	
1721, By *Thomas Whiſtler*, 100 *l.* for ditto — —	5	0	0	
— By Sir *Henry Martin*, 100 *l.* for ditto — — —	5	0	0	
— By *Anthony Wright*, 20 *l.* for ditto	1	0	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Hic jacent *Thomas Beaumond*, civis, ſalter, & quondam Vicecomes Civitatis *London*. *Alicia* & *Alicia*, uxores ejus. Qui quidem *Thomas* obijt 14. die menſis Auguſti, Anno Domini 1457. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Es teſtis Chriſti. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Corporis ut Chriſti, feſtum poſſit venerari,
Hic magis inſtituit Salter iter *Beaumond*.
Cui Deus uxoribus, binis cœleſte ſolamen,
Detque ſuis pueris; ſit benedictus; amen.

Robert Hulſon lyeth here;
In his Time well known to all;
He lived well, and died ſo,
When God from hence did him call. Ibid.

Hic ſitus exanimis *Stocki* ſub pulvere truncus,
Quem quondam agnovit paſtorem eccleſia fidum;
Iſta ſuum nunc ſancta tenent habitacula ſanctum,
Quo MagnVs *Pan* Ducit oVes, oViumque magiſtros. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Thy liveleſſe Trunk (O reverend *Stocke*)
Like *Aaron*'s Rod, ſprouts out againe,
And after two full Winters paſt,
Yeelds Bloſſomes and ripe Fruit amaine.
For why this Work of Piety,
Performed by ſome of thy Flocke,
To thy dead Corps and ſacred Urne
Is but the Fruit of this old *Stocke*.

To the Memory of the worthy Gentleman *Humphy Levins*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, Third Son of *William Levins*, of *Emley*, in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; a Perſon in whom Prudence, Sobriety, Integrity, Religion, Loyalty, and all the Virtues of a good Man, good Chriſtian, and good Subject, were very eminent; but of ſuch Modeſty, that though his Induſtry advanced him to a plentiful Fortune, and his rare Endowments to a conſiderable Employ in his Station; yet did they ſerve him but to illuſtrate the Graces which in him were ſo particular, his Humility and his Charity; by which he laid up a never-failing Treaſure in Heaven, which he now enjoys. New View Lond.

He died in the fifty-third Year of his Age, *July* the twenty-fifth, 1682, and lies buried in the ſame Grave with his Son *Humphrey*, a lovely Youth, and hopeful Branch of ſo worthy a Stock, who deceaſed *May* the ſixteenth, 1677. *Ætat.* 14.

Which ſhall we weep? both merit Tears; yet ſure
Tears are but vain, where Bliſs is ſo ſecure.
Which ſhall we praiſe? our Eulogy can't add
Unto the Bleſs'd, who God's kind *Euge* had.
Our Duty's but to imitate and admire
This happy Pair of the celeſtial Choir.

Here lies the Body of *Arthur Baron*, Eſq; a worthy Member of many Societies in this honourable City; a prudent Man, diligent, juſt and charitable, a good Friend, and a very kind Relation. He died a Batchelor, the 20th of *July*, 1702, in the 80th Year of his Age.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and ſixteen Houſes. This Pariſh receives from that of St. *Botolph Aldgate* an Augmentation of ſeven Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The firſt Mention I find of this Church is, that *Edward* III. on the ſixth of *May*, *Anno* 1349, granted Licence to *John de Hurley*, *Walter de Tiffeld*, and *Matthew le Barbour*, to give to *Nicholas Rothwell*, Parſon of this Pariſh, and his Succeſſors, a Piece of Ground adjoining to the Chancel in *Watling-ſtreet*, of the Length of twenty-ſeven Feet, and Breadth of twelve.

And on the twentieth of *February* after, the ſaid King granted Licence to *William de Iſford* to give to *Thomas*, the Incumbent, and to his Succeſſors, a certain Spot of Ground with the Appurtenances contiguous to the Church, containing in Length twenty, and in Breadth eleven, whereon to erect a Chapel.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

On the fifth of *September*, *Anno* 1559, the beautiful Stone Spire of the Steeple of this Church was ſtruck with Thunder near the Top, which, by diſplacing a Stone, occaſioned ſuch a Breach therein, that it ſoon after cauſed the whole to be pulled down, ſince which Time no Spire has been rebuilt.

ALHALLOWS the Great.

This Church, which is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars in *London*, belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, is ſeated on the South Side of *Thames-ſtreet* in the Ward of *Dowgate*, and was antiently denominated *Alhallows the More*, and *Alhallows ad Fœnum*, in the *Ropery*, from its Vicinity to a Hay-Wharf or Market, and Situation among Rope-makers.

Newc. Rep.

The Patronage of this Rectory, in the Year 1361, was in *Edward le Deſpenſer*, Lord of *Glamorgan*; from whom it went by Marriage to *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*; from whom it deſcended to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Saliſbury*, by Marriage with *Anne*, Daughter of the ſaid *Beauchamp*: But *Nevil* being killed in the Battle of *Barnet*, *Anno* 1471, this Rectory, with a Moiety of his Eſtate, came to his eldeſt Daughter *Iſabella*, Conſort to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* the Fourth; after whoſe Suffering it fell to the King. But, in the Year 1488, it was by Parliament reſtored to *Anne*, Relict of the late Earl of *Warwick*, together with her paternal Eſtate; whereupon ſhe ſettled the ſame upon *Henry* VII. and his Deſcendants Male; in whom it continued till *Henry* VIII. exchanged the ſame with *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1546, in whoſe Succeſſors it ſtill continues.

This ſpacious and ſtately Church, with a large Cloiſter on the South Side thereof, were conſumed in the general Conflagration *Anno* 1666; ſince which it has been beautifully rebuilt for the Uſe of this Pariſh, and that of *Alhallows the Leſs*, which are united by Act of Parliament, whereby the annual Receipts and Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, together with thoſe of the Church and Poor, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	200	0	0	Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.
By Glebe *Anno* 1636	—	14	0	0	
By Caſualties in ditto	—	20	0	0	
By the Rectory Houſe	—	28	0	0	Newc. Rep.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits	—	14	18	1½	Ibid.
To Tenths	— —	4	3	9¾	
To the Biſhop's Procuration	—	0	10	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	4	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

James Harding received	—	315	16	2½	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church		49	5	2	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	227	16	10	
Balance to the Pariſh	—	38	14	2½	

Donations, per Annum.

1451, By *John Buckles*	—	3	6	8	Ibid.
By *Henry Campion*	—	10	0	0	
By Mr. *Franklin*	—	1	0	0	
1649, By the Lady *Arme*	—	5	0	0	
By *Benfield Bickerſtaff*	—	7	10	0	
By *John* and *Joan Chamberlaine*		6	3	4	
By Mr. *Birkhead*	— —	8	10	0	

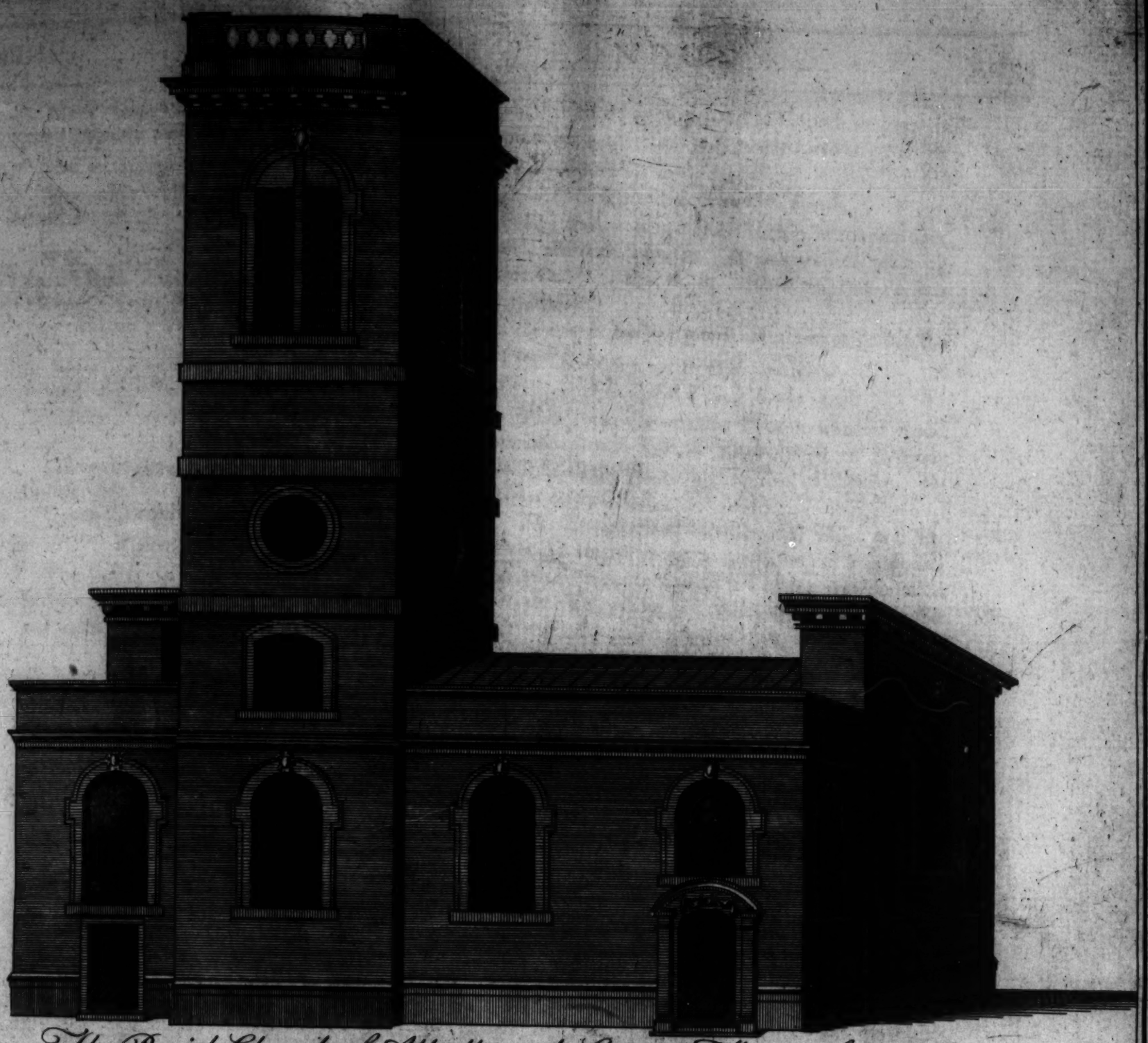
Monumental Inſcriptions.

Willelmus dudum *Lichfield*, quem mors fera preſſit, Weav. Fun. Mon.
Iſta poſt ludum mundi ſub rupe quieſcit,
In Domum rure cultor, ſator ac operoſus,
Dum preciat ture, paſtor vigil & ſtudioſus.
Hanc edem rexit, ornavit & amplificavit,
Pignora provexit ac ſacro dogmate pavit.
Pauperibus carus, inopes in mente gerebat,
Conſilio gnarus dubitantibus eſſe ſolebat.
Chriſte pugil fortis, ejus diſſolve reatus,
Ut vivat mortis poſt morſum glorificatus.
Luce bis X. quater I. migrat Octobris ſine panno.
E . . . quater X. quater V. ſemel I ter I . . M.
Karus. anno 1447.

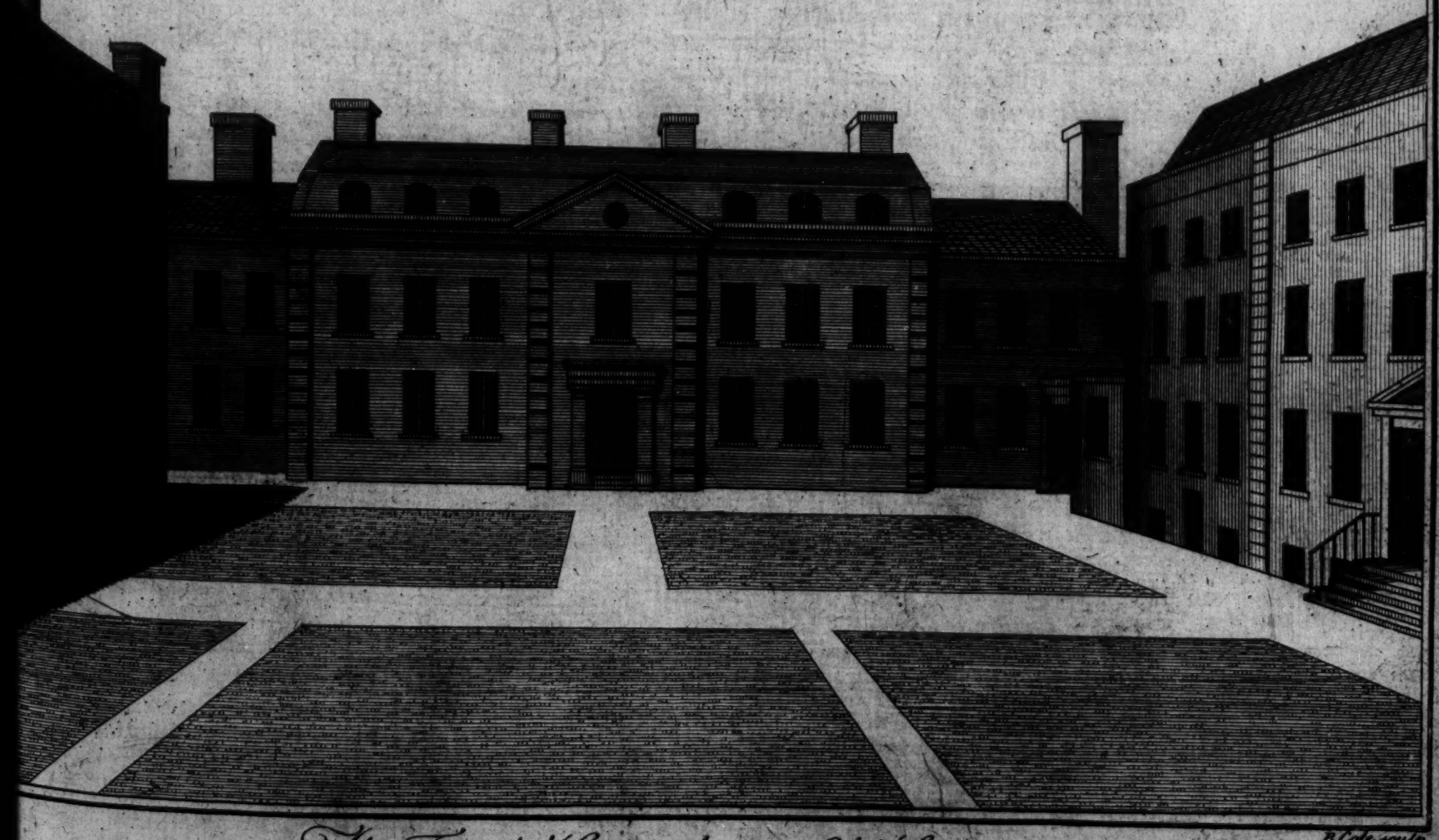
Sta precor interne, qui tranſis aſpice, cerne, Ibid.
Non nitidis Pannis, ſed olentibus oſſa *Johannis Brickles*, iſta mei ſpecus includit requiei,
Taliter indutus tumulabere tu reſolutus.
Dormit in hac cella, mea conjux ac *Iſabella*,
Apollinaris quam vixit lux nece ſtratus.
Et quater X. ter V. ſemel I bis & M. ſociatis.

If Royal Virtues ever crown'd a Crown; Mund. Fol. Stow. Sur.
If ever Mildneſs ſhin'd in Majeſty;
If ever Honour honour'd true Renown;
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency;
If ever Princeſs put all Princes down
For Temperance, Proweſs, Prudence, Equity;
This, this was ſhe, that in diſpight of Death,
Lives ſtill admir'd, ador'd *Elizabeth*.

Many



The Parish Church of Alhallows the Great in Thames Street.



B. Cole sculp.

The French Hospital near Old Street.

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Many Daughters have done virtuouſly, but thou excelleſt them all.

And in the Figure of a Book above her Picture.

They that truſt in the Lord ſhall be as Mount *Sion*, which ſhall not be remov'd.

On the right Side.

Spain's Rod, *Rome*'s Ruin, *Netherland*'s Relief,
Heaven's Jem, Earth's Joy, World's Wonder,
Nature's Chief.

On the left Side.

Britain's Bleſſing, *England*'s Splendor,
Religion's Nurſe, and Faith's Defender.

And beneath.

I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſh'd my Courſe, *&c.*

Queen *Elizabeth* dyed 24th *March*, 1602.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of thirty-two Members, two Church-wardens, and one hundred and eighty-nine Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The firſt Mention I find of this Church is in the Year 1361.

Almoſt contiguous to this Church on the Weſt, where the *Steel-yard* is ſituate, ſtood the ſtately Hall and Warehouſes which belonged to the *Anſeatick* or *German* Merchants of this City, which in the Front in *Thames-ſtreet* had three magnificent Stone Gateways, whereon were the following Inſcriptions:

Weav. Fun. Mon. *Hæc domus eſt læta, ſemper bonitate repleta*
Hic pax, hic requies, hic gaudia ſemper honeſta.
Aurum blanditiæ Pater eſt, natuſque doloris,
Qui caret hoc meret, qui tenet, hic metuit.
Qui bonis parere recuſat, quaſi vitato fumo in flammam incidit.

On the Eaſt Side of this noble Fabrick, contiguous to the River of *Thames*, was ſituate the Hay-Market, which ſupplied the City with Hay.

ALHALLOWS, Honey-lane.

This is a Rectory, the ſmall Church whereof ſtood where the Eaſt End of *Honey-lane* Market is at preſent ſituate, in the Ward of *Cheap*.

Newc. Repert. The Advowſon of this Chrch was antiently in private Hands, as appears by *Simon de Crapping* a Citizen of *London*'s preſenting *William de Coventre* thereunto, *Anno* 1327. But in the Year 1471 it came to the Company of *Grocers* in this City, with whom it ſtill remains.

This Church being deſtroyed by the Fire in the Year 1666, the Site thereof was purchaſed by the City, and is now the Part of *Honey-lane* Market above-named. And the Pariſh thereof being by Act of Parliament united to that of St. *Mary le Bow*, I ſhall take Notice of the Rectorial Profits and Diſburſements when I come to treat of that Pariſh, and in the Interim ſhall ſubjoin an Account of the annual Charge of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, Anno 1728.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
Robert Keate received	—	65	11	4½	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church		24	18	9½	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	58	2	4½	
Balance to the Warden	—	17	9	9½	

Donations.

Ibid. *Andrew Saywell* gave ſix Pounds *per Ann.* but whether to be appropriated to Church or Poor is unknown; therefore it is yearly ſpent to entertain the Pariſh.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general, one Church-warden, and nineteen Houſes. Augmentation paid by this Pariſh to that of St. *Sepulchre*'s, two Pounds *per Annum*.

Thomas de Karbole was Rector thereof before the Year 1327.

ALHALLOWS the Leſs.

This is a Curacy, the Church whereof ſtood on the South Side of *Thames-ſtreet* in *Dowgate* Ward, almoſt adjoining to that of *Alhallows the Great* on the Eaſt.

Newc. Repert. The Advowſon of this Church, which was antiently a Rectory, was in the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; in whom it continued till a College was founded in the Church of St. *Laurence Poulteney* by Sir *John Poulteney*, about *Ann.* 1347, when it is ſuppoſed he purchaſed the Patronage of this Church, and appropriated the ſame to his ſaid College; which is very much corroborated by its ceaſing to be a Rectory after the Year 1334, when *Nicholas Batteryleyn* was collated to it by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

This Church, at the general Suppreſſion of Religious Houſes by *Henry* VIII. coming to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1577, granted the ſame to *William Verle* for the Term of twenty-one Years; after the Expiration of which, King *James* I. in the Year 1604, regranted it to *Richard Blake*, *&c.* and their Heirs, in free Soccage for ever: And being a Donative impropriate pays neither Firſt-fruits, Tenths, nor Procurations, other than two Shillings and ſix Pence to the Archdeacon of *London*, to whoſe Juriſdiction it has always been ſubject. Ibid.

This Church having ſuffered in the common Calamity, *Anno* 1666, the Site thereof was converted into a Cemetery, and the Pariſh, by the general Act of Parliament, united to that of *Alhallows the Great*; where an Account of the Vicatorial Profits and Diſburſements will be inſerted. I ſhall, in the mean time, proceed to give an Account of the Receipts and Diſburſements for the Church and Poor. Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
James Razor received	—	166	14	0¾	Par Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church		43	19	11	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	144	19	11¼	
Balance to the Warden	—	22	5	9½	

Donations, per Annum.

1552, By *Elizabeth Banniſter*	—	5	0	0	Ibid.
1628, By *Roger Daniel*	—	8	0	0	
1636, By *Henry Travillion*	—	1	6	8	
1649, By *Anne Hope*	—	5	0	0	
1719, By *Abraham Foſter*	—	5	0	0	Stryp. Ed.
By *Samuel Goldſmith*	—	6	0	0	Stow. Sur.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Jeſu, that ſufferyd bitter Paſſion and Peyn, Weav. Fun. Mon.
Have Mercy on my Soul *John Chamberleyn*.
And my Wyfs two,
Agnes and *Jone* alſo.
The ſayd *John* deceaſed, the Sooth for to ſay,
In the Monyth of *Decembyr* the fourth Day,

The

The Yere of our Lord God reckon'd full evin,
A thouſand four hundred fourſcore and ſevin.
Before this Time that here yee have ſeen,
Lyeth buried the Body of *William Greene*, (pany,
Barbor and Surgeon, and late Maſter of that Com-
And Clark of this Church Yeeres fiftie.
Which *William* deceaſed, the Truth for to ſay,
The Month of *December* the fourth Day,
The Yeere of our Lord God, as by Books doth appere,
One thouſand Fyve hundry'd and Eighteen Yere.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general, two Church-wardens, ſixty-ſix Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. *Thomas de Beſill* was preſented to this Church on the fourth of *October*, *Anno* 1322, which effectually refutes *Stow*'s Opinion of its being built by Sir *John Poultney*.

Ibid. This Church antiently went by divers Appellations: In ſome Records it is denominated, *Omnium Sanctorum ſuper Cellarium*, that is, the Church of All Saints over the Cellars; ſo called from its having Vaults underneath, as our modern Churches have: And in other Writings it had the Name of *Omnium Sanctorum parva*, or *Alhallows the leſs*, to diſtinguiſh it from its huge Neighbour, *Alhallows the great*.

Stow. Sur. Lond. The Choir and Steeple of this Church were erected over a ſtrong arched Gateway, which led to a ſpacious and ſtately Edifice denominated *Cold Herberg*, or *Harbrough the latter*, being a Corruption of the former, which ſignifies an Inn, or Manſion-houſe; the Epithet of *Cold* was probably added on Account of its bleak Situation, being ſo near the River *Thames*. However, the Site thereof and Buildings thereon are at preſent known by the Name of *Coal-Harbour*.

ALHALLOWS, Lombard-ſtreet.

This Church, which is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars in *London* belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, is ſituate in *Ball-alley*, near the North-Eaſt Angle of *Lombard-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Langbourn*.

Somn. Ant. Cant. Dugd. Mon. Ang vol. 1. The Advowſon of this Rectory appears to have been antiently in Lay Hands; for *Brihtmer*, a Citizen of *London*, with the Approbation of *Stigand* the Archbiſhop, and *Godric* the Dean, gave the ſame, with an adjoining Meſſuage, to the Church of *Canterbury* about the Year 1053, or 1054, as mentioned by different Antiquaries; and atteſted by *Liefſtan*, Portreve, and other Citizens: By Virtue of which Donation the Right of Patronage ſtill remains in the Dean and Chapter of that metropolitan Church.

This Church was burnt down in 1666; but being ſoon after rebuilt in a handſome Manner, it was continued upon the antient Foot, without having any united to it, or other Alteration than that (to the Advantage of the Rector) of changing the uncertain Tithes to a certain Stipend; which, with other Profits ariſing to the Incumbent, and Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, together with thoſe for the Church and Poor, are as follows:

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	110	0	0
By Glebe, *Anno* 1636	—	70	0	0
By Caſualties in ditto	—	2	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits	— —	22	6	8
To Tenths	— —	2	4	8
To the Archbiſhop's Procuration		0	7	7½

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Durham Sharpe received	—	309	16	3½
Paid on Account of the Church		104	14	10½
Paid on that of the Poor	—	221	18	0½
Balance to the Warden	—	16	16	7½

Donations, per Annum.

By *Alice Smith*	— —	1	16	0
By *Robert Wright*	—	2	0	0
By *Alice Wright*	—	1	3	4
By *Robert Carter*	— —	7	0	0
By *Peter Symond*	— —	3	2	9
By *Simon Horſepoole*	— —	4	4	0
By *William Ferrers*	— —	5	0	0
By *John Edwards*	— —	1	3	0
By *Richard Cambden*	— —	0	10	0
By Sir *Thomas Cullum*, Bart.	—	5	10	0
By *Margaret Deane*	—	0	5	0
By *William Pett*	—	5	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. The Soule in Heaven, the Body here of *Izan* lies,
By her *John Edwards* good, and by her Parents both:
They dear to her all Three, that living ſtill ſhe cries,
Lay me by them, for other Grave I loth.
O God! that heard'ſt the Cry of this thy Creature,
Make *Izans* many, in Virtue, Grace and Feature.
As Love (in Life) conjoin'd us once,
And God (by Death) disjoin'd us twaine;
So Love (by Death) rejoin'd our Bones,
And God (in Joy) join'd us againe.

Ibid. Stand here firme (God permitting) ever a Patterne, a Spurre to ſacred Vertue, in Memory of a bleſſed Matron heere buried: Rich in True Piety, Vertue and Reverend Modeſty, from her Cradle to her Coffin; an Ornament (of her Sex) for true Conſtancy in both Fortunes; the only Mother and Beauty of her Race in her Time, named *Izan Wright*, by her Father; *Edwards*, by her Firſt Huſband, both of this Pariſh, and alſo here buried. Her Shining to the vain World (to whom Adverſity is Vice, and Proſperity is Vertue) was eclipſed by a Second Marriage, wherein ſhe deceaſed the 5th Day of *March*, *Ann. Dom.* 1613, aged about 66 Yeeres.

Ibid. Here under this Place lyeth buried the Body of *Thomas Walker*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, who deceaſed the 25th Day of *January*, 1599. which ſaid *Thomas Walker* had Two Wives, *Joane* and *Mary*. By *Joane* he had Iſſue Eight Children, Four Sonnes and Four Daughters: *Joane* his Wife lyeth here under buried, who deceaſed the 29th Day of *Auguſt* 1592, *Ætatis ſuæ* 69.

Man's Life betimes, try it who ſhall,
Shall find no Time in it to truſt;
Sometime to climbe, ſometime to fall,
Till Life of Man be brought to Duſt.

Ibid. Here lyeth buried the Body of *Simon Horſepoole*, free of the Drapers Company; alſo free of the ancient Woolſtaple, free of the Merchants Adventurers of the Old Haunce and *Moſcovia*. He was choſen Sheriff of *London Anno* 1591. He married *Elizabeth Smith*, Daughter to *John Smith* of *Coſham*, in

in the County of *Wiltſhire*, Gent. and Siſter to *Thomas Smith*, Cuſtomer of *London*; and by her he had Iſſue Three Sons and Three Daughters; *William*, *Simon* and *Thomas*; *Elizabeth* married with *Alexander King*, one of the Queen's Majeſties Auditors; *Hawys* married with *Francis Dorington*, Merchant of *Tripolie*; and *Joan* married with *John Whitebrook*, Gent.

He dwelt in *Graſſe-church-ſtreet* in this Pariſh 35 Yeeres; and he appointed to this Pariſh of *All Saints* Foure Pounds and Foure Shillings every Yeere for ever; and alſo Foure Pounds and Foure Shillings to the Pariſh of St. *Chriſtopher* by *Cornhill*, where he was borne, and where his Father *John Horſepoole* (alſo free of the Drapers Company, and born in *Leiceſterſhire*) dwelt and lyeth buried: That every *Sunday*, after Morning Service, there bee given to Twelve poore People of this Pariſh, to every one of them One Penny Loafe of wheaten Bread; and alſo every *Sunday*, to Twelve poore People of St. *Chriſtopher*'s Pariſh, to every one of them One Penny Loafe of wheaten Bread; and every Yeere upon St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle's Day, to every one of the ſaid Twenty-foure poore People, Twelve-pence in Money; and every Yeere upon the ſaid St. *Thomas* his Day, to the Two Pariſh Clerkes of the ſaid Pariſhes, to every of them for their Pains, Thirteen Shillings and Foure-pence; and to the Two Sextons of the ſaid Pariſhes, to every of them for their Paines, Six Shillings and Eight-pence.

In Performance whereof, *William Horſepoole*, Sonne of the ſaid *Simon Horſepoole*, hath granted Two ſeveral Annuities and Rents Charge of Foure Pounds and Foure Shillings a Piece out of an Houſe in *Corbet's-alley* in *Graſſe-church-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Peter*, to certaine Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſhes reſpectively, and their Heirs, in Truſt to the aforeſaid Uſes for ever.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and ſixteen Houſes. Augmentation to St. *Botolph's Aldgate*, ſeven Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Somn. Ant. Cant. Dugd. Mon Ang vol. 1.

This Church appears to be of great Antiquity, and of a *Saxon* Original, by *Brihtmer*'s Gift thereof *Anno* 1053, as above-mentioned. The additional Epithet of *Graſs*, corruptly *Grace*, is from its having ſtood at the Corner of the *Graſs-Market*, which extended from *Graſs-church*, vulgarly *Grace-church-ſtreet* (which was likewiſe denominated from the Market and Church) to *Birchin-lane*.

ALHALLOWS, London-Wall.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof is ſituate at the Weſt Corner of *New Broad-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Broad-ſtreet*.

Newe. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity; with whom it continued till their Diſſolution by *Henry* VIII. when coming to the Crown, it therein ſtill remains. And in Matters eccleſiaſtical, it is ſubject to the Archdeacon of *London*.

This Church having fortunately eſcaped the great Fire in the Year 1666, remains upon the antient Eſtabliſhment, in reſpect to the Rectorial Revenues and Diſburſements; which, together with thoſe of the Church and Poor, are as follows:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*	
Ibid.	By Tithes in 1636	— —	64	0	0	
	By Caſualties in ditto	—	8	0	0	
	By a Rectory-Houſe	—	20	0	0	

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits	— —	8	16	8	Ibid.
To Tenths	— — —	0	17	8	
To the Biſhop's Procuration	—	0	2	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	2	6	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Nicholas Cook received	—	524	12	1	Church-ward. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	151	8	1	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	438	7	1	
Balance to the Warden	—	65	3	1	

Donations, per Annum.

1610, By *Laurence Camp*	—	20	0	0	Ibid.
1629, By *William Chapman*	—	5	0	0	
By *Edmund Hammond*	—	10	0	0	
By *Anne Bowyer*	—	2	10	0	
By *Margaret Deane*	—	0	5	0	
By *William Wilſon*	—	0	5	0	
By *Bernard Hyde*, every tenth Year		4	10	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Deo Opt. Max. ſacrum, & memoriæ

Nobilis viri Dominici ab Heila, ex antiqua apud Flandros equeſtri familia, ob ſingularem fidem in principem & patriam, in hiſtoriis ſubinde celebrata, oriundi. Qui cum orthodoxæ religionis ergo, relicta patria, cui cum laude diu inſervierat; in Angliam, ut tutum fidelium refugium, ſe recepiſſet, ibidem XXIV. poſtremos ſenectutis annos in Divini Verbi jugi ſtudio, pauperumque ſubventione potiſſimum tranſegiſſet, & diu, ut quotidie moriturus, & domo ſua diſpoſuiſſet; diſſolvi & cum Chriſto eſſe cupiens; tandem ſatur dierum placidè in Deo Salvatore obdormivit, 28 Aprilis, An. Chriſti CIↃ. IↃ. CVIII. ætatis 82. Londini Anglorum. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Item memoriæ

Nobilis matronæ Gulielmæ ab Heila, conjugis ipſius, natæ patre Joanne, domino Haleme & Finæ, prope inſulas Flandrorum, ex Salopia equeſtri apud Arteſios familia. Quæ marito patriam ob Religionem relinquenti, in utraque fortuna fida ſocia, & in educandis pie liberis, curandaque re domeſtica mater-familias incomparabilis. Obiit in Chriſto die ult. Maii, anno CIↃ. IↃ. CV. ætatis 70. conjugii LI.

Huic utrique parenti optimè de ſe merito, debiti honoris & gratitudinis ergo, Petrus ab Heila, F. ſereniſſimi electoris Palatini conſiliarius.

H. M. Mœſt. P.

Read but her Reign, this Princeſs might have been,
For Wiſdom, call'd *Nicaulis*, *Sheba*'s Queen.
Againſt *Spain*'s *Holofernes*, *Judith* ſhe,
Dauntleſs gain'd many a glorious Victory.
Not *Deborah* did her in Fame excel,
She was a Mother to our *Iſrael*:
An *Eſther*, who her Perſon did engage,
To ſave her People from the publick Rage.
Chaſte Patroneſs of true Religion,
In Court a Saint, in Field an *Amazon*.
Glorious in Life, deplored in her Death,
Such was unparallel'd *Elizabeth*.

Queen *Elizabeth* dyed 24th *March*, 1602.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general; all being admitted that have either ſerved or fined for Offices: Two Church-wardens, two hundred and eighty-eight Houſes. Augmentation from

St. *George's Botolph-lane* and St. *Martin's Orgars*, four Pounds each *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. This Church had an Incumbent in the Year 1335. The additional Epithet of *London-Wall* was conferred upon it, by its North Side being erected upon the City Wall.

That this Neighbourhood was one of the laſt inhabited Parts within *London*, I think, does in ſome meaſure appear by the Ground not being raiſed ſix Feet above the Virgin Earth, (as was lately diſcovered at the pulling down Part of *London* Wall to make way for *New Broad-ſtreet*) whereas in other Parts of the City it is raiſed from ten to above thirty Feet.

ALHALLOWS Staining.

This is a Curacy, the Church whereof is ſituate on the Weſt Side, and near the North End of *Mark-lane*, in the Ward of *Langbourn*.

Ibid. Though this is at preſent a Donative, or Curacy, yet it was antiently a Rectory, and as ſuch continued under the Patronage of the *de Walthams* and others, till *Anno* 1366; when, upon the Petition of the Abbot and Convent of *Grace*, *Simon*, Biſhop of *London*, appropriated the ſame to them and their Succeſſors, with a Power to convert the Profits thereof to their own Uſe, and to ſupply the Cure either with a Monk, or a Secular Prieſt, removeable at their Pleaſure. On which Occaſion the Biſhop reſerved to himſelf and Succeſſors (out of the Profits of the Church) a Penſion of ſix Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*; and to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, and their Succeſſors, three Shillings and four Pence. But this Curacy devolving to the Crown, King *James* I. granted it to *George Bingley*, and others, to be held of the Crown in Soccage; and the ſame ſince coming to the Lady *Slany*, ſhe bequeathed it to the Company of *Grocers*, who have had the Advowſon thereof ever ſince.

This Church eſcaping the Fire, *Anno* 1666, it remains upon the ſame Foot as formerly; and, being a Donative, pays neither Firſt-fruits nor Tenths to the King: But the Profits ariſing to the Curate not being aſcertained in any Preſentment, I can give no other Account thereof than as follows: To which are ſubjoined the Receipts and Diſburſements on Account of the Church and Poor:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By Tithes, about — —	100	0	0
By the Curacy Houſe — —	30	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.

To the Biſhop's Penſion — —	0	6	8
To the Dean and Chapter's Penſion —	0	3	4
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	6	6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration —	0	1	6

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book.

Thomas Turner received — —	155	0	0
Paid on Account of the Church	109	4	2
Paid on that of the Poor —	114	7	10
Balance to the Warden — —	68	12	0

Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.

Ibid.

William Sterling, &c. received —	166	0	0
Paid on Account of the Poor —	98	4	0
Balance to the Pariſh — —	61	16	0
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	224	11	10

Donations, per Annum.

1442, By Anonymous, 800 Buſhels of Charcoal — —	20	0	0	Don. Regiſt.
1535, By *Oliver Craymond*	1	0	0	
1572, By *John Parrat*	2	0	0	
1577, By *Mary Baynham*	5	0	0	
1593, By *Richard Turville* —	1	10	0	
1619, By *William Harriſon* —	2	12	0	
1653, By *Ralph Handſon* —	4	15	0	
1656, By *Mary Harriſon*	6	0	0	
Ibid. By *Edward Aſh* —	5	0	0	
1669, By *Thomas Bewley*	18	0	0	
1671, By *William Winter* —	36	0	0	
1720, By Lady *Holford*	70	0	0	
By Mr. *Nicholas* 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe	5	0	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Our *Holt* (alas!) hath ſtint his Hold, Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.
By Death call'd hence in Haſte,
Whoſe Chriſten Name being *Chriſtopher*,
With *Chriſt* is better plac't.
In *Sawton* born, of gentle Race,
In *London* ſpent his Dayes;
A Clerke that ſerv'd in Cuſtom-houſe,
In Credit many Wayes.
So that we leeſe the Loſſe
Of this ſo deare a Friend;
Whoſe Life well, while he was here,
Hath gain'd a better End.

Et genus & nomen noſti, nomenque mariti, Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Progeniem atque dies, ſic obitum & tumulum.
Te latet ipſe tamen, licet hæc externa tueris,
Nobilia interius, nobiliora latent.
Nobilitas vera eſt ſanctis virtutibus orta:
Hanc teneris annis huic dedit Omniſator.
Nam cum lacte ſimul materno religionem
Imbibit, aſſidue matre docente pia.
Poſteaque ut vires creſcebant, crevit in illa,
Vera Dei veri cognitio atque fides.
Nec ſine fruge fides; fuit alma, pudica, benigna,
Compatiens, humilis, mitis, amica, bona.
Sic veram vera cum juſtitia pietatem &
Facta bonis verbis, junxerat illa bona.
Ut Mater natam, Matris ſui nata nepotes,
Imbuit imprimis cognitione Dei.
Non ſpecie tantum, ſed vere relligioſa
Et virgo, & conjux, & domina, & genetrix.
Principio finis ſimilis, ſic ultima primæ
Linea conformis; mortua viva ſimul.

Emme Charleton died 23 *June*, 1622.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of twenty-four Members; two Church-wardens; two Overſeers of the Poor; one hundred and thirty-two Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Bride's* two Pounds *per An.*

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

This Church was enjoyed by *Edward Camel*; and that it is of a *Saxon* Original I think in ſome Meaſure appears by the additional Epithet of *Stane*, (now corruptly *Staining*) which our Antiquaries are juſtly of Opinion was conferred upon it on Account of its being built with Stones, to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches of the ſame Name in this City that were built with Wood. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Stow. Sur. Lond.

On *Trinity Sunday*, the nineteenth of *May*, *An.* 1554, the Princeſs *Elizabeth* being by Order of Queen *Mary*, her Siſter, removed from her long and

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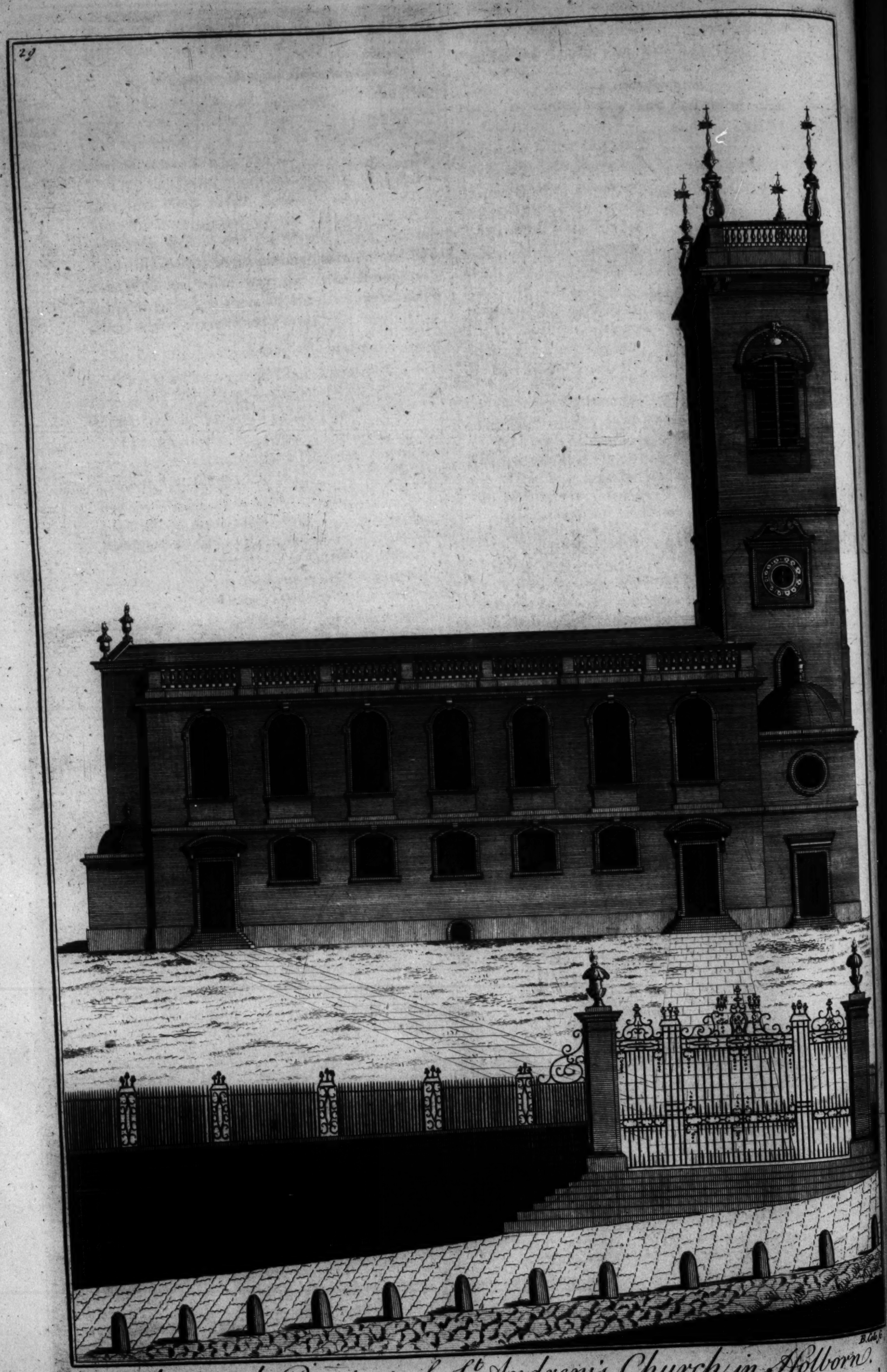


The North Prospect of S.t Andrew's Church in Holborn.
1754

and ſevere Impriſonment in the Tower of *London* to the Caſtle of *Woodſtock*, in her Journey thither was permitted to perform her Devotions in this Church; where, after Sermon, ſhe gave a handſome Gratuity to the Pariſh Clerk; who, overjoyed at the Honour, took divers of his Friends home with him, to dine on a Leg of Pork which he had for Dinner: And in grateful Commemoration of the Princeſs's Bounty, annually on that Day invited divers Neighbours to dine with him on the ſame Diſh; which Anniverſary he carefully kept up during Life: And after his Death, ſome Gentlemen of the Pariſh being willing to perpetuate an Anniverſary on that Occaſion, changed the Time to the ſeventeenth of *November*, the Day of *Elizabeth*'s Acceſſion to the Crown; on which Day, by an amicable Contribution, they have an annual Dinner, (under the Management of one choſen by the Name of General) the principal Diſhes whereof are boiled Legs of Pork.

The Pariſh is ſituate in three Wards, *viz.* thoſe of *Aldgate*, *Langbourn*, and *Tower-ſtreet*.

St. ALPHAGE.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof, which ſtands at the North-Weſt Corner of *Aldermanbury*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*, owes its Name to its Dedication to St. *Alphage*, or *Elphege*, a noble *Engliſh Saxon*, and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who was murdered by the Pagan *Danes* at *Greenwich*, *Anno* 1013.

Park. Ant. Brit. Eccl. Godw. de Præſ. Angl.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

The Advowſon of St. *Alphage* Church was antiently in the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of St. *Martin's le Grand*; in whom it continued till *Henry* VII. annexed the ſaid Collegiate Church to the Convent of *Weſtminſter*; by Virtue whereof the Abbot and Canons, and, after them, the Biſhop of *Weſtminſter*, remained Patrons of the ſame, till Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent, *Anno* 1553, granted the Patronage thereof to *Edmund* Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors, in whom it ſtill remains, and is ſubject to the Archdeacon.

This Church having eſcaped the devouring Flames in the Year 1666, remains upon the antient Foot in reſpect to the Rector, whoſe Profits and Diſburſements, together with thoſe of the Church and Poor, are as follows:

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
	Receipts on Account of the Cure.			
Ibid.	By Tithes, *Anno* 1636	75	4	0
	By Caſualties in ditto —	32	0	0
	By the Parſonage-houſe	15	0	0
	Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.			
Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits	8	0	0
	To Tenths	0	16	0
	To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	4	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4
	Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.			
Par. Acc. Book.	*James Searle* received	209	8	11
	Paid on Account of the Church	39	5	2½
	Paid on that of the Poor	180	19	5
	Balance to the Warden	10	15	8½
	Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.			
Ibid.	*William Medhurſt*, &c. received	71	8	6
	Paid on Account of the Poor	77	8	0
	Balance to the Overſeers	5	19	6
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	258	7	5
	Donations, per Ann.			
1504,	By *Joan Chamberlain*	0	13	4
1591,	By Sir *Rowland Haywood*	4	0	0
1613,	By Sir *John Haywood*	4	0	0
1612,	By Sir *John Swinnerton*	7	0	0
	By *Thomas Evans*	4	0	0
	By *Bernard Hide*, every tenth Year	4	10	0

Ibid.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Rowland Hayward*, Knt. twice Lord-Mayor of this City of *London*, living an Alderman the Space of thirty Years, and at his Death the antienteſt Alderman of the ſaid City. He lived beloved of all good Men, and died in great Credit and Reputation the 5th Day of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1593, and the 36th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*. He had two virtuous Wives, and by them many happy Children.

New View Lond.

Hic jacet *Willielmus Philips*, Arm. Regiſtrarius rev. Patris Dom. Epiſc. *London.* ſuæ curiæ commiſariatus *London.* & qui 80 annorum pie tranſactis in Dom. placide obdormivit 4 die menſ. *Septembris*, *Ann. Dom.* 1625. Relinquens poſt ſe 6. ex 18. liberis.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

In Chriſt alone I only truſt,
To riſe in Number of the Juſt.

Hereunder lieth buried the Body of *Katharine Edwards*, ſometime beloved Wife of *John Edwards*, of this Pariſh of St. *Alphage*. She departed this tranſitory Life on the ſixth Day of *January*, 1628, and in the 45th Yeere of her Age; having had Iſſue by her ſaid Huſband five Sonnes and ſeven Daughters.

Ibid.

My Body here in Duſt doth reſt;
Sin caus'd, that Earth claim it as due;
My Soule's in Heaven for ever bleſt;
Yet both in one Chriſt will renew.

Samuel Brewer, of the *Inner Temple*, Gent. died *March* 10th, 1684.

New View Lond.

World adieu, Friends adieu, Life adieu.
But hoping for a better after this, only through the Merits and Mediation of our bleſſed Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens, two Overſeers of the Poor; Houſes, one hundred and fifty-nine.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The firſt Church in *London*, which was dedicated to St. *Alphage*, ſtood adjoining to the City Wall near the Eaſt Side of *Cripplegate*: But at the Suppreſſion of religious Houſes by *Henry* VIII. the ſame being demoliſhed, and the Site thereof turned into a Carpenter's Yard, the South Iſle of the Church of St. *Mary Elſing Spital* was converted into the preſent Pariſh-Church. But as to the Origin of the firſt Church, I can trace it no higher than a little before the Year 1335, when *John Cateleyne* was Incumbent thereof. See *Cripplegate* Ward *within*.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

St. ANDREW's Holborn, *the City Liberty.*

This is a Rectory, the beautiful and ſtately Church whereof is ſeated on the South Side of *Holborn-hill*, in a ſpacious Cemetery, in the Ward of *Faringdon without*; and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to St. *Andrew the Apoſtle*, and the Place

Place of its Situation: And in Matters Eccleſiaſtical 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The Patronage of this Church appears to have been antiently in private Hands; for the ſame, by Right of Patrimony, having deſcended to *Gladerinus*, a Preſbyter, he conferred it upon the Church and Canons of St. *Paul*'s, about the Year 1322, upon Condition that the Church and Monks of *Bermondſey* ſhould hold the ſame of them, to whom they were annually to pay in their Cathedral an Acknowledgement of twelve Pence. Purſuant to which Agreement, the Abbot and Convent of *Bermondſey* continued Patrons thereof till their Diſſolution; when coming to the Crown, *Henry* VIII. granted the ſame, *Anno* 1546, to *Thomas* Lord *Wriotheſley*, Son of *William Wriotheſley*, *York* Herald, juſt advanced to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of *Tichfield* in Com. *Southampton*, and ſoon after created Earl of *Southampton*.

Ibid. Upon the Condemnation of *Henry* Earl of *Southampton*, as Confederate with *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex* in his Rebellion, *Anno* 1600, the Patronage of this Rectory reverted to the Crown, wherein it continued for ſome Time; but being reſtored to its former Patron, it continued in his Family till the Extinction of the Male Line by the Death of *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*, *Anno* 1667.

Ibid. After the Death of the ſaid *Thomas*, *Jane*, his Relict, preſented to this Church; after which it came to one of the Daughters and Co-heireſſes of the ſaid Earl; with whom, I ſuppoſe, it went in Marriage to the Family of *Montague*, ſeeing the Duke of that Name is the preſent Patron.

Ibid. This Church having eſcaped the Flames in the Year 1666, it remains as antiently in reſpect to the Rector, whoſe Profits and Diſburſements in the Year 1636 were as follow: But by the vaſt Number of additional Buildings ſince that Time, the Profits, as it is ſaid, are increaſed to above 600 *l. per Ann.*

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Ibid. By Tithes in 1636	350	0	0
No other Return was then made	0	0	0
By a Parſonage-houſe at preſent	35	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid. To Firſt-fruits	18	0	0
To Tenths	1	16	0
To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	5	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

Church-ward. Ac. *Patricius Robertſon* received	1117	13	3½
Paid on Account of the Church	283	5	9
Paid on that of the Poor	927	19	7½
Balance to the Warden	93	12	1

Donations, per Annum.

By *Thomas Thorney*	10	0	0
By *Henry Spence* —	6	10	0
By *Heneage Featherſtone* —	5	0	0
By *William Williams* — —	2	0	0
By *Thomas Collyear* — —	2	12	0
By *Samuel Leeſes* —	2	0	0
By *Richard Hunt* —	1	6	0
By *Thomas Charles*	10	0	0
By *Anthony Acham*	6	0	0
By *Richard Whitlock*	5	0	0
By *Stephen Scudmore* —	1	0	0
By *James Hogſon* — —	2	0	0
By *Bernard Hide*, every fifth Year	5	0	0
By *Thomas Tuck* —	2	0	0
By *Margaret Deane* —	1	0	10
By Mr. *Sergeant* —	7	16	0
By *Richard Barton* —	4	0	0
By *Elizabeth Mynn*	7	0	0
1704, By Dr. *Bromfield*	70	0	0
By *Iſaac Ducket* 400 *l.* for a Purchaſe	20	0	0
1727, By Mr. *Palmer* 500 *l.* for ditto	25	0	0
By Mrs. *Paradine* 100 *l.* for ditto	5	0	0
By *Gaſper Yarly* 40 *l.* for ditto	2	0	0
By anonymous 50 *l.* for ditto	2	10	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. *Michael Lewes*, of *Collyweſton*, in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; zealous in God's Truth, and vertuous in Converſation, did learnedly reade in the Common Law of *Grayes-Inne*, *Anno* 1584, *Ætatis* 45; whoſe Body lieth here buried, but his Soule is with Chriſt, at the right Hand of God, expecting the glorious Reſurrection of the Faithful.

Vincemus mundi prælia pace Dei.

Ibid. *George Harriſon*, Gentleman, lyeth here,
And *Elizabeth* his Wife,
Which in this Pariſh many a Yeere
Did live a gracious Life:
And he at her Departure gave
To the Poore of Pariſhes twaine,
Saint *Giles in the Field* and this,
Annuity to remaine
For ſix and forty Yeeres to come,
To give the pooreſt Souls
One Yeere ſix and twenty Gownes,
And two good Loads of Coales.
Next Yeere as many Shirts and Smocks,
And as many Coales agen,
Till ſix and forty Yeeres run out,
To Women and to Men.
To Priſoners, and to many more,
Great Gifts ſhe gave beſide;
And in the Faith of Jeſus Chriſt
They both aſſured dy'd.

Quid ſuperbis, terra & cinis?
Huc oculos, lector, verſa de corpore cæſo
Jam cineres præter, quod ſupereſt, nihil eſt.
Crede mihi de quo lætaris corpore, dicent,
Jam cineres præter, quod ſupereſt, nihil eſt.

Ibid. *Radulpho Rokeby*, a *Marthamla* (oppido *Richmondienſis* agri) oriundo, *Lincolnienſis* hoſpitij ſocio primario, Xenodochij divæ *Catharinæ*, prope arcem *Londinenſem* magiſtro; auguſtiſſimæque *Anglorum* Reginæ *Elizabethæ*, a libellis ſupplicibus, non minus domi ac foris, quam pace belloque de principe, ac patria bene merito. Cœlibi ſeptuagenario, fatiſque demum 14 *Junii*, anno poſt natum Meſſiam 1596. feliciter functo: heredes in teſtamento ſcripti piæ gratæque memoriæ gratia poſuerunt.

Ibid. *Georgio Egeock*, de *Salford* prioris, in agro *Varvicenſi*, armigero, viro omni virtutum genere inſtructo, integerrimæ fidei cum erga Deum tum erga homines, illæſæ probitatis, illibati nominis, de Patria, conjuge, amicis omnibus optime merito. *Dorothea* (origine *St. John*) relicta mœſtiſſimi officij & deſiderij, conjugalis triſte argumentum, adjumentum memoriæ, monumentum poſteris, & nonnullum mœroris ac viduitatis lenimen tum poſuit.

Obijt an. ſal. 1601. ætat. circa 40.

Here

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lie the Bodies of *Richard Aldworth*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who had Iſſue ſix Sonnes and three Daughters; which *Elizabeth* deceaſed the 24th Day of *Auguſt*, 1603, and the ſaid *Richard*, &c.

My Turtle gone, all Joy is gone from me,
Ile mourne a while, and after flee;
For Time brings youthful Youths to Age,
And Age brings Death, our Heritage.

They lived married together four and forty Years.

Their Race is runne, and Heaven is wonne.

Non illo melior quiſquam, nec amantior æqui.

Ibid. *Reginaldus Biens*, ortu clarus, virtute militari clarior, terris multum jactatus & undis: huic tandem libens, ac lætus appulit portui. An. Dom. 1611. Ætatis 49.

En fuit, en non eſt hic qui ſepelitur in umbris,
En fuit, en non eſt umbra, cadaver, homo.
Vixit ſua tempora, noſque ſequemur.

Ibid. *Johannes Corbettus*, a Chri. bene mot.

Hic jacet ſpe noviſſimæ tubæ *Jo. Corb.* armig. fil. *Milonis Corbetti*, militis, natus quintus, mortuus 2. unus clericorum ſereniſſimi *Jacobi* a ſecretioribus conciliis. Occubuit 9 Decembris 1611.

Si totus parvam promeretur frater in urnam,
Flerem; ſed pars eſt vilior iſta ſui,
Quam tumulo clauſam, pars altera vidit Olympo
Redditam, ut invidiam ſe modo flere velim.

Ibid. Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Thorney*, late Citizen and Barber-Surgeon of *London*, who died the 4th of *June*, 1614, and lived 71 Yeares, being twice Maſter of his Company, and one of the Common Councell of this City, who gave to the Poor of this Pariſh of St. *Andrew* ten Pounds to be diſtributed on the Day of his Funerall; and ten Pounds a Yeere afterward to ten poore Pentioners of this Pariſh for ever; and twenty Shillings to the poore People of *Acton* for ever; who died without Iſſue of his Body, and made *Peter Thorney*, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon of *London*, (his Brother's Sonne) his Heir and ſole Executor; who kneeleth with him in this Module, being finiſhed and ſet up in the Month of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1614, and at the only Coſt and Charges of the ſaid *Peter Thorney*, in Memory of ſo worthy a Member, who lived in good Credit, Name, and Fame, all the Days of his Life, and did many good Offices and memorable Acts in this Pariſh.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Near to this Place lieth buried the Body of *Elizabeth Ade*, late the Wife of *John Ade*, of *Doddington*, in the County of *Kent*, Gent. and eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas Waller*, of *Beconsfield*, in the County of *Buckingham*, Eſq; who in her Time was the Mirror of her Sex, replete with all the Gifts that Grace or Nature could afford. Religious toward God, and charitable toward Men; loving and faithful toward her Huſband; beloved of all, hated of none.

Ibid. This World not worthy of her, ſhe was tranſlated to a better, the 3d of *May*, 1619, and about the thirty-ſecond Year of her Age; leaving by her Death a moſt unfortunate Huſband, three Sons, and four Daughters.

Whoſoever thou art that paſſeſt by,
Learn here to live, and here to die.

Ibid. Here lies a Maid, for Heaven, by her pure Life
So fit, ſhe could not ſtay to be a Wife:
And with her half a Man lies buried,
That is but half himſelf now ſhe is dead:
His other Half lives but in Hope to be
Incloſed in this Urn as well as ſhe.
In loſing her the *Lovets* loſt a Gem,
A *Margaret*, too rich indeed for them;
But not for him to whom ſhe went from hence,
Uſher'd by Faith, Hope, Love, and Innocence.

Then you that are her Friends your Grief forget,
In Heaven your *Margaret* is richly ſet.

Obiit 4 die Febr. An. Dom. 1631.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of twelve Members; one Church-warden; ſeven hundred and thirty-ſeven Houſes. Augmentation from the Pariſhes of St. *Andrew Hubbard* and St. *Clement's Eaſtcheap*, two Pounds each, and from that of St. *Bennet Grace-church* three Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Holborn, in the Conqueror's Survey, appears to have been a Village, ſituate in the Hundred of *Oſulveſtane* or *Oſulſton*, denominated *Holeburne*, wherein the King had two Cotarii or Cottagers, who paid to his Bailiff or Sheriff an annual Sum of twenty *Denarii* or Pence. See *Faringdon without*. Doomſd. Book in Rec. Excheq.

Though I cannot aſcertain the Antiquity of the Church of this Pariſh, yet that it is of a conſiderable Standing is evident, by its having been given by *Gladerinus*, about the Year 1297. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

St. ANDREW Hubbard.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood where, at preſent, the King's Weigh-houſe is ſituate, between St. *Botolph*'s and *Love Lanes*, in *Little Eaſtcheap* and Ward of *Billingſgate*. It is ſubject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

The Patronage of this Church, *Anno* 1389, was in the Earl of *Pembroke*, who being killed in Turnament at *Woodſtock*, and leaving no Iſſue, the Crown ſeized on the Advowſon for ſome Time, till it came to *John* Lord *Talbot*, afterwards Earl of *Shrewſbury*, in whoſe Family it continued till the Death of *John* Earl of *Shrewſbury* at the Battle of *Northampton*, *Anno* 1460, when it came to *Edward* IV. who a few Years after reſtored it to that noble Family; wherein it probably continued till it came to the Earls of *Northumberland*, from whom by Marriage it went to the Duke of *Somerſet*, the preſent Patron. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

This Church being deſtroyed in the Fire of *London*, *Anno* 1666, and not rebuilt, the Pariſh thereof was by Act of Parliament annexed to that of St. *Mary Hill*; whereupon the Pariſhioners diſpoſed of the Ground both of Church and Cemetery to the City, the Purchaſe-money whereof they gave towards new pewing the Church of the ſaid St. *Mary Hill*, the Place of publick Worſhip for the united Pariſhes: Wherefore the Profits and Diſburſements of the Incumbent on Account of both Pariſhes are ſpecified in that of St. *Mary Hill*. Act Par. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
John Loveday received	156	18	11½	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	39	17	8	
Paid on that of the Poor	115	13	7	
Balance to the Pariſh	1	7	8½	

Donations, per Annum.

By Mr. *Randal*	10	0	0	Ibid.
By Mr. *Jacobs* —	2	0	0	
By Mr. *Green*	1	0	0	
By *Margaret Deane* —	1	0	0	
By Mrs. *How*	0	3	4	

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

Here were no Monumental Inſcriptions. The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; eighty-two Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Holborn* two Pounds *per An.*

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

The firſt Mention I find of this Church is ſome Time before the Year 1389, when *Walter Palmer* was Rector thereof. See *Billingſgate* Ward.

St. ANDREW Underſhaft.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. This Church is a Rectory, ſituate at the South-East Angle of St. *Mary-Ax* in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and the Ward of *Aldgate*; and in Matters Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon of *London*, except as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Church appears to have been all along in the Biſhops of *London*.

This Church having happily eſcaped the devouring Flames in the Year 1666, it continues upon the antient Foot in reſpect to the Rectorial Revenues, which, together with its Diſburſements in 1636, appear to have been as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Ibid. By Tithes —	120	0	0
By Caſualties —	12	0	0
By a Parſonage-houſe —	30	0	0
By Glebe at preſent —	10	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid. To Firſt-fruits	15	11	3
To Tenths — —	2	11	1½
To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	8	4
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book. *Philip Vandenenden* received	815	5	8
Paid on Account of the Church	290	8	8
Paid on that of the Poor	455	15	8
Balance to the Pariſh —	69	1	4

Donations, per Annum.

1576, By *Stephen Woodroffe*	5	4	0
1576, By *Ralph Carter* —	6	13	4
1579, By *Simon Burton*	2	12	0
1594, By *Hugh Offley*	5	0	0
1594, By *William Hanbury* and Wife	3	5	4
1596, By *Mary Ramſey*	3	0	0
1604, By *John Hide* —	2	0	0
1619, By Sir *Henry Lee* —	6	11	4
1636, By *Thomas Coventry*	10	0	0
1666, By *Thomas Rich* —	20	0	0
1671, By *Thomas Rich*	9	0	0
1675, By *Thomas Buckford*	15	0	0
By Sir *William Craven* —	2	11	0
By *Margaret Moore* —	4	10	0
By *Peter Vanſittart* 200 *l.* for a Purchaſe	10	0	0
By *Joſeph Chamberlain* —	4	0	0
By *Robert Buck* and his Wife for ditto	10	0	0
1726, By *Mary Datcheller*	80	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. *Henry Man*, Doctor of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Oxenford*, and ſome Time Biſhop of *Man*; which *Henry* departed this Life the 19th Day of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1556, and lieth buried under this Stone.

Ibid. *Nicholai de Nale, Raguſini* caro hoc in tumulo repulveraſcit, ſpiritus ad Cœlum reverſus reaſſumptionem carnis expectat. Obiit die 1 *Januar.* 1566. a nativitate vixit annos 50, menſ. 7, dies 29. *Auguſtinus* amantiſſimo fratri mœrens ponere curavit.

Near to this Place lieth buried the Body of *Simon Burton*, Citizen and Wax-Chandler of *London*; a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Pariſh; who was three Times Maſter of his Company, and one of the Governors of St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, and of the Common Council of this Ward 29 Years. He had two Wives, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*, and had Iſſue by *Elizabeth* one Son and four Daughters. He deceaſed the 23d Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1593, being aged 85 Years. In whoſe Remembrance his loving Daughter *Alice Coldocke* erected this Monument. Ibid.

On the North Side of the Altar, under a beautiful Monument, lay interred the Body of that truly worthy, laborious, and excellent Antiquary *John Stow*, to whom this City is ſo greatly indebted for the valuable Account of its antient State. However, neither that, nor any other Conſideration, was ſufficient to protect his Repoſitory from being ſpoiled of his injured Remains by certain Men in the Year 1732, who removed his Corpſe to make Way for another.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Reſurrectionem in Chriſto hic expectat *Johannes Stowe*, Civis *Londinenſis*, qui in antiquis Monumentis eruendis accuratiſſima diligentia uſus, *Angliæ* Annales & Civitatis *Londini* ſynopſim bene de ſua, bene de poſtera ætate meritus luculenter ſcripſit, vitæq; ſtudio pie & probe decurſo, obiit ætatis anno 80. die 5 *Aprilis*, 1605. Ibid.

Elizabetha conjux, ut perpetuum ſui amoris teſtimonium dolens P.

Edward Warner, Eſquire, a worthy Citizen and Merchant of *London*, who departed this mortal Life the 28th Day of *October*, 1628. He was the ſecond Son of *Francis Warner*, of *Parham* in the County of *Suffolk*, Eſquire, by *Mary* his ſecond Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Edmund Rowſe*, of the ſaid County, Knight; which *Francis Warner* was truly and lineally deſcended from the antient and generous Family of the *Warners*, who poſſeſſed a Place of their own Name at *Warner's-Hall* in *Great Waltham*, in the County of *Eſſex*. Ibid.

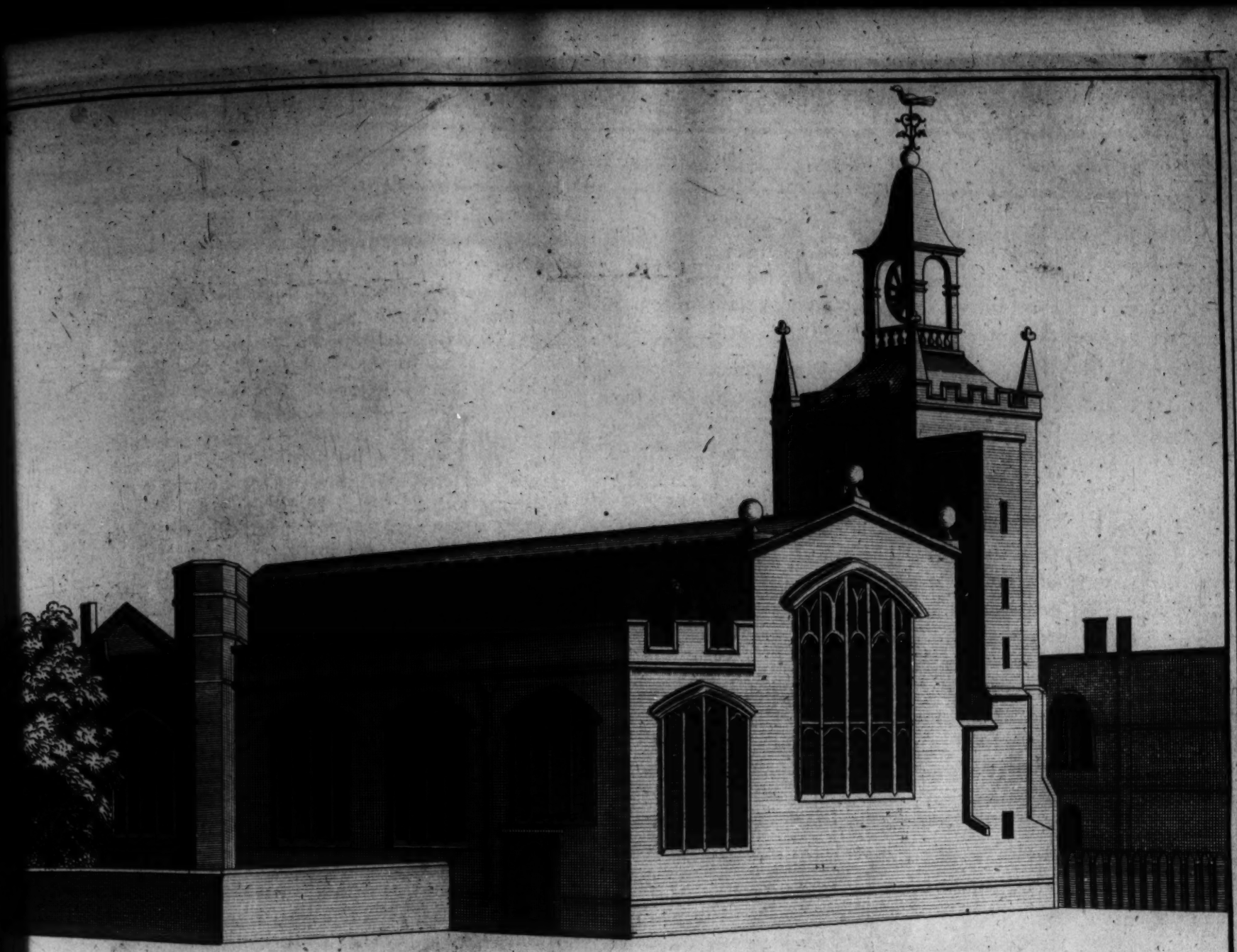
He died without Iſſue, and made *Francis Warner*, of *Parham* aforeſaid, Eſquire, his Nephew and next Heir in Blood, the Executor of his Will, and principal Heir to his Eſtate; who, out of Duty and Affection to the Memory of his dear Uncle, hath dedicated this Monument.

He had to his firſt Wife *Mary*, Daughter of Maſter *Aylmer*, of *Riſden* in *Hertfordſhire*; and to his ſecond, *Margaret*, Daughter of Maſter *John Cheynie*.

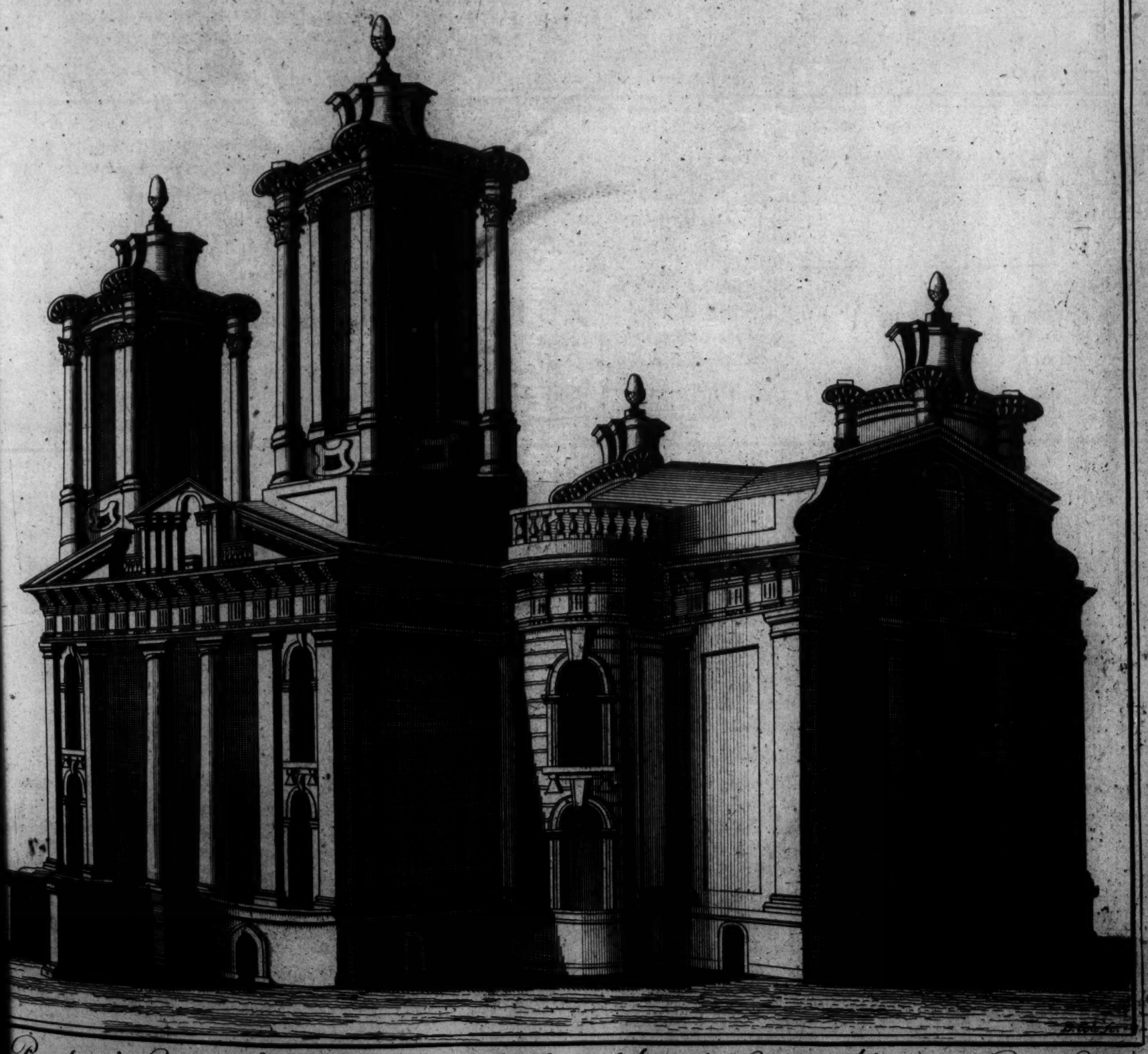
To the Memory of Sir *Hugh Hamerſly*, who was Lord-Mayor of *London* in the Year 1627; a Colonel of this City, Preſident of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, Preſident of the Artillery Garden, Governor of the Company of *Ruſſia* Merchants, and of thoſe of the *Levant*; free of the Company of Haberdaſhers and of Merchants Adventurers of *Spain*, *Eaſt-India*, *France*, and *Virginia*. He had Iſſue by Dame *Mary*, his Wife, fifteen Children, and died the 19th of *October*, 1636, and of his Age 71. In Memory of whom his Lady erected this Monument in the Year 1637. New View Lond.

P.M.S. *Caroli Thoroldi*, de antiqua *Thoroldorum* familia in comitatu *Lincolnienſi*. Ibid.

Near this Place lieth interred the Body of *Charles Thorold*, of *London*, Eſq; who departed this Life the thirteenth Day of *November*, *Anno* 1691, in the 71ſt Year of his Age. And by *Anne*, his firſt Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Wheat*, in the County of *Oxon*, Eſq; had Iſſue one Son, named



The North west Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Andrew Undershaft, in Leadenhall Street.



Perspective View of the Parish Church of S.t John the Evangelist in Westminster.

5 JA 53

named *Thomas*, who died at *Smyrna*: And by *Anne*, his ſecond Wife, Daughter of *George Clare*, of *London*, Eſq; had ſeven Sons and ſeven Daughters.

In whoſe Memory this Monument is erected, by his loving Wife and Son *Charles*.

Si quid priſca fides, & aviti ſanguinis ordo,
Si quid larga manus, canaque jura valent;
Hæc tecum, *Thorolde*, jacent, tumuloque recumbent,
Nobilitas, pietas, jura, fideſque tuo.
Aſt ubicunque viget virtus; tu vivis in illa,
Nobiliore tui parte ſuperſtes adhuc.
Cætera ſunt cineres. Sed quæ non continet urna,
Vel pia ſanctorum Corda, vel Aſtra tenent.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted who have either ſerved or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; two hundred and ten Houſes. Augmentation to St. *Botolph's Biſhopſgate*, five Pounds *per An.*

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The earlieſt Account I find of this Church is, that *William de Chicheſter* was Rector thereof in the Year 1362. In antient Records it is denominated *Eccleſia ſancti* Andreæ *ſuper* Cornhill, from the Street wherein it ſtands, which, before the Erection of *Leadenhall*, went by that Name as far as this Place: And the additional Epithet of *Underſhaft* it received from a lofty Shaft, or *May-pole*, which was annually erected on the firſt of *May* before the South Door thereof, in the Middle of the Street, whoſe towering Top ſurpaſſed that of the Steeple in Altitude. But ſince *Evil May-day* (ſo called from an Inſurrection of the Citizens on the firſt of *May*, 1517) it has not been re-erected.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. In the Year 1561, *Edmund Grindal*, Biſhop of *London*, united to this Pariſh that of St. *Mary the Virgin*, St. *Urſula* and the eleven thouſand Virgins, then commonly called St. *Mary at the Ax*, (from ſuch a Sign oppoſite to the ſame) or St. *Mary Pellyper*, from a Spot of Ground on the North Side thereof, belonging to the Company of Skinners.

Ibid. The Church of St. *Mary* ſtood on the Weſt Side of St. *Mary's-ſtreet*, now called St. *Mary-Ax-ſtreet*, where at preſent the School-houſe is ſituate.

Stow. Sur. Lond. And near the lower End of *Berry-ſtreet*, adjoining to *London-wall*, ſtood an Hoſpital, denominated *Auguſtine Papey in the Wall*. See *Aldgate* Ward.

Ibid. The preſent beautiful *Gothick* Structure of the Church of St. *Andrew* was rebuilt by the Pariſhioners, and finiſhed in the Year 1532; which Work was greatly forwarded by the Generoſity of *Stephen Jennings*, Eſq; Lord-Mayor of this City *Anno* 1502, who appears to have been at near a third Part of the whole Charge.

St. ANDREW WARDROBE.

This is a Rectory, the Church of which is ſituate upon a conſiderable Eminence on the Eaſt Side of *Puddle-dock-hill*, in the Ward of *Caſtle-Baynard*.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The Advowſon of this Church was antiently in the noble Family of *Fitz-Walter*, to which it probably came by Virtue of the Office of Conſtable of the Caſtle of *London*, (that is *Baynard's-Caſtle*) which that honourable Family long enjoyed, and for which they had a Soke or Juriſdiction allowed them by the City in the Ward of *Caſtle-Baynard*, which contained this whole Pariſh.

After the Extinction of the *Fitz-Walter* Family, the Patronage ſeems to have been in *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*; from whom, by the Marriage of his only Child and Heireſs, it deſcended to *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*; after whoſe Death it came to his three Daughters, Coheireſſes; and by Right of them to their Huſbands, *John* Lord *Talbot*, *Edmund* Earl of *Dorſet*, and *George* Lord *Latimer*, who jointly preſented to the ſame.

But after the Partition of *Warwick*'s Eſtate, their Succeſſors preſented alternately, (with a few Interruptions on the Account of Non-age) till the Year 1663; ſince which Time it came to the Crown, wherein it ſtill remains. Ibid.

This Church ſuffering in the common Calamity of the Year 1666, was rebuilt at the Expence of the Publick, and its neighbouriſh Pariſh of St. *Anne's Black-friars* thereunto united by Act of Parliament; whereby the Profits and Diſburſements on Account of the Cure are as follow: Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0	Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.
By Glebe, *An.* 1636	20	0	0	
By Caſualties in ditto	7	0	0	
By two Rectory Houſes at preſent	12	0	0	
Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.				
To Firſt-fruits —	17	10	0	Ibid.
To Tenths — —	1	15	0	
To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	6	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	10	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

John Sadler received	330	11	8	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	19	13	5	
Paid on that of the Poor	261	15	10½	
Balance to the Pariſh	49	2	4½	

Donations, per Annum.

1502, By *John Lee* —	30	0	0	Donation Book.
1586, Mr. *Barnard Randolph*	3	0	0	
1628, By *Winifred Waſe* —	8	0	0	
1633, By *John Howard*	6	0	0	
1638, By *Thomas Cleeve* —	2	16	0	
By *John Corbet* —	2	0	0	
By Mrs. *Paradine* —	3	0	0	
1588, By *Laurence Puddle* 40*l.* in Money, to be lent to the Poor, without Intereſt	0	0	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Cernite, ſub petra jacet hac *Hatfeeld* tumulata, Weav. Fun. Mon.
Et *Margareta* claris natalibus orta.
Anglica parte patris fuerat, *Normannaque* matris,
Traxerat, ex ort.... uterque parent... clara.
Hæc fuit & domina domine *Salop* comitiſſe,
Anno milleno c. quater LX. quoque deno.
Atque die deno *Junii* deceſſit ameno,
Ejus preſtet opem, pius anime Deus. *Amen.*

The 29th Day of *October*, *An. Dom.* 1573, deceaſed *Thomaſine* the Wife of *Thomas Butler*, of *Bewſon*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſquire, and lieth buried before this Pillar. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Via omnis carnis; hodie mihi, cras tibi.

Marmoreum decus hoc, conſortis munere grato,
Non vita, verum nomine, *Longus* habet.

Here

Here lieth *Henry Long*, of *Shingay*, Eſquire, Son and Heir of Sir *Richard Long*, Knt. Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King *Henry* the Eighth, the third Son of Sir *Thomas Long*, Kt. of *Wiltſhire*; who married *Dorothie*, the Daughter of *Nicholas Clarke*, of *Weſton*, Eſquire, and *Elizabeth Ramſay* his Wife, ſole Heir of *Thomas Ramſay*, of *Hicham*, Eſquire, her Father; by whom he had Iſſue one Son and three Daughters. He died the 15th Day of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1573, leaving alive at that Time of his Death *Elizabeth*, his ſole Daughter and Heire.

Dorothea uxor conjugis amore poſuit.

Nomine *Longus*, vitæ brevis, inclitus ortu,
Ingenio præſtans, & pietatis amans.

Ibid. Near to this Place lieth interred the Corpſe of *William Nicholſon*, ſome Time of *Walton* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. and Citizen and Draper of *London*. He had to Wife *Joane*, the eldeſt Daughter, and one of the Heirs of *William Company*, Gent. by whom he had Iſſue (among divers other) theſe which ſurvived; namely, *Helen*, firſt the Wife of *John Minor*, of *London*, Draper, and afterwards of Sir *John Branch*, Kt. Lord-Mayor of *London*, *An. Dom.* 1580; and *Benjamin*, who deceaſed at *Bramley*, in the County of *Surrey*; where he hath alſo left Iſſue two Sons, *Robert* and *George*. The ſaid *William Nicholſon* departed this Life in *September*, *An. Dom.* 1531, being a Benefactor to this Church, and to other charitable Uſes; whoſe Soul (we doubt not) reſteth with the Lord.

Qui genere atq; opibus quondam florebat honeſtis,
Nicholſon, jacet hic parvus in æde civis.
Quod mortale fuit fluxit: ſed fama perennis
Menſq; manet nihil hic funera juris habent.
Spiritus in cœlis divino ſplendet honore,
In terris memori nomen amore viget.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. When God was pleas'd, (the World unwilling yet)
Heliqs James to Nature paid his Debt,
And here repoſes: As he liv'd he dy'd;
The Saying ſtrongly in him verify'd.
Such Life, ſuch Death, then a known Truth to tell,
He liv'd a godly Life, and dy'd as well.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is ſelect; two Church-wardens; one hundred and ninety-three Houſes, and a Workhouſe for the Employment of the Poor. Augmentation from the Pariſhes of St. *Bartholomew Exchange*, St. *Edmund the King*, St. *Gabriel Fenchurch-ſtreet*, St. *Nicholas Acons*, and St. *Matthew Friday-ſtreet*; from the firſt of which twelve Pounds *per An.* and from the others ſeven Pounds each.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Tho' the Origin of this Church be buried in Oblivion, yet that it is not of a modern Foundation is evident, by its having had *Robert at Marſh* for its Rector, before the Year 1322.

Ibid. This Church was antiently denominated St. *Andrew juxta Baynard's-Caſtle*, from its Vicinity to that Palace; but, ſince the Erection of that magnificent Structure called the *Wardrobe*, almoſt contiguous to it on the North, the additional Epithet of *Baynard's-Caſtle* has given Way to that of its next Neighbour the *Wardrobe*; which ſpacious Building having uſurped the Sites of many others, the Pariſh Tithes were thereby ſo much affected, that they occaſioned the Parſon to apply to King *Edward* III. for Redreſs; who was thereupon pleaſed to grant the Rector and his Succeſſors forty Shillings *per An.* in Perpetuity, out of the ſaid royal Manſion called the *Great Wardrobe*. See *Caſtle-Baynard* Ward.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

St. ANNE's Alderſgate.

This Rectory Church, which is ſeated on the North Side of St. *Anne's-lane*, in the Ward of *Alderſgate* within, and is ſubject to the Archdeacon, owes its Name to its Dedication to St. *Anne*, the Mother of the Virgin *Mary*, and the Place of its Situation.

The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently in the Dean and Canons of St. *Martin's le Grand*; in whoſe Gift it continued till *Henry* VII. annexed that Collegiate Church, with its Appurtenances, to the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*; by Virtue whereof the Abbot and Convent, and after them the Biſhop of *Weſtminſter*, continued Patrons thereof, till Queen *Mary*, in the Year 1553, by her Letters Patent, granted the Advowſon of the ſame to the Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors, in whom it ſtill remains. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

This Church having ſhared the common Fate in the great Fire of the Year 1666, was rebuilt at the publick Charge, and the Pariſh of St. *John Zachary* thereunto united; which turning to the Advantage of the Incumbent, the Profit and Diſburſements of the Cure are as follow: Act Par. 22 & 23 Geo. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0	Ibid.
By Glebe in 1636 —	28	0	0	
By Caſualties in ditto	19	13	6	Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.
By two Vicarage-Houſes	28	0	0	
Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.				
To Firſt-fruits —	19	2	1	Ibid.
To Tenths — —	1	18	2½	
To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	10	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	4	6	
To the Dean and Chapter's Penſion	1	0	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

John Wilkins received	198	3	4	Pariſh Ac. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	75	11	5	
Paid on that of the Poor	116	16	10½	
Balance to the Pariſh —	5	15	0½	
Donations, per Annum.				
By Mr. *Peacock* — —	2	12	0	Ibid.
By *Richard Adams* — —	0	10	0	
By the Lady *Read* — —	0	15	6	
By Mr. *Cheney* — —	0	6	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Ut tibi præceptis mens conformetur honeſtis, Weav. Fun. Mon.
Sex animo ſemper ſunt repetenda tuo.
Principio, Deus eſt noſter ſervator & author,
Hoſtis in oppoſita ſtat regione Sathan:
Tertia res preſens eſt, vita ſimillima ventis;
Mors ſequitur, nobis quæ prope ſemper adeſt.
Ordine ſunt quinto, cœli palatia ſummi:
Tartara ſunt ſexto conſtituenda loco.
Hæc animo tacite ſecum qui ſæpe revolvit,
Miror in hoc vitii ſi quid ineſſe poteſt.

Gualterus Haddonus.

Ibid.

Qu an triſ di c vul ſtra
: : : : : : :
os guis ti ro um nere vit.
: : : : : : :
H ſan Chriſ mi c mu la

Corda, manus, oculos, aures, animoſque levemus,
Et Domino voces; ſua ſunt, & ei ſua demus.
Quos amor æterno vivos in fœdere junxit, Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Concordes tumulo mors ſic conjunxit in uno.

Non ſors unanimes, nec mors disjungit amantes,
Sed poſt fata, vides, inviolata amant.

The three firſt Lines are to be read downwards and upwards progreſſively.

Ibid. Orate devote pro anima magiſtri *Joannis Pemberton*, utriuſque Juris baccalaurij, quondam reſidentiar. eccleſiæ cathedralis de *Rippon*, *Ebor.* dieceſis, hujuſque etiam eccleſ. Rectoris; qui obiit 12 die *Septemb.* An. Dom. 1499. Cujus, &c.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. *Peter Heiwood*, younger Son of *Peter Heiwood*, one of the Counſellors of *Jamaica*, by *Grace*, Daughter of Sir *John Muddeford*, Kt. and Bart. Great Grandſon to *Peter Heiwood* of *Heywood*, in in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*; who apprehended *Guy Faux*, with his dark Lanthorn; and for his zealous Proſecution of Papiſts, as Juſtice of Peace, was ſtabbed in *Weſtminſter-hall* by *John James*, a *Dominican* Friar, *An. Dom.* 1640. Obiit *Novem.* 2. 1701.

Reader, if not a Papiſt bred,
Upon ſuch Aſhes gently tread.

Ibid. In Expectation of a joyful Reſurrection, here lies all that was mortal of the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Morer*, Rector of this Church for near twenty Years. He was a tender and loving Huſband, a kind and indulgent Father, a ſincere and hearty Friend, a learned Divine, a conſtant Preacher, a thorough honeſt Man, and a true Chriſtian; who, after a religious Life, ſpent in the Performance of his Duty, reſigned his Soul into the Hands of his Redeemer, and haſtened to the Reward of his Labours, *Dec.* 22, 1715.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and forty-ſeven Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. I have not been able to come nearer the Origin of this Church, than that *John de Chimerby* was collated thereto by the Dean of St. *Martin's le Grand*, the fifth of *July*, *An.* 1322, See the Ward of *Alderſgate*.

St. ANNE's, Black-friars.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. This is a Curacy, or Donative, in the Gift of the Pariſhioners; and in Matters Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

The Church of this Pariſh, which owed its Name to the Saint aforeſaid, and the Place of its Situation, ſtood on the Eaſt Side of *Churchyard-alley*, in the Precinct of *Black-friars*, and Ward of *Faringdon within*.

This Church having ſuffered in the fatal Cataſtrophe, *Anno* 1666, has not been rebuilt, wherefore the Pariſh has been annexed to that of St. *Andrew Wardrobe*; where having taken Notice of the Receipts and Diſburſements in reſpect to the Cure, I ſhall proceed to give an Account of the Parochial Charge relating to the Church and Poor:

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Church-wardens Account, A D. 1727.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Pariſh Ac. Book. *Richard Harwood* received	372	8	6½
Paid on Account of the Church	97	16	3
Paid on that of the Poor	235	6	8
Balance to the Pariſh —	39	5	7½
Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A D. 1728.			
Ibid. *Samuel Townſend*, &c. received	322	6	11
Paid on Account of the Poor	322	1	9
Balance to the Pariſh —	0	5	2
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	551	8	5

Donations, per Annum.

1664, By *Giles Ruſſel* —	2	0	0	Ibid.
By *Bernard Hyde*, every tenth Year	4	10	0	
By *John Bathurſt*, M. D. —	2	0	0	
1689, By *Thomas Nevit*	5	16	0	
1617, By *Theophilus Carter*	27	0	0	
1720, By *Peter Joy* —	15	10	0	
By *Edward Corbet* —	2	0	0	
By *Stephen Scudamore* — —	1	0	0	
By Mrs. *Roſemill* —	2	0	0	
By *Elizabeth* Viſcounteſs *Lumley*	10	0	0	
By *William Gouge* — —	2	10	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Sacred unto Memory: Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Religion to its primitive Sincerity reſtored; Peace thoroughly ſettled; Coine to the true Value refined; Rebellion at home extinguiſhed; *France*, neere Ruine by inteſtine Miſchiefes, relieved; *Netherlands* ſupported; *Spain's Armada* vanquiſhed; *Ireland*, with *Spaniards* Expulſion and Traitors Correction, quieted; both Univerſities Revenues, by a Law of Proviſion, exceedingly augmented; finally, all *England* enriched, and forty-five Years prudently governed.

Elizabeth a Queen, a Conquereſs, Triumpher, the moſt devoted to Piety, the moſt happy, after ſeventy Years of her Life, quietly by Death departed.

On the Reverſe.

For an eternal Memorial.

Unto *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Daughter of King *Henry* VIII. Grandchild to King *Henry* VII. Great-Grandchild to King *Edward* IV. The Mother of this her Country, the Nurſe of Religion and Learning. For perfect Skill in very many Languages, for glorious Endowments, as well of Mind as Body, and for Regal Virtues beyond her Sex. She began her Reign *Novem.* 17th. 1558, and ended the ſame *March* 24th. 1602.

P. M. *Johannis Bill*, mercatoris librarii, qui nationibus ab exteris ſupellectilem literariam in hoc regnum perpluſculos annos importavit. Ut Librorum Theſaurus, Bibliothecarum Parens, Academiarum Mercurius merito dici poſſit. Ibid.

Typographi etiam regi *Jacobo* & *Carolo* R R. ſereniſſimis, per annos XIII. fidele in hoc opere miniſterium præſtantis: De Republica Libraria bene, de ſuis optime merentis. Non ſine luctu & mœrore amicorum, anno ætatis ſuæ LVI. publicæ vero ſalutis, 1630. defuncti. Qui interim duas Uxores pudicas duxerat, *Annam*, filiam *Thomæ Montfort*, Theologiæ Doctoris, quæ ſine liberis obiit; & *Janam*, *Henrici Francklin* filiam, quæ liberis quinque familiam auxit.

Hoc monumentum fidei & amoris ergo *Jana*, Uxor mœſtiſſima, P.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; two Overſeers of the Poor; three hundred and ninety-three Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

On the Weſt Side of *Puddle-dock*, and Northern Bank of the River *Thames*, was ſituate the Caſtle or Tower of *Mountfitchet*, ſo denominated from its Founder *William de Mountfitchet*, a *Norman* Baron, who came in with the Conqueror. But *Richard*, a Deſcendant of the ſaid *William*, being expelled the Kingdom by King *John* in the Year 1213, 'tis probable that this his Caſtle Stow. Sur. Lond.

was then demoliſhed, with many others of the rebellious Barons; ſeeing that, when the ſame was granted by the Mayor and Citizens of *London* to *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1276, 'tis ſaid to have been an old demoliſhed Tower.

Park. Ant. Brit. Eccl.

It ſeems as if the Preaching or Black Friars were not ſufficiently accommodated at their Houſe in *Chancery-lane*, near *High-Holborn*; for *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, applied to the Mayor and Citizens of *London* for a certain Spot of Ground in the City, whereon to erect a Monaſtery for their better Accommodation; which Requeſt being taken into Conſideration, the Mayor and Citizens, in the Year 1276, generouſly granted to the ſaid *Kilwarby* two Lanes or Ways on the Weſt Side of *Baynard's-caſtle-ſtreet* (now *Puddle-dock-hill*) together with the Caſtle of *Mountfitchet*, above-mentioned: On the Site of the former he erected a Convent with the Stones of the latter. See *Farringdon within*.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

St. ANTHONY's or *St. ANTLIN's.*

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate at the South-Weſt Angle of St. *Syth's-lane* in *Bridge-row*, and Ward of *Cordwainers-ſtreet*, is denominated from its Dedication to St. *Anthony*, an *Egyptian* Hermit, and Founder of the Order of Eremites of St. *Anthony*. In Eccleſiaſtical Affairs 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

Bar. Mart. Rom.

The Advowſon of this Rectory not only belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, but they alſo give Inſtitution to the ſame.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

This Church having ſhared the common Fate *Anno* 1666, it has been ſince beautifully rebuilt, and the Pariſh of St. *John Baptiſt* thereunto united; whereby the Profits of the Cure have been conſiderably augmented; which, with the Diſburſements on Account of the Church and Poor, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Stat. Larg.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	120	0	0
Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.	By Caſualties in 1636 —	16	0	0
	By the Gift of a Benefactor	10	0	0
	By the Rectory Houſe —	30	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits — —	22	5	5
	To Tenths — —	4	6	0½
	To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	11	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	8	0
	To the Penſion of St. *Paul*	1	14	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Pariſh Account Book.	*Robert Manning* received — —	130	7	11
	Paid on Account of the Church	67	4	7
	Paid on that of the Poor —	112	3	2
	Balance to the Warden —	48	19	10

Donations, per Annum.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. New View Lond.	By *William Wanly* — —	9	0	0
	By *William Parker* — —	6	0	0
	By Alderman *Dancie* — —	2	10	0
	By Sir *William Craven* — —	2	11	0
	By *Robert Parker* — —	5	0	0
	By *Thomas Coventry* — —	10	0	0
	By *Thomas Draper* —	1	6	0
	By the Lady *Martin* —	0	10	0
	By Mr. *Ludlow* — —	2	0	0
	By Mr. *Parreis* — —	6	0	0
	By divers Perſons for a daily Lecture	100	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Here lyeth gravyn undyr this Ston
Thomas Knowles, both Fleſh and Bon,
Grocer and Alderman Yeres Fortie,
Sheriff and twis Maior truly:
And for he ſhold not ly alone,
Here lyeth with him his good Wyff *Jone*.
They weren togeder Sixty Yere;
And Nineteen Children they had in feer.
Now ben they gon, we them miſs:
Chriſt have there Sowlys to Heven Bliſs. *Amen.*

Weav. Fun. Mon.

Thomas Knowles lyeth undre this Ston,
And his Wyff *Iſabell*, Fleſh and Bon.
They weren togeder Nyntene Yere,
And Ten Chyldren they had in fere.
His Fader and he to this Chyrch,
Many good Dedys they did wyrch.
Example by him ye may ſee,
That this World is but Vanitie:
For weder he be ſmall or gret,
All ſall-turne to Wormys Mete.
This ſeyd *Thomas* was leyd on Bere,
The Eight Day of the Moneth *Fevrer*.
The Date of *Jeſu Chriſt* truly,
An. M.CCCC. Five and Forty.
Wee mey not prey, hertely prey yee,
For our Soulys, *Pater Noſter* and *Ave*;
The ſooner of owr Peyne leſſid to be,
Grant us thy Holy Trinitie. *Amen.*

Ibid.

Here undyr reſts this Marbly Ston
Jone Spenſer, both Fleſh and Bon;
Wyff to *Jon Spenſer*, certen,
Taylor of *London* and Citizen.
Dawter ſhe was, whylſt ſhe was here,
Unto *Richard Wetiven*, Squier,
And to *Eliſabeth* his Wyff.
Whych *Jone* departyd this Lif
The Twelvth Dey of *September*,
As many one do yet remember:
In the Yere of owr Lord God ful even,
A Thowſand Four hundryd and Seven.

Ibid.

Such as I am, ſuch ſhall ye bee:
Grocer of *London* ſomtym was I;
The King's Weigher more than Yeres Twentie,
Simon Street, callyd in my Plas,
And good Fellowſhyp fayn would tras.
Therefor in Heven everlaſtyng Lif
Jeſu ſend me, and *Agnes* my Wyff.
Kerli Merli, my Words were tho,
And *Deo Gratias*, I added thereto,
I paſſyd to God in the Yere of Graſe
A Thowſand Four hundryd juſt hit was.

Here lyeth undyr this litle Spas
The Body of *William Goldbirſt*, who ſomtym was
Skinner of *London* and Citinure,
Worſhcipful till his Endure,
And his Wyff *Margaret* alſo;
God have Mercy on theyr Sowls both Two.
And departyd fro hence the Twenty-fifth Day
Of the Month of *Septembyr* withoutyn nay,
The Yere of our Lord *Jeſu*
On thowſand Fyve hundry'd Eleven ful true.
Upon whoſe Sowlys *Jeſu* have Mercy,
That for us ſay a *Pater Noſter* and an *Ave*.

Ibid.

Unto Sir *Roger Martin*, Knight,
A Mercer and a Merchant late;
By Wiſedome and by Waies upright,
That both Wealth and Worſhip gate;
Well fam'd, belov'd of each Eſtate,

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

The North West Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Anthony in Budge Row.

B. Cole Sc.

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Pleaſant and ſage in Gravity,
Roſe by Degrees in Dignity.
Firſt Alderman elected here,
Then Shrieve and then Lord Mayor he was:
Paſs'd all with Praiſe his faithful Feere,
Dame *Elizabeth* erected has
This Monument, in mind, that as
With him a while in Tombe to ſtay,
So afterward in Bliſſe to joy alway.
Obijt 20 *Decem.* An. Dom. 1573.

Here lyes the Lady *Martin*, eke,
Of *Grecia* Soyle, and *Caſtlynes* Race;
Both conſtant, vertuous, wiſe and meeke,
That ſhewed herſelfe in any Place,
And God endued her ſo with Grace,
That ſhe both liv'd and dy'd with Praiſe.
Two Huſbands had ſhe in her Dayes,
Whoſe Corps are both incloſed here,
Together with the foreſaid Dame:
Her Love to them was aye ſo deare,
Her Coſt and Charge ſuſtain'd the ſame,
Theſe Three, their Deeds will ſhew their Fame.
Who as ſhe liv'd in Amity,
So here ſhe ſleeps in Unity.
Elizabeth Martin ob. 20 *Decemb.* 1573.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. And *Thomas Knowles* is placed here,
Whoſe Bones, from *Bow*, were hither borne;
His godly Life did well appeare,
In helping thoſe that were forlorne.
And Virtue did himſelf adorne,
That beloved was of all:
Mercer he was, when Death did call,
In Prime of Yeres, his Life away,
Who dying like a worthy Knight,
Did hope in Chriſt to live for aye.
His Wife him wailes in woful Plight,
And for meere Love him here ſhe pight,
With her Second Spouſe to ſleep in Peace;
And ſhe with them, when Life ſhall ceaſe.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; eighty-ſix Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*, five Pounds *per Ann.*

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. This Church is of great Antiquity, as is manifeſt from the State thereof, when *Ralph de Diceto* was Dean of St. *Paul's*, in the Year 1190.

St. AUGUSTIN, or *St. AUSTIN's.*

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof is ſituate at the North-Weſt Corner of *Watling-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Faringdon within*; and is ſo denominated from its being dedicated to *Auſtin* the Monk, the *Engliſh* Apoſtle.

The Advowſon of this Rectory is in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, but ſubject to the Archdeacon.

This Church having ſuffered in the dreadful Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, has been rebuilt in a much more ſtately and beautiful Manner than formerly, and the Pariſh of St. *Faith* by Act of Parliament thereunto united; whereby the Incumbent's Stipend is conſiderably augmented, the Profits and Diſburſements of the Cure being as follow:

Act. Parl. 22 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Stat. Larg. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. By Money in lieu of Tithes		172	0	0
By Caſualties in 1636	—	60	0	0
By a Parſonage Houſe	—	20	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid. To Firſt-fruits	—	43	13	1
To Tenths	—	4	7	3½
To the Biſhop's Procuration	—	0	13	6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	3	4
To the Dean and Chapter's Procuration	— —	0	6	6
To the Penſion of St. *Paul's*		1	0	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Richard Cock receiv'd	—	177	5	11
Paid on Account of the Church		17	7	2
Paid on that of the Poor		159	8	1
Balance to the Warden	—	53	9	4

Pariſh Account Book.

Donations, per Annum.

1618, By *John Harriſon*	—	20	0	0
By the Lady *Hart*	—	8	0	0
1696, By *Richard Haſſell*		22	0	0
By *James Truſſel*	—	2	10	0
By Mr. *Sams*	—	5	0	0
By Mr. *Norton*	—	7	16	0

Ib.d. New View Lond.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Hic jacet Magiſter *Robertus Burſted*, Baccalaureus Juris Civilis, & hujus Eccleſiæ quondam Rector. Qui obiit 16. die menſis *Auguſti*, An. Dom. 14. Cujus, &c.

Ibid. Hic jacet Magiſter *Johannes Battail*, quondam Rector hujus Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit Anno Domini 1426. ſexto die menſis *Auguſti*. Cujus, &c.

Ecce ut defuncti Cineres mirere beatos,
Ecce in tantillo tempore quantus honor?
Dudum vita mihi fuerat, quæ patria mundus;
Sed mihi jam cœlum patria, vita Deus.
Dudum mortis eram peccato victima; ſed jam
Juſtitiæ Chriſto victima. Quantus honor!

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; ninety Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of *Bride's* two Pounds *per Annum.*

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. This Church was antiently denominated *Eccleſia Sancti Auguſtini ad Portam*, from its Vicinity to the South-Eaſt Gate of St. *Paul's* Church-yard. But in reſpect to its Origin, I can trace it no higher than about the Year 1190, when the State thereof was ſettled by the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*.

St. BARTHOLOMEW, Exchange.

This Church is a Rectory, ſeated at the South-Eaſt Corner of *Bartholomew-lane*, in the Ward of *Broad-ſtreet*; and is ſo called from its Dedication to St. *Bartholomew the Apoſtle*, and its Neighbourhood to the *Royal Exchange*. Ibid.

The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently in *Simon Godart*, a Citizen of *London*, who probably gave it to the Abbot and Convent of Grace, with whom (excluſive of two Preſentations) it continued till the Diſſolution of their Monaſtery, when it came to the Crown, where it has continued ever ſince, but ſubject to the Archdeacon. Ibid.

This Church being conſumed in the general Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, 'tis ſince rebuilt in a very handſome Manner, and remains upon the antient Foot in all Reſpects, other than in lieu of Tithes, a certain Stipend is ſettled upon the Rector by Parliament; whereby, together with the great Improvement of the Glebe, 'tis become the beſt Benefice within the City Wall.

Receipts

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Stat. Larg. 22 & 23 Car. II.	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	100	0	0
Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.	By Glebe — —	265	0	0
	By Caſualties — —	7	0	0
	By a Parſonage Houſe —	40	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits — —	18	2	1
	To Tenths — —	1	6	2½
	To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	5	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

Par. Acc. Book.	*John Tidmarſh* receiv'd —	642	13	1
	Paid on Account of the Church	351	10	7
	Paid on that of the Poor	254	17	11¼
	Balance to the Pariſh —	36	4	6¼

Donations, per Annum.

Donation Book.	1526, By *James Wilford* —	3	0	0
	1537, By *Stephen Humble* —	2	0	0
	1556, By *Thomas Ormeſton*	3	0	0
	1557, By Sir *George Barnes* —	20	0	0
	1590, By *Thomas Cater* —	3	0	0
	1600, By *Thomas Bramley* —	5	0	0
	1610, By *Thomas Frith* —	2	6	8
	By *Thomas Webb* — —	0	13	4
	1623, By *Zacharias Healing*	0	10	0
	1625, By *Richard Fiſhborne*	45	0	0
	1631, By *Richard Croſshawe*	25	4	0
	By divers Perſons, 246 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to purchaſe — —	12	6	0
	By Mr. *Armſtrong* —	3	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Ex te vite principium, per te vite remedium, in te vite ſolatium, da nobis vite premium.
Genitor ineffabilis, ipſius prolis Paracliti conſimilis. Memento vite fragilis.
Thomas Pike, Alderman, ob.

Ibid. Hic . . . *Willielmus Capel* . . . Maior *Lond.* . . . fil. *Johannis Capel* . . . *Neyland* in Com. . . . ob. . . . 1509.

Mun. Ed. Stow. Sur. In obitum reverendiſſimi patris, *Milanis Coverdale*, Ogdaſticon.

Hic tandem requiemque ferens finemq; laborum,
Oſſa *Coverdali* mortua tumbus habet;
Oxoniæ qui præſul erat digniſſimus olim,
Inſignis vitæ vir probitate ſuæ.
Octoginta annos grandevus vixit & unum,
Indigni paſſus ſæpius exilium.
Sic dimitti variis jactabam caſibus, iſta
Excipitur gremio terra benigna ſua.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of *John Dent*, whileſt he lived, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, borne at *Halloughton*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, and free of the *Salters* Company, as alſo of the *Spaniſh* and *Muſcovia* Companies; but his chiefe Trading was to *France*. He was once choſen Sheriff of *London*, and once Alderman, and fined for the ſame. His laſt Fine was a Thouſand Marks, towards the Repairing of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital* in *London*. He married twiſe; his firſt Wife was *Margaret*, by whom hee had one Sonne, who dyed, and the Mother. The ſecond Wife was *Alice*, by whom he had Three Daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*; the firſt dyed in her Father's Life-time; the reſt, with the Mother, remain'd living. Hee being aged 63 Yeeres, dyed the 10th *Decemb.* 1595.

Ibid. Here lyeth buried the Body of *Richard Bowdler*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, being one of the Society of Merchants Adventurers in *England*, for *Moſcovia* and the *Eaſt-Indies*. Here lyeth alſo *Anne*, his Wife, by whom he had iſſue Seven Children, Five Sonnes and two Daughters; whereof Three deceaſed, but the other Four were living at the Time of his Death. He dyed the 16th Day of *November* 1603.

Ibid. Here lyes a *Margarite*, that the moſt excell'd,
(Her Father *Wyts*, her Mother *Lichterveld*,
Rematcht with *Metkirke*) of Remarks for Birth,
But much more gentle for her genuine Worth:
Wyts (rareſt) Jewell, (ſo her Name beſpeakes)
In pious, prudent, peacefull, praſeful Life,
Fitting a *Sara*, and a *Sacred*'s Wife,
Such as *Saravia*, and (her ſecond) *Hill*,
Whoſe Joy of Life, Death, in her Death, did kill.
Quàm piè obiit, puerpera, die 29. *Junii*, anno ſalutis, 1615. ætatis 39.
Pignus amoris, ſignum honoris, ac mœroris, poſuit, *Rob. Hill.* Compoſuit *Jo. Syl.*
Uxor felix. Loquitur poſt funera virtus.
From my ſad Cradle to my ſable Cheſt,
Poor Pilgram, I did finde few Moneths of Reſt.
In *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *England*, all,
To Parents, Troubles; and to me did fall.
Theſe made me pious, patient, modeſt, wiſe,
And though well borne, to ſhun the Gallant's Guiſe.
But now I reſt my Soule, where Reſt is found,
My Body here in a ſmall Piece of Ground,
And from my *Hill*, that Hill I have aſcended,
From whence (for me) my Saviour once deſcended.
Live ye to learne, that dye you muſt,
And after come to Judgement juſt.
Maritus Mæſtiſſimus.
Thy Reſt gives me a reſtleſſe Life,
Becauſe thou wert a matchleſſe Wife;
But yet I reſt in Hope to ſee
That Day of *Chriſt*, and then ſee thee.
Margarita, a Jewell.
I, like a Jewell, toſt by Sea and Land,
Am bought by him, who weares me on his Hand.
Margarita, *Margareta*.
Margarita beat, ſed *Margareta* beavit.
O utinam poſſit dicier, iſta beat.
One Night, Two Dreames made Two Propheticals,
Thine of thy Coffin, mine of thy Funerals.
If Women all were like to thee,
We Men, for Wives, ſhould happy be.
Margarita, ſurreptus eſt, mons exaruit.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of Maſter *Thomas Church*, Citizen and Draper of *London*. He was helpfull to many, hurtful to none, and gave every one his Due. In Memory of whoſe Love to them, and theirs to him, *Mary Bagwell*, his Siſter, *William Bagwell*, her Sonne, his Executors, and *Bernard Cooper*, the ſecond Huſband to the ſaid *Mary Bagwell*, cauſed this Stone to be laid here, the 28th Day of *May*, 1617. He departed this Life in *Auguſt*, the 26th Day, 1616, being aged 55 Yeeres.

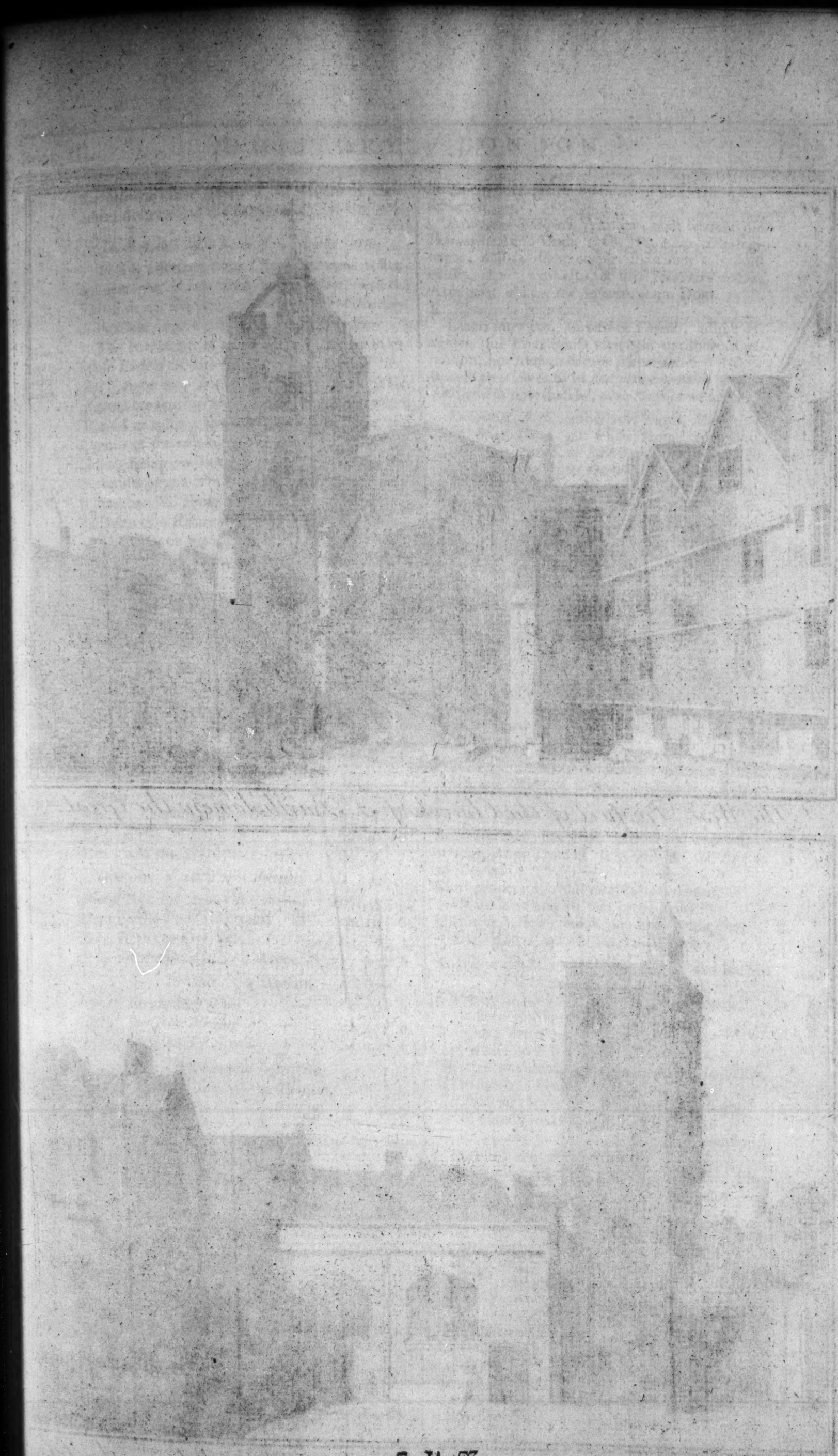
Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth *Richard Croſhaw*, ſometime Maſter of the Company of Goldſmiths, and Deputy of this Ward. He was very liberal to the Poor, and in the Time of the great Plague, 1625, neglecting his own Safety, he abode conſtantly in this City, to provide for their Relief. He did many charitable Acts in his Time; and by his Will he left above 4000 *l.* to the maintaining of Lectures, Relief of the Poor, and other pious Uſes.

He dwelt in this Pariſh 31 Years, and being 70 Years old, he dyed the 2d of *June*, *anno* 1621.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twenty-four Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew's Wardrobe* twelve Pounds *per Annum*.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. This Church had a Rectory before the Year 1331, about which Time it was denominated St. *Bar-*



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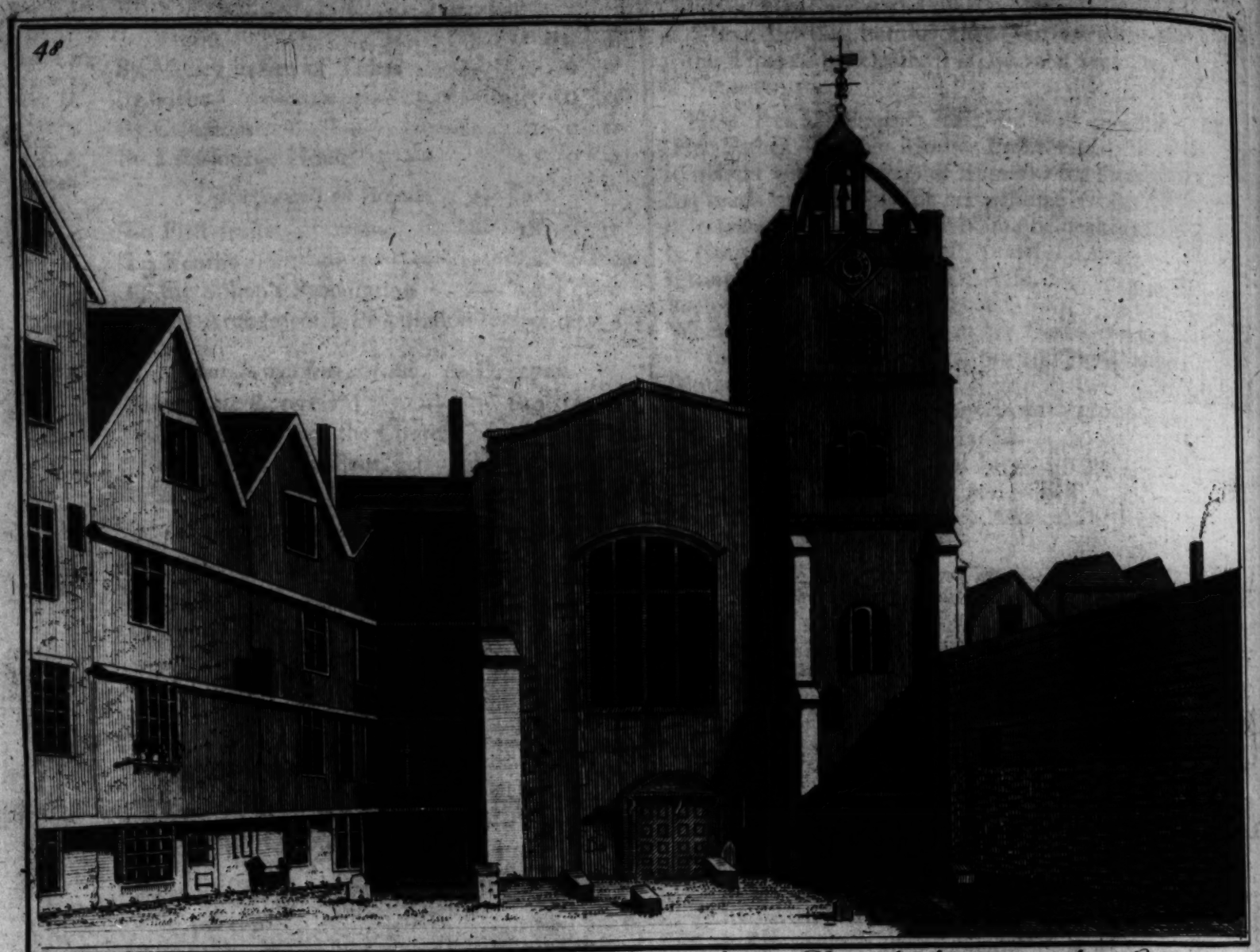
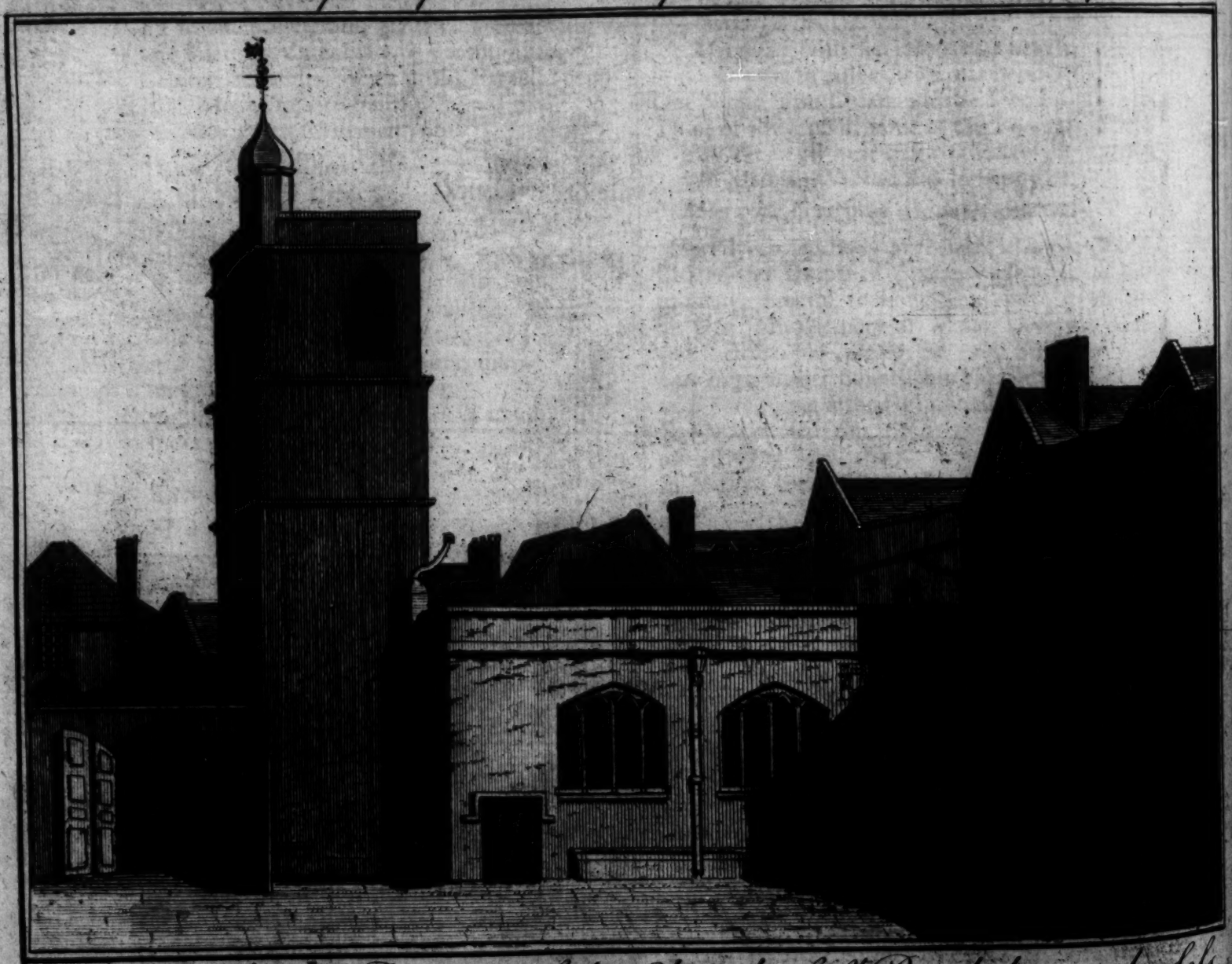


The West Prospect of the Church of S.t Bartholomew the Great.



The Southwest Prospect of the Church of S.t Bartholomew the Less.

Ecte so

Bartholomew's the Little, to diſtinguiſh it from others dedicated to the ſame Saint.

St. BARTHOLOMEW the Great.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof is ſituate near the North End of *Duck-lane*, and the Eaſt Side of *Smithfield*, in the Ward of *Farringdon without*, and is ſubject to the Archdeacon.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory has been in the noble Family of the *Riches*, (now Earls of *Holland*) ſince the Year 1545, when *Henry* VIII. granted the ſame to Sir *Robert Rich*; before which Time I imagine it to have been in the Prior and Canons of the adjoining Monaſtery of St. *Bartholomew*, ſeeing no Inſtitution appears till after the Surrender of the ſaid Priory. Since which Time it has been all along preſented to under the Appellation of a Rectory.

This Church having eſcaped the Conflagration *Anno* 1666, it remains in all Reſpects upon the antient Foot. By the beſt Accounts I have been able to come at, it is about ſixty Pounds *per Annum*, beſides Caſualties. The Diſburſements are as follow:

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits —	8	0	0
	To Tenths — —	0	16	0
	To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	0	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Church-ward. Account.	*Thomas James* receiv'd —	211	2	4
	Paid on Account of the Church	203	4	1
	Paid on that of the Poor	92	0	10
	Balance to the Warden —	84	2	7

Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.

Overſ. Poor Acc.	*Philip Baſs*, &c. receiv'd —	206	7	5½
	Paid on the Poor's Account	219	14	8
	Balance to the Overſeers	13	7	2½
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	317	15	6

Donations, per Annum.

1675,	By *Anthony Wyat* —	5	0	0
1704,	By *John Whiting* —	20	0	0
1716,	By *Samuel Roycroft*	7	13	6

Monumental Inſcriptions.

On the North Side of the Chancel, is the Monument of *Rahere*, the Founder of the Priory, with this Inſcription:

Hic jacet *Raherus*, primus Canonicus & primus Prior hujus Eccleſiæ.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Hic jacet *Rogerus de Walden*, Epiſcopus *Londinenſ.* qui cum in utraque fortuna plurimum laboravit, ex hac vita migravit 2 die *Novemb.* Ann. Dom. 1406.

Vir, cultor verus Domini, jacet intra *Rogerus*
Walden, fortuna cui nunquam ſteterat una.
Nunc requiem tumuli Deus omnipotens dedit illi,
Gaudet et in cœlis, plaudet ubi quiſque fidelis.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Mors nobis lucrum. Hic jacet *Gualterus Mildmay*, Miles, & *Maria* uxor ejus; ipſe obiit ultimo die *Maii* 1589. ipſa 16 die *Martii*, 1576. Reliquerunt duos filios & tres filias. Fundavit Collegium *Emanuelis Cantabrigiæ*, moritur Cancellarius & Sub-Theſaurarius Scaccarii, & Regiæ Majeſtati a Conſiliis.

Ibid. Vana ſalus hominis. Memor eſto, quoniam mors non tardat, & teſtamentum inferorum, quia demonſtratum eſt tibi: Teſtamentum enim hujus mundi morte morieris: omnia ſua proveniunt tempore atque tranſeunt. Ante mortem ne laudes hominem quenquam, quoniam in filiis ſuis agnoſcitur vir.

Percivalus Smalpace, Armiger, obiit ſecundo die *Februarii*, Anno Dom. 1568. R. *Elizabetha* regnante; cujus quidem corpus juxta hunc tumulum exiſtit. *Agnes*, uxor ejus, & filia *Johannis Tebowld*, Armigeri, obiit 3 die *Septemb.* Ann. Dom. 1588. R. *Elizabetha* regnante.

Liberi inter eos, *Michael* & *Thomas*, adhuc viventes, qui in religioſa memoria optimorum parentum, hoc monumentum poſuerunt.

Behold your ſelves by us, ſuch once were we as you;
And you in time ſhall be, even Duſt as we are now.

Roberto R. F. Chamberlanio *Jacobi*, *Magni Britanici*, *Fran. Hiber.* pii, felicis, ſemper auguſti inauguratione nobliſſ. de *Balneo* ordinis militi Caſtel. de *Sherburne*, in agro *Oxonienſi* Domino, ab antiquiſſ. *Tankeville* in *Normandia* comitibus longa majorum ſerie demiſſo; quanticunque fortunæ capaci, animo magno nato, nec virtutibus minoribus; quas dum ſibi ſuiſque fovet, exteras nationes complurimas luſtravit, morum caldus linguarumque. Terram poſtremo ſanctam & ſepulchrum Domini venerabundus adiit; ſuumque (heu fata) quale aut ubi incomperto reperiit littore ſi quidem ſolvens armo virginei partus 1615. *Tripolim* inter *Cyprumque* (quantum conjici fas eſt) fatorum an hominum inclementia, cœlebs à ſuis procul periit. New View Lond.

Jam dulcis olim contubernii memor, tantoque dolori & deſiderio impar, amico amicus merenti merens P.

Vixit annos circiter 30. Cœlo tegitur qui non habet urnam.

Here lyeth interr'd the Body of *Elizabeth Freſhwater*, late Wife of *Thomas Freſhwater*, of *Henbridge*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſquire; eldeſt Daughter of *John Orme*, of this Pariſh, Gentleman, and *Mary* his Wife. She died the 16th Day of *May*, Anno Domini 1617. being of the Age of 26 Yeeres. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Mors properans, quali tinxiſti tela veneno,
Ut ſic trina uno vulnere preda cadat?
Unam ſæva feris; ſed & uno hoc occidit ictu,
Uxor dulcis, amans filia, chara ſoror.

Sacred to the Memory of that worthy and learned *Francis Anthony*, Dr. in Phyſick. Ibid.

There needs no Verſe to beautifye thy Praiſe,
Or keep in Memory thy ſpotleſs Name;
Religion, Vertue, and thy Skill did raiſe
A threefold Pillar to thy laſting Fame.
Though poyſonous Envy ever ſought to blame,
Or hide the Fruits of thy Intention;
Yet ſhall all they commend that high Deſigne
Of pureſt Gold to make a Medicine,
That feele thy Helpe by that thy rare Invention.

He died the 26th of *May* 1623. his Age 74. his loving Sonne, *John Anthony*, Doctor in Phyſicke, left this Remembrance of his Sorrow.

M. S. Hic juxta ſitus eſt *Thomas Rycroft*, Armiger, linguis orientalibus Typographus Regius, placidiſſimis moribus & antiquâ probitate memorandus, quorum gratia optimi civis famam jure merito adeptus eſt. New View Lond.

Militiæ civicæ vicetribunus, nec minus apud exteros notus ob libros elegantiſſimis ſuis typis editos, inter quos ſanctiſſimum illum Bibliorum Polyglottorum, apud quem maxime eminet. Obiit die *Auguſti*, anno reparatæ ſalutis 1626. poſtquam 56 ætatis annum impleviſſet.

Parenti optime merito, *Samuel Rycroft*, filius unicus, hoc monumentum pie poſuit.

Here lyeth the Body of *James Rivers*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *John Rivers*, of *Chaford*, in the County of *Kent*, Bart. who married *Charity*, Daughter of Sir *John Shurley*, of *Iſfield*, in the County of *Suſſex*, Kt. and had Iſſue Four Sons and Eight Daughters; who died *June* 8th, 1641. Ibid.

Within this hollow Vault here reſts the Frame
Of that high Soul, which late inform'd the ſame;
Torn from the Service of the State in's Prime,
By a Diſeaſe malignant as the Time,
Whoſe Life and Death deſign'd no other End,
Than to ſerve God, his Country, and his Friend:
Who (when Ambition, Tyranny and Pride
Conquer'd the Age) conquer'd himſelf, and dyed.

New View Lond. Hic inhumatum ſuccubat, quantum terreſtre viri vere venerandi *Edwardi Cooke*, Philoſophi apprime docti, necnon medici ſpectatiſſimi, qui tertio idus *Auguſti*, Anno 1652. anno ætatis 39. certa reſurgendi ſpe (uti neceſſe) naturæ conceſſit.

Unſluce your briny Flood; what? can you keep
Your Eyes from Tears, and ſee the Marble weep?
Burſt out for Shame, or if you find no Vent
For Tears, yet ſtay, and ſee the Stones relent.

Ibid. Here lyeth interred *Gilbert Wyld*, Third Son of Sir *William Wyld*, Kt. and Bart. one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas at *Weſtminſter*, and of Dame *Frances*, his Wife, who dyed 23 *Novem.* 1671.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth *John Whiting*, of *London*, Gent. a Man of an exemplary Life, ſincere to his Friends, to the Indigent charitable, to all affable. He ſerved, with great Reputation, in the Office of his Majeſty's Ordnance, in the Reigns of *Charles* II. King *James*, King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and in the firſt Year of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, diſengaged himſelf from all publick Buſineſs, the better to prepare for his bleſſed Change. He left this World *October* the 20th, *An. Dom.* 1704. *ætat.* 64. in full Aſſurance of a joyful Reſurrection.

He bequeathed, for the educating of Twenty poor Children in this Pariſh (in which he was born) 29 *l. per Ann.* after the Deceaſe of his beloved Wife, for ever.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted that have either ſerved or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; two Overſeers of the Poor; three hundred and twenty-four Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Tho' I cannot aſcertain the Time when this Church was at firſt erected, yet I am of opinion that it is not coeval with the adjacent Priory; for

Stow. Sur. Lond. the Monaſtery of St. *Bartholomew* was founded by *Rahere*, in the Reign of *Henry* II. upon a mooriſh Spot of Ground, which till then had been employed as a Layſtall. And the Site of this Pariſh only occupying the ſmall Precinct of the ſaid Priory, I think it cannot be juſtly imagined that there were many, or any Houſes on this Spot at that Time. But, King *Henry* having granted the Prior and Canons of that Convent a Privilege of holding an annual Fair within their own Diſtrict, People ſet to work in the building of Houſes, which probably in a ſhort time increaſed to ſuch a Number, that the Conventual Church was not ſufficient to accommodate their Inhabitants; wherefore I am of opinion, that the ſaid Prior and Canons erected a new Church (for the better Accommodation of their Tenants in the Performance of their religious Duties) towards the Cloſe of the twelfth Century, in the Reign of *Richard* I.

Ibid. This Convent, with its Precinct, was incloſed on all Sides with a ſtrong Wall, the South Part whereof contain'd a Cemetery, with a ſpacious Court or Yard, ſtill denominated *Bartholomew-Cloſe*, wherein the Fair was antiently held; and on the North and Eaſt of the Convent was the Priory Garden; but thoſe Places at laſt being converted into Streets of Houſes, the Fair was removed into *Smithfield*, where it has been held ever ſince. See *Faringdon* Ward *without*.

Upon the Surrender of this Priory, at the general Suppreſſion of Religious Houſes by *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1539, the Revenues thereof amounted to 653 *l.* 15 *s. per Annum*, and the ſix tuneable Bells in the Steeple being ſold to the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre's*, the Church was demoliſhed to the Choir, which the King ordered to be annexed to the Pariſh-Church, for enlarging the ſame. Ibid.

This Church was given by Queen *Mary* to the *Friars Preachers*, or *Black Friars*, who officiated therein till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; when it was granted by the Parliament to the Inhabitants for their Pariſh-Church.

On the South Side of this Church, the Eaſtern Part of the beautiful Cloiſter, conſiſting of eight Arches, is ſtill remaining; but at preſent 'tis reduced to the mean Office of a Stable.

The Precinct ſtill maintains ſuch an Independency of the City, (tho' in one of its Wards) that a Non-freeman may ſet up his Trade in any Part of this Pariſh.

St. BARTHOLOMEW the Leſs.

This Church, which is a Vicarage, is ſeated on the South-Eaſt of *Smithfield*, adjoining to the Hoſpital of that Name, in the Ward of *Faringdon without*; and, as being a Chapel to the Hoſpital, owes its Origin to *Rahere*, the Founder of the neighbouring Priory; who founded it, together with the Hoſpital, in the Year 1102, as an Appendage to his new Convent, from which it was denominated. Stow. Sur. Lond.

Ever ſince the Gift of this Church and Hoſpital to the City of *London*, by *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1546, the Patronage thereof has been in the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and is ſubject to the Archdeacon, in Subordination to the Biſhop. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

This Church not being deſtroyed by the Fire in the Year 1666, it remains in all Reſpects as formerly. The Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, upon their receiving the Grant of this Church and Hoſpital, covenanted to pay the Vicar thereof the Sum 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*; which, together with an Allowance from the Hoſpital, and Caſualties, amounts to about one hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*. The Diſburſements of the Cure are as follow: Mund Ed. Stow. Sur.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To Firſt-fruits — —	13	6	8
To Tenths — —	1	6	8
To the Biſhop's Procuration	2	0	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Samuel Chapman receiv'd —	244	15	8
Paid on Account of the Poor	244	1	3
Balance to the Pariſh —	0	14	5

Par. Acc. Book.

To this Pariſh no charitable Benefactions belong.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

The Fourteen hundred Yere of our Lord and Eight,
Paſſy'd Sir *Robert Grevil* to God Almight,

Wear. Fun. Mon.

The

The Twelfth Day of *April*, Broder of this Place.
Jeſu, for his Mercy, rejoice him with his Grace.

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur. Hic vir pacificus, *Shipley Ricardus*, humatur,
Verus Catholicus, domus hæc hoc teſtificatur.
Eſurientes ac ſitientes namque fovebat,
Pace fruentes, juſta petentes corde gerebat.
C. quater & mille, x. & M. v. cadit ille,
Luce Maij deca terque monas ſit humus ſibi mater,
Conjux poſtque ſua, finivit *Alicia* flamen.
Quos manus tua ſalvet, precor, O Deus. Amen.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Subjacet ecce pede *John Stafford*, mortis in ede,
Juſtus, devotus, diſcretus, & ad pia motus.
Qui bona plura loco, dum vixit, contulit iſti:
Mille quater centum, quater & ſexto quoq; Chriſti,
Luce *Novembris* deca ter . . . . .
Ut ſit propitius anime Chriſtus precor. Amen.

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur. Hic jacet dominus *Johannes Byry*, quondam magiſter iſtius Hoſpital; qui obiit 28 die *Septemb.* Anno Domini 1417. cujus, &c.

Ibid. *John*, vir honoratus jacet hic, *Nedham*, tumulatus,
Qui prudens, gratus, juſtus fuit, & moderatus.
Fratribus ille ſuis fuerat præ quatuor annis,
Quem mors crudelis 29. q; *Decembris*.
M. C. quater Domini, ſeptem ſimul X. numerandi,
Cujus ſpiritui ſint cœli gaudia regni.

Ibid. Hic jacent *Thomas Maltefont*, Miles, Baro de *Winwore*, & Dominus de *S. George*, in com. de *Clamorgan*, & Dominus de *Okneton* & *Pile*, in com. de *Pembroke* in *Wallia*, qui obiit 8 die *Maij* 1438. & domina *Margareta*, uxor ejus, filia *Thomæ Aſteley*, Ar. nep. de domino de *Aſteley*, & *Henricus*, filius eorundem *Tho.* & *Margarete*. Quorum animabus propitietur Altiſſimus. Amen.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Behold, how ended is our poore Pilgrimage,
Of *John Shirley*, Eſquire, with *Margaret* his Wife,
That Twelve Children had together in Marriage,
Eight Sonnes and Four Daughters, withouten Strife.
That in Honour, Nurture and Labour flowed in Fame.
His Pen reporteth his Lives Occupation,
Since Pier his Life-time, *John Shirley* by Name,
Of his Degree, that was in *Brute*'s *Albion*;
That in the Yeere of Grace deceaſed from hen,
Fourteene hundred Winters and Six and Fifty;
In the Yeere of his Age Fourſcore and Ten,
Of *October* Moneth the Day One and Twenty.

Ibid. Hic vir catholicus bonus, ecce *Richardus* humatur
Sturgeon, pacificus, quem mors rapuiſſe probatur.
Armiger hic regis fuit, & vir nobilitatis.
Mandatum legis ſervans, celſis probitatis.
Annis trigenis ſit clericus ipſe coronæ,
Et quivis plenè hunc, cape Chriſte bone.
Mille quater centum, ſemel L. ſex tempore Chriſti.
Dat fundamentum quindena *Martius* iſti,
Uxor ejus, quem bona jungitur ecce *Joanna*,
Ut capiant dona, cœlorum *Jeſus*, Hoſanna.

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur. *Philip Lewis* reſtyth under yis Ston,
Yat in *Jun* deſeiſyd the Day Six and Twenty,
With *Agnes* his Wyf, yat were both on,
The 1400 Yere of our Lord and ſeven and Fifty.

The 1400 Yere of our Lord Seventy and Three,
Paſſy'd Sir *William Knyght* to God Almightie,
The Fifteenth Day of *Juil*, Maſter of this Place.
Jeſu, for his Mercy, rejoice him with his Grace.

Ibid. Here *Robert Balthorp* lies intomb'd,
To *Elizabeth*, our Queene,
Who Sergeant of the Chirurgeons ſworne
Neere Thirty Yeeres hath beene.
He died at Sixty-nine of Yeeres,
December Ninth the Day,
The Yeere of Grace Eight hundred twice,
Deducting Nine away.
Let here his rotten Bones repoſe,
Till Angels Trumpet ſound,
To warne the World of preſent Change,
And raiſe the Dead from Ground.

Hic jacet dominus *Richardus Lye*, quondam abbas *Salopiæ*, qui ſua induſtria ſumptibus magnis & ſuis laboribus (Deo ſuadente) recuperavit libertates ſuæ eccleſiæ *Salopiæ* predict. & poſtea obiit die *Martis*, tempore parliamenti, Anno Domini 1512. Cujus, &c. Ibid.

Here lyeth now dead, which late was quick, Ibid.
The comely Corps of *Anne Weſtwick*;
Who died in Childbed of her Firſt,
Upon the Fifth Day of *Auguſt*:
Whoſe Soule (doubtleſſe) is long ere this
In Heaven with Chriſt, in Joy and Bliſſe.
But yet, for Order of Charity,
Upon her Soule ſay, *Jeſu* have Mercy.
Anno Domini 1556.

Thomas Bodleius, eques auratus, fecit *Annæ*, conjugi piiſſimæ, atque omnibus exemplis bene de ſe meritæ, cum qua dulciter vixit annos 24. Ibid.

Ecce ſub hoc tumulo *Gulielmus* conditur *Honus*, NewView Lond.
Vir juſtus, verbis integer, atque Deum
Corde timens. Qui cum *Guilda* ſit functus in aula.
Cumque palam in templo, bis legerat *Anglica* jura,
Cunctorum ſanè, non ſine laude virum.
Mors hominem accerſens, ſupremum (dixit) adito.
Sic moritur, corpus terræ, vermique relinquens,
Scandit at excelſis ſidera mente poli.
Hoc poſuit conjunx dilecta *Jocoſa* ſepulchrum,
Dicta *Jocoſa*, licet plena dolore tamen.

Upon the Death of that truly worthy and moſt excellently accompliſh'd Divine, Mr. *John Moulton*, ſometime Paſtor and moſt highly priz'd Preacher of this Church; who departed this Life *May* 30th, *An. Dom.* 1623. In due Remembrance of whoſe moſt memorable Worth and Virtues, his moſt ſorrowful unwedded Widow, Mrs. *Frances Collier*, hath moſt lovingly conſecrated this Monument. Ibid.

Orimur vivimus, morimur ivimus.
In obitum venerab. viri, Dom. *Moultoni*, Theologi inſignis concionatoris celeberrimi Mnecon.
Ars eſt longa, brevi s vita eſt, eheu! Brevis ævi
Moultonus longa claruit arte brevi. (guas,
Ars eſt longa, Patres, Scripturas, Dogmata, Lin-
Tempora, Doctores evoluiſſe ſacros.
Vita Brevis; ſenium nondum pertingere canos
Ante diem citius claudere: Vita Brevis.
Longa ſatis vita eſt, virtus: Brevis hic ſcopus artiè
Non puduiſſe ſoli: Non piguiſſe poli.
Tam benè qui vixit, benè tam qui plurima diſcit
Eſt benè cum poſſim dicere nolo fuit
Hæc brevis; ingentis breviter Laus Artis & Ortus.
Moultono, brevis ars: Vita perennis erit.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and forty-one Houſes.

St. BENEDICT's, vulgarly *Bennet Fink*.

This is a Curacy, the Church whereof is ſituate on the South Side of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Broad-ſtreet*; and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to St. *Benedict*, an *Italian* Saint, and Founder of the Order of *Benedictine* Monks: And the additional Epithet of *Fink* it received from its Rebuilder, *Robert Fink*. It is ſubject to the Archdeacon in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, ſave as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary. Stow Sur. Lond.

Tho' this Church is at preſent a Donative, it was antiently a Rectory, in the Gift of the noble Family of *Nevil*, who probably conferred the ſame upon the neighbouring Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*; for upon erecting a Free-ſchool within the Precinct thereof, *John Carpenter*, the Maſter, and Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

the

the Brethren of the ſaid Hoſpital, *Anno* 1440, petitioned *Robert* Biſhop of *London* to have the ſame appropriated to their Hoſpital, which being granted, it commenced a Curacy, and the Cure was ſupplied by ſuch as were appointed by the ſaid Maſter and Brethren.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. But *Edward the Fourth* in the Year 1474, granting the Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*'s, with all its Appurtenances, in pure and perfect Alms, to the Dean and Chapter of *Windſor* and their Succeſſors; the Patronage of this Church, by Virtue thereof, has been in the ſaid Dean and Chapter ever ſince; and which they generally ſupply with one of their own Canons, who is licenſed by the Biſhop of *London*, or his Chancellor.

This Church having ſuffered in the dreadful Calamity, *Anno* 1666, 'tis ſince beautifully rebuilt, and remains ſeparate as formerly. But being a Donative, it pays neither Firſt-fruits nor Tenths to the King; wherefore the Profits and Diſburſements of the Cure are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Act. Parl. 22 & 23 Car II.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	100	0	0
Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.	By Glebe, *Anno* 1693 —	15	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

	To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	5	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Pariſh Account Book.	*Jonathan Whitworth* receiv'd —	308	0	8
	Paid on Account of the Church	122	11	8
	Paid on that of the Poor —	184	2	7
	Balance to the Warden —	1	6	4

Donations, per Annum.

Donation Book.	By *Ambroſe Bennet* — —	9	0	0
	By *John Shield* — —	2	0	0
	By *John Woodward* — —	6	0	0
	By Sir *John Allen* — —	0	9	0
	By *Anne Thriſcroſs* — —	5	0	0
	By *Sarah Gregory* —	10	0	0
	By *Margaret Deane* —	0	3	0
	By *Edward Bovey*, 300 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	15	0	0
	By Mr. *Pitfield*, for ditto —	2	10	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. O God, the Father of Heavyn, which art the everlaſting Lyght, [*Knyght*;
Have Mercy on the Sowl of me, poor *Walter*
Who departyd this Lyf the Monyth of *January*,
In the Yere of my Redeemer one M. . and Fifty.
Borne I was in *Canterbery* in the County of *Kent*,
Sonne to *John Knyght*, and *Alyſe*, his Wife; this is verament.
And to be ſhort, all worldly Things to confound,
Of the Earth I was made, and to the Earth I am retourn'd.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur. By this Pillar was buried the Body of Dame *Anne Awnſham*, who dyed the 23d of *December*, 1613. being neere Twelve Yeeres the Wife of Sir *Gideon Awnſhaw*, of *Iſleworth* in the County of *Middleſex*, Kt. and before the Wife to *William Barradaile*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, dwelling in this Pariſh together ſome Thirty Yeeres. He dyed in *March*, 1600. who by his Will gave Five Pounds to the Poore of this Pariſh, and Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Eight-pence toward the Building a Loft in the Church; beſides his other Legacies to the Poore, in other Places. And the ſaid Dame *Anne*, beſides her other good Deeds to *Iſleworth*, and other Places, ſhe alſo appointed Five Pounds to the Poore of this Pariſh, which the ſaid Sir *Gideon* paid. As they both (Thanks be to God) lived godly and well, ſo they could not but dye well, by the only Mercy of *Jeſus Chriſt*.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; ninety-ſix Houſes. Augmentation to St. *Botolph*'s *Aldgate* two Pounds ten Shillings *per Annum*.

The firſt Mention I find of this Church is, that *John Branketre* was Rector thereof before the Year 1323.

St. BENNET's Graſs-Church.

Newc. Report. Eccleſ. Paroch. This Church, which is a Rectory, ſtands at the South-Weſt Corner of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, in the the *Bridge* Ward; and its Name it owes to its being dedicated to St. *Benedict*, and its Vicinity to the Graſs-Market, antiently held there.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, under the Subjection of the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

Act. Parl. 22 Car. I. This Church having ſuffered in the great Fire of the Year 1666, it is rebuilt in a handſome Manner, and the Pariſh of St. *Leonard Eaſtcheap* thereunto united, whereby the Rectorial Profits are conſiderably advanced; which, with the Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.	By Caſualties in 1636 — —	20	0	0
	By two Rectory Houſes — —	48	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits — —	33	0	0
	To Tenths — — —	3	6	0
	To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	13	7½
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4
	To the Penſion of St. *Paul*'s	0	6	8

Church-wardens Account, *A. D.* 1725.

Par. Acc. Book.	*William Newland* received —	323	8	4½
	Paid on Account of the Church	129	17	5
	Paid on that of the Poor —	171	16	10½
	Balance to the Pariſh —	21	14	1

Donations, per Annum.

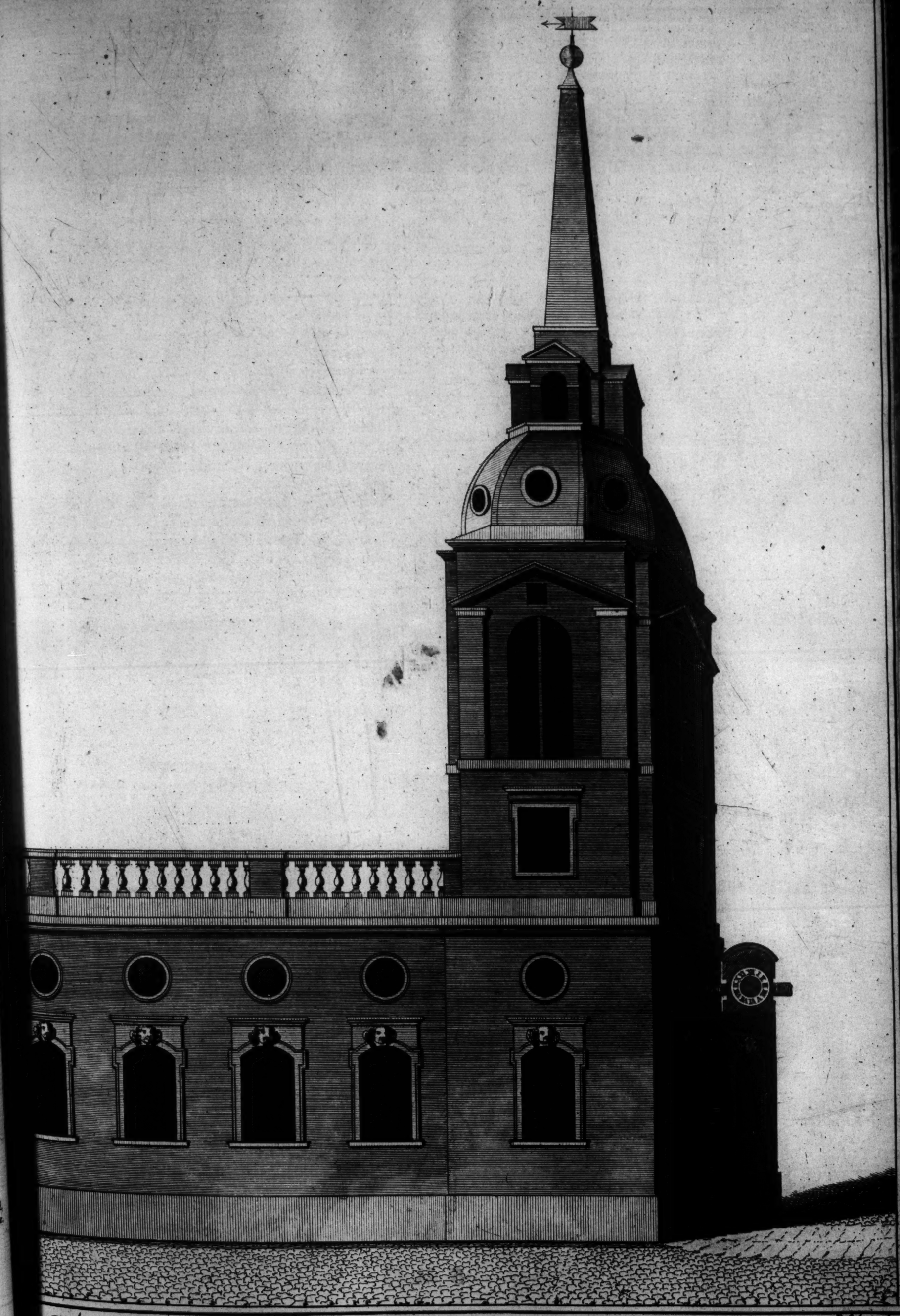
Ibid. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.	By Sir *Jacob Gerrard* — —	3	0	0
	By *Thomas Foot* — —	2	0	0
	By *Robert Offley*, a Houſe —	30	0	0
	By *William Jordan*, a Houſe —	40	0	0
	By Mrs. *Doxie* — —	2	10	0
	By *Joan Newton* — —	2	0	0
	By *Elizabeth Newton* — —	2	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Prey for the Saulys of *Henry Donne*, and *Joan*, his Wyf, theyr Fadyrs, theyr Modyrs, Bredyrs, and good Frendys; and of al Chriſtian Saulys, *Jeſu* have Mercy. *Amen.* Who departyd this Lif 1491.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth *James Bunce*, Eſq; who departed this Life the 26th of *January*, *Anno* 1631. and *Mary*, his Wife, who dyed the 2d of *October*, 1612.
When Death cuts off a Branch from Earth's worne Stem,
Faith, Hope tranſports the Soule to Heaven's Diadem.

Officers,



R: Cole sculp.

The North West Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Bennet Grace Church.

5 JA 53

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is ſelect; two Church-wardens; fifty-two Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Holborn* three Pounds *per Annum*.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Tho' I have not been able to come at the Origin of this Church; yet that it is of great Antiquity, is evident from the State thereof, when *Ralph de Diceto* was Dean of St. *Paul*'s, about the Year 1190.

St. BENNET's, Paul's-Wharf.

This is a Rectory Church, ſeated at the South-Weſt Corner of St. *Bennet's-hill*, in the Ward of *Caſtle-Baynard*; and is ſo called from the above-mentioned Saint, and its Vicinity to St. *Paul's-Wharf*.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The Collation to this Rectory appears to have been antiently in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, and in whom, for ought that appears, it has continued ever ſince; but in Matters Eccleſiaſtical 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

Act Par. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church being deſtroyed in the Fire of *London*, *Anno* 1666, 'tis beautifully re-edified, and by Act of Parliament conſtituted the Place of Worſhip for this and the Pariſh of St. *Peter*, *Paul's-Wharf*, whereby the Profits of the Cure are conſiderably increaſed; which, together with its Diſburſements, take as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Stat. Larg. 22 & 23 Car. II. By Money in lieu of Tithes	100	0	0
By Glebes in 1636 — —	10	0	0
By Caſualties in ditto —	12	10	0
By two Parſonage-Houſes	28	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.			
Ibid. To Firſt-fruits — —	23	3	6½
Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. To Tenths — —	2	6	4¼
To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	10	6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	6	0
To St. *Paul*'s Penſion —	2	1	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Pariſh Ac. Book. *Ralph Chitwell* received —	371	3	2
Paid on Account of the Church	128	5	2
Paid on that of the Poor	262	13	8½
Balance to the Warden	19	15	8¼

Donations, per Annum.

Don. Regiſt. 1569, By *Thomas Erſley* —	2	0	0
1586, By *Barnard Randulph*	3	10	0
1598, By *John Harward* —	5	0	0
1602, By *James Auſtin* —	5	4	0
1608, By *Thomas Paradine*	5	0	0
1625, By *William Smith*	2	0	0
1605, By *Jane Pope* —	2	0	0
1626, By *Anne Chamberlain*	2	10	0
By the Lady *Mary Hudſon*	6	0	0
1633, By *Roger Shaw* —	1	0	0
1664, By *Oliver Brown* —	9	0	0
By *John Sampſon* — —	8	0	0
1675, By *Edmund Arnold* —	40	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur. *Mariæ Martin, Johannis Roiſſei* filiæ, lectiſſimæ Feminæ, Uxori optime meritæ, quatuor Liberorum incolumium Matri, ex longa infirmitate, quam ex puerperio contraxit, defunctæ, ad perpetuam federis noſtri conjugalis memoriam ſimul ut fidei pietatis & in omni vita probitatis ejus aliquod monumentum extaret: *Thomas Martinus*, juriſconſultus, mœſtiſſimus conjunx poſuit. Obiit Calendas *Maij* 1565. Vixit annos 32.

Ibid. Hic ſepultus *Griffinus Loyd*, Legum Doctor, qui obiit in Chriſto, *Novemb.* 26. An. Dom. 1586.

Hic diſcas morti dominari, ſpernere fatum,
Diram morborum, vim ſuperare mori.
Nam jacet hic Legum Doctor virtutibus olim,
Inſignis veræ religionis amans.
Qui moriens docuit vivos bene vivere, vivus,
Afflictos docuit, pro pietate mori.
Divitias juſtus cumulavit, dives amavit,
Juſtitiam, voluit ſic memor eſſe boni.
Divitias moriens Muſis donavit, ut illos,
Qui muſas colerent emoriendo juvat.
Sic vivus morienſq; fuit propenſus ad omne,
Legis opus, voluit tam memor eſſe Dei.
Relligio vigilem, Lex, Lumen, *Cambria* Patrem,
Oxonia eximium perficit Alma decus.
Cum fera mors illum violento perdidit ictu,
Quem nollet virtus, inclita poſſe mori.
Poſtquam per denos, Profeſſor Regius annos,
Vixerat hoc gelido condidit oſſa thoro.

Ibid. *David Smith*, Embroyderer to Queene *Elizabeth*, &c. deceaſed the tenth Day of *Auguſt*, 1587, aged 63 Yeeres, and lyeth here-under buried: Whoſe honeſt, vertuous, and compaſſionate Care for the Needy, both in Soule and Body, is expreſſed by his Benevolence that Way extended, like a good Steward, making others Partakers of his well-employed Talent; who had to Wife *Katharine* (by whom he had eight Sons and eight Daughters;) at whoſe proper Charges (in Memory of her ſaid loving Huſband) is erected this Monument, the 25th of *March*, *in an.* 1596, who living his faithful Widow till the fourth Day of *February*, 1607, aged 78 Yeeres, lyeth alſo here buried.

Ibid. The Tombe of Maſter *James Auſten*, a good Benefactor of this Pariſh, who died *anno* 1612; and of *Joyce* his Wife, and of *William* their only Sonne; which *Joyce* married after with Sir *Robert Clarke*, Kt. one of the Barons of the King's Majeſtie's Court of Exchequer, who cauſed this Tombe to be erected.

Ibid. Here lie buried the Bodies of *John Par*, and *Mary* his Wife, who were married together thirty-four Years, and had Iſſue one only Daughter between them, named *Anne*, who after married *Thomas Gough*, of the *Inner Temple*, in *London*, Eſq; who had fruitfully borne him ſix Sonnes and one Daughter; which ſaid Mr. *Par* was Embroyderer to our late Queene *Elizabeth*, and to the King's Majeſty that now is, twenty-five Yeeres. He was a Man of good Reſpect in the Citie, liberall to the Company whereof he was free, a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Pariſh, and bountifull to all Men. He departed this Life the 17th Day of *July*, 1607, being aged 72 Yeeres; and *Mary* his Wife dyed a Yeere and a Half before him.

New View Lond. Hic ſitus eſt Domin. *Rob. Wyſeman*, Equ. aurat. Domini *Tho. Wyſeman*, de *Rivenal* in agro *Eſſexienſis*, Filius natu ſeptimus. Qui ſereniſſimi Regis *Caroli* IIdi poſt reditum advocatus almæ curiæ de arcubus Decanus meritiſſimus & Archiepiſcop. *Cantuarienſis* Vicarius Generalis. In omnibus ſe fidum æquum & vigilem præſtitit *Eliſabetha*, hon. Domini *Dudlei North* de *Kirtling*, in comitat. *Cantabr.* Filia. Hoc pro amore quo vivum coluit mortuo vidua triſtiſſima Monumentum poſuit. Obiit *Aug.* 17. an. ætat. 74. & ſalut. 1684.

Ibid. H. S. E. *Richardus Lloyd*, Legum Doctor, ex agro *Salopienſi*, coll. *Omn. Animar.* apud *Oxon.* olim Socius, Officialis curiæ Admiralitatis, Cancellarius *Dunelmenſis*

Dunelmenſis & *Landavenſis*. Vir cui tot dignitatis & tituli non ſine pietate, probitate & peritia acquiſiti, & ſingulari morum candore commendati plenioris epitaphii vices ſupplent. Obiit *Junii* 28. anno ætatis 52. Domini 1686.

Ibid. M. S. *Stephani Brice*, de *Whitney Park*, in agro *Oxon.* LL. Doctoris: Candidiſſimi, humaniſſimi, conſumatiſſimi, qui natalium ſplendorem literarum literaturam ſuaviſſimis moribus cohoneſtavit advocatus in hoſpitio doct. adu. *Londini* meruit. Ubi ſtrenuam Eccleſiæ *Anglicanæ* operam natavit. Pontificiis juxta & ſciſmaticis infenſus, naturæ conceſſit pridie non. *Feb.* anno ætatis ſuæ 43. anno Chriſti 1688.

Abi, viator, & ſi potis es, imitare.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; and one hundred and twenty-one Houſes.

Though I cannot aſcertain the Time when this Church was founded, yet it appears to be of great Antiquity by the State thereof about the Year 1190. However, 'tis evident, that the diſtinguiſhing Epithet thereof has been frequently varied; for it has been denominated *St. Bennet Huda*, *St. Bennet Wood-wharf*, and *St. Bennet Paul's-wharf*.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

St. BENNET Sherehog.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood oppoſite to St. *Syth's-lane*, in St. *Pancras-lane*, and Ward of *Cheap*.

The Patronage of this Rectory was in the Prior and Convent of St. *Mary Overie* in *Southwark* till their Diſſolution, when it came to the Crown, in which it ſtill continues: But in Matters Eccleſiaſtical 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon, ſave as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

This Church ſharing the common Fate in the general Conflagration of the Year 1666, it has not been rebuilt, but the Pariſh thereof annexed to the Church of St. *Stephen Wallbook*, where I ſhall give an Account of the Eccleſiaſtical Profits and Diſburſements thereof; and now proceed to the Account of Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A.D. 1728.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
William Wright received	—	175	8	0
Paid on Account of the Church		18	17	2
Paid on that of the Poor		120	4	7
Balance to the Pariſh	—	36	6	3

Par. Acc. Book.

Donation, per Annum.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. 1676, By *Michael Daviſon* — 5 0 0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lieth buried the Right Worſhipful Sir *Ralph Warren*, Knight and Alderman, and twice Lord-Mayor of this City of *London*, Mercer, Merchant of the Staple at *Callis*; with his two Wives, Dame *Chriſtian* and Dame *Joane*: Which ſaid Sir *Ralph* departed this Life the 11th Day of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1553.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. The Lady *Joan White*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Lake*, of *London*, Gent. died *Oct.* 8. buried in this Pariſh Church *Novemb.* 4, 1573. She deceaſed at the Houſe of Sir *Henry Williams*, alias *Cromwell*, Knt. her Son-in-Law, called *Hinchinbroke*, in the County of *Huntingdon*.

This Lady *Joan* was firſt married to Sir *Rafe Warren*, Kt. Alderman, and twice Lord-Mayor. By whom he had Iſſue *Richard Warren*, Eſq; Son and Heir, and *Joan* Lady *Cromwell*, her Daughter. She was afterwards married to Sir *Thomas White*, Kt. Alderman, and ſome Time Mayor of *London*, Founder of the College of St. *John Baptiſt*, *Oxon*, by whom ſhe had no Iſſue. The ſaid Sir *Henry Williams*, alias *Cromwell*, had Iſſue by the ſaid Lady *Joan*, his Wife, *Oliver Cromwell*, Eſq; his Son and Heir, with other Sons.

Quod mihi dilectiſſimus & memorabile pii, Ibid.
Donavit breviter, abſtulit ecce Deus.
Dulcis *Joannes*, artorum parvule cultor,
Occidis; heu! pietas, & lachrymoſa dies.
Affer opem, quicunque potes, medicabile vultu,
Et aliud dederis ſi mihi, ſancte Deus.
Obiit 3 die *Aprilis*, 1592.

Here lyeth *Katharine Prettyman*, Ibid.
A Mayde of Seventeene Yeeres;
In *Suffolke* borne, in *London* bred,
As by her Death appeares.
With Nature's Gifts ſhe was adorn'd,
Of honeſt Birth and Kin;
Her vertuous Minde, with modeſt Grace,
Did Love of many win.
But when ſhe ſhould with honeſt Match
Have liv'd a wedded Wife,
Stay there, (quoth *Jove*) the World is naught,
For ſhe ſhall be my Wife.
And Death, ſince thou haſt done thy Due,
Lay Nuptial Rites aſide;
And follow her unto the Grave
That ſhould have been your Bride.
Whoſe honeſt Life and faithful End,
Her Patience therewithall,
Doth plainly ſhew that ſhe with Chriſt
Now lives, and ever ſhall.

She departed this Life the 11th Day of *Auguſt*, 1594.

In the Vault hereby lieth buried the Body of *Anne* the Wife of *John Farrar*, Gentleman and Merchant-Adventurer of this City, Daughter of *William Shepheard*, of *Great Rowlright*, in the County of *Oxenford*, Eſquire. She departed this Life the 12th Day of *July*, *An. Dom.* 1613, being then about the Age of twenty-one Years. To whoſe well-deſerving Memory this Monument is by her ſaid Huſband erected. Ibid.

Here was a Bud beginning for her *May*;
Before her Flower Death tooke her hence away.
But for what Cauſe? That Friends might joy the more,
Where there Hope is ſhe flouriſheth now before.
She is not loſt, but in thoſe Joys remaine,
Where Friends may ſee, and joy in her againe.

Grace and Religion, with the beſt of Nature, Ibid.
All ſtriving to excell, yet all agreeing
To make one abſolute and perfect Creature:
Would any ſee a Sight ſo worth the ſeeing?
He comes too late; here ſhe lies buried,
With whom they lately liv'd, and now are dead.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; and thirty-two Houſes. Augmentation to St. *Bride*'s Pariſh two Pounds *per An.* Ibid.

The earlieſt Account I have been able to come at in reſpect to the Antiquity of the late Church of this Pariſh, is, that *John de Lincolne* was Rector thereof before the Year 1323; at which Time it went by the Name of St. *Oſyth*, from its being dedicated to a Queen and Martyr of that Name. However ſhe appears to have been but a very impotent Protectrix, in ſuffering herſelf to be diveſted of the Tutelage of this Church by *Benedict Shorne*, a Fiſhmonger of this City, a Rebuilder, Repairer, Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Repairer, or Benefactor to the ſame; and *Shorne*, his Sirname, deviating into *Shrog*, 'twas at laſt converted into *Sherebog*; and *Benedict*, as already mentioned, turned into *Bennet*.

St. BOTOLPH's Aldersgate, the City Liberty.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. This Church, which was antiently a Rectory, is at preſent a Curacy, ſituate at the South-Eaſt Corner of *Little-Britain*, in the Ward of *Aldersgate without*; and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to St. *Botolph*, a *Saxon* Monk, and its Vicinity to one of the City Gates.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Church was antiently in the Dean and Canons of St. *Martin's le Grand*, but unappropriated till the 21ſt of *May*, *Anno* 1399; when *Richard* II. by his Letters Patent at *Pembroke*, gave Licence to *Thomas Stanley*, Dean of St. *Martin's*, and Patron of this Church, to appropriate the Income thereof (at that Time not exceeding five Marks *per Ann.*) to the Collegiate Church of the ſaid St. *Martin*, for the Celebration of a perpetual Anniverſary for his late Royal Conſort Queen *Anne*, upon the Day of her Death, during his Life; and that after his Demiſe, the ſaid Anniverſary to be ſolemnized upon his Obit for ever: Whereupon this Church was, upon the 18th of *December* following, appropriated to that of St. *Martin's le Grand*, by Virtue of a Commiſſion from *Robert* Biſhop of *London* to *Thomas Stow*, L. D. his Official: By which Appropriation the ſaid Dean and Canons were to provide a ſufficient Maintenance for a Chaplain to ſerve the Cure; ſince which Time it has continued a Donative or Curacy.

Ibid. And when *Henry* VII. in the Year 1503, annexed the Collegiate Church of St. *Martin's le Grand* to the Convent of St. *Peter's Weſtminſter*, this Church, as an Appendage thereof, became ſubject to that Abbey. After the Suppreſſion of Monaſteries, *Henry* VIII. granted the ſaid Churches to his new Biſhop of *Weſtminſter*; but, upon Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion to the Crown, the new Biſhoprick being diſſolved, and the Abbot and Monks reſtored to their Convent, both Churches reverted to their old Maſters. But upon the Demiſe of that Princeſs, and Acceſſion of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Monks were re-expelled by Parliament, and the Convent converted into a Collegiate Church, to the Dean and Chapter of which *Elizabeth* granted this Church, together with that of St. *Martin's le Grand*, towards their Support. However, it remains ſubject to the Biſhop and Archdeacon of *London*, to whom it pays Procuration; but, being a Donative, pays neither Firſt-fruits nor Tenths to the King.

Ibid. By the Return made of this Church in the Year 1636, it appeared, that the Impropriation then amounted to three hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to the Dean and Chapter aforeſaid, who are to provide a Curate; but the Allowance made by them to him is ſuch a Trifle, as not to deſerve mentioning: Wherefore he is chiefly maintained by the Surplice Fees, Bequeſts, and a Collection among the Pariſhioners.

The dreadful Conflagration in the Year 1666 ſtopping near this Church, it fortunately eſcaped Deſtruction; wherefore it remains in all Reſpects as formerly, paying to the Biſhop four Shillings, and to the Archdeacon nine Shillings Procurations.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
James Traunter received —	840	0	4	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	292	1	3	
Paid on that of the Poor —	655	10	1	
Balance to the Warden —	107	11	0	

Donations, per Annum.

1393, By *John Thornton*, a Houſe	0	0	0	Report Committ.
By *Katharine Tame*, one ditto	0	0	0	
1489, By *Nicholas Dudley*, one ditto	0	0	0	
1498, By *Alleyne Johnſon*, one ditto	0	0	0	Par. Acc. Book.
1563, By Dame *Anne Packington*, one ditto — —	13	0	0	
1588, By *John Morley* —	5	0	0	
1592, By *John Conyers* —	5	0	0	
1616, By *Roger Taylor* —	5	0	0	
1620, By *Oſmother Law* —	5	0	0	
1624, By *Richard Gadbury* —	4	6	8	
1624, By *Matthew Kempſter* —	1	0	0	
1629, By Sir *Richard Anderſon* —	2	12	0	
1630, By —— *Dawdrey* —	1	6	0	
1632, By *Henry Fryer* —	50	0	0	
1642, By *Henry Smith* —	20	0	0	
1651, By *Thomas Snow* —	4	0	0	
1586, By *Stephen Skidmore*	1	0	0	
1569, By *Margaret Deane* —	0	10	0	
By *Margaret Adams* — —	0	10	0	
By *Robert Cripps* —	1	0	0	
By *Bernard Hide*, every fourth Year	4	10	0	
1653, By *James Glaſsbrook*	10	0	0	Report Committ.
1660, By *Sarah Ward* —	3	0	0	
1665, By *James Acton* —	2	10	0	
1667, By *Thomas Took* —	2	0	0	
By *Elizabeth Higgins* —	5	0	0	
By *Robert Loggins* —	2	10	0	
1670, By *John Mynn* —	2	10	0	
1676, By the Counteſs of *Thanet*	2	10	0	Pariſh Acc. Book.
1682, By *William Peaſe* —	2	12	0	
1694, By *Richard Normanſel*	5	0	0	Report Committ.
1695, By *Nicholas Godwin* —	2	12	0	
1717, By *Richard Chiſwell* —	2	10	0	
1713, By *Hannah Jones* —	2	12	0	
By *Thomas Gonge* — —	5	0	0	
1715, By *Thomas Turner* —	1	0	0	
By *Richard Sutton* — —	1	0	0	Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
By *George Allington* —	2	10	0	
By *Martha Griffin* — —	2	0	0	
By *John Beal* — —	1	0	0	
By *Henry Leake* —	0	6	8	
1624, By *Chriſtopher Tamworth*, 633*l.* for a Purchaſe —	32	13	4	

Monumental Inſcriptions in the old Church were as follow:

Hic conjuncta ſuo recubat *Franciſca* marito;
Et cinis eſt unus, qui fuit una caro.
Huc cineres conferre ſuos ſoror *Anna* jubebat;
Corpora ſic uno pulvere trina jacent.
Ille Opifex rerum, omnipotens, qui trinus & unus,
Pulvere ab hoc uno corpora trina dabit.

Engliſhed thus.

Cloſe to her Huſband, *Frances* join'd once more,
Lies here one Duſt, which was one Fleſh before. Grub. Jour.
Here, as injoin'd, her Siſter *Anne* remains;
Here laid one Duſt, Three Bodies thus contains.
Th' Almighty Source of Things, th' immenſe Three-One,
Will raiſe three Bodies from this Duſt alone.

Heven blis be here mede,
Yat for the Sing, prey, or rede. Weav. Fun. Mon.

Here

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Here lyes the Corps of *William Burnel*'s Wife,
That *Conſtance* hight, and conſtant was of Mind;
Who willingly did leave this mortal Life,
With conſtant Hope th' immortal Life to find;
And now is gone the Way that we muſt wend;
For Death, at length, of all Things is the End.
Obiit 12 *April*, 1562.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Here under this Tombe lyeth the Body of Dame *Anne Packington*, Widdow, late Wife of Sir *John Packington*, Kt. late Chirographer in the Court of Common Pleas; which Dame *Anne* deceaſed the 22d Day of *Auguſt*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1563. The ſaid Lady founded the Almshouſes in *White-friars*, and conferred the Truſt thereof on the Company of Clothworkers, *London*.

Ibid.
The Corps of *John Milſam* lyeth here,
Who lived Fourſcore and One Yeere.
Free of the Notaries he was,
A friendly Citizen;
And eke a long Time in *Guildhall*
An Attorney hath been.
Who willingly this mortal Life
Did yield, with conſtant Mind,
In perfect Hope, through Chriſt his Blood,
Th' immortal Life to find.
And now is gone the Way before,
That we alſo muſt wend;
For Death is due to every Man,
By it all Things muſt end.
January the 18 Day 1567.
Out of this Life he took the Way.

Ibid.
Mortua *Tamworthi* ſpectas monumenta, viator:
Quin potius vivus, diſce quis ille fuit.
Si proavos quæras, generoſo ſanguine ductus,
Uſque per innumeros invenietur avos.
Si mores, dicam Mores? nec amantior æqui,
Nec patriæ quiſquam, nec probitatis erat.
Si quæ conditio, (ſi quid ſit laudis in illa)
Vita ſub illuſtri principe clara fuit.
Et ſi principibus laus eſt placuiſſe probatis,
Laudibus hæc pars eſt annumeranda ſuis.
Jam volucris ſua luſtra novem tranſegerat ætas,
Quum mors hunc ſæva falce cruenta metat.
Hæc ſatis: hoſpes, abi, nec vivere differ in horas;
Quæ ſua pars hodie, cras tua forſan erit.
Obiit 19 die *Aprilis*, 1569.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
M. S. Heic juxta, ſpe plena reſurgendi, ſitum eſt depoſitum mortale *Johannis Mickletwaite*, Equitis, Sereniſſimo Principi *Carolo* 2. a medicina, qui cum primis ſolertiſſimus, fidiſſimus, feliciſſimus, in Collegio Medicorum *Londinenſium*, luſtrum integrum, & quod excurrit, præſidis Provinciam diligentiſſime ornavit.

Et tandem emenſo ætatis tranquillæ ſtadio, pietate ſincera, inconcuſſa vitæ integritate, benigna morum ſuavitate, ſparſa paſſim philanthropia ſpectabilis; miſerorum aſylum, Maritus optimus, Parens indulgentiſſimus, ſuorum luctus, bonorum omnium amor & deliciæ, ſeptuagenarius ſenex, cœlo maturus, Fato non invitus ceſſit IV. cal. *Auguſti*, anno ſalutis 1682. Cætera loquantur languentium deploranda ſuſpiria, viduarum ac orphanorum propter amiſſum patronum profundi gemitus, Pauperumque Nudorum jam atque eſurientium importuna viſcera: Monumenta hoc marmore longe perenniora. Mœrens poſuit pientiſſima Conjux.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Barbara Bradburii, ſimul & *Mariauna Someri*
Progenies, pariter Tumulo conduntur in iſto:
Utraque conjugio, *Thomæ* conjuncta *Pagetto*,
Una virum moriens ſeptena in prole reliquit;
Altera fuit ſterilis, parili quoque tempora conjux.
Ambarum pia vita fuit, pia morſq; ſecuta eſt.
Primæ 24 *Februarii*, An Dom. 1583. Alteræ *Decembris* ultimo, Anno 1598.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Here lyeth buried the Body of *Thomas Greeke*, one of the Barons of the Queen's Majeſtie's Court of Exchequer; who dyed the 18th Day of *November*, in the 20th Yeere of the Reigne of our Souveraigne Lady Queen *Elizabeth*. He lived 63 Yeeres.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Hic jacet *Suſanna Creſwell*, *Andreæ Lionis*, Patria *Garnſeyenſis*, unica filia, uxor *Roberti Creſwell*, alias *Blew Mantle*, Proſecutoris ad Arma ſereniſſimæ *Elizabethæ*, *Angliæ* Reginæ.
Quæ modo fida Deo, quæ vixit chara Marito,
Non invita animum Chriſto moribunda reliquit.
23 *Decemb.* An. Dom. 1590.

Ibid.
Domina *Margareta Lichtervelde*, filia *Johannis* ſupremi *Flandriæ* Prætoris, nuptum primum nobili viro *Johanni Wits*, Toparchæ *Bouchardiriæ* & *Franconatus* apud *Flandros*, Burghi Magiſtro: Peperit ei *Ferdinandum*, *Jacobum*, & *Margaretam*, D. Domino *Adolpho a Meetkerck*, Equite aurato & ſummo *Flandriæ*, ex quo mater facta eſt *Edwardi*, *Elizabethæ* & *Salomes*. Matrona excellentiſſimo ingenio, ornatiſſimis moribus, inſigni pietate, aliiſque ſummis prædita virtutibus. Marito in utraq; fortuna aſſidua comes, exiliiq; poſtremi fida ſocia. Vixit ann. 45. menſ. 7. dies 14. Pie in Deo obdormivit, Idus *Novembris*, 1594. *Londini Anglorum*.

His additus eſt Tumulus nobilis viri *Pauli Knibbii*, *J.* ſer. *Daniæ* Regis conſiliarii, generi ſupradicti *Adolphi a Meetkerck*; qui dum apud ſer. *Aug.* Reginam dicti Regis Legatum agit *Lond.* pie defunct. eſt. 8. Id. *Octob.* 1512.
Cinibus hoſce ſuis poſuit *Van Heilus* honores;
Digna horum meritis alii monumenta reponent.
Patience Vaincra.

Ibid.
Johannes Mill, *Gulielmi* patris, Armigeri de *Croydon*, Filius ſecundo genitus, vita integerrima defunctus, hic cœlebs requieſcit, corpore autem ſub Marmore iſtic pulveraſcente; animus in cœlis ſecundam, per *Chriſtum Jeſum*, repurgatæ carnis aſſumptionem expectat. Obiit 27 die menſis *Auguſti*, Anno Domini 1595. Ætatis ſuæ 57. *Gulielmo* fratre primævo atque unico (ſanctioris in camera ſtellata conſilii clerico) ſuperſtite.

New View Lond.
Deo Trino & Uno Optimo Maximo ſacrum. Ac æviternæ memoriæ nobiliſſimi omnique virtutum ac eruditionis genere præſtantiſſimi viri domini *Adolphi a Meetkerck*, *Burgenſis* Equeſtris ordinis ſummi *Flandriæ*, &c.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Michael Crud, Divini verbi concionator, atque hujus Eccleſiæ Paſtor fidelis, poſt vitam pie geſtam, tam in partibus tranſmarinis, quam in natali ſolo, in Anno Ætatis ſuæ Quinquageſimo, pacifice dormivit in Chriſto, atque juxta tumulatur impenſis *Margaretæ*, ejus relictæ, quæ hoc fieri in felicem mariti memoriam curavit.

Ibid.
Johannes Strotherton Baro Scaccarii, ſincera fretus in Deum pietate, ſtudioſa in principem fidelitate, ſpectata in omnes humanitate & benevolentia, annum ætatis ingreſſ. octogeſimum, placide in *Chriſto* obdormivit, 26 *Octob.* anno Domini 1605. & una cum duabus conjugibus, *Franciſca* & *Maria*, caſtiſſ. feminis, hic ſepultus.

Ibid.
D. O. M. *Guillielmo Mill*, Armigero, fide, charitate, & in arduis conſtantia celeberrimo, marito chariſſimo, conjunx amantiſſima, in honoris perpetui teſſeram Monumentum hoc lugubre mœrens poſuit.

Gulielmus eſt *Croydoniæ* (*Surriæ* comitatus imporio) natus. *Gulielmi Mill*, & *Hawiſiæ Harwell*, ſecundo genitus, ex antiqua *Millorum de Horſecombe* (*Agri Governienſis*) familia oriundus, liberaliter educatus, *Graienſis Hoſpitii* alumnus, in literis feliciter

liciter verſatus, conſilii ſanctioris in camera quam ſtellatam dictitant Amanuenſis prius per Annos quinquaginta, deinde clericus, & actuarius ſummus, viginti plus minus ibidem ſuis meritis evaſit.

Non temere ſepimur, nec nos Fortuna gubernat,
Sed, Deus, es vitæ dux, es & ipſa via.

Ibid. What Epitaph ſhall we afford this Shrine?
Words cannot grace this Pyramid of thine.
Thy ſweet Perfections, all ſumm'd up, were ſuch
As Heavens (I thinke) for Faith did thinke too much.
Religious Zeale did thy pure Heart command,
Pity thine Eye, and Charity thy Hand.
Theſe Graces, join'd with more of like Degree,
Make each Man's Word an Epitaph for thee.
Calm was thy Death, well ordered was thy Life;
A carefull Mother, and a loving Wife.
Aſke any how theſe Virtues in thee grew?
Thou waſt a *Spencer* and a *Montague*.

Katharine Montague obiit 7 die *Decembris*, anno Domini 1612.

Ibid. Pars terreſtris *Joannis Coſton*, Regiſtrarii ſedis archiepiſcopalis *Cantuar*. Principalis, Almæq; Curiæ *Cantuar*. *de Arcubus*, *Lond*. Procuratorum generalium unius. Sexaginta annos, cum multa pietate & probitate, ſub *Polo* prætergreſſus, 3 *Julii*, 1614. animam efflavit: Relictis *Simone* & *Anna*, filio & filia, unicis in ſacros cineres redact. ſub pedibus diem novum expectat.

Ibid. Hoc latet in tumulo præſtanti corpore nympha,
Margareta, quidem repſque Parente ſata.
Cenſor erat genitor, ſponſus venerabilis extat,
Woodhouſe, bis decies, quinaque ariſta tulit.
Siſte pedes igitur, ſternis qui Buſta, Prophanus,
Nam Chriſti cupiens ſic bonitatis erat.
Vixit & illa pie, moriens & ſancta vocatur:
Exemplo ſimili, vivere diſce pie.

NewView Lond. *Percivalo Smalpage*, *Michaelis* filio, *Percevali* Pronepoti, ex antiquis Baronum famil. *Hooe*, *Wells*, & *Engane* oriundo, optime ſpei adoleſcenti, immatura morte ſurrepto, Fratre ſuo Chariſſimo, Mœſtiſſima Soror *Anna* Monumentum hoc amoris & gratitudinis ergo poſuit. Obiit 24 *Nov*. 1616.

Ibid. Here lyeth ſhe, whoſe heavenly Worth
Conceiv'd may be, but not ſet forth;
The true Idea in her Life
Of Maid, of Woman, and of Life:
What you could wiſh in any one,
Was hers in great Perfection.
Think then how poor that Man is left
That of ſuch Treaſure is bereft.
To gain whoſe Loſs nought doth remain,
But that his Loſs became her Gain.
She liv'd, ſhe dy'd, bemoan'd, belov'd,
Of Angels, Men, of God approv'd.

This is that *Elizabeth*, the much eſteemed and beloved Wife of *Richard Wingfield*, Eſquire for the Body to King *James*, and Daughter of *Richard Royland*, Eſq; She lived 36 Years, 14 whereof married; and dyed praying 26 *Novemb*. 1617.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of *Chriſtopher Tamworth*, of *Grey's-Inn*, Eſq; third Son of *Chriſtopher Tamworth*, of *Holſtead*, in the County of *Leiceſter*, Eſq; who dyed the 19th of *October*, 1624, being of the Age of ſeventy Years. He having dealt liberally with his Wife, and many of his Kindred and Friends, and to the Poor of divers Pariſhes, hath alſo by his Will given 20*l*. to the Dean and Prebends of the College of St. *Peter's Weſtminſter*, to be employed by them about the Reparation of the ſaid College Church of St. *Peter*.

And 400 Marks more, to the Intent that with the Money there ſhould be 20 Marks worth of Lands of Inheritance of yearly Rent to be purchaſed, whereby there may be one in Holy Orders maintained, to ſay Divine Service (ſuch as the Church of *England* ſhall allow) every Work Day in the Year twice perpetually, *viz*. about Nine in the Morning and three in the Afternoon, in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Botolph* without *Alderſgate*, *London*.

And 400*l*. to the End there ſhould be 20*l*. of Land of annual Revenue of Inheritance bought with it, to allow perpetually to Six poor Men and Four poor Widows paſt Labour, inhabiting within the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Botolph's*, 40*s*. a Year a-piece, to be paid quarterly, with this Limitation, that the ſaid poor People ſhould be bound to repair every Work Day in the Year twice continually, to hear Divine Service in the ſaid Church, at the Time aforeſaid.

And 200 Marks more, to purchaſe Lands of Inheritance of the annual Sum of 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. for the Maintenance of one within Holy Orders, to ſay Divine Service every Work Day in the Week, twice throughout the Year perpetually, in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin's* in *Leiceſter* aforeſaid, at the Hours aforementioned.

All which Sums of Money he willed ſhould be actually delivered into the Poſſeſſion of the Dean and Prebends of *Weſtminſter*, within twenty Days next immediately after his Death, for the Performance of the Uſe aforementioned, within the Space of two Years at the utmoſt after his Death.

And having made *Awdrey*, one of the Daughters of *Charles Allayn* of the *Mote*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; and Heir of Sir *Chriſtopher Allayn*, Kt. his dear and loving Wife, his ſole Executrix; ſhe carefully and faithfully performed the ſame, according to the Truſt repoſed in her by her Huſband's Will; and in Remembrance of him, hath at her own Coſt erected this Monument.

As Flowers fade when they freſh be,
The Time will come that ſo ſhall we.

Ibid. M. S. Near to this Place lyeth buried the Body of *Pears Edgcumbe*, of *Mount Edgecumbe*, in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who deceaſed the 8th Day of *July*, 1628. in aſſured Hope of a joyful Reſurrection.

Behold the End of Duſt and Clay,
O thou which read'ſt with living Eye;
Yet doth his Soul for ever reign
With *Chriſt*, which he by Faith did gain.
In Learning he his Time did ſpend,
And Virtue was the only End.
So long before his Glaſs was run,
With World and Vanity he had done.

Ibid. Near to this Place is depoſited, with two of her Sons, and one Daughter, the Body of *Elizabeth*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Richardſon*, of *Honningham* in the County of *Norfolk*, Kt. eldeſt Daughter of Sir *William Hewitt*, of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Kt. She had ſeven Sons and three Daughters living, and was a fit Pattern for all Women of Honour, Piety, and Religion: Dead, is lamented by all that knew her, principally by her dear Huſband; who hath conſecrated her great Worth to his Memory, and this ſad Monument to the Reader. Obiit *Jan*. 24th, 1639.

Ibid. M. S. Hoc juxta marmor ſepulta jacet, vitam expectans, *Jocoſa Bulſtrode*, *Richardi Bulſtrode*, Equitis, a *Carolo* ſecundo & *Jacobo*, deinde a ſecundo, per viginti fere annos ad Curiam *Bruxel*. in *Belgio* Legati, Uxor dilecta, necnon *Edwardi Dinelæi*, *Charletonia* in comitatu *Wigorniæ* Armig.

Filia natu minima; Femina fide conjugali, Cura materna, & prisca morum sanctitate illustris. Hoc matri egregiè de se meritæ gratitudinis pietatisque quod unum potest Monumentum ponit dicatque *Whitelocus Bulstrodus*, filius. Obiit 24 *Sept.* An. Dom. 1677.

New View Lond. Heic juxta situs est *Franciscus Bernard*, M. D. egregium sui seculi decus, hujus civitatis deliciæ nuper, nunc desiderium. Quippeque suspexit vivum plorat mortuum.

Virum utique optimum, & in omni re literaria versatissimum. Quem summa & pene certa Artis medicæ scientia, undique comprobata feliciter merito commendavit omnibus. Obiit septuagenarius, *Feb.* 9, 1697-8.

Ibid. Near this Place lye interred the Bodies of *Andrew Wanley*, Gent. and of *Anne* his Wife, late of this Parish, Inhabitants; who being the Parents of many Children, and having arrived to an extream old Age, did joyfully put off their Mortality, in hopes of an happy Resurrection.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; five hundred and forty-six Houses in the City Liberty. Augmentation from the following Parishes, *viz.* from St. *Martin's Outwich*, six Pounds; St. *Martin's Ludgate*, five Pounds; and from St. *Margaret Pattens* and *Trinity* Parish, two Pounds *per Annum*.

Though I have not been able to discover the Time when this Church was at first founded, yet that it is of considerable Antiquity is evident by Par. Rec. the Parish Records; wherein appears, that a House, antiently given to the Parishioners, was by them demised upon Lease to *Richard Rothing* in the Year 1319.

This Church was rebuilt last Year (1754) by virtue of an Act of Parliament; of which the following is an Abstract:

Preamble. "Whereas the Parish-Church of St. *Botolph* "without *Aldersgate* is a very antient Fabrick, "and, notwithstanding the continual Expence "the Inhabitants of the said Parish have been "at, in repairing and supporting the same, "the whole Building is now very much decayed "and out of Repair: And whereas, in regard "to the Premisses, the Landlords and Proprietors of Houses are willing to contribute to the "Repair of the said Church, and the Tower "thereof: Now, to the Intent that the said "Church may be substantially repaired for the "publick Worship of God, and the Instruction "of the Inhabitants of the said Parish in the "true Christian Religion, as now professed in "the Church of *England*, and that the same may "be effected in a Manner that may be least "burdensome to the Inhabitants of the said "Parish, who of themselves are unable to repair the same; may it therefore please your "Majesty, that it may be enacted, *&c.*

The Sum of 1500*l. to be raised by Annuities, at* 8*l.* per Cent. "And forasmuch as borrowing Monies upon "the Credit of this Act will be the most speedy "and effectual Method to accomplish the pious "Purposes aforesaid; be it therefore further "enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it "shall and may be lawful to and for any Person "or Persons to contribute, advance, and pay into "the Hands of the said Trustees, or any seven "or more of them, or to such Person or Persons as the said Trustees, or any seven or "more of them, shall by any Writing or "Writings under their Hands and Seals autho"rize and impower to receive the same, for the "Uses before-mentioned, any Sum or Sums of "Money, not exceeding in the Whole the Sum "of fifteen hundred Pounds, for the absolute "Purchase of one or more Annuity or Annuities, "to be paid and payable, during the full Term "of the natural Life of such Contributors re"spectively, or the natural Life of such other "Persons as shall be nominated by or on the "Behalf of such respective Contributors at the "Time of Payment of their respective Contri"bution-monies, which Annuity or Annuities "shall not exceed the Rate of eight Pounds "*per Annum*, for every one hundred Pounds; "and so in Proportion for any greater or lesser "Sum to be advanced and paid as aforesaid; all "which said Annuities, so to be purchased as "aforesaid, shall not exceed in the Whole the "Sum of one hundred and twenty Pounds *per* "*Annum*, and shall be payable and paid by the "said Trustees, or any three or more of them, "in the Vestry-room of the said Parish, or in "such Place in the said Parish, as they, or any "three or more of them, shall for that Purpose "appoint, by Half-yearly Payments, to com"mence from the Payment of the said Mo"ney; which Annuities shall be publickly sold "by the said Trustees, to the best Bidder for "the same.

Annuities not to exceed 120*l.* per Ann. *to be paid Half-yearly.*

Rates to be made on Lands and Houses, not exceeding 6*d. in the Pound, as rated by the Land-Tax.* "And for the effectual securing the Payment of "the said Annuities as aforesaid, be it further "enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That an "annual Assessment shall be made on all Lands, "Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments with"in the said Parish, not exceeding six Pence in "the Pound of the yearly Rent of such Lands, "Houses, Tenements and Hereditaments, not "exceeding the Rent the same were rated to the "Land-Tax for the Year one thousand seven "hundred and fifty; and for that Purpose, the "Trustees appointed by this Act, or any six or "more of them, shall and may, by Writing un"der their Hands and Seals, and they are hereby "authorized and required to assess and rate, or "to order and direct such Collectors, as the said "Commissioners, or any six or more of them, "shall nominate and appoint within the said "Parish for the Time being, to assess upon, and "collect from, the Owners and Occupiers of "such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Here"ditaments, such Rates; two third Parts of "which Rates and Assessments shall be paid by "the Landlords or Owners, and the other one "third Part by the Tenants or Occupiers of such "Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Heredita"ments; and which said Tenants and Occu"piers shall and may deduct and retain out of "the Rents payable to the Landlords and "Owners of the said Premisses, the said two "third Parts of such a Rate or Assessment so "to be made and collected as aforesaid; and "the said Landlords mediate or immediate, "according to their respective Interests, are "hereby required to allow to such Tenants "such Deductions and Payments accordingly; "and every Tenant paying any such Rate or "Assessment for and upon the Landlord's Ac"count

Two Third of the Rates to be paid by the Landlord, and the other Third by the Tenant.

5 JA 53

J. Smith delin.

The Parish Church of St. BOTOTPH without ALDGATE built A.D. 1740.

"count, ſhall be acquitted and diſcharged of "and from ſo much Money as the ſame ſhall "amount unto, as fully and effectually as if "the ſame had been actually paid to any ſuch "Landlord or Landlords, or other Perſon or "Perſons to whom his or her Rent was or "ſhould have been paid or payable; and the "Money ariſing therefrom ſhall be recovered, "accounted for, paid and applied, in ſuch Man-"ner, and for ſuch Purpoſes, as by this Act is "directed, the neceſſary Charges expended in "obtaining this Act of Parliament being firſt "deducted.

Tenants occupying Houſes under 10l.

"Provided always, That no Tenant or Te-"nants of any Houſe or Houſes within the ſaid "Pariſh ſhall be charged, contribute, and pay "any Rate or Aſſeſſment to be made purſuant "to this Act towards the Repair of the ſaid "Church and Steeple, unleſs ſuch Tenant or "Tenants hold and occupy any Houſe or "Houſes of the yearly Value of ten Pounds or "upwards; or unleſs ſuch Tenant or Tenants "be rated towards the Support of the Poor of "the ſaid Pariſh; and that no Landlord or Pro-"prietor of any Houſe or Houſes ſhall be rated "and pay any Tax or Aſſeſſment for any Houſe "or Houſes during the Time ſuch Houſe or "Houſes ſhall be empty and unoccupied.

and not paying to the Poor's Rate, nor the Proprietors of empty Houſes to be aſſeſſed to this Act.

Houſes let to different Families, &c. to be charged with the whole Rate, &c.

"Provided always, and it is hereby declared, "That in caſe any Houſe or Tenement ſhall be "ſet, let, or occupied in different Apartments, "Rooms, or Lodgings, to or by diſtinct and ſe-"parate Families, Lodgers, or Inmates, the "whole Houſe or Tenement ſo let and occu-"pied ſhall be charged with the whole Rate "aſſeſſed or to be collected for or in reſpect of "the ſame: And in caſe of Nonpayment, ſhall "and may be levied and recovered upon and "from any of the Inhabitants or Occupiers of "any Part or Parts of ſuch Houſe or Tene-"ment, in ſuch and the ſame Manner as the "other Rates directed by this Act to be raiſed, "are appointed to be levied and recovered.

None intitled to a Settlement in the Pariſh by Payment of theſe Rates.

"Provided always, and it is hereby enacted "and declared, That the Payment of Rates and "Aſſeſſments directed to be raiſed and levied by "this Act, ſhall not intitle any Perſon or Per-"ſons whatſoever to a Settlement in the Pariſh "of St. *Botolph Aldersgate*, who was not before "ſuch Payment legally intitled to ſuch Settle-"ment in the ſaid Pariſh.

Rates to continue while the Annuities ſhall exiſt.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority "aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Rates and Aſſeſſ-"ments hereby directed and appointed to be "raiſed and levied for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, "ſhall take Place and have Continuance from "the twenty-firſt Day of *June*, one thouſand "ſeven hundred and fifty-three, for and during "ſuch Time only as any of the Annuities to be "granted purſuant to this Act as aforeſaid ſhall "have Continuance, and when and as there "ſhall be Occaſion or Neceſſity to raiſe the "ſame, and no longer; and from and after the "Determination of all the ſaid Annuities ſuch "Rates and Aſſeſſments ſhall ceaſe and deter-"mine.

Perſons paying to the Rates may inſpect the Books of Accounts.

"And it is further enacted and declared by "the Authority aforeſaid, That all Books of "Accounts concerning Receipts, Payments, "Credits, and Contracts, ſhall from Time to "Time, and at all convenient Times, be "open to the Inſpection and Peruſal of any Per-"ſon or Perſons who ſhall pay any Rates or "Aſſeſſments, or to any Perſon or Perſons "intitled to receive any Annuity by virtue of "this Act.

Damages done to private Houſes in repairing the Church, to be made good.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority "aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to "and for the ſaid Truſtees, or any ſix or more "of them, by or out of the Rates or Aſſeſſ-"ments to be made as aforeſaid, or by or out "of any other Sum or Sums of Money which "ſhall come to their or any of their Hands, or "to the Hands of any Receiver or Receivers "to be by them appointed, to repair and make "good any Waſte, Hurt, or Damage that may "be done, happen, or ariſe unto the Houſe now "in the Occupation of the Miniſter, and Pre-"miſſes thereunto belonging, or unto any other "Houſe or Premiſſes whatſoever, by means of "repairing the ſaid Pariſh-Church, or by means "of any thing to be done in purſuance of this "Act.

Graveſtones, Monuments, and Vaults, &c. to be preſerved.

"Provided always, That this Act ſhall not "extend to take away or remove the Graves, "Grave-ſtones, Monuments, and Vaults, being "the particular Property of any Perſon or Per-"ſons now living, or which belong to the Fa-"milies of any Perſon or Perſons buried in or "under the ſaid Church, and made or provided "for the Interment of him, her, or themſelves, "Families, and Deſcendants; but the ſame "Graves, Grave-ſtones, Monuments, and Vaults, "in or under the ſaid Church when repaired, "ſhall at the Requeſt, Coſts, and Charges of "ſuch Perſons to whom the ſame ſhall belong, "be preſerved or provided for, and belong to "the ſeveral Perſons, his, her, and their Deſ-"cendants, in the ſame and the like Manner, "as the ſaid Graves, Grave-ſtones, Monu-"ments, and Vaults were before the paſſing of "this Act."

St. BOTOLPH's Aldgate, the City Liberty.

This is a Curacy, the Church whereof ſtands on the North Side of *Aldgate* High-Street, and Eaſt Side of *Houndſditch*, in the Ward of *Portſoken*; and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to the above-named St. *Botolph*, and Neighbourhood to the Gate.

The Advowſon of this Church was antiently in the Proprietors of the Ward of *Portſoken*, who, in the Year 1115, gave it, together with the whole Ward, to the Prior and Canons of the *Trinity* within *Aldgate*: Which Grant was not only ſoon after confirmed by *Henry* I. but likewiſe by the Pope and Biſhop of *London*.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

This Church was no ſooner appropriated to the *Trinity* Convent, than the Canons, inſtead of appointing a Curate, reſolved to ſerve the Cure alternately themſelves; which they regularly performed till the Diſſolution of their Monaſtery, when the ſame coming to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1577, granted this Church and Curacy to *Robert Halywell*, for a certain Term of Years; and in the Year 1588, to *George Puttenham*, for another Term of Years; ſince

Ibid.

ſince which Time the Impropriation has been held in Fee of the Crown.

Stow. Sur. Lond. This Church, before the Suppreſſion of the *Trinity* Priory, was rebuilt by the Prior and Canons; and luckily eſcaping the fatal Cataſtrophe of the Year 1666, it remains, in all Reſpects, upon the antient Foot; and being a Donative, pays neither Firſt-fruits nor Tenths to the King. But the Profits thereof, returned *Anno* 1636, were as follow; and being ſubject to the Biſhop and Archdeacon, it pays Procurations to both.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.	By Tithes — —	400	0	0
	By Caſualties — —	90	0	0
	By Sermons — —	30	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	4	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

Par. Acc. Book.	*Joſeph Johnſon* received —	1002	7	6½
	Paid on Account of the Church	292	14	7½
	Paid on that of the Poor —	657	7	2
	Balance to the Pariſh —	52	5	9

Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1725.

Ibid.	*Adam Tyler*, &c. receiv'd —	802	0	0
	Paid on the Poor's Account	633	18	6
	Balance to the Pariſh —	168	1	6
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	1311	5	8

Donations, per Annum.

Don. Reg.	By *John Say* — —	1	0	0
	By *William Cowch* — —	5	10	0
	By *John Sheering* — —	5	0	0
	By *John Webſter* — —	6	0	0
	By *Richard Garford* — —	6	13	4
	By Meſſ. *Price* and *Owen* —	9	4	0
	By *Cuthbert Dumbs* — —	5	0	0
	By Mrs. *Trumbal* — —	5	0	0
	By *George Clarke* — —	7	0	0
	By Sir *John Fenner* — —	9	0	0
	By *William Newton* — —	2	16	8
	By *Anne Clarke* — — —	3	4	0
	By *William Green* — —	5	0	0
	By *Tobias Wood* — — —	6	0	0
	By *Francis Terry* — —	5	0	0
	By *Joyce Ripton* — — —	2	8	0
	By *Robert Dow* — —	20	8	0
	By *Gerard Ward* — —	0	16	0
	By *Anne Turner* — —	1	10	0
	By *Robert Hills* — — —	1	12	0
	By *George Richards* — —	5	0	0
	By the Viſcounteſs *Lumley* —	12	0	0
	By Mrs. *Rich* — —	4	0	0
	By *Mary Briſtow* — —	1	14	8

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Hic jacet *Johannes*, Epiſc. *Bathon.* & *Wellenſis*, qui cum plures inſignes Legationes . . . tandem obiit in Legatione *Clevenſis* . . . *Januar.* 1540. Cujus animæ propitietur Altiſſimus.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth buried the Corpſe of *Robert Taylor*, of *Silverdale* in the Pariſh of *Warton* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Gentleman; the Father of *John Taylor*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, and of this Pariſh, Beer-Brewer. He departed this Life, about the Age of 80 Yeeres, the 15th Day of *February*, *An. Dom.* 1577.

Here lyeth the Body of *William Cowch*, one of the Ordinary Yeomen of her Majeſty's Chamber, Citizen and Innholder of *London*. He deceaſed the 13th. Day of *July*, *An. Dom.* 1583. who hath given (after the Deceaſe of *Joane*, his Wife) the Houſe, called the *Crowne*, being at the Eaſt End of this Church, called St. *Botolph's* without *Aldgate*, unto *Chriſt's Hoſpital* for ever. Out of the which Houſe, after the Deceaſe of the ſaid *Joane*, his Wife, is to be paid by the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, Five Pound yeerly, for ever, to the Poore of *Portſoken* Ward, within the ſaid Pariſh. Ibid.

Here under this Stone lyeth the Body of *George Clarke*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, who by his Laſt Will and Teſtament gave, for divers good and charitable Uſes, theſe Legacies hereafter following: Ibid.

Firſt, For a publick Schoole in the Univerſity of *Oxenford*, the Summe of Two hundred Pounds.

To the Uſe of the Poore of the Foure Precincts of the Ward of *Portſoken*, being in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph's* without *Aldgate*, the Summe of Two hundred and Ninety-three Pounds, Six Shillings and Eight-pence.

To the Pariſh of *White-chapel*, for the Relief of the Poore there, the Sum of Two hundred and Thirty Pounds.

To the Pariſh of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, to the Uſe of the Poore there, the Summe of One hundred and Six Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Four-pence.

To the Company of the Vintners he gave the Summe of Ten Pounds, and to the Poore of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* he gave the Sum of Five Pounds.

He deceaſed the 19th Day of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1606. and was here buried the 24th Day of the ſame next following. Ætatis ſuæ 63.

Dies mei ſicut umbra declinaverunt, & ego ſicut fœnum areſco. Ibid.

Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of *Robert Cockes*, late Citizen and Tallow-Chandler of *London*; who by his Laſt Will and Teſtament gave to this Ward of *Portſoken* (wherein he dwelt) the Summe of One hundred Pounds, to be employed for the Uſe and Benefit of the Poore of the ſaid Ward. He departed this mortal Life the 20th Day of *September*, *An. Dom.* 1609. and was here interred the 3d Day of *October* next following. Ætatis ſuæ 67.

Vixi dum volui, volui dum Chriſte volebas,
Chriſte mihi ſpes es, vita, corona, ſalus.

Here, before this Pew, lyeth buried the Body of *Robert Dow*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, with *Lattice*, his Wife, and *Thomas*, his Son; which *Robert* deceaſed the Second Day of *May*, in the Yeere 1612. His Age was 89 Yeeres: Who, amongſt other his Charities done in this Citie, and elſewhere ſundry Wayes, as to ſeveral Hoſpitalls abroad and at home, Priſons, and to Nineteen poore Houſeholders of the Merchant-Taylors Company *in perpetuum*, gave to this Pariſh of St. *Buttolph's without Aldgate* (whereof he was a Member) the Nomination of Two Almſwomen freely relieved, and Twenty Pound yeerley to be diſtributed to Threeſcore poor aged and impotent Men and Women, by Nobles a-peece, upon every St. *Thomas*'s Eve for ever. *Ad gloriam Dei.* Ibid.

Per Nepotem ac Hæredem, *Zachari Dow*, poſthumum.

Here lyeth Sir *Edward Darcy*, Knight, Third Son of Sir *Arthur Darcy*, Knight, of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen *Elizabeth*. Hee married the Daughter of *Thomas Aſteley*, Eſquire, by whom he had Fifteen Children. Sir *Robert Darcy*, Knight, his eldeſt Sonne, cauſed him to bee buried in this Vault amongſt his Anceſtors, according to his Deſire. Hee dyed at his Houſe called *Dart-* Ibid.

ford

ford Place in *Kent*, the 28th Day of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1612. Hee being 69 Yeeres old.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted who have either ſerved or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; four Overſeers of the Poor; Houſes in this Liberty, belonging to the City, twelve hundred and thirty-nine.

Augmentation to this, from the following Pariſhes, *viz.* From *Alhallows Lombard-ſtreet*, 7 *l.* St. *Magnus*, 7 *l.* St. *Mary Aldermary*, 6 *l.* St. *Catharine Creed Church*, St. *Laurence Pulteney*, and St. *Mary Cole*, 4 *l.* each; St. *Swithin's*, 3 *l.* St. *Bennet Fink*, St. *Botolph Billingſgate*, St. *John Baptiſt*, St. *John the Evangeliſt*, St. *Margaret Moſes*, and St. *Peter's Poor*, each 2 *l.* 10 *s.* together, fifty Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Stow Sur. Lond. The Ward of *Portſoken*, of which this Pariſh conſiſts, was, about the Year 967, given by King *Edgar* to certain Military Knights for their gallant Deportment in the Service of their Country. See *Portſoken* Ward.

The Street leading from *Aldgate* to *Whitechapel* being rendered almoſt impaſſable by the numerous Carriages inceſſantly paſſing that Way, it was firſt paved by an Act of Parliament of the thirty-ſecond of *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1541.

This Church was rebuilt by Act of Parliament in the Year 1741.

Preamble. "Whereas the Church of the Pariſh of Saint "*Botolph* without *Adgate*, in the City of *Lon-* "*don*, and County of *Middleſex*, is a very antient "Fabrick; and, notwithſtanding conſiderable "Sums of Money have been laid out by the In- "habitants of the ſaid Pariſh, in repairing and "ſupporting the ſame, Part thereof is in great "Danger of falling down, and other Parts in a "very ruinous Condition: Now, to the Intent: "the ſaid Church may be rebuilt for the pub- "lick Worſhip of God, and the Inſtruction of "the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh in the true "Chriſtian Religion, as now profeſſed in the "Church of *England*; and that the ſaid Steeple "may alſo be rebuilt, and that the ſame may be "effected in a Manner that may be leaſt burden- "ſome to the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh; the "Church-wardens, Antients, and other Inhabitants "of the ſaid Pariſh, do moſt humbly beſeech your "moſt Excellent Majeſty, that it may be enacted; "and be it enacted by the King's moſt Excellent "Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent "of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Com- "mons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and "the Authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and "by may be lawful to and for the Truſtees, or for "any nine or more of them, to cauſe the ſaid "Pariſh-Church, and the Steeple thereof, to be "pulled down, and to be rebuilt after ſuch Mo- "del, and of ſuch Dimenſions, and of ſuch Ma- "terials, and in ſuch Manner and Place, as by "the ſaid Truſtes, or any nine or more of them, "ſhall be agreed upon.

Truſtees to make Aſſeſſments. "And for defraying the Expences of pulling "down and rebuilding the ſaid Church and Steeple, "and for effectually ſecuring the Payment of "Annuities by this Act to be granted for the pious "Purpoſes aforeſaid; be it further enacted by "the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after "the firſt Day of *May*, which ſhall be in the "Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred "and forty-one, it ſhall and may be lawful to "and for the Truſtees herein after named, or "any nine or more of them, by any Writing "under their Hands and Seals, from Time to "Time, to make, or cauſe to be made, an "Aſſeſſment or Aſſeſſments on all Lands, "Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, "within the ſaid Pariſh, ſo as the ſame do not "exceed in the whole ſix Pence in the Pound "in any one Year, of the yearly Rent of ſuch "Lands, Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as the ſame ſhall be aſcertained and "rated to the Land-Tax; and they are hereby "authorized and required to order and direct "the Receivers and Collectors to be choſen and "appointed, as herein after is mentioned, for "the Time being, to collect quarterly from the "Owners and Occupiers of ſuch Lands, Houſes, "Tenements, and Hereditaments, ſuch Rates "and Sums of Money ſo to be aſſeſſed as afore- "ſaid, two third Parts of which Rates and "Aſſeſſment ſhall be paid by the Landlords or "Owners, and the other third Part by the Te- "nants or Occupiers of ſuch Lands, Houſes, Te- "nements, and Hereditaments; and which ſaid "Tenants and Occupiers ſhall and may deduct and "retain out of the Rents, payable to the Land- "lords and Owners of the ſame Premiſſes, the "ſaid two third Parts of ſuch Rates or Aſſeſſ- "ments, ſo to be made and collected as afore- "ſaid; and the ſaid Landlords (mediate or "immediate) according to their reſpective In- "tereſts, are hereby required to allow to ſuch "Tenants ſuch Deductions and Payments ac- "cordingly; and every Tenant paying any ſuch "Rates or Aſſeſſments for or upon the Land- "lord's Account, ſhall be acquitted and diſ- "charged for ſo much Money as the ſame ſhall "amount unto, as fully and effectually, as if the "ſame had been actually paid to any ſuch Land- "lord or Landlords, or other Perſon or Perſons, "to whom his or her Rent was or ſhould have "been paid or payable; and the Money ariſing, "or being due, from ſuch Rates or Aſſeſſments, "ſhall be quarterly accounted for, paid, and "applied in ſuch Manner, and for ſuch Pur- "poſes, as by this Act is herein after directed "and appointed to be paid and applied.

to be collected quarterly.

Houſes in Tenements, how to be charged. "Provided always, That in caſe any Houſe, "Tenement, or Premiſſes, ſhall be ſet, let, or "occupied in different Apartments, Rooms, or "Lodgings, to or by diſtinct and ſeparate Fa- "milies, Lodgers, or Inmates, the whole Houſe, "Tenement, or Premiſſes ſo let or occupied, "ſhall be charged with the whole Rate aſſeſſed, "or to be collected, for or in reſpect of the "ſame; and in caſe of Non-payment, ſhall and "may be levied and recovered upon and from "any of the Inhabitants or Occupiers of any "Part or Parts of ſuch Houſe, Tenement and "Premiſſes, in ſuch and the ſame Manner as the "other Rates or Aſſeſſments directed by this Act "to be raiſed, are appointed to be levied and "recovered.

No Settlement to be made by paying these Rates.

" Provided always, and it is hereby further " declared and enacted, That the Payment of the " Rates and Aſſeſſments directed to be raiſed and " levied ſhall not intitle any Perſon or Perſons " whatſoever to any Settlement in the ſaid Pariſh " of Saint *Botolph* without *Aldgate*, who was not " before ſuch Payment legally intitled to ſuch " Settlement in the ſaid Pariſh.

" And foraſmuch as borrowing Monies upon " the Credit of this Act will be the moſt ſpeedy " and effectual Method to accompliſh the pious " Purpoſes aforeſaid; be it therefore further " enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it

Truſtees may borrow Money on Credit of this Act.

" ſhall and may be lawful to and for any Perſon " or Perſons to contribute, advance, and pay into " the Hands of the ſaid Truſtees, or any nine or " more of them, or ſuch Perſon or Perſons as " they, or any nine or more of them, ſhall, by " any Writing under their Hands and Seals, au- " thorize to receive the ſame, any Sum or Sums " of Money, not exceeding in the Whole the " Sum of ſix thouſand Pounds, for the abſolute " Purchaſe of one or more Annuity or Annuities, " to be paid and payable for the natural Life " or Lives of ſuch Contributor or Contributors " reſpectively, or the natural Life or Lives of " ſuch other Perſon or Perſons as ſhall be no- " minated by or on behalf of ſuch reſpective " Contributors, at the Time of Payment of their " reſpective Contribution-Monies, ſo as the " Annuity or Annuities, do not exceed the Sum

Annuities of 8 l. 10s. per Cent.

" of eight Pounds ten Shillings *per Annum*, for " every one hundred Pounds; and ſo in Pro- " portion for any greater or leſs Sum, to be " advanced and paid as aforeſaid; all which " ſaid Annuity or Annuities, ſo to be purchaſed as " aforeſaid, ſhall not exceed in the whole the Sum " of five hundred and ten Pounds *per Annum*, and " ſhall be payable and paid by the ſaid Truſtees, " or any nine or more of them, in the Veſtry- " Room of the ſaid Pariſh, to the Purchaſer or " Purchaſers of the ſame, their Executors, Ad- " miniſtrators, or Aſſigns, at ſuch Times, and " in ſuch Proportions, as ſhall be agreed upon " between the Purchaſer or Purchaſers, and the " ſaid Truſtees.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority

How Annuities ſhall be paid.

" aforeſaid, That all and every the Annuity or " Annuities, ſo to be purchaſed under and by " Virtue of this Act, ſhall be, and are hereby " charged upon, and ſhall be paid and payable " from Time to Time, out of the Monies ariſing " by the ſaid Rates or Aſſeſſments herein men- " tioned; and all and every Contributor and " Contributors upon the Credit of this Act, duly " paying the Conſideration or Purchaſe-Money " for any ſuch Annuity or Annuities as aforeſaid, " or ſuch Perſon or Perſons as he, ſhe, or they " ſhall appoint his, her, or their reſpective Exe- " cutors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, ſhall have, " receive, and enjoy, and be intitled, by Virtue " of this Act, to have, receive, and enjoy the " reſpective Annuity or Annuities, ſo to be " purchaſed out of the ſaid Rates or Aſſeſſments " by this Act appropriated or appointed for the " Payment thereof, during the Term of the na- " tural Life of the Perſon to be nominated by " each and every ſuch Purchaſer or Contributor " as above-mentioned; and that all and every " ſuch Purchaſer and Purchaſers, and their Exe- " cutors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns reſpective- " ly, ſhall have good, ſure, abſolute, indefeaſi- " ble Eſtates and Intereſts in the Annuities ſo by " them reſpectively purchaſed, or to be purcha- " ſed, according to the Tenor and true Mean- " ing of this Act; and that none of the ſaid " Annuities ſhall be ſubject or liable to any " Taxes laid or to be laid by the Authority of " Parliament, or otherwiſe howſoever.

Annuities may be aſſigned over.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority " aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to " and for any Purchaſer or Purchaſers of any " ſuch Annuity or Annuities, as aforeſaid, and " his, her, or their Executors, Adminiſtrators, " or Aſſigns, at any Time or Times, by Writ- " ing under his, her, or their Hands and Seals, " to aſſign ſuch Annuity or Annuities, or any " Part thereof, or Intereſt therein, to any Per- " ſon or Perſons whatſoever, when and as often " as Need or Occaſion ſhall be or require; and " a Memorandum or Entry of all ſuch Aſſign- " ments ſhall be made in a Book, which is " hereby required to be kept by ſuch Perſon or " Perſons as the ſaid Truſtees, or any nine or " more of them, ſhall appoint for that Purpoſe,

Aſſeſſments to pay the Annuities.

" at the Charge of the ſaid Truſtees, in the Veſtry- " Room belonging to the ſaid Pariſh, which " Entry or Memorandum ſhall be made *gratis*.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority " aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Rates or Aſſeſſ- " ments, herein directed to be collected and " paid, ſhall be charged and chargeable with and " for the Payment of the ſaid Annuities, and all " Arrears thereof, from Time to Time; and " ſhall upon every Default of Payment of the " ſaid Annuities, within the Space of forty Days " next after any of the Times when the ſame " ſhall be made payable, veſt in the Annuitants, " until the ſame ſhall be fully paid and ſatisfied, " together with Intereſt, and Coſts, and Charges, " occaſioned by the Non-payment of the ſame; " and that the ſaid Annuitants, in caſe the ſaid " Annuities ſhall be in Arrear and unpaid for " the Space of forty Days, as aforeſaid, and un- " til full Payment thereof, with Intereſt and " Charges, as aforeſaid, ſhall have the ſame " Power, Rights, and Privileges of aſſeſſing, " collecting, diſtraining, and levying the ſaid " Rates or Aſſeſſments, payable by Virtue of " this Act, as the ſaid Truſtees, their Collectors " or Receivers, or any of them, could have had, " in caſe the ſaid Annuities had been regularly " and fully paid and ſatisfied.

Truſtees not to be intereſted in the Building.

" Provided always, That if any Perſon choſen " or appointed a Truſtee for the Purpoſes of " this Act ſhall undertake any Part of the " Building of the ſaid new intended Church or " Steeple, or have any Share or Intereſt in " any Contract relating thereto, every ſuch " Perſon ſhall, from thenceforth, be utterly diſ- " abled and diſqualified from acting in the ſaid " Truſt; and that no Truſtee or Truſtees herein " before named, or hereafter to be appointed, as " aforeſaid, other than thoſe intitled to be Truſ- " tees by Virtue of their Office or Stations, as " aforeſaid, ſhall act in the Execution thereof, " but during ſuch Time as they ſhall reſpective- " ly pay, or be liable to pay, either as Landlord " or Tenant, for twenty Pounds a Year Rent " towards the Rates or Aſſeſſments aforeſaid.

" And

Continuance of the Rates.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Rates or " Aſſeſſments hereby directed and appointed to " be raiſed and levied as aforeſaid, ſhall take " Place and have Continuance from the ſaid " firſt Day of *May*, one thouſand ſeven hundred " and forty-one, for and during ſuch Time only, " as any of the Annuities to be granted, pur- " ſuant to this Act, as aforeſaid, ſhall have Con- " tinuance, and when and as often as there ſhall " be Occaſion or Neceſſity to raiſe the ſame, " and no longer, and not otherwiſe; and from " and after the Determination of all the ſaid " Annuities, ſuch Rates and Aſſeſſmenrs ſhall " ceaſe and determine; any Statute, Law, U- " ſage, or Cuſtom, or any thing herein contained " to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Truſtees may ſell the Materials of the Church,

" And it is hereby further enacted by the Au- " thority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Truſtees, or " any nine or more of them, ſhall have full " Power and Authority, and they are hereby " authorized and impowered, or ſuch Perſon or " Perſons as they, or any nine or more of them, " ſhall, from Time to Time, for that Purpoſe " appoint, to ſell and diſpoſe of all or any of " the Materials of the ſaid Church and Steeple " (if they ſhall ſo think fit) to ſuch Perſon or " Perſons as ſhall be willing to purchaſe the " ſame; and the Money ariſing by ſuch Sale " ſhall be applied to the Purpoſes of this Act, " and to no other Purpoſe whatſoever.

and erect a Tabernacle for Divine Service, &c.

" Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by " the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Truſtees, " or any nine or more of them, are hereby im- " powered and required, by and out of the Mo- " nies intended to be raiſed by Virtue of this Act, " to erect or purchaſe a Tabernacle, or otherwiſe " provide ſome decent and convenient Place for " the Service and Worſhip of God, during the " rebuilding of the ſaid Church; and alſo, when " the new intended Church ſhall be built and " finiſhed, to take down ſuch Tabernacle, and, if " Occaſion be, to ſell and diſpoſe of the Mate- " rials thereof, and apply the Money ariſing by " ſuch Sale or Diſpoſal for the Purpoſes of this " Act; and that ſuch Tabernacle ſo to be erect- " ed, or Place to be provided, ſhall in the mean " Time, and until the ſaid Church ſhall be " rebuilt, and Divine Service performed therein, " be deemed and reputed to be a Pariſh-Church.

Truſtees to defray their own Charges.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority " aforeſaid, That the Truſtees appointed, or to " be appointed, for the Purpoſes mentioned in " this Act, ſhall, at all their Meetings, defray " their own Charges and Expences, and ſhall " give ſuch publick previous Notice of their ſe- " veral Meetings, as ſhall, from Time to Time, " be by them, or any nine or more of them, " agreed upon.

Property in Graves, &c. not to be altered.

" Provided always, That this Act ſhall not " extend to take away the Graves, Grave-ſtones, " Monuments, or Vaults, being the particular " Property of any Perſon or Perſons now living, " or which belong to the Families of any Perſon " or Perſons buried in or under the ſaid Church, " and made or provided for the Interment of " him, her, or themſelves, Families and Deſ- " cendants; but the ſame Graves, Grave-ſtones, " Monuments, and Vaults, in or under the ſaid " Church, when rebuilt, ſhall be preſerved or " provided for, and belong to the ſaid ſeveral " Perſons, his, her, and their Deſcendants, in " the ſame, and in the like Manner, as the ſaid " Graves, Grave-ſtones, Monuments, and Vaults, " were before the paſſing of this Act."

EAST-SMITHFIELD LIBERTY.

Tho' this Town, or Liberty, be at preſent reckoned within the Juriſdiction of the County of *Middleſex*; yet, as it appears to be within the antient Bounds of the Ward of *Portſoken*, which extended from *Whitechapel-bars*, Southward, by *Dodding's-pond* in *Nightingale-lane*, and the *Hermitage-bridge*, to the River *Thames*; I ſhall therefore inſert it in this Place, conſidering that it ſtill belongs to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, *Aldgate*, in the Liberty of the City; but as that Union only regards the Church, I ſhall ſubjoin the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor's Accounts, in reſpect to their ſeveral Charges relating to the Church, Liberty and Poor. Stow. Sur. Lond.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
Thomas Lloyd received	—	997	12	9¼	Church-Ward. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church and Liberty	— —	637	7	2½	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	385	7	2½	
Balance to the Warden	—	25	1	7¼	

Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.

Samuel Jordan, &c. received		761	8	3½	Overſeers Account.
Paid on Account of the Poor		762	5	7	
Balance to the Overſeers	—	0	17	3½	
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts		1159	12	9½	

Donations, per Annum.

By Mrs. *Trumball*	— —	2	10	0
By Meſſrs. *Lockton* and *Cropton*		6	8	0
By Meſſrs. *Edmund* and *Jackſon*		6	0	0
By *John Sherwin*	— —	1	0	0
By Sir *John Fenner*	— —	3	18	0

Officers, &c. *in this Liberty.*

Two Church-wardens; four Overſeers of the Poor; five Headboroughs; two Conſtables; ſix Scavengers, that paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt, for one Year, the Sum of one hundred and ſixty Pounds; two Beadles; eight Watchmen; fourteen hundred and thirty-five Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Liberty.*

Eaſt-Smithfield is a Manor, wherein is kept a Court-Leet and Court-Baron; in the former of which are choſen the Officers belonging to the Liberty; and in the latter Pleas are held for any Sum under forty Shillings; to which Court belong a Steward, a Town-Clerk, and three Attornies.

On the North Side of St. *Catharine*'s Hoſpital, and Eaſt Side of *Little Tower-hill*, where at preſent is ſituate the Victualling-Office belonging to the Royal Navy, was ſeated the Abbey of Grace, founded by *Edward* III. in the Year 1349.

St. BOTOLPH's Billingſgate.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood oppoſite *Botolph-Lane* in *Thames-ſtreet*, and Ward of *Billingſgate*, from which it receives its latter Appellation, as it does the former from the Saint of that Name.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Advowſon of this Rectory appears to have been antiently in Lay Hands, by a Proceſs carried on (about the Year 1194) by *John Bocumeter*, and *Diomſia* his Wife, againſt the Dean and Canons of St. *Paul's*, for the Patronage thereof. But the Dean and Chapter having ſhewed their Right, not only to this Rectory, but alſo to that of St. *Martin Orgars*, by a Deed of Gift to them of both Rectories, from one *Odgarus*, his Son, and *Chriſtiana*, the Mother of the ſaid *Dioniſia*; the Plantiffs thereupon renounced all Pretenſions to both the ſaid Rectories; ſince which Time the Right of Collation to both has continued in the ſaid Dean and Chapter.

The Dean and Canons ſeemingly pricked in Conſcience for the Hardſhips the Complainants lay under, by their being iniquitouſly deprived of their paternal Inheritance; therefore, to make them an Amends, promiſed annually to celebrate the Obiits of the ſaid *John Bocumeter*, and *Dioniſia* his Wife. A poor Return for ſo great a Loſs!

This Church being conſumed in the general Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it has not been rebuilt; wherefore the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of St. *George Botolph-lane*, where I ſhall give an Account of the Receipts and Diſburſements of both Pariſhes relating to the Cure; and, in the Interim, ſhall give an Account of thoſe concerning the Church and Poor:

Act Parl. 22 Car. II.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Benjamin Collyer received — —	155	9	3
Paid on Account of the Church	49	7	3
Paid on that of the Poor —	120	1	7
Balance to the Warden —	13	19	7

Par. Acc. Book.

Donations, per Annum.

1557, By *Thomas Trumball* —	1	0	0
1624, By *Thomas Barber* —	6	18	6
1625, By *Jaſper Huſſey* —	2	0	0
1633, By Sir *John Leman* —	2	12	0
1656, By *John Wardel* —	4	0	0
1658, By *Robert Fellows* —	1	5	0
1659, By *William Fellows* —	1	5	0
By *John Auſtin* — —	5	0	0
By the Lady *How* — —	0	13	6

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Citizens of *London*, call to your Remembrance
The famous *John Rainwell*, ſometime your Maior,
Of the Staple of *Callis*, ſo was his Chance.
Here lieth now his Corps; his Soul, bright and faire,
Is taken to Heaven's Bliſſe, thereof is no Deſpaire.
His Acts bear Witnes, by Matters of Recorde,
How charitable he was, and of what Accorde,
No Man hath beene ſo beneficiall as hee,
Unto the Citie in giving liberallie, *&c.*
Obiit Anno 1445.

Anna Saris, nuper Uxor *Johannis Saris*, Armigeri, Filia *Gulielmi Meggs*, Armigeri, quam ſuſcepit ex conjuge ſecunda, *Dorothea*, Filia venerabilis Dominæ, *Annæ Cambel*, adhuc ſuperſtitis, ex hac vita migravit *Febr.* 21. Anno Dom. 1662. ætatis 29. conjugii 8:

Hæc pietate Deo, caſta virtute marito,
Decuſſu ſanctis, matri conjuncta ſepulchro eſt.

Mœſtiſſimus Conjux, meritiſſimæ conjugi, hoc Monumentum, amoris & reminiſcentiæ ergo, poſuit.

2

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

I am of Opinion this Church is of *Saxon* Foundation; for *William the Conqueror*, *Anno* 1067, granted to the Abbot and Canons of *Weſtminſter* a Gate and Wharf in this Neighbourhood, denominated *Botolph's*; which Appellation I imagine they received from their Vicinity to this Church.

St. BOTOLPH's Biſhopſgate.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate oppoſite *Houndſditch*, on the Weſt Side of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet without*, in the Ward of that Name; and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to the Monk aforeſaid, and its Neighbourhood to one of the City Gates.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory, for ought appears, has been all along in the Biſhop of *London*, to whom, and his Commiſſary, 'tis only ſubject; and being wholly exempt from the Archidiaconal Juriſdiction, pays no other Tithes than thoſe due to the Biſhop.

This Church having fortunately eſcaped the devouring Flames, *Anno* 1666, it remains in all Reſpects upon the antient Foot in reſpect to the Cure: The Profits and Diſburſements whereof, as return'd in the Year 1636, were as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By Tithes — —	200	0	0
By Glebe — — —	30	0	0
By Caſualties — —	100	0	0
By a Parſonage Houſe ſince	25	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.

To Firſt-fruits —	20	0	0
To Tenths — —	2	0	0
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	6	6

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Par. Acc. Book.

Samuel Higgs received — —	1088	15	8½
Paid on Account of the Church	101	1	4
Paid on that of the Poor —	961	13	11½
Balance to the Pariſh —	26	0	5

Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.

Ibid.

Henry Gregory, &c. received	1257	6	10
Paid on Account of the Poor	1248	16	3
Balance to the Pariſh —	8	10	7
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	2210	10	2½

Donations, per Annum.

Don. Regiſt.

1568, By Sir *William Allen* —	6	0	0
1568, By *Robert Ripley* — —	3	0	0
1582, By *Mary Wilkinſon* —	5	0	0
1582, By *Vincent Goddard* —	5	0	0
1600, By *Jane Wood* —	31	10	0
1603, By *Thomas Morgan* —	5	0	0
1626, By *Edward Allen* —	2	0	0
1628, By *Thomas Curſon* —	12	0	0
1628, By *Richard Reeve* —	20	5	0
1630, By *Bernard Hide*, every tenth Year — —	4	10	0
1633, By Sir *Paul Pindar* —	15	0	0
1633, By *Suſan Ibell* — —	2	0	0
1633, By *John Steward* —	2	0	0
1634, By *Margaret Deane* —	0	8	0
1634, By *Peter Collet* — —	2	5	0

1642, By

B. Cole Sc.

North East Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Botolph, without Bishopsgate.

5 JA 53

		l.	s.	d.
1642,	By *Anthony Bailey*	4	0	0
1644,	By *Jane Ford*	21	14	0
1644,	By Mrs. *Webster*	0	16	0
1646,	By *John Greenhill*	6	0	10
1649,	By *Mary Paradine*	5	0	0
1654,	By *John Quince*	3	0	0
1655,	By *Andrew Partridge*	0	8	0
1655,	By Sir *John Fenner*	8	8	0
1658,	By *John Marshal*	2	10	0
1659,	By *William Tutchin*	5	0	0
1660,	By *Alexander Jones*	5	0	0
1670,	By *Griffith Owen*	65	0	0
1673,	By *Andrew Dandy*	6	0	10
1673,	By the Lady *Lumley*	12	0	0
1678,	By *Joseph Booth*	5	0	0
1683,	By *Richard Mumford*	5	0	0
1700,	By *Andrew Willow*	33	12	0
1707,	By *John Drigue*	7	10	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Hic jacet *Gardina*, Uxor *Richardi Shoder*, Militis, & *Johanna*, Filia eorundem, . . . 14 *April.* 1471.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Hic jacet *Johannes Picking*, Magister Artium, nuper Rector istius Ecclesiæ, qui oblit 6 die *Septemb.* An. Dom. 1490.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Sub hoc Marmore jacet corpus *Johannis Redman*, quondam hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris bene merentissimi, qui ab hac Luce migravit tertio die *Julii*, Ann. Dom. 1523.

Ibid. Of yowr Charite sey a *Pater noster* and an *Ave*
For the Soul of *William Pratte*, sometyme of *Pekerle*,
On whose Soul *Jesu* have Mercy.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here under lyeth the Body of *Joan Wood*, Wife to *Robert Wood*, Citizen and Brewer of *London*, who had Issue Two Sonnes and Three Daughters, *viz. John*, *Richard*, *Joane*, *Anne*, and *Frances*. She deceased the 25th Day of *November*, *Ann. Dom.* 1600. She gave large Gifts and Legacies to this Parish, as hereunder is expressed.

At her Buriall she gave Ten Pounds to the Poore.

She gave Tenne Shillings yearly for a Sermon on *Midsummer-Day*.

For a friendly Meeting among the Neighbours, Forty Shillings.

In Bread weekly to the Poore for ever, Two Shillings.

Also Four Load of Charcoales, yearly to the Poore for ever.

To the Parson of the Parish yeerely for ever, Tenne Shillings.

To the Two Church-wardens, Tenne Shillings to each in like manner. To the Clerk, Six Shilling and Eight Pence; and to the Sexton, Five Shillings yearly for ever.

For a friendly Meeting of the Parson and Parishioners, accompanying him yeerly in walking the Bounds of the Parish, Thirty Shillings.

And the Remainder of the yeerly Rent for the *Halfe-Moone*, and *Halfe-Moone-Alley*, to remain in the Church Stocke, towards repairing of the Church.

Ibid. *Johannes Threll*, Armig. Nobili Familia *Sussexiæ* ortus, hic jacet. Vixit usque ad annum sexagesimum tertium; mortuus est sexto die *Octobris*, Anno Domini 1609.

Ibid. A *Frenchman* borne, hight *Martin de la Tour*,
Was the first Man was buried in this Ground:
A Schoolemaster he was; and this a Part of our
Neere neighbouring Point of *Petty France* shall bound.

So *Marian of the Tower* may well be laid,
T'have dyed in *England*, yet in *France* was laid.
He died *anno* 1617.

Ibid. On the 10th of *August*, *Anno* 1626, was interr'd without the Verge of the consecrated Burial Ground in *Petty France*, the Body of *Hodges Shaughsware*, a *Persian* Merchant, whose Son, according to the Custom of his Country, daily repaired to his Grave for the Space of a Month, where he perform'd divers Prayers and Ceremonies over the Defunct. But being disturb'd by the Populace, discontinu'd his Funeral Devotions, and erected a Monument to his Memory, with a *Persian* Inscription, *English'd* thus:

Ibid. This Grave is made for *Hodges Shaughsware*, the chiefest Servant to the King of *Persia*, for the Space of Twenty Yeeres, who came from the King of *Persia*, and dyed in his Service. If any *Persian* cometh out of that Country, let him read this, and a Prayer for him, the Lord receive his Soule; for here lyeth *Maghmote Shaughsware*, who was borne in the Town of *Novoy* in *Persia*.

New View Lond. Sir *Paul Pindar*, Kt. his Majesty's Ambassador to the *Turkish* Emperor, *Anno Dom.* 1611, and Nine Years Resident. Faithful in Negotiations Foreign and Domestick, eminent for Piety, Charity, Loyalty, and Prudence. An Inhabitant Twenty-six Years, and bountiful Benefactor to this Parish. He deceased the 22d of *August*, 1650, aged 84 Years.

Ibid. Near this Place lyeth interred (in hope of a joyful Resurrection) the Body of *Andrew Willaw*, late of this Parish, Esq; who departed this Life the 10th Day of *June* 1700, in the 68th Year of his Age.

He by his Will gave and devised to the Church-wardens and Overseers of this Parish, and to their Successors for ever, all his Messuages, Tenements and Ground in *Garland-Alley*, in this Parish, to cloathe Twelve poor Men and Twelve poor Women of the same Parish, on the First of *January* yearly for ever. And if any Overplus remained of the Rents after such Cloathing, then such Overplus to be divided among such poor People, Part and Part alike.

On a Gravestone in the Church-yard, over-against the South End of the Rector's House, an Inscription for *Miriam Taylor*, Daughter of *Richard Taylor* and *Agnes* his Wife, who departed *June* 30, 1705, aged 17. And for *John Taylor*, who was unfortunately killed by a Blow with a Stick on *Holy Thursday*, *An.* 1710, in the 15th Year of his Age.

All you that chance this Tomb of mine to see,
Pray stop and read, and Warning take by me.
With Care observe your Parents sound Advice,
Your Safety in your just Obedience lies.
If you their wise Commands once disobey,
Like me to sudden Death you'll fall a Prey.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; four Overseers of the Poor; Houses, seventeen hundred and nine. Augmentation to this from the following Parishes, *viz.* From St. *Stephen's Walbrook*, 12 *l.* St. *Peter's Cornhill*, 10 *l.* St. *Mary Woolchurch*, 7 *l.* St. *Christopher's*, 6 *l.* St. *Michael's Quern*, 5 *l.* 10 *s.* St. *Vedast Foster*, St. *Antholin's* and St. *Andrew Undershaft*, 5 *l.* each; St. *Pancras*, 4 *l.* 10 *s.* Together, sixty Pounds *per Ann.*

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Repert. Eccles. Paroch. By the earliest Account I have been able to come at of this Parish-Church, it appears that *John de Northampton* was Rector thereof before the Year 1323, which shews it to be of a considerable Standing.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

The old Church, which ſtood upon the Bank of the City Ditch, (as did thoſe of St. *Botolph's Alderſgate*, *Aldgate*, and St. *Giles's Cripplegate*) being antient and in a very crazy Condition, an Act of Parliament was obtained for rebuilding the ſame; whereby the Commiſſioners were impowered to raiſe upon all Landlords two Shillings *per* Pound, out of the Rents of their ſeveral Houſes in the Pariſh, and ſix Pence *per* Pound of the Tenants, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of ten thouſand Pounds. But this Sum not proveing ſufficient to finiſh the Work, a Pariſh Rate was made to ſupply the Deficiency, whereby the Sum needful was raiſed; and the Church and Steeple being finiſhed, the Charge of the whole amounted to ten thouſand four hundred and forty-four Pounds, one Shilling, and eight Pence Half-penny.

In digging the Foundation for the preſent Church, Part of the Walls of the firſt-erected were diſcovered, whereby it appeared not to have been near ſo big as the late, nor the preſent Fabrick; in the firſt Stone of which was inlaid a Copper Plate, with the following Inſcription:

Deo & Eccleſiæ ſacrum, Lapidem hunc Αποχωνιαιον *poſuit Reverendus in Chriſto Pater*, Edmundus, Londinenſis *Epiſcopus, iſtius Eccleſiæ Patronus perpetuus*, 10 *die Menſis* Aprilis, *A. D.* 1725.

Raſt. Stat. 34 & 35 H. VIII.

The Street leading from the Gate to *Shoreditch*, denominated *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, was firſt paved by Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1543.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Pariſh being greatly ſtraitened for Room to bury their Dead in, the City conferred upon them that Part of the Town-Ditch between their Cemetery and the City Wall, *Anno* 1615. Since which Time that Spot of Ground has been raiſed above eight Feet. At the Weſt End of this new Burial Ground, and Eaſt Side of *Moorfields*, (whereon the *New Broad-ſtreets* are ſituate) was a Street of mean Buildings, denominated *Petty France*, from its being at firſt inhabited by People of that Nation.

BRIDEWELL PRECINCT.

Tho' this Precinct be extraparochial, yet as the Chapel thereof has a Government reſembling that of a Pariſh-Church, I ſhall therefore inſert it in this Place. But the Hoſpital whereunto it belongs, I have treated of in *Faringdon* Ward *without*.

The Advowſon of this Chapel is in the Gift of the Governors of the Hoſpital; and the Liberty, or Diſtrict thereunto belonging, is Part of the antient Juriſdiction, which appertained to the Royal Palace of *Bridewell*. But tho' this Precinct contains divers Streets of Houſes, yet the Inhabitants thereof, not being impowered to make a Poor's Rate, raiſe Money by way of Contribution. Therefore I ſhall ſubjoin one of their annual Accounts in reſpect to the Poor.

Chapel-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Francis Read received —	21	4	8
Paid to the Poor — —	23	18	8
Balance to the Warden —	2	14	0

Officers, &c. *in this Precinct.*

Two Chapel-wardens; ninety-one Houſes.

St. BRIGIT's, vulgarly *St. Bride's.*

This Pariſh, tho' antiently a Rectory, is at preſent a Vicarage, the Church whereof is ſituate behind the Southern Row of Houſes of *Fleet-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Faringdon without*; and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to St. *Brigit*, by moſt Authors ſaid to have been a *Scotiſh* Virgin. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Advowſon of this Church was in the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, till their Diſſolution by *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1539. But when the ſame was changed into a Vicarage, is uncertain; tho' probably it happened about the Year 1529, when *William Mott*, S. T. B. was collated as the firſt Vicar thereof. However, 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon of *London*, ſave as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary. Ibid.

This Church ſharing the common Fate in the Fire of *London* in the Year 1666, was rebuilt at the Charge of the Publick, in the magnificent and beautiful Manner, as it at preſent appears; but it remains in all Reſpects upon the antient Foot in regard to the Cure; except that of haveing a certain Stipend ſettled upon the Vicar, by the general Act of Parliament, for aſcertaining the Profits of the Incumbents of the ſeveral Pariſhes of this City, whoſe Churches were deſtroyed by the Conflagration aforeſaid.

This Vicarage, by reaſon of its having been heretofore a Rectory, pays Firſt-fruits and Tenths to the King; which, together with its Profits, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money from the Pariſh —	120	0	0	Stat. Larg. 22 & 23 Car. II. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.
By Money from the Dean, &c. of *Weſtminſter* — — —	16	0	0	
By Caſualties, *Anno* 1636	100	0	0	
Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.				
To Firſt-fruits — —	16	0	0	Ibid.
To Tenths — — —	1	12	0	
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	7	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	14	9	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

John Stone received —	562	5	6½	Pariſh Account Book.
Paid on Account of the Church —	453	18	5½	
Paid on that of the Poor —	550	0	9½	
Balance to the Warden —	441	13	8½	

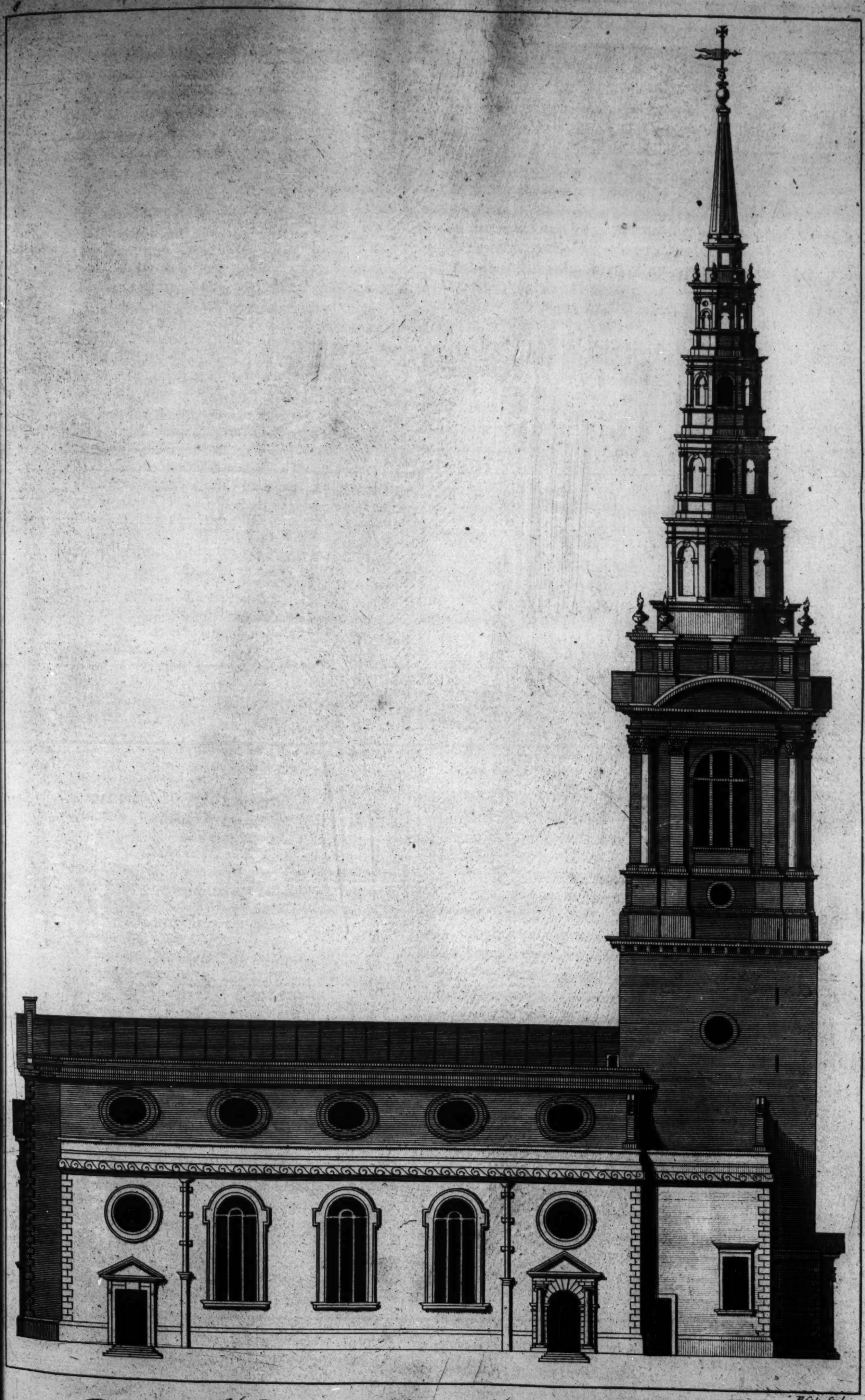
Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1725.

Thomas Carter, &c. received	668	4	2	Ibid.
Paid on Account of the Poor	627	7	6	
Balance to the Pariſh —	40	16	8	
Paid to the Poor in both Accounts	1177	8	3½	

Donations, per Annum.

By *Joane Sanbacke* — —	22	0	0	Chur. Tab.
By Mr. *Crawthorne* — —	10	0	0	
By *Henry Flick* — —	4	0	0	
By *Edward Thatcher* — —	5	0	0	
By *Anne Raymond*, a Houſe —	0	0	0	
By *Barbara Sharp*, five Chaldron of Coals — —	0	0	0	
By *George Daviſon* — —	1	10	0	
By the Company of Brewers	1	10	0	
By Mr. *Scudmore* — —	1	0	0	
By *Henry Jordan* —	0	6	8	
By Sir *Thomas Trevor*, 100 *l.* in Money for a Purchaſe —	5	0	0	
By *Parthenia Lowman*, 160 *l.* for ditto — — —	8	0	0	
By *Thomas Arnold*, 50 *l.* for ditto	2	10	0	

By



B Cole Sculp

S^t Brigit: alias S^t Brides: Church.

5 1A 53

By *William Wheatley*, 200 *l.* for	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
ditto — — —	10	0	0
By *Hugh Parker*, &c. 168 *l.* for ditto	8	0	0
By *Richard Billingsley*, 50 *l.* for ditto	2	10	0
By *Judith Cale*, 100 *l.* for ditto	5	0	0
By *Nicolas Pitt*, Esq; 500 *l.* for ditto — — —	25	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Undyr this Ston *William Wever* doth ly,
Cityzon, and *Elisabeth* his Wyf hym by.
Weav. Fun. Mon. He died the Eight, and she the Seventh Day of *September*,
Leving *Geffroy*, *Mary* and *Ellin*, thar Children, as I remember.
Whose Sowls God receyve to Favour and Pease,
Wyth Joyes to lyve, that nevyr sall cease. 1409.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lieth *James Kinnon*, a Gentleman of *Lentilo*, in *Monmouthshire*, a Citizen, and Cannoniere, and a Souldier. He dyed, aged 67 Yeres, overheating his Bloud, in preparing of Forty Chambers, at the Entertainment of the Prince, in the *Artillery Garden*; to the which Society he gave Forty Chambers, and Five Marks in Money; to the Poore of this Parish he gave Ten Pounds *per Annum*, for One and Twenty Yeeres; and to the Poore of *Lentilo*, the like Summe; and Five Pounds present. He had One Wife, and One Sonne. Obiit 19 die *Decemb. Ann. Dom.* 1615.

It ever was his Wish to dye in Field,
Or else at Sea. Fates half his Wish did yeeld.
A Prince and Army stood about him round;
Yet Age (o're-wearied) tooke the mortal Wound.
Arts Mathematicke he both lov'd and knew;
In which his Skill increast, as Yeeres grew.
Wales gave him Breath; faire was his Birth and Name,
And though Death stole his Life, he left him Fame.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here resteth the Body of Sir *John Curzon*, of *Croxal* in the County of *Derby*, Knight; descended from antient Gentry, and of long Continuance in that Place: Who, like the Race from whence hee came, was a Man of upright Life, religious and hospitable. Hee tooke to Wife *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *Richard Levison*, of *Lelleshull* in the County of *Salop*, Knight: By whom he had *Walter*, who died young; and *Mary*, then his only Daughter and Heire; who was married to *Edward Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset*, Knight of the Honourable Order of the Garter. Which Lady caused this Monument to bee here fixed to the sacred Memory of her deare Father. He departed this Life the 17th of *November*, 1612.

New View Lond. Near the Foot of this Pillar lyeth the Body of *Thomasin*, late Wife of *Henry Dove*, Doctor in Divinity, Vicar of this Parish. Ob. *Jan.* 10. 1678. Ætat. 23.

So 'tis, she's gone! Farewell to all,
Vain Mortals do Perfection call;
To Beauty, Goodness, Modesty,
Sweet Temper, and true Piety:
The rest an Angel's Pen must tell:
Long, long beloved Dust, Farewell.
The Blessings which we highest prize,
Are soonest ravish'd from our Eyes.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Hatman*, eldest Son of *Thomas Hatman*, and *Hanah*, his Wife; who resign'd his belov'd Soul the 28th of *December*, 1682.

Whoe'er thou art, that look'st upon
And read'st what lies beneath this Stone,
What Beauty, Goodness, Innocence,
In a sad Hour was snatcht from hence;
What Reason canst thou have to prize
The dearest Object of thine Eyes?
Believe this Marble, what thou valu'st most,
And sett'st thy Heart upon, is soonest lost.

Ibid. Near this Place lyeth the Body of *James Molins*, Master of Surgery, and Doctor of Physick, Servant to their Majesties King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. A Man of strong Judgment, and ready Wit; skilful, compassionate, and honest in his Profession; whose Family, for many Generations, has produced Men very eminent in the Art of Surgery. He died *Feb.* 8th, *Anno* 1686, aged 57.

Ibid. For Feats in *Flanders* Plains renown'd,
Here lyes a *British* Blade;
Age gave at last the fatal Wound,
Which Foes in vain assay'd.
Yet boasts the Grave but half its Prey,
Whilst Friends his Name adore;
His Deeds still consecrate his Clay,
And what do *Marlbro*'s more?
Zadock Shalmerdine obiit 24 *July* 1729. Ætat. 67.

Officers, &c. *in this Parish.*

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted that have either served or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; three Overseers of the Poor; one thousand and fifty-two Houses. Augmentation from the following Parishes, *viz. Allhallows Staining*, 5 *l.* St. *Bennet Sherehog*, St. *Leonard Eastcheap*, St. *Mary Bothaw*, and St. *Austin*'s, two Pounds each; together, 13 *l. per Annum.*

Antiquities, &c. *in this Parish.*

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Paroch. Stow. Sur. Lond. Tho' the Origin of this Church be unknown, yet it appears not to be of a late Date, by its having had three Rectors before the Year 1362. However, it seems to have been very small, till about the Year 1480, when it was greatly enlarged by *William Venor*, Warden of the *Fleet* Prison; who caused a spacious Fabrick to be erected at the West End thereof, consisting of a Middle and two Side Isles; to which the old Church served as a Choir.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Paroch. *Henry* VIII. having dissolved the Convent of *Westminster*, and erected the same into a Deanry, he granted the Advowson of this Church towards the Support of his new Foundation; and the same being soon after converted into a Bishoprick, it was conferred upon the Bishop. But *Edward* VI. was no sooner possessed of the Crown, than he dissolved the Bishoprick, and restored the Deanry; and *Edward* demising soon after, *Mary*, upon her Accession to the Throne, reduced it to its pristine State, by restoring the Abbot and Monks. But this, like the others, proving of no long Duration, it was by Queen *Elizabeth* converted into a Collegiate Church; in the Dean and Chapter of which this Impropriation has continued ever since.

CHRIST's-CHURCH.

This is a Vicarage or Impropriation; the Church whereof is situate behind the Northern Row of Houses of *Newgate-street*, in the Ward of *Faringdon within.*

The Right of Advowson to this Church has been in the Governors of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hospital ever since the Year 1546, when *Hery* VIII. granted the same to the City.

The late spacious and magnificent Church being consumed in the Fire of *London*, *Ann.* 1666, the Choir thereof has only been rebuilt; and, by Act

Act of Parliament, conſtituted the Place of Publick Worſhip, both for this Pariſh, and that of St. *Leonard's Foſter-lane*; whereby the Profits of the Vicar are greatly increaſed: Which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure on Account of both Pariſhes, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	200	0	0
	By Glebe in 1636 — —	10	0	0
	By Caſualties in ditto — —	11	0	0
	By a Parſonage Houſe in ditto	10	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits — —	53	6	8
	To Tenths — —	5	6	8
	To the Biſhop's Procuration —	1	1	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	6

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

Pariſh Regiſter.	*William Franklin* receiv'd —	833	18	4
	Paid on Account of the Church	289	14	4½
	Paid on that of the Poor	689	6	5½
	Balance to the Warden —	145	2	6

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	1601, By Dame *Mary Ramſey*	2	10	0
	1633, By *Roger Harris* —	2	12	0
	1634, By Sir *Kenelm Digby* —	5	0	0
	1636, By *Henry Needler* —	6	0	0
	1642, By *Henry Smith* —	10	0	0
	1652, By Sir *Robert Banniſter*	5	0	0
	1664, By *Thomas Wade* —	3	0	0
	1666, By *Margaret Charles* —	10	0	0
	1678, By *Thomas Stretchley* —	5	0	0
	1686, By *Henry Needler* —	6	0	0
	By Dr. *Haynes* — —	2	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Within this Grave, encloſed here,
Anne Beaumont now doth reſt,
A loving and faithful Wife,
With many Children bleſt.
She ſerved God with Zeale of Truth,
And learn'd to fly from Sinne;
And as ſhe learn'd his holy Will,
So liv'd and dy'd therein.
A Friend to ſuch has Virtue ſought,
A Foe unto no Wight;
A Help to thoſe that feared God,
With all her Power and Might.
The Poore ſhall oft bewaile her Want,
By whom they found Relief;
Whoſe Minde with earneſt Care was bent
To eaſe them of their Griefe.
Thus happy ſhe, that now is gone
From hence, Reward to finde;
Unhappy yet for ſuch her Friends,
As ſhe hath left behind:
But thrice unhappy for his Loſſe,
That doth her Praiſe rehearſe;
A woful Praiſe unto her Sonne,
Who wrote this dolefull Verſe.

Obiit 7 *Sept. Anno* 1581.

Ibid. *Gualtero Haddono*, Equeſtri loco nato Juriſconſulto, Oratori, Poetæ celeberrimo, Græcæ, Latinæque Eloquentiæ ſui temporis facilè Principi, Sapientia & Sanctitate Vitæ, in id evicto, ut Reginæ *Elizabethæ*, à ſupplicum Libellis Magiſter eſſet; Deſtinareturque majoribus niſi fato immaturius ceſſiſſet: Interim in omni gradu viro longè eminentiſſimo, conjugi ſuo optimo meritiſſimoque, *Anna Suttona*, Uxor ejus 2, flens, mœrens, deſiderii ſui ſignum poſuit. Obiit anno Salut. hum. 1572. Ætatis 56.

Here lyeth buried the Body of *John Jackſon*, Citizen and Founder of *London*; who departed this Life the 21ſt *June* in the Year of our Lord 1584; unto whom the Lord give a joyful Reſurrection. *Amen.* Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here you may ſee *John Jackſon* Hee,
By Death laid in his Bower,
He dy'd in *June*, Twenty and one,
Fifteen hundred Eighty-four.
Whom God in Health endu'd with Wealth;
And Treaſurer he hath been
To Infants poor, to ſave them Store,
That kept are here within.
When he did dye, then Deputy
Unto the Alderman,
To end the Brawl of Great and Small,
As teſtify we can.
His Will can tell he lived well,
To feed the Poor with Meat:
His Gifts therein ſo large have been,
And Legacies ſo great.
His zealous Heart did never ſtart
From preaching of the Word,
Till from this Bell, he went to dwell
In Glory with the Lord.
Where he in Bliſs undoubted is,
A juſt Reward of Faith,
And all that grieve, and do believe,
As Holy Scripture ſaith.

We dye to live, that liv'd to dye,
Through *Jeſus Chriſt*; and ſo do I. Mund Ed. Stow. Sur.
Which *Chriſt* as I have loved beſt,
Among his Saints I truſt to reſt.

William Drew obiit Anno Dom. 1586.

By ſtealing Steps of Time,
From Day to Month and Year, Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
My early Race is run,
My Body buried here.
John Martin was my Name, Ibid.
Of Haberdaſhers free:
Two Wives, and Children Four,
The Lord hath lent to me.
My Soul is now with God,
To whom my Corps ſhall come;
And both ſhall Sentence have
From *Chriſt* in Day of Doom;
When by his bloody Death,
Who is my Saviour juſt,
I ſhall have Life for ay,
Among the Saints, I truſt.
Now of my earthly End
If thou the Day wilt know,
The Month, and Year, are all
Expreſſed here below.

Obiit 20 *June*, 1594.

Behold the Workes of God, done by his Servant, Dame *Mary Ramſey*. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

She hath given a yeerly Maintenance for Two Fellows and Foure Schollers in *Cambridge*. More, Two Livings of good Value, when they ſhall become fit to ſupply them. More, towards certaine Sermons to be preach'd in this Church yearly. More, in *Chriſt's Hoſpital* a fine Writing-Schoole for poore Mens Children. More, in the Country, a free Grammar Schoole for the Poorer Sort.

All which ſeveral Gifts before remember'd, are to continue yeerly for ever.

Forma, Decus, Mores, Sapientia, Res & Honores
Morte ruunt ſubita; vivit poſt funera Fama.

She hath given a worthy Maintenance to the Poore of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. More, a bountiful Gift for the healing of poore wounded Souldiers. More, a liberall Maintenance for Ten poore maimed Souldiers. More, a liberall Maintenance for Ten poore aged Widows. More, a bountiful Gift to releaſe

releaſe poore Men out of Priſon. More, a bountiful Gift to relieve poore Men in Priſon. More, a yearly Stipend to poore Maids Marriages. More, to the Reliefe of the Poore of Four ſeveral Pariſhes. All which ſeveral Gifts are for ever.

Her Faith has wrought, her Tree was not barren, and yet an unprofitable Servant. 1596.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. *Gamaliel Pye* under this Stone
Doth lye in Peace and Reſt,
Whoſe Service to his Prince and Realm
Well knowne not to be leaſt.
At *Bullen*, *Muttrel*, and each Place elſe,
Where then the King had Warres,
Not any one that ſerv'd in Campe,
Leſs feared Wounds and Scarres.
In Age he liv'd in Peace and Love,
Abhorring World's Inconſtancy;
And choſen was Eleven Times
The Warden of his Company.
The Poore, Sick, Lame, abroad, at home,
His Bounty ever felt,
But chiefly his own Pariſhioners,
Where Threeſcore Yeeres he dwelt.
He held Diſdaine to brawle, or ſeeke
What others had to doe;
And with his Wife he liv'd
Full Forty Yeeres and Two.
He liv'd devout, and dy'd devout,
The chiefeſt Way to Heaven;
The complete Day of this his Life
Was Fourſcore Yeeres and Seven.

Mole ſub hac, ſi forte roges quis (candide Lector)
Vel qualis recubat? *Gamaliel* Pius eſt.
Vita Pium, Nomenque Pium, Mors ſancta Pium-que
Exhibet; & Vita eſt, Nomine, Morte Pius.

Ibid. Time's Triumph on the Death of Mr. *Robert Rogers*, who deceaſed *Anno* 1601, in the Manner of a Dialogue between Time, Death and *Rogers*.

Death.

Stand, fairly encountered both, grave, ſovereigne *Time*,
Borne of Eternity, Age's Father,
Prince of all Power; all Powers on Earth are thine,
That doeſt my Ruines trueſt Records gather;
Lend thy Conſent, thy helping Hand to mine;
And *Death* will make Time's Sovereignty as great
As the Three Sifters, Ladies of ſterne Fate.

Time.

Impartial *Death*, Honour's reſpectleſſe Foe,
Grimme, meager Caytife, wherefore doſt thou come?
Muſt Virtue's Children to thy Slaughter goe,
In thy Bloud-yawning Cell to fill a Roome?
Can none but they quench thy bloody Thirſt?

Death.

No. *Rogers* I come for: *Time*, thou canſt not ſave him:
This Dart muſt ſtrike him, and grim *Death* will have him.

Rogers.

Death wellcome; all by thee (I know) muſt end;
Nor do I care for longer Life than this:
I thanke thee, thou haſt ſtaid ſo long (kind Friend.)
Sweete *Time*, be patient, pardon mine Amiſſe,
If I have Time miſ-pent; alas, we all offend:
If, ſaid I? yes, 'tis certaine, ſure I have;
For which Offence (deare *Time*) I Pardon crave.

Time.

Death, grant me this (Sweet) doe not kill him,
Till I return but from the Deſtinies.

Death. I cannot ſtay a Moment.

No. 92.

Rogers. Oh, will him.

Death. There lye thou dead.

Time. Thou canſt not ſpill him:
Time ſhall erect a Trophy of ſuch Fame,
That while *Time* lives, dye ſhall not *Rogers'* Name.

Time's Epitaph.

Give me an Adamantine Pen, and Leafe of Braſſe,
To character his Name, whoſe like nere was.
A ſingle Life he led, loving to all,
The poore Man's Succour, the Relief of Thrall:
Vertue's Example, Guide to eternal Life;
In Carriage courteous, all devoid of Strife.
Here lyeth he interred, *Rogers* his Name,
Time's only Sonne, eterniz'd by Fame.
Ougly Detraction, flye; and black Oblivion, hence;
Whilſt *Rogers'* Duſt lyes here, *Time* will his Fame commence.

All thoſe that knew her, lov'd her; for her Life, Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Chaſte, pure and pious, was of all approv'd;
(A rich Poſſeſſion's ſuch a vertuous Wife;)
All Ill ſhe hated, and all Good ſhe lov'd;
Be this his Comfort then, bewails her moſt,
In Heaven ſhe's found, that here on Earth is loſt.
Elizabeth Draper Obiit 3d *December*, 1613.

Ibid. *Rodolpho Waddingtono*, hujus Scholæ per Annos 48 Moderatori digniſſ. Qui poſtquam, una cum Uxore, ſine Prole, Annos 47 ſuaviſſimè degiſſet, An. Ætat. 84, An. Dom. 1614, *Aug.* 24, in Domino placide obdormivit.
Joanna, Uxor ejus mœſtiſſ. poſuit.
Hic *Waddingtonus* tenui requieſcit in Urna,
Neſtor verè annis, & gravitate *Cato*.
Tullius, Eloquio; *Damon* ſincerus Amico;
Et par Præceptis, *Quintiliane*, tibi.
Dulcis, amœnus, amans, cultis, præſtante, probâta,
Vir, Vates, Conjunx, Moribus, Arte, Fide.
Tales ſecla puto paucos antiqua dediſſent,
Poſtera non multos ſecla datura pares.

Vita.

Angligenæ hunc peperit *Londinum*, gloria gentis,
Ætona huic Artis Semina prima dedit.
Granta tulit Segetem, Fructumq; tumeſcere fecit.
Londini Meſſes Orphana turba tulit.

Ibid. *Memoriæ Sacrum.* Neer this lyeth the Body of *Joane*, Daughter and ſole Heire of *Edmund Biggs*, Gent. and late Wife to *Clement Goldſmith*, of *Gray's-Inn*, Eſquire; who was in this Church baptized the 3d of *March*, 1564, and interred the 17th of *February*, 1631.

Cloſe by this ſmall Remembrance, you may find
That which apparel'd erſt an honeſt Mind;
A Body there inurn'd, where once did reſt
A charitable Soul, that was its Gueſt.
But ſee what Sickneſs, Age, and Death have done;
Theſe have they parted: Yet the Day ſhall come,
When they ſhall meet, and reunite again,
And be aſſum'd above the Heavens to reign.
Untill which Time may thy poor Monument
To Readers ſhew a ſad Son's true Intent.
But if this periſh, yet her Virtue ſhall
(She dead) preſerve her bleſt Memorial.

NewView Lond. Capt. *Valentine Pyne*, born at St. *Mary Antrey* in *Devon*, in the Year 1648, went to *India*, where he ſpent the beſt Part of his Life in Trade with the Natives; by whom, particularly the King of *Bantam*, he was highly reſpected and beloved, for his Integrity, Modeſty, and other good Qualities.

Being forced to return, by the Unkindneſs of ſome of his Countrymen, he arrived in *England*, in the Year 1688, and after Three Years Stay, beſides other Compenſations, he was by the *Eaſt-India Company* made Commander of one of their beſt Ships, the *New Berkely-Caſtle*. His Ship being

ready to ſail, he fell ſick, and died on *Feb.* 11th, 1691, lamented by all that knew him, aged 43, Years; leaving Iſſue by his Wife, *Ann*, only One Daughter, *Mary*, aged Two Years.

Hic jacet ingenti caſu pulcherrima *Pinus*,
Cujus erat ſaluber fructus & umbra ſacra.
Non rapidis ventis aut ſæva proſtrata bipenni,
Nec Jovis fulmine tacta ruit.
Per Frigora & Æſtus, & mille pericula tutum,
Perdidit Emperici miſſa manu pilula.

Here lies *Catherine*, Daughter of *John* and *Heſter Boſworth*; who lived Fourteen Years, not more admired for the Beauties of her Perſon, than eſteemed for thoſe of her Mind: The Pride of her Parents; the Delight of her Friends: Who, to the Chearfulneſs agreeable in Youth, joyned the Modeſty that adorns it. In whom Duty, Affection, Affability and Condeſcenſion were the Effect, not ſo much of an happy natural Diſpoſition, as of juſt Reflection and ſincere Piety: Worthy to have continued in the World, had the World been worthy of her. She lived long enough to give a Specimen of Virtue, to confirm the Hopes that had been conceived; alas! no longer, than to ſhew the Greatneſs of our Loſs, and the Vanity of temporal Enjoyments. Born 1ſt *Septemb.* 1717. Died *January* 26th 1731.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Beſide the above-mentioned Monuments, there were anciently in this Church thoſe of four Queens, one Duke, four Dutcheſſes, three Earls, two Counteſſes, eleven Barons, four Baroneſſes, three Mayors of *London*, thirty-ſix Knights, and two Biſhops; together with a great Number of other Perſons of Diſtinction.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted that have either ſerved, or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; three hundred and fifty-four Houſes. Augmentation to St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*, four Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

To come at the Origin of this Church, 'twill be neceſſary to give ſome Account of the Convent to which it belonged.

Bibl. Cott. Vit. F. 12. 13. fol. 45. In the Year 1224, there arrived at the Port of *Dover*, in *Kent*, four Clerks and five Lay-Brothers, *Friars Minors* of the *Franciſcan* Order; five of whom ſettled at *Canterbury*, and the other four repaired to *London*; where they were kindly received and entertained by the *Friars Preachers* at their Houſe in *Holbourn*, for the Space of fifteen Days. Hence they removed to a Houſe in *Cornhill*, which they took of *John Travers*, one of the Sheriffs; wherein they continued about a Year, when they were much ſtraitned for Room, by reaſon of the great Increaſe of their Number. Which being obſerved by *John Iwyn*, Citizen and Phyſician of *London*, (who ſoon after became a Lay-Brother among them) he, for the Health of his Soul, and Good of the ſaid Friars, granted to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, in pure and perpetual Alms, all his Land and Houſes ſituate in the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas Shambles*; which Spot of Ground was ſoon after conſiderably enlarged by the additional Benefactions of the Mayor and Commonalty, as well as by the Munificence of private Citizens of *London*.

Ibid A Site was no ſooner provided, than divers of the principal Inhabitants of this City began, in the Year 1225, at their own Expence, to erect a Houſe and Chapel for the better Accommodation of the ſaid Friars. But the Monks continuing to increaſe in Number, the Chapel was not ſufficient to accommodate them in the Celebration of the Divine Offices; wherefore *Margaret*, Conſort to *Edward* the Firſt, in the Year 1306, began to erect a ſtately and very ſpacious Church, which took up twenty-one Years in building, at a very great Expence; and in regard to its Dimenſions, it excelled all the Places of Worſhip in this City, except that of the Cathedral; it being no leſs than three hundred Feet in Length, eighty-nine in Breadth, and ſixty-four and two Inches in Height: This magnificent Fabrick was erected at the Charge of the ſaid *Margaret*, that of two other Queens, many of the Nobility, Citizens of *London*, and others.

Ibid. Sir *Richard Whittington*, Mayor of this City *Anno* 1419, erected at his own Expence, in the Year 1421, a ſpacious Library for the Uſe of this Convent, and laid out in furniſhing the ſame with Books the Sum of four hundred Pounds.

Speed Hiſt Gr. Brit. At the Diſſolution of Religious Houſes *Anno* 1538, this Monaſtery was ſurrendred to *Henry* the Eighth; when, according to a certain Author, its Revenues amounted to thirty-two Pounds nineteen Shillings and ten Pence. This I take to be a Miſtake; for 'tis not probable, that ſo noble and ſtately a Structure as this Convent appears to have been, could have ſo piteous an Income as the above: For I am of Opinion, that inſtead of that Sum, the Maintenance of its numerous Family is more likely to have coſt ſome hundreds of Pounds *per Annum*.

Stow. Sur. Lond. This Church was no ſooner ſurrendered to the King, than it was converted into a Repoſitory for Prize Goods taken from the *French*. But *Henry* the Eighth, in the Year 1546, having granted the ſame to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, he annexed a certain Diſtrict thereunto, which conſiſted of the Pariſhes of St. *Nicholas Shambles*, St. *Ewin*, and that Part of St. *Sepulchre's* within the City Wall; and having erected the ſame into a Pariſh, the Church thereof, from its Dedication, was denominated *Chriſt's-Church*. For the Service of which were appointed a Vicar, a Viſitor of *Newgate*, five Prieſts, two Clerks, and a Sexton. The Vicar to receive of the City a Stipend of 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* The Viſitor, 10 *l.* Each of the Prieſts, 8 *l.* The Clerks, 6 *l.* each: And the Sexton, 4 *l. per Annum*. See *Farringdon within*.

This magnificent and ſtately Edifice, which extended from *Butcher-hall-lane* to *Grey-Friers* Gate-way, was conſumed in the general Conflagration in the Year 1666, and though the Choir thereof has only been re-edify'd, 'tis nevertheleſs the largeſt Pariſh-Church within the City.

St. CHRISTOPHER's.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. This is a Rectory, the Church whereof is ſituate near the North-Weſt Angle of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Broad-ſtreet*; and is ſo denominated from *Chriſtopher*, a Proſelyte, Martyr, and a Saint of *Canaanitiſh* Extraction; whoſe Name, before his Converſion, was *Reprobus*; but his preſent Name, it ſeems, he received from his carrying *Chriſt* over a great River upon his Shoulders; if you can believe it.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in the noble Family of *Nevil*, by whom 'twas probably given to the Biſhop of *London*,

don, in whom it has continued upwards of three hundred Years. It is ſubject to the Archdeacon of *London*, ſave as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

This Church was a great Sufferer by the Fire of *London*, *Anno* 1666, yet not ſo much as to occaſion its being rebuilt; therefore it was repaired, and continues upon the ancient Foot in all Reſpects, other than what relates to the Rectorial Profits, which are conſiderably augmented by Act of Parliament; which, together with the Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

	Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Act Par. 22 & 23 Car. II. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	120	0	0
	By Glebe *Anno* 1636 —	23	0	0
	By Caſualties in ditto —	15	0	0
	By a Parſonage Houſe —	18	0	0
	By Mr. *Kendrick*'s Gift —	20	0	0
	Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.			
Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits —	14	0	0
	To Tenths — —	1	8	0
	To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	11	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4
	Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.			
Par. Acc. Book.	*Timothy Cockſhut* received	375	19	6½
	Paid on Account of the Church	141	17	7½
	Paid on that of the Poor	194	2	2
	Balance to the Pariſh —	39	19	9
	Donations, per Annum.			
Don. Reg.	By *Benedict Harlewyn* —	42	0	0
	By *Simon Horſepoole* —	4	4	0
	1624, By *John Kendrick* —	38	0	0
	1631, By Sir *Peter le Maire* —	5	0	0
	By *Thomas Foremam* —	5	0	0
	1695, By *Daniel Brewſter* —	2	0	0
	1712, By *John Williams* —	10	0	0
	1715, By *Samuel Brewſter* —	4	0	0
	1717, By *John Weſt*, and Spouſe	15	0	0
	By *Robert Cudner* —	2	0	0
	By Mr. *Parſons* —	0	10	0
	By Mrs. *Deane* —	0	2	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Robertus cubat hic *Thornus*, Mercator honeſtus,
Qui ſibi legitimas arte paravit opes.
Huic vitam dederat puero *Briſtollia* quondam,
Londinum hoc tumulo clauſerat ante diem.
Ornavit ſtudiis patriam, virtutibus auxit,
Gymnaſium erexit ſumptibus ipſe ſuis.
Lector quiſquis ades, requiem cineri precor optes,
Supplex & precibus numina flecte tuis.
Obiit 1532. Ætatis vero ſuæ An. 40.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Siſte viator, leviter preme, jacet hic juxta, quod mortale fuit C. V. *Thomæ Harrioti*. Hic fuit doctiſſimus ille *Harriotus*, de *Syon* ad Flumen *Thameſin*, Patria & Educatione *Oxonienſis*. Qui omnes Scientias calluit, qui in omnibus excelluit; Mathematicis, Philoſophicis, Theologicis; Veritatis indagator ſtudioſiſſimus, Dei Trini unius cultor piiſſimus, ſexagenarius, aut eo circiter, mortalitati valedixit, non vitæ, anno Chriſti 1621, *Julii* 2.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; ninety-two Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*, ſix Pounds *per An.*

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

As the Origin of this Church is buried in Oblivion, I can come no nearer the ſame, than that *Richard at Lane* was collated thereunto in the Year 1368.

St. CLEMENT's Eaſtcheap.

This Rectory Church, which is ſeated on the Eaſt Side of St. *Clement's-lane*, in the Ward of *Candlewick*, owes its Name to St. *Clemens* or *Clement*, (a *Roman*, and Diſciple of St. *Peter the Apoſtle*) Biſhop of *Rome*.

The Advowſon of this Church appears to have been in the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter* till their Diſſolution. In the Year 1553, Queen *Mary* conferred the ſame upon the Biſhop of *London*, in whoſe Succeſſors it ſtill remains. But in Eccleſiaſtick Affairs 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

This Church ſharing the common Fate in the Year 1666, 'tis ſince handſomely rebuilt, and by Act of Parliament conſtituted the Place of Worſhip for its own Pariſh and that of St. *Martin Orgars*. The Rectorial Profits and Diſburſements whereof are as follow: Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

	Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
	By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0	Ibid.
	By Caſualties *Anno* 1636	16	13	4	Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.
	By two Parſonage Houſes	40	0	0	
	Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.				
	To Firſt-fruits —	32	18	4	Ibid.
	To Tenths — —	3	15	10	
	To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	12	6	
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	10	
	To St. *Paul*'s Penſion	0	14	0	
	Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.				
	Thomas Marſhal received	143	3	9½	Par. Acc. Book.
	Paid on Account of the Church	90	2	4	
	Paid on that of the Poor	96	8	4¼	
	Balance to the Warden —	43	6	10¾	
	Donations, per Annum.				
	1491, By *John Holiday* —	50	0	0	Don. Reg.
	1555, By *Bennet Jackſon* —	12	0	0	
	By *Thomas Nichols* —	5	0	0	
	By *Roger Colton* —	2	10	0	
	By *Alice Barneham* —	7	0	0	
	By *Benedict Barneham* —	3	0	0	
	1611, By *Edmund Hill*	2	10	0	
	By *Richard Muſt* and *Ed. Law*	10	0	0	
	By Sir *William Terry* —	2	12	0	
	By *Samuel Middlemore*	7	0	0	
	By *James Hall* —	18	0	0	
	1715, By *Thomas Hackley*, 200 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	10	0	0	
	By *Thomas Daglae* —	25	0	0	
	By *Nicholas Stott* —	0	10	6	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Deo & poſteris. *Benedictus Barneham*, Filius junior *Franciſci Barnebam*, Senatoris & quondam Vicecomitis *London.* cum iiſdem honoribus, quibus Pater ſumma cum laude in hac Urbe functus fuiſſet: Et ex *Dorothea*, Uxore chariſſima, Filia *Ambroſii Smith*, unius è Filiis *Joannis Smith*, de *Wocock* in Com. *Leiceſtriæ*, Armigeri, quinque Filias, *Elizabetham*, *Aliciam*, *Dorotheam*, *Bridgettam* & *Benedictam*, ſuperſtites & hæredes reliquiſſet: Quarum minor natu *Benedicta* paulo poſt hunc erectum Tumulum diem obiit: Ipſe quod à terra accepit, hic terra commendavit. Quod verò è cœlo, lætus lubenſq; Chriſto reddidit, ſummumque ſui deſiderium omnibus bonis ob eximiam prudentiam, doctrinam, eloquentiam, Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

eloquentiam, & præclara in hanc Urbem merita reliquit. Vixit Annos 39, obiit *Aprilis* die tertio, *An. Dom.* 1598.

NewView Lond. In this Vault repoſes the Body of *Mary*, the beloved Wife of Mr. *John Cater*, of this Pariſh, Merchant, who had by her one Daughter, named *Anne*, yet living, and one Son, named *John*, who dyed at 19 Years old, and lies here buried by his Mother. She was third Daughter of Mr. *Abraham Weſſell*, a late eminent Merchant of this City. She departed this Life at *Carſhalton*, in *Surrey*, the 2d Day of *March* 169⅘, in the 25th Year of her Age, much lamented by her Huſband, and all that knew her Piety and other exemplary Virtues.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; ſixty Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Holbourn*, two Pounds *per An.*

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. As to the Antiquity of this Church, I can trace it no higher than that *William de Southlee* was Rector thereof before the Year 1309, which ſhews it to be not of a modern Date.

St. DIONIS Backchurch.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof is ſituate near the South-Weſt Corner of *Lime-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Langbourn*. Its Name it Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. owes to St. *Dionis*, *Dionyſius*, or *Dennis*, an *Athenian Areopagite*, or Judge, who, upon St. *Paul's* preaching at *Athens*, was converted, and became the firſt Biſhop of that City, and afterwards Patron of the *French* Nation. This is the celebrated Miracle-monger, who, according to the abſurd and ridiculous Fables of the Papiſts, carried his Head two Miles, after it was cut off.

The Epithet of *Backchurch* was conferred upon this Church, from its Situation behind a Row of Houſes, to diſtinguiſh it from the Church of St. *Gabriel*, which ſtood in the middle of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*; therefore thoſe Churches were anciently known by no other Appellation than thoſe of *Fore* and *Back-Church*.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Church, which is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was anciently in the Prior and Canons of that Church, in whom it continued till the Diſſolution of their Priory; when 'twas conferred upon the Dean and Chapter of the ſaid Church, who are ſtill Patrons thereof.

This Church being deſtroyed in the great Fire of 1666, 'tis handſomely rebuilt, and remains in all Reſpects as formerly, other than the aſcertaining a Stipend for the Rector, whoſe Profits and Diſburſements on Account of the Rectory are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	120	0	0	Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.
By Glebe *Anno* 1636	—	20	0	0	
By Caſualties in ditto	—	3	16	0	
By the Rectory Houſe	—	20	0	0	
Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.					
To Firſt-fruits	—	25	0	0	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	2	10	0	
To the Biſhop's Procuration	—	0	7	7½	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	0	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Seamour Huſſey received	488	12	5	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	228	3	2	
Paid on that of the Poor	271	5	11	
Balance to the Warden	10	16	8	

Donations, per Annum.

By Sir *Thomas Abdy*	—	7	10	0	Don. Reg.
By the Lady *Harvey*	—	6	0	0	
By *Roger Tindall*	—	2	12	0	
By Mr. *Wareham*	—	0	7	6	
By *Margaret Deane*	—	0	3	4	
By *John Hewit*	—	5	0	0	
By Sir *Robert Clarke*	—	2	0	0	
By *Anthony Abdy*	—	7	10	0	NewView Lond.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Thomas Curticius, ſub Marmore conditus iſto, Mund Ed. Stow Sur.
Quem Mundo eripuit Parca ſevera ſenem:
Quemque ſuum Cives voluere augere Senatum,
Juſtitia & gravitas, hunc meruere gradum.
Purpurenſq; ſua præturam geſſit in Urbe,
Ferret ut hoc multum laudis ab officio.
Animus huic Conſul, ſceptroque inſignis & enſe,
Londinium vexit, dexteritate bona.
Thomam progenuit, ſolumque *Mœſtis humanis*,
Vita adeo fragili ſorte fugaxque datur.
Unica neptis avo eſt *Anna*, Hæres, Filia *Thomæ*,
Dignaque neptis avo, dignaque nata Patre.
Stuclea hæc nupſit, generoſo ſtemmate certo,
Præclaroque domi militiæque Viro.
Fumus & umbra ſumus: quicquid Mortale peribit;
Sola Manet pietas, quæ ſine fine viret.

The Tombe of Sir *Edward Osborne*, Kt. ſometime Lord Mayor of this noble Citie, who was buried *An. Dom.* 1591; and of Dame *Margaret* his Second Wife, who married after with M. *Baron Clarke* (by whom this Tombe was erected) and was buried *An. Dom.* 1602. Ibid.

This Monument was erected for the worſhipful M. *John Hewet*, Gent. Citizen and Merchant of *London*, and free of the Clothworkers Company, who in his Life-time was loving to all, and pittifull to the Poore; witneſſe the yeerely Penſion he hath given for ever of Five Pounds to the Poore of this Pariſh. He changed this mortal Habitation the Third Day of *July*, *Anno Domini* 1602. Ibid.

D. D. M. S. *Emanuel de Meteran*, Mercatori *Antwerpienſi*, atque inter ordinis ejuſdem *Belgas Londini*, quondam Cos. deſ. viro pio, viro docto qui rerum in *Belgia* geſt. Hiſtoriam opus luculentum & fidei plenum poſteris reliquit. Ibid.

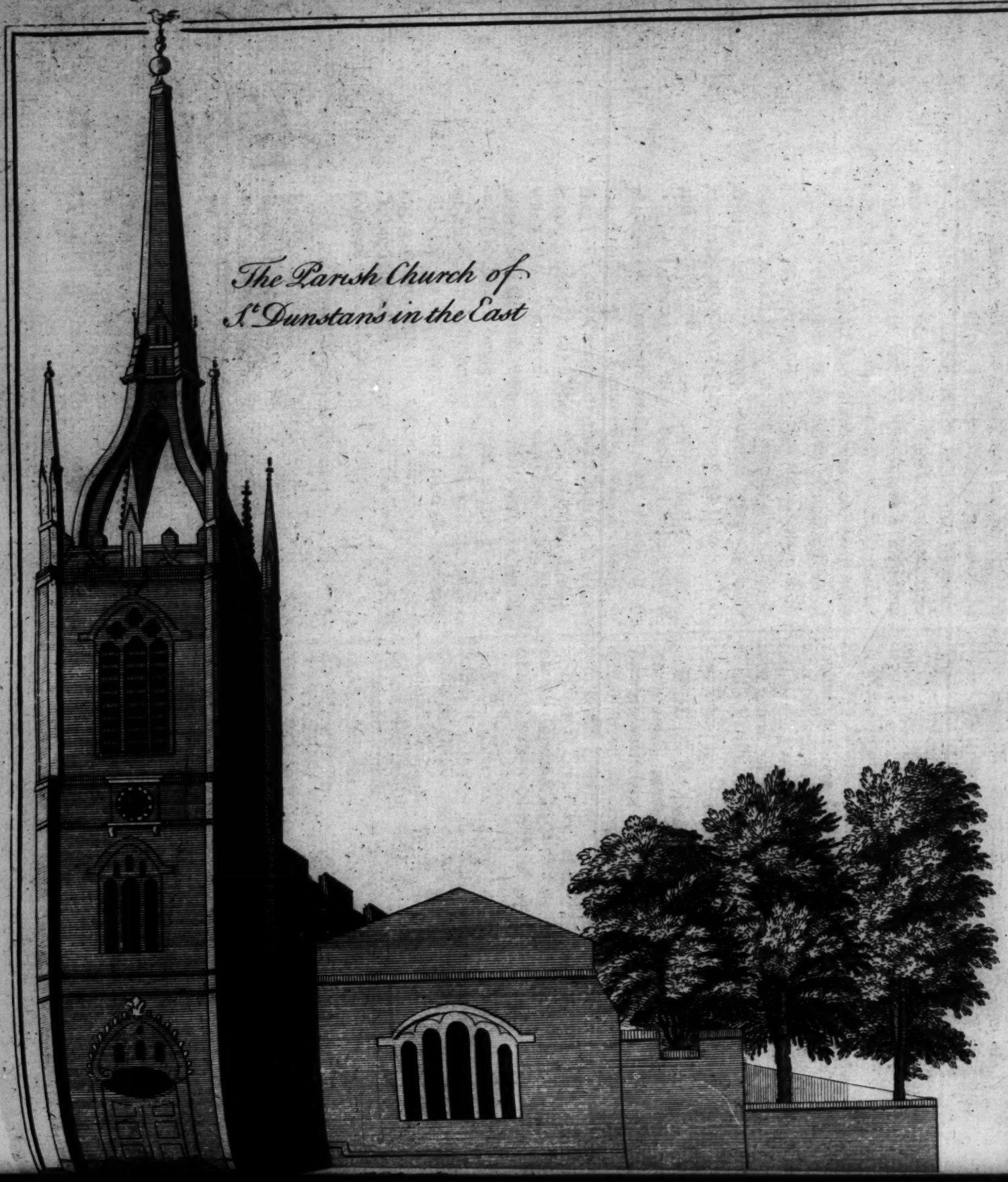
Eſther de Corput, Conjux conjugi liberique IX. parenti optimo P. P. Obiit die 8 *Aprilis*, Anni CIↃ. IↃ. C. XII. cum vixiſſet An. 76, menſ. 3.

Sub Marmore prope poſito in expectatione beatæ Reſurrectionis Corpus *Danielis Rawlinſon*, Civis & Oenopolæ *Londinenſis*, honeſtâ & antiquâ Familiâ *Graiſdalia*, in Agro *Lancaſtrenſi* oriundi. Si Annos ſpectes, ſatis diu vixit: Si Beneficia, premunt annos. Si animo agitata, præmaturâ morte abreptus eſt. Obiit anno Ætat. 65, idibus *Quintilis*, 1679. Jacent juxta ſepulti *Margareta*, Uxor, *Daniel* Filius natu maximus, *Elizabetha* Filia, *Maria* Filia. Quæ fuit Uxor *Johannis Mazine*, Armiger. & *Rawlinſon Mazine* infans Nepos, & unica *Mariæ* proles. Monumentum hoc Patris Memoriæ ſacrum P. P. *Thomas Rawlinſon*, Filius ſuperſtitum natu maximus. NewView Lond.

Near this Place, in the Chancel, lyeth interred the Body of *Philip Lackſon*, Merchant, Son to *Miles Lackſon*, of *Cambebay*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John Brown*, of *Sutton St. Clare*, in the ſame County, Ibid.

5 JA 53

The Parish Church of
St Dunstan's in the East



The Parish Church of
St James at Garlick hith

County, Esq; by whom he had Three Sons, *Edward* and Two *Philips*; and Two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Eleanor*.

He was constantly devout in the Duties of Religion, according to the Church of *England*, truly loyal to the King, loving to his Relations, Neighbours and Acquaintance, faithful in Friendship, just in all his Dealing, and charitable to the Poor. In Memory of whom, *Elizabeth*, his Relict, caus'd this Monument to be set up, *Anno Dom.* 1686.

Ibid. In the Chancel is interred the Body of Sir *Robert Geffrey*, Kt. and Alderman, some time since Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, President of the Hospitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlehem*; a most excellent Magistrate, and of exemplary Charity, Virtue and Goodness; who departed this Life the 26th of *February* 1703, in the 91st Year of his Age. And also the Body of Dame *Percilla*, his Wife, Daughter of *Luke Cropley*, Esq; who deceased the 26th of *October* 1676, in the 43d Year of her Age.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. M. S. *Edwardi Tyson*, M. D. ab antiqua stripe in Agro *Cumbriæ* oriundi, viri omni eruditione atque Doctrina, in illis imprimis studiis, quæ medicum aut instruunt aut ornant, præstantissimi: in Arte Anatomicâ plane singularis. Qui Coll. Medicorum *London.* & Societatis Regiæ Socius fuit: in Aula Chirurgorum Prælector Anatomicus: in Hospitio mente captorum Medicus fidelissimus; omni Vitæ munere cum laude defunctus, Pietate erga Deum, Amore in Consanguineos, Fide in Amicos, Liberalitate erga Egenos, Animi candore, Morumq; suavitate inter universos, sempiternæ Gloriæ commendatus. Morte obiit repentina, Calend. *Aug.* An. Dom. 1708. Annos natus 58.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twenty-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, eight Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Repert. Eccles. Paroch. Stow. Sur. Lond. Though I cannot ascertain the Origin of this Church, yet that it is not of a modern Foundation, is evident from *Reginald de Standon*'s being Rector thereof in the Year 1288.

St. DUNSTAN's in the East.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the West Side of St. *Dunstan's-hill*, in the Ward of *Tower-street*, is dedicated to the imperious and implacable *Dunstan*, a *West-Saxon*, and an inveterate Enemy and cruel Persecutor of the Secular Clergy in favour of the Regulars; and the additional Epithet of *East*, is to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Name within the Bill of Mortality.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory was anciently in the Prior and Canons of *Canterbury*, who, *Anno* 1365, granted the same to *Simon* their Archbishop, and his Successors, in whom it still remains, and is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*.

This Church having greatly suffered by the Conflagration of the Year 1666, it has since been repaired, and a beautiful new Steeple added thereto; whereby it has not only become a Gainer by its Misfortune, but the Rector likewise, whose Stipend, like those of others, is greatly augmented by Act of Parliament; which, together with the Profits and Charges of the Rectory, are as follow:

Act Par. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	200	0	0	Ibid.
By Glebes *Anno* 1636 —	6	0	0	Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.
By Casualties in ditto —	20	0	0	
Disbursements on Account of the Cure.				
To First-fruits — —	60	7	11	Ibid.
To Tenths — —	6	0	9¼	
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	17	7½	
Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.				
James Bedingfield received —	799	4	0½	Parish Ac. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	282	17	5	
Paid on that of the Poor	593	13	7	
Balance to the Warden	77	6	11¼	
Donations, per Annum.				
By *William Sevenoke* —	29	13	4	Don. Regist.
By *Matthew Earnest* —	20	0	0	
By Sir *Bartholomew James* —	6	0	0	
By Sir *William Harriot* —	19	0	0	
By *Henry Hardson*, Alderman	22	6	0	
By *Thomas Cuttle* —	23	0	0	
By Sir *Richard Goldstone* —	14	0	0	
By Sir *Thomas Hunt* —	2	13	4	
By Sir *Richard Champion* —	8	0	0	
By *William Hunt* —	2	0	0	
By *William Haines* —	6	0	0	
By *William Barret* —	4	0	0	
By *Edward Turville* —	11	0	0	
By the Lady Viscountess *Conway*	10	0	0	
By *Anne Hide* —	3	0	0	
By Sir *John Moore* —	3	0	0	
By *Bernard Hide* —	5	0	0	
By Sir *William Russell* —	1	7	6	
By *Margaret Deane* —	0	6	0	
By *William Hunt* —	1	6	8	
By *George Hanger* —	4	0	0	
By *William Bateman*, 200*l.* for a Purchase	10	0	0	
By *Gilbert Keate*, 100 *l.* for ditto	5	0	0	
By Mrs. *Bennet*, 220 *l.* for ditto	11	0	0	
By *Joseph Lyons*, 50 *l.* for ditto	2	10	0	
By *Gilbert Keate*, 60 *l.* to be lent without Interest —	0	0	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Clausus in hoc Tumulo *Gulielmus Payne* requiescit, Weav. Fun. Mon.
Quem sacer edituum foverat iste locus.
Clarum cui virtus, Ars et cui Musica nomen,
Edwardi quarti Regis in ede dabat.
Si tibi sit Pietas, Tumuli si cura, Viator,
Hoc optes illi quod cupis ipse tibi. Ob. 1508.

Here lieth *Clement Towne*, ... 1540, whos Obiit shall for ever be observyd in this Church, and his Masse always upon the Day followyng, whos Soul and his Two Wyfs Souls, *Elisabeth* and *Elisabeth*, and al their Chyldrens Souls, *Jesus* take to his glorious Mercy. *Amen*. Ibid.

Here lyeth *Henry Headson*'s Corps, Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Within this Tombe of Stone;
His Soul, through Faith in Christ's Death,
To God in Heaven is gone.
Whiles that he lived an Alderman,
And Skinner was his State,
To Vertue bare he all his Love,
To Vice he bare his Hate.
His Almes that Weekely he bestowed,
Within this Parish here,
May witnesse to the Poores Releefe,
What Good-Will hee did beare.

Hee had to Wife one *Barbara*,
Which made this Tombe you ſee;
By whom he had of Iſſue Store,
Eight Sonnes and Daughters Three.
Obiit 22, *Decemb.* An. Dom. 1565.

Ibid. Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Knight, Ironmonger, and Lord Mayor of *London*, 1560, deceaſed, being 70 Yeeres of Age. Lady *Margaret*, his Wife, made this Monument for him.

On the ſame Monument are the following Inſcriptions of the ſaid Sir *Chriſtopher*'s Sons in Law.

Sir *William Webbe*, Kt. Salter, and Lord Maior of *London*, 1591, deceaſed the Fourth Day of *July* 1599. Lady *Bennet*, his Wife, yet living, Daughter to Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Knight, performed this in her Love to him.

Sir *Wolſtane Dixie*, Knight, Skinner, and Lord Maior of *London*, *An. Dom.* 1582, deceaſed, being 69 Yeeres of Age. Lady *Agnes*, his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Knight, deceaſed in the 37th Yeere of her Age.

Sir *Henry Billingſley*, Knight, Haberdaſher, and Lord Maior of *London*, 1596, yet living in *An.* 1603. Miſtreſſe *Bridget*, his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Knight, deceaſed in the 44th Yeere of her Age. Maſter *Chriſtopher Woodrooffe*, Son to the ſaid Miſtreſſe *Bridget*, deceaſed 37 Yeeres of Age.

Hoc Monumentum amoris ergo poſuit Domina *Bennet Webbe*, ſuperſtes, in Memoriam ſui Conjugis digniſſimi Equitis *Guil. Webbe*, defuncti 4 *Julii* 1599, ut etiam in Obſervantiam Officii erga Parentes ſuos, Dom. *Chriſt. Draper*, & *Margaretam*, Uxorem ejus, necnon cæteros tunc ſorores tum poſteros præfixos.

Ibid. The Corps of *Richard Champion*, Knight,
Maior and Draper, here doth reſt;
Whoſe Soule by moſt aſſured Hope,
With Chriſt in Heaven is bleſt.
His Life was ſuch, and ſo employed
To right from Wrong, that hee,
Whom God did ſo direct in Life,
Muſt needs with Comfort dye.
Both Rich and Poore did like him well,
And yet do praiſe his Name;
Though he behind him left no Child
Which might declare the ſame.
His Weekly Almes that is beſtowed,
Within this Pariſh here,
Doth witneſſe to the Poores Comfort,
That Good-Will he did beare.
Obiit 30 *Octobris*, An. Dom. 1568.

New View Lond. To the pious Memory of that truly virtuous and religious Lady, Dame *Mary More*, (late Wife of Sir *John More* Kt. and Alderman of this City) a Perſon deſervedly great by excellent Accompliſhments of Nature, and the more divine Perfections of Grace; who having filled up her ſeveral Relations with juſt Honour and Applauſe, and left the World a bright Example of Piety and Virtue, reſigned up her Spirit the 16th Day of *May*, in the 58th Year of her Age, and of her Marriage the 38th, and lyeth interred in a Vault near this Place, *Anno Dom.* 1690.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Mortalitatis Exuvias hic depoſuit *Franciſcus March*, apud *Limehouſe*, in Agro *Mediæ Sexiæ* natus; qui circa 16 Ætatis annum Inſulam *Cyprum* petens, ibi laudabili induſtria & parcimonia Rem familiarem auxit. Dein in Patriam reverſus, & in honorabilem Mercatorum Societatem, qui commutandis mercibus Turcarum littora frequentant, co-optatus, erga Deum pium, in Negociationibus juſtum, in Promiſſis fidum, in Re familiari providum, in ſuos beneficum, & in omnes benevolum, ſe præſtitit. Tandem Stranguaria correptus poſtquam immanes cruciatus per aliquot Menſes ab ulcere veſicam depaſcenti, invicta animi Conſtantia, perpeſſus eſſet, ineluctabili morbo ceſſit; & Mortalitati, non Vitæ, valedixit, 10 *Novembr.* 1697. Ætat. 62.

New View Lond. In a Vault near this Place is depoſited the Body of Sir *John Moore*, Kt. ſome time Lord Mayor of *London*, one of the Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament, and Preſident of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*; who, for his great and exemplary Loyalty to the Crown, was impowered by King *Charles* the IId to bear on a Canton one of the Lions of *England*, as an Augmentation to his Arms.

He, out of a Chriſtian Zeal for good Works, founded and endow'd a Free School at *Appleby* in *Leiceſterſhire*, his native Country; and was a good Benefactor to the worſhipful Company of Grocers, to the ſeveral Hoſpitals of this City, to his own Relations in general, and to the Pariſh. He departed this Life the 2d Day of *June* 1702, aged 82 Years.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of thirty-one Members; two Church-wardens; three hundred and twenty-two Houſes. Augmentation paid to St. *Bride*'s Pariſh, twenty Pounds *per An.*

Antiquities, &c. in the Pariſh.

The only Antiquity in this Pariſh is that of its Church, which, tho' I cannot trace it to the Time of its Foundation, it nevertheleſs appears not to be of a late Date, by *John de Burton's* being collated thereto in the Year 1312. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

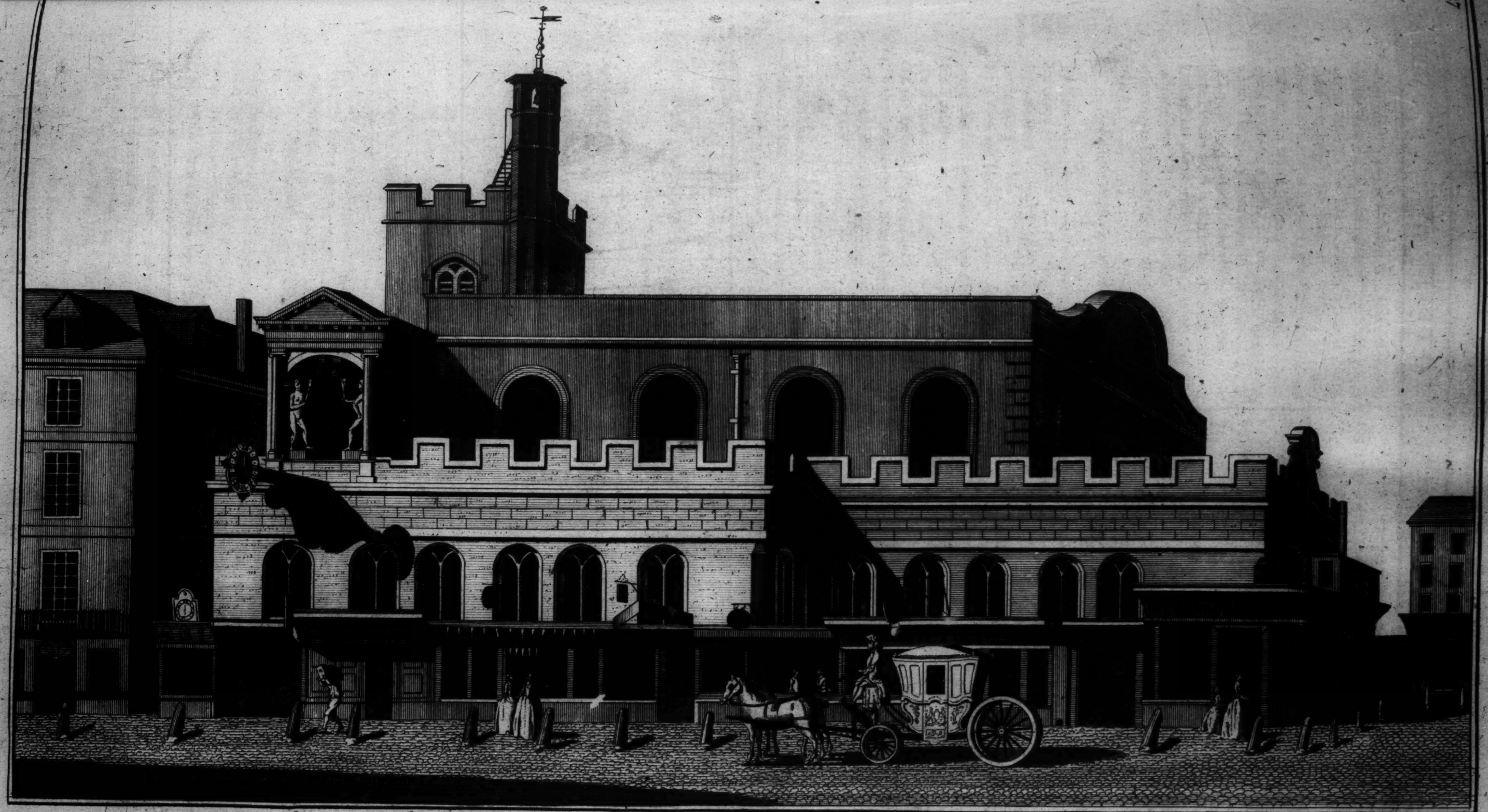
St. DUNSTAN's in the Weſt.

This is a Vicarage, the Church whereof is ſeated on the North Side of *Fleet-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Farringdon without*; and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to *Dunſtan* aforeſaid; and the Epithet of *Weſt*, to diſtinguiſh it from the Church above-mentioned.

This Church, tho' at preſent a Vicarage, was anciently a Rectory, in the Patronage of the Convent of *Weſtminſter*; the Abbot whereof, *Richard de Barking*, in the Year 1237, granted the ſame to *Henry* the Third; from which Time the Advowſon continued in the Crown, till the Year 1362, after which it ſeems for ſome time to have been in the Biſhop of *London*; for, upon the Petition of the Abbot and Convent of *Premonſtratenſes* of *Alnwick*, in the County of *Northumberland*, to *Robert*, Biſhop of *London*; ſetting forth, That, by their Monaſtery's ſtanding upon the Frontiers of *Scotland*, their Revenues, by the frequent Incurſions and Depredations of the *Scots*, were not only very much diminiſhed, but their Convent likewiſe burnt, and they not in a Condition to rebuild the ſame, nor keep the Hoſpitality they ought: Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Wherefore the Biſhop, on the 30th of *October*, *Anno* 1386, by the Aſſent of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, did appropriate this Rectory to the Abbot and Canons of that Convent, with a Power to ſupply the Cure with one of their own Canons, or other Secular Prieſt, removable at their Pleaſure. Hence it was, my Author ſuppoſes, that there was neither Rector nor Vicar inſtituted to this Church for upwards of Seventy Years. Ibid.

But in the Year 1437, a perpetual Vicar being inſtituted thereto, the Patronage continued in the ſaid Abbot and Convent till their Suppreſſion; when



The South East Prospect of the Church of S.t Dunstan in the West.

B. Cole sc

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when coming to the Crown, it continued therein till the Year 1554, when *Edward* the Sixth granted the ſame to the Lord *Dudley*, where it continued not long; for both the Rectory and Advowſon of the Vicarage were granted to Sir *Richard Sackville*, in whoſe Family it continued till alienated to *George Rivers*, in the Year 1625; ſince which Time they have been in Lay Hands.

The Fire of *London*, *Anno* 1666, ſtopping within three Houſes of this Church, it luckily eſcaped Deſtruction; wherefore it remains in all Reſpects as formerly. The Profits and Diſburſements whereof, as returned in the Year 1636, were as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.	By Tithes — — —	240	4	9½
	By Glebe — — —	53	0	0
	By Caſualties — —	100	0	0
	By Sermons — — —	5	6	8
	By a Vicarage Houſe — —	50	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits — —	26	4	9½
	To Tenths — —	2	12	3½
	To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	7	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	8

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1724.

Par. Acc. Book.	*Joſeph Burr* receiv'd —	419	6	11
	Paid on Account of the Church	264	6	1½
	Paid on that of the Poor	300	8	5
	Balance to the Warden —	145	7	7½

Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1726.

Ibid.	*Samuel Saunders*, &c. receiv'd	504	19	1
	Paid on Account of the Poor	499	4	8
	Balance to the Pariſh —	5	14	5
	Paid to the Poor in both Accounts	799	13	1

Donations, per Annum.

Don. Regiſt.	1524, By *John Knap* — —	8	6	0
	1547, By *John Fiſher* — —	5	0	0
	1560, By *William Peighan*	1	0	0
	1560, By *Robert Fleetwood* —	1	6	8
	1563, By *William Mathew* —	0	13	4
	1575, By *Richard Morley* —	2	0	0
	1577, By *John Elſing* — —	3	0	0
	1580, By *John Bowſar* — —	2	12	0
	1605, By *Walter Meredith* —	2	0	0
	1606, By *William Crouch* —	10	10	0
	1608, By *John Baker*, 120 *l.* for a Purchaſe — — —	6	0	0
	1609, By Sir *Mathew Carew* —	6	13	4
	1609, By *Henry Webb* —	2	10	0
	1616, By *Robert Jenkinſon* —	6	10	0
	1618, By *Henry Adams*, 1000 *l.* for a Purchaſe — — —	50	0	0
	1619, By *Otho Maudit* —	2	0	0
	1620, By *Timothy Read* —	1	0	0
	1622, By *Thomas White* —	18	0	0
	1624, By *Peter Blake* — —	1	15	0
	1626, By *Thomas Johnſon* —	8	0	0
	1629, By *Katharine Tyrrell*, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe — — —	5	0	0
	1632, By *Edward Tyrrell* —	2	12	0
	1662, By *John Brown* — —	6	6	8
	1678, By *John Marſhall* — —	10	0	0
	1680, By *William Bell*, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	5	0	0
	1680, By *Parthenia Lowman*, 100 *l.* for ditto — —	5	0	0
	1697, By *John Land* —	120	0	0
	By a Puiſne Judge of the Common Pleas — —	2	13	4
	By Mr. *Holford* — —	3	0	0
	By the Lady *Paggington* —	3	13	4
	By *Margaret Deane* —	0	3	4
	By *John Warner* — —	0	3	0
	By Mr. *Grinſell* — —	1	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

O bono Protector Animæ, miſerere *Johannis Horſepoole*, qui Rector *Averham* fuit ejus in annis. Cancellariæ fuerat vivendo Magiſter,
Sis ſibi fons veniæ cujus fuit ipſe Magiſter.
Morte die decimo nono *Junii* ruit anno,
M. C. quater nono ſociato bis ſibi deno. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet *Rogerus Horton*, quondam unus Juſticiariorum de Banco Domini Regis. Qui obiit ultimo die *Aprilis*, An. 1423. Cujus, &c. Ibid.

Hic jacet *Gulielmus Chapman*, nuper Civis & Sciſſor, ac vicecomes Civitatis *London.* & *Alicia*, Uxor ejus. Qui *Guliel.* pro uno Capellano hic perpetuò celebraturo, ac pro uno Cereo coram venerabili Sacramento ad Summum Altare hujus Eccleſiæ continuè ardente, necnon pro ſuo Anniverſario in perpetuum fiendo feliciter ordinavit. Et idem *Guliel.* obiit primo die Menſis *Julii*, An. Dom. 1446. Ibid.

Dona requiem, miſerecordiſſime *Jeſu*, Anime famuli tui *Laurentii Bartlot*, nuper Regiſtrarii Epiſcopi *Lincol.* qui obiit . . . die *Octob.* An. 1470.
Quiſquis ades vultumque vides, ſta, perlege, plora
Judicii memor eſto tui; tua nam venit hora.
Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es; tua poſteriora
Commemorans, miſeris miſerans pro me precor ora. Weav. Fun. Mon.

Hic jacet humatus *Williel. Portman*, Miles, Serviens inclitiſſimi Principis *H.* 8. ad Legem, & illo tempore unus Juſtic. ſuorum ad Placitum coram ipſo Rege tenend. ac poſtea, temp. illuſtriſſ. Principum *Phil.* & *Mariæ*, Regis & Reginæ *Angliæ*, Capitalis Juſticiarius hujus Regni *Angliæ*, eoque Officio ſumma æquitate ita perfunctus erat, ut in Deum in primis Sanctus & Pius, in Patriam ac Principem Fidus & Morigerus, in omnes denique ſemper æquabil. fuit & perſeveravit. Ab hac autem luce in Cœleſtem Prætorum cœtum 5 die *Februarii*, anno Regni præfat. Regis & Reginæ 3, 4, emigravit. Mund Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Roger Cholmeley*, Knight for the Body to King *Henry* the Eighth: Which Sir *Roger* deceaſed the 28 Day of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1538. Ibid.

Ranulphus Cholmeley clara hic cum Conjuge dormit: Ibid.
Binaque Connubii corpora juncta Fide,
Hæc brevis urna tenet; veros disjungere amantes
Nec potuit mortis vis truculenta nimis.
Juſtitia inſignis nulli pietate ſecundus,
Ranulphus, clara Stirpe creatus erat.
Non deerant artes generoſo pectore dignæ,
Doctus & *Anglorum* Jure peritus erat.
Ille Recordator *Londini*, huic extitit Urbi,
Et miſeris ſemper mite levamen erat.
Hujus acerba viri *Londinum* funera deflet,
Dicens, Juſtitiæ vive perennis honor.
Obiit 25 Die *Aprilis*, Ann. 1563.

Here *Edward Cordell*, Squire, lyes; Ibid.
Who, when hee Life poſſeſt,
Had Place among the Learn'd and Wiſe,
And Credit with the Beſt.
Abigail Henningham, his Wife,
This Monument prepared,
For Love to him, who in his Life
To love her well declared.

God

God hath his Soule, this Earth his Earth,
Her Heart his Love ſtill keepes;
The Ods 'twixt you and him is Breath,
Which gone, all Fleſh thus ſleeps.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur. In Obitum *Thomæ Valentis*, *Lincolnienſis* Hoſpitii Socii. Qui obiit 23 die *Decemb.* Anno 1601. Ætatis 78.

Hoc Tumulo *Thomæ* requieſcunt Oſſa *Valentis*,
Et parvum Corpus parvula Terra tegit:
Sed Mens, quæ melior Pars eſt, experſq; ſepulchri,
Infima deſpiciens Sidera celſa colit.

Ibid. The Memoriall of *William Crouche*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, and one of the Common Councill of this City; who gave by his Will, Ten Shillings a Yeere, for a Sermon on his Funerall Day; and Forty Shillings Yeerly for a Dinner to be made on that Day, for the Common Councill, the Church Wardens, and Twelve Freemen of this Pariſh, at the Election of his Executors. And he alſo gave Ten Pounds a Yeere for ever, to be diſtributed yeerly among Six and Thirty poore People of honeſt Life, dwelling in this Pariſh. Hee was buried neere to this Place, the Sixteenth Day of *April*, *Anno Domini* 1606.

Loe, thus he dyed, for vain and fraile is Fleſh;
Yet lives his Soule (by Faith) in endleſſe Bliſs,
By Faith in *Chriſt*; whoſe Grace was ſo enlarged,
That by his Bloud Man's Sinne he hath diſcharged.

Ibid. My Friend, whoſo this Place of mine
Thou be that ſhalt behold,
With Patience pawſe, and heare a Friend
His Mind to thee unfold:
Seeke not with Heapes of worldly Toyes
To furniſh thy Delight;
Nor let him fancy high Degree,
That hopes to live aright.
If thou have Wealth, ſupply their Want
That languiſh and decay;
And linger not thy good Intent
Untill the latter Day.
If Poverty oppreſſe thy Minde,
Let Patience be thy Guide:
Let Rigour faile to falſe thy Faith,
What Hap ſo thee betide.
For, as from Death no Way there is,
Whereby thee to defend;
So happy may no Creature be,
Before his finall End.
Wherefore of God his Mercy crave,
Who hath of Mercy Store,
And unto him commend my Soule,
(My Friend) I crave no more.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. On the Death of the diſcreet and virtuous Miſtriſſe *Mary Davies*, Daughter of *Thomas Croft*, of *Okley Parke* in the County of *Salop*, Eſquire, and Wife of *John Davies*, of *Hereford*. She died on *New Yeeres Day*, 1612.

Here lies her Duſt, who, in a Span of Life,
Compaſt the Virtue of the worthieſt Wife:
If Oddes there be, (well meaſured) 'twill be found
She more acquir'd; ſo her bright Stocke renown'd:
And to thoſe Wives, that Glory moſt doe gaine,
She was a Mirrour, that no Breath could ſtaine;
Though ſhe a Female were, her Judgment was,
To trueſt Maſculines, a truer Glaſſe:
For ſhe by Nature, Grace and Wiſdome too,
Shew'd by a Woman, what beſt Men ſhould doe
In their beſt Actions: For ſhe acted nought,
That came not from a grave and gracious Thought.
But Nature (though familiar, yet moſt ſtrange,
Shewing how much ſhe doth delight in Change,
In Thouſand Faſhions doth herſelf array)
Permits nought here, to ſtand at conſtant Stay.
And Time and Death with her therein conſpire,
Elſe had theſe Aſhes ſtill held vitall Fire.
But theſe juſt Lines, in Time and Death's Deſpight,
Shall lead all Times to do her Vertue Right.

In Memory of the Honourable and Vertuous *Margaret Talbot*, Widow; who deceaſed the 31ſt of *March*, 1620. Ibid.

By this ſmall Statue (Reader) is but ſhowne,
That ſhe was buried here; but hadſt thou knowne
The Piety and Vertues of her Minde,
Thou wouldſt have ſaid, why was ſhe not enſhrin'd?
Both *Vere's* and *Windſor's* beſt Blood fill'd her Veins,
She matcht with *Talbot*, yet their noble Straines
Were far below her Vertue; in whoſe Breaſt
God had infus'd his Graces, 'bove the reſt
Of all her Sex; whoſe ſacred Courſe of Life,
Both in the State of Widow, Maid and Wife;
For each ſhe had beene, though her latter Dayes
Chaſte Widowhood crown'd, to her immotall Praiſe;
Was ſo immaculate, ſhe deſerves to be
The Chryſtall Mirrour to Poſterity.
More Honour haſt thou by her Burial here,
Dunſtan, than to thee chanc'd this many a Yeere.
Earth, from her Coffin, heave thy ponderous Stones,
And, for thy ſacredſt Relique, keepe her Bones.
Since, ſpite of Envy, it cannot be deny'd,
Saint-like ſhe liv'd, and like a Saint ſhe dy'd.

M. S. *Nicholai Hare*, viri Morum Suavitate & Elegantia, Animi Candore & Magnitudine, Ingenii denique Acumine, & Judicii Gravitate, incomparabilis: Diſciplinarum & Linguarum, tam quæ ad Artes, quam quæ ad Aulas ſpectant, Cognitione ornatiſſimi. Cujus Egregias & Raras Animi Dotes, *Anglia*, *Belgia*, *Gallia*, ipſaque *Italia*, jamdudum ſuſpexere & ſtupuere. Qui deſiderio ſui apud Amicos omneſque Bonos relicto, obiit, eheu! nondum quadragenarius, Anno 1621. Ibid.

Johannes Harvey, Amico dulciſſimo & B. M. in perpetuam grati animi memoriam P. Magnificentius poſiturus, ſi ei ſuam ipſius pietatem magis quam amici voluntatem exequi licuiſſet.

Vale, Anima Candidiſſima; vale, tuorum, quos dolore & luctu conficis, æternum deſiderium; vale, Patriæ & Seculi Summum Ornamentum.

Hic requieſcunt oſſa *Roberti Houghton*, Militis, unius Juſticiariorum Dom. *Jacobi*, nuper Regis, ad Placita coram Dom. Rege tenenda aſſig. Qui natus eſt apud *Gunthorpe*, in Comitatu *Norfolciæ*, tertio die *Auguſti*, Anno Dom. 1548, & ex hac vita migravit infra hanc Parochiam Sexto die *Februarii*, An. Dom. 1623. Ex *Maria*, Uxore, Filia *Roberti Rychers*, de *Woortham* in Comitatu *Cantiæ*, Armigeri, Tres ſuſcepit Filios, totidemque Filias. Ex quibus (*Roberto* & *Suſanna*, in vita ejus extinctis) *Franciſcus*, *Johannes*, *Elizabetha* & *Maria*, tempore mortis ſuæ, Dei favore fuere ſuperſtites. Ibid.

Hic requieſcunt oſſa *Richardi Hutton*, Militis, unius Juſtitiariorum Dom. Regis de Com. Banco. Qui obiit 26 *Feb.* 1638, annoque Ætat. ſuæ 79, fuere Felix iter a Seculo ad Cœlum. New View Lond.

M. P. S. Siſte, viator, & lucubre mirare moror, quod non tegit vulgares cineres, obdormit in hoc funeſto Repoſitorio *Albertus Otho Faber*, *Solmeius Galli Fabri* Prætoris Filius, Natione *Teutonicus*, qui a Curſu Philoſophiæ, in Academia *Marpurgenſi*, cum laude peracto, ſe totum Juriſprudentiæ vovit, & celeberrimæ Facultatis Doctoratu inſignitus eſt. Auguſtiſſimo poſtea Imperatori Chirurgus generalis evaſit, potentiſſimiſq; *Daniæ* ac *Sueciæ* Regibus, & demum *Carolo* ſecundo *Anglorum* Monarchæ Clementiſſimo, & Medicina. Ibid.

Chemiæ perfelix Indagator, Orator, ſeptem Linguarum perfectâ ſcientiâ clarus & illuſtris, Pulchrarum Literarum ingens Ornamentum, ſincera erga Deum Pietate, Proximos humanitate, Egenos benevolentia, omnes Urbanitate & Philanthropia

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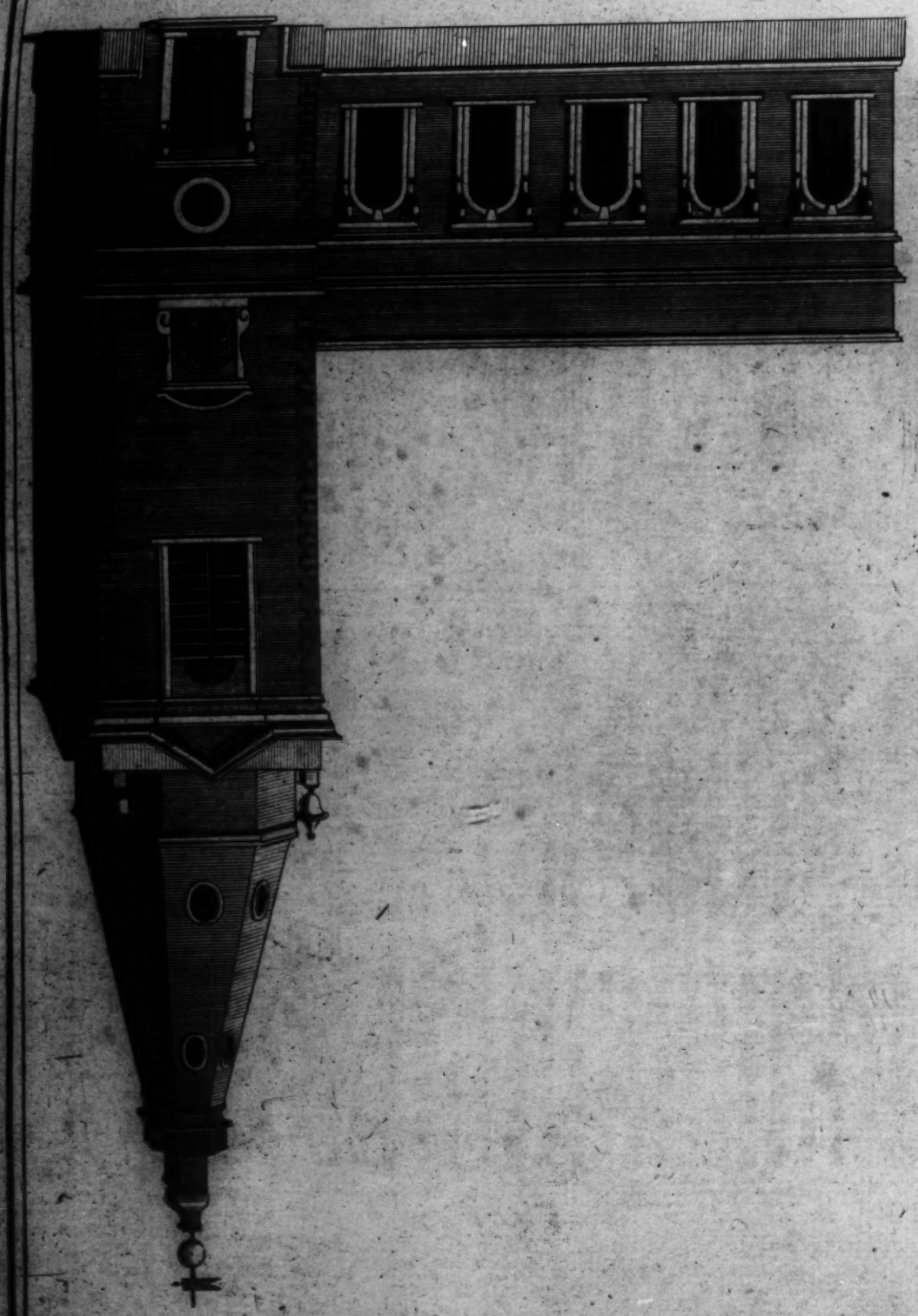

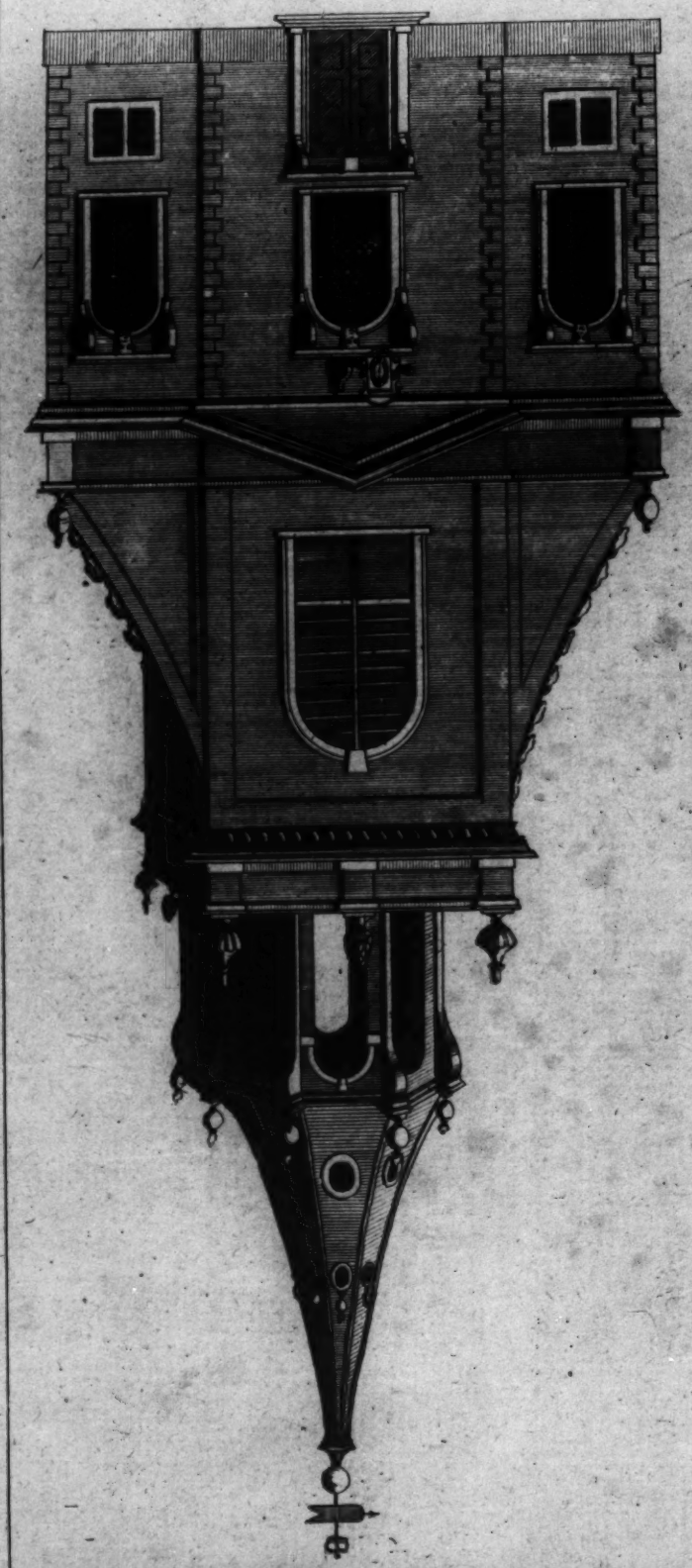

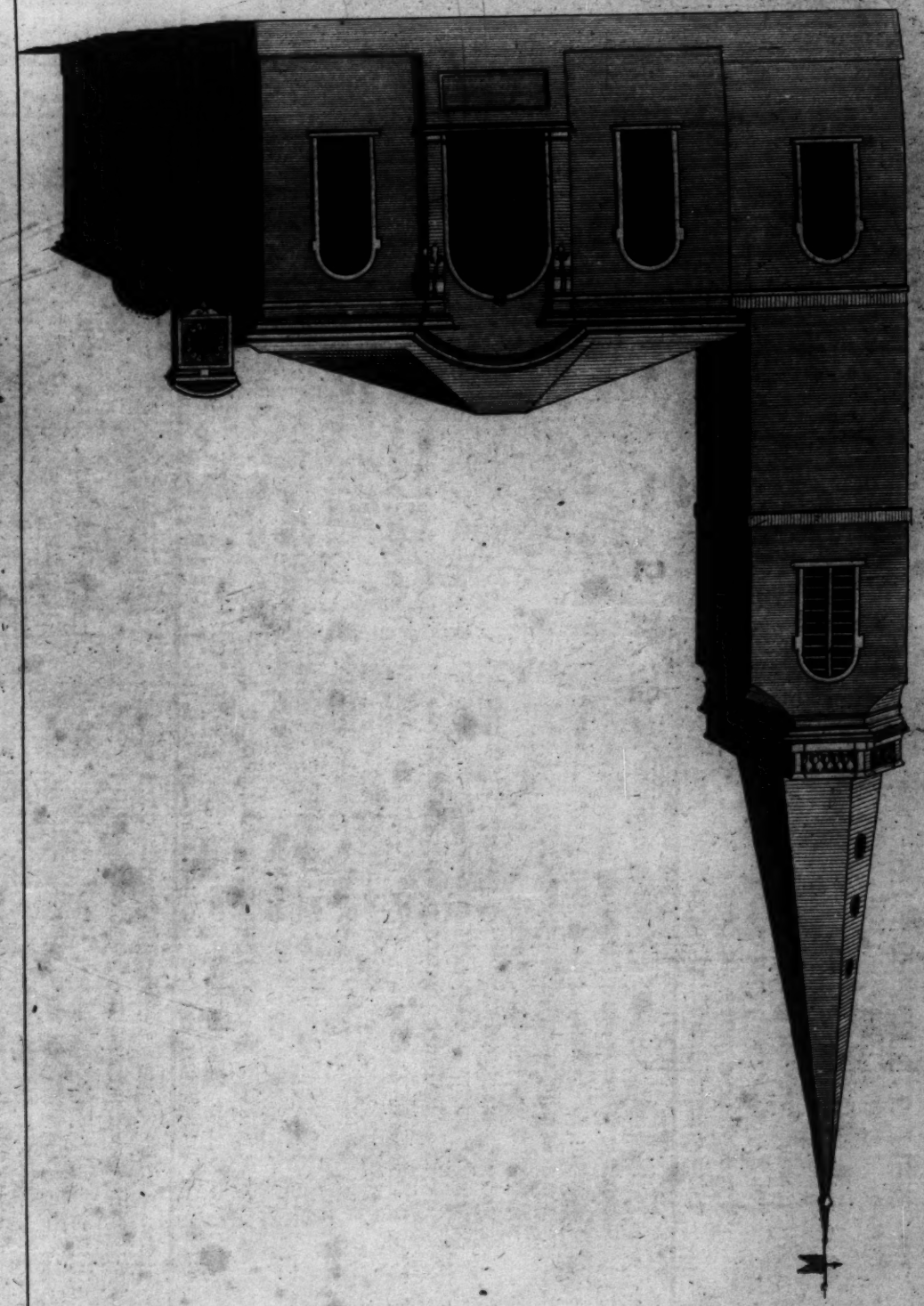

pia in omne ævum ſpectabilis & honorandus. *Auguſti* 15, Æra Salutis 1684, Ætatis ſuæ 72, è vivis deceſſit. Gratitudinis & mœroris ergo *Gertrudis Faber Armytage*, Filia, ſuo hoc Monumentum pie poni curavit 1685.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. The comfortable Farewell of a young Infant, ſighed out in his dying Sickneſs, to his mournefull Parents.

Let not my Father greeve, or Mother moane,
That I this wretched World have ſoone forgone:
Better I dye, before I doe amiſſe,
Than live to ſinne, and be bereft of Bliſſe.
All that I can be charg'd with at the Tribunall Throne,
Is Sinne Originall, for Actuall I have none,
And that I know my Saviour with his Blood
Hath waſht away, and made my Badneſs Good.
And cauſe I know (though Knowledge I have ſmall)
That *Jeſus Chriſt* did dye to ſave us all;
I paſſe with Joy, in Heaven to meet my King,
With Angels and Archangels there to ſing.
Then, Father, mourne, and, Mother, weep no more,
I now dye rich, that might have liv'd but poore;
For had I progreſt unto Man's Eſtate,
It is not certaine what would be my Fate:
Whether a Croſſe, or Bleſſing, I ſhould prove,
Or merit Parents direful Hate, or Love.
For oft you ſee, how Youths rebellious Prankes
Makes Sonnes ingrate, to thoſe they owe moſt Thankes!
And might not I have been amongſt the Number
Of thoſe that doe their Parents States incumber?
Yes, yes, I might, perhaps, have been a Slave,
And kill'd your Hearts with Care, and digg'd your Grave.
But now my ſilly Dove-like Soule doth part
In Peace of God, and Love of Parents Heart.
Sweet Innocence, my Shield, I beare in Hand,
To guard me towards that moſt Holy Land,
Where Parents both, and Siſter I ſhall ſee,
In God's appointed Time triumphantly.
Till when,
Adieu, ſweet Parents! *Jehovah* calls away,
My Name is *Simon*, (Obedience) and I muſt obey.

Epitaphium.

Young *Simon* up to *Sion* is aſcended,
His beſt Life is begunne, his worſt being ended.

New View Lond. In the Middle of this Church, near the Chancell, are interred the Bodies of *Edward Marſhal*, Eſq; formerly Maſter Maſon of *England*, together with *Anne*, his Wife, by whom he had Nine Sons and five Daughters, whereof *Joſhua*, the eldeſt only ſurvived him. He was loyal to his King, uſeful in his Pariſh, charitable to the Poor whilſt he was living, and left ſeveral Memorials of it at his Death; and departed this Life the 10th, of *Dec.* 1675, aged 77 Years.

Near him lyeth the Body of his Son *Joſhua Marſhal*, Eſq; late Maſter Maſon to King *Charles* II. He walked in the Steps of his Father, and ſucceeded him, not only in his Office but Virtues. Whereas his Father, in his Life-time, did give Ten Pounds *per Annum*, iſſuing out of a Houſe in *Fetter-lane*, during the Term of a Leaſe, for the daily Reading of Divine Morning Service in this Church; he hath perpetuated it for ever. He was Twice Maſter of his Company, and bequeath'd unto them above 200*l.* to the End that, by them, Ten Pounds *per Annum* ſhould be for ever diſtributed to their poor Widows; and he gave ſeveral other charitable Bequeſts.

In whoſe Memory this Monument is erected by *Catharine*, his Wife, out of the tender Affection ſhe bore to her Huſband. He died *April* 6th, 1678, aged 49 Years.

In this Faire Fragrant Maiden Month of *May*, Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
When Earth her Flowre Embroydery doth diſplay,
Jane Watſon, one of Vertue's Flowers moſt Faire,
For Beauty, Wit and Worth, a Primroſe rare;
Adorn'd this Earth, changing Earth's Marriage Bed,
To joyne her Virgin Soul to *Chriſt*, her Head.

New View Lond. Near the Foot of this Pillar, under a Tombſtone, with theſe Arms, lyes the Body of *Mary Colclough*, the moſt deſervedly beloved and lamented Wife of *Adam Colclough*. This is only intended to tell who ſhe was; for her Virtues ought rather to be imitated every-where, than recited here. She was Daughter of Col. *Blagge*, Governour of *Yarmouth* and *Languard* Fort, Captain of the Yeomen of Guards, and of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty that now is. Her Mother was Daughter of Sir *Roger North*, and of his Wife, mention'd in the Monument at the Head of this Iſle.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry conſiſts of twenty-five Members, who are annually choſen; two Church-wardens; two Overſeers of the Poor; four hundred and ſeventy-one Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*, ten Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Tho' I cannot diſcover the Time when this Church was at firſt erected, yet, by what is above-ſaid, it appears to be of conſiderable Antiquity.

St. EDMUND's the King.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate on the North Side of *Lombard-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Langbourn*, is denominated from its Dedication to St. *Edmund*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, who, for his ſtedfaſt Profeſſion of the Chriſtian Religion, was barbarouſly murdered by the Pagan *Danes*, in the Year 870.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory was in the Prior and Convent of the Trinity within *Aldgate*, till their Suppreſſion, *Anno* 1539, when coming to the Crown, 'twas ſoon after conferred upon the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and his Succeſſors, in whom it ſtill remains. But in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon of *London*; except what relates to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

Act. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church ſharing the common Fate in the Fire of 1666, 'tis ſince rebuilt, and by Act of Parliament conſtituted the Place of Publick Worſhip for this and the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas Acons*; whereby the Rectorial Profits are increaſed near double to what they were; which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	180	0	0	Ibid.
By Glebe in 1636 — —	10	0	0	Newc. Repert. Eccleſ.
By Caſualties in ditto — —	5	8	8	
By two Parſonage Houſes in ditto	40	0	0	Paroch.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits — —	34	14	2	Ibid.
To Tenths — — —	3	9	5	
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	11	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	6	4	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

John Box receiv'd — —	697	6	4	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	559	8	8	

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
	Paid on that of the Poor —	189	7	6
	Balance to the Warden —	51	9	10

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	1504, By *John Long* — —	32	15	0
	1563, By *John Torkington* —	2	0	0
	1568, By *John Rois* — —	2	12	0
	1569, By *Joan Lowen* — —	2	12	0
	1570, By Sir *Richard Champion*	2	14	0
	1586, By *William Watſon* —	6	0	0
Mund.Ed.	By *Anne Whitmore* — —	5	0	0
Stow. Sur.	By Sir *Nicholas Rainton* — —	2	0	0
	By Sir *John Percival* — —	0	1	4
	By *Margaret Deane* —	0	3	0
	By *John Vernon* 50 *l.* to be lent without Intereſt —	0	0	0
	By Sir *Richard Jaie* — —	2	5	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun.Mon. *Richard Nordell* lyeth buryd here,
Somtym of *London* Citizen and Drapier.
And *Margerie*, his Wyf, of her Progenie,
Returnyd to Erth, and ſo ſall ye.
Of the Erth we wer made and formed,
And to the Erth we bin returned.
Have yis in Mynd and Memory,
Ye yat liven lerneth to dy.
And beholdyth here your Deſtine,
Such as ye earne, ſomtym weren we.
Ye ſall be dyght in yis Aray,
Be ye nere ſo ſtout and gay.
Therfor, Frendys, ye yow prey,
Make yow redy for to dey,
Yat ye be not forr Sinn atteynt,
At ye Dey of Judgment.
Man the behovyth oft to have yis in Mynd,
Yat thow geveth wyth yin hond yat ſall thow fynd,
For Wydowes be ſloful and Chyldren beth unkynd,
Executors be covetos, and kep al yat they fynd.
If eny Body eſk wher ye Deddys Goodys becam,
Yey anſqueare,
So God me help and Halidam, he died a pore Man.
Yink on yis.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. *Elizabetha*, ſuo, poſtquam *Cheſtera* Marito,
Sex natos, natas Octo dediſſet, ait.
Non opus in terris, nec fas me vivere ſupra,
Jam ſat habes comitum, Chare Marite, Vale.
Quam quoniam nequiit vivam revocare ſub auras,
Quod potuit, fecit, dum fuit illa ſuper.
Illa ex parte ſuam faciem de marmore duci
Juſſit, at ex iſta, Conjugis ore ſuæ.
Hac natas, illa natos ſubjunxit eodem
Vultu, quippe albos, Mors facit eſſe ſuos.
Hæc cecidit, manet ille ſuper, quando moriturus
Inſcius, at certus, quod moriturus erit.

Ibid. This Monument declares, that here the Corps doth lye,
Of him that ſought in Science Sight to publiſh prudently,
(Among the reſt of Things, the which be put in ure)
That antient Practice and profound, that hight Architecture.
A Knowledge meet for thoſe that Buildings do erect,
As by his Workes, at large ſet forth, is ſhewn the full Effect.
All for the Love he bare to do this his native Land;
Yet though he dyed, his Deeds do live, and Fame in them doth ſtand.
Who likes therefore to winne ſuch Fame as he hath wonne,
Let them take Care for Commonweale, as here *John Shute* hath done.
Whoſe Soule we hope to be in faithful *Abraham*'s Breſt,
With God's elect and choſen Flocke, for ever there to reſt.
Wiſedome and Science, above each other Thing,
Are Vertues, from the which all Fame doth ſpring.
John Shute, Painter-Stainer, dyed the 25th, of *September*, *Anno Domini* 1563.

In memoria Auguſtiſſ. & Exoptatiſſ. Reginæ, *Mariæ*, morte præmatura *Decemb.* 28, 1694. Cœlo redditæ. New View Lond.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and eleven Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, 7 *l. per Ann.*

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Tho' the Origin of this Church be buried in Oblivion, it yet appears to be of great Antiquity, from a Diſpute between the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, and the Prior and Canons of the *Trinity* Convent within *Aldgate*, about the Year 1175, concerning the Patronage thereof; which was determined by *Gilbert*, Biſhop of *London*, in Favour of the latter. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

St. ETHELBURG's.

This is a Rectory, the ſmall Church whereof ſtands on the Eaſt Side of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet within*, in the Ward of that Name; and is ſo denominated from its being dedicated to *Ethelburge*, the firſt Chriſtian *Saxon* Princeſs, and Daughter to *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, the firſt Chriſtian *Saxon* Prince, and Patron to *Auſtin* the Monk, the *Engliſh* Apoſtle.

The Advowſon of this Church was in the Prioreſs and Nuns of St. *Helen*, in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, till the Suppreſſion of their Convent, *Anno* 1539; when coming to the Crown, 'twas ſome time after granted, by Queen *Elizabeth*, to the Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors, who have ever ſince collated and inducted to the ſame. And in Matters Eccleſiaſtical 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon. Ibid.

This Church having fortunately eſcaped the devouring Flames in the Year 1666, it remains, in all Reſpects, upon the antient Foot. The Profits and Diſburſements whereof, to the Incumbent, appear to have been in the Year 1636, as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
By Tithes — — —	60	0	0	Ibid.
By Caſualties — — —	4	0	0	
By a Parſonage Houſe — —	20	0	0	

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits — —	11	12	6	Ibid.
To Tenths — — —	1	3	3	
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	5	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	2	6	

Church-wardens Account, *A. D.* 1728.

Edgerton Henſhaw received —	204	19	8½	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	41	9	3	
Paid on that of the Poor —	114	9	11½	
Balance to the Pariſh —	49	0	6	

Donations

Donations, per Annum.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Parish Account Book.	By *John Steward* — —	1	14	0
	By *Robert Kitching* — —	3	7	0
	By *Thomas Jennings* — —	3	3	4
	By Mr. *Gibbs* — — —	2	12	0
	By *Thomas Dawſon* — —	5	0	0
	By *Clement Auſtin* — —	5	0	0
	By *Margaret Deane* — —	0	4	10

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Unuſquiſq; diu gaudet, bene vivere nemo;
Quiſq; pie debet vivere; nemo diu.
Obiit Anno 1583.

Here lyeth interred the Body of *John Cornelius Linckebeck*, of *London*, Merchant, who exchanged this Life in his grand climacterical Year 63, the 30th of *September* 1665; leaving behind him by his firſt Wife, *Mary*, Three Sons, *Henry*, *Jacob*, and *Peter*, and one beloved Daughter, *Mary*.

Corporis Arca mei variis jactata procellis,
Expectans portum Paradiſi hac vale quieta.
——— Hæredes ——— Reſurgam.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twelve Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Rep. *Robert Kilwardeby* was Rector thereof before the Year 1366.

St. FAITH's.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof was the Vault under the Eaſt End or Choir of St. *Paul's* Cathedral; and its Name it owes to its being dedicated to St. *Faith*, or *Sancta Fides*, a *French* Virgin of the City of *Agen*, in the Province of *Aquitain*, who, according to ſome, ſuffered in the Reign of *Diocleſian* the Emperor, for refuſing to ſacrifice to Idols.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Ibid. This Rectory, being one of the Peculiars belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, they are both Patrons and Ordinaries of the ſame; therefore 'tis not only exempt from the Archdeacon, but likewiſe from the Biſhop, except when he Viſits, *tam in Capite quam in Membris*.

This Church having ſuffered with the Cathedral of St. *Paul's* in the great Fire of 1666, the Pariſh thereof has by Parliament been united to the Church of St. *Auſtin*, where I have taken Notice of its Receipts and Diſburſements on Account of the Cure; therefore ſhall proceed to its Parochial Diſburſements on Account of the Church and Poor:

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Parish Account Book.	*William Ship* receiv'd —	420	6	6
	Paid on Account of the Church	141	11	7
	Paid on that of the Poor	310	1	9
	Balance to the Warden —	31	6	10

Donations, per Annum.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Don. Regiſt.	1579, By *William Lamb* —	2	12	0
	1586, By *David Smith* —	1	0	0
	1590, By *Richard Lambert*, 100 *l.* to be lent — — —	0	0	0
	By Mr. Alderman *Styles*, 100 *l.* for ditto — — —	0	0	0
	1598, By *John Payne* —	2	12	0
	1598, By *John Vaine* —	2	12	0
	1611, By *William Evans*, 40 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	2	0	0

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
	1612, By *John Norton*, 150 *l.* for ditto — —	7	16	0
	1624, By *John Sanderſon*, 150 *l.* for ditto — —	7	10	0
	1625, By *Elizabeth Underwood*, 60 *l.* for ditto — — —	3	0	0
	1636, By *James Truſſel* —	7	10	0
	1643, By *William Adams* —	5	0	0
	1643, By *Robert Freeman* —	0	15	0
	1658, By *John Same* —	5	0	0
	1665, By *Robert Cobby* ——	1	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. *Willielmi Lily*, ſervus Chriſtique Miniſter,
Hic locus eſt illi: fuit artibus ipſe Magiſter.
M. Domini c Quater, ſemel L. ter & v. lege Frater:
X. bis cum quinis M. Adar eſt bonus ſibi Finis.

Ibid. Perpetuis annis Memores eſtote *Johannis Good*, ſuccentoris Cardinaliſque minoris.
Canonici cujus ope . . . . hujus.
Hic . . . . & colitur per & hunc Elemoſinatur.
Diſtribui Tutor fuit & Pueriſque minorem,
Collegii Cuſtos dum vixit canonicorum.
Hinc migrat M. C. Quater, L. X. que *Decembris*.
Eterna
Virgo Dei Mater preſtet ſibi Regna ſuperna.

Ibid. Hic Homo Catholicus, *Willielmus Weſt*, tumulatur,
Pauli Canonicus Minor Eccleſie vocitatur.
Qui fuerat Cardinalis, bonus atque ſodalis;
M. Sexageno, quater, &c. ter uno pleno.
Auguſti denoque die ruit ille ſereno.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur. Lo, *Thomas Mond*, Eſquire by Birth, doth under buried lye,
To ſhew that Men (by Nature's Law) are borne to live and dye.
In *Shropſhire*, at the *Mind* Towne borne, the Time we here prefixe,
And dyed the Seventh of *February*, in *Anno* Seventy-ſix:
Threeſcore and Seven Years he ſaw: Though Body lye in Tombe,
His Soule (immortal) lives in Heaven, by God's eternall Doome.
Natus Octavo Menſis *Julii* 1510. Obiit ſeptimo *Februarii* 1576.

Ibid. Here under this Stone reſteth, in the Mercy of God, the Body of Mr. *Thomas Dockwray*, Notary, late one of the Proctors of the Arches, Citizen and Stationer of *London*; and *Anne*, his Wife. The which *Thomas* deceaſed the 23d Day of *June*, *An. Dom.* 1559.
Cur ſacerdos eram, jam factus vile Cadaver?
Et cito Pulvis erit: Quæſo, memento mei.
Siſte gradum, qui me teris hic; & funde precatus,
Me Deus ut levet hinc, ducat ad uſque Polum.

Ibid. Here buried is *Elizabeth*, of Honour worthy Dame,
Her Huſband erſt Lord *Shandoys* was, her Sonne hath now like Name.
Her Father was of *Wilton* Lord, a *Gray*, of Puiſſant Fame;
Her Brother left, with us behinde, now Lord is of the ſame.
Her vertuous Life yet ſtill doth live, her Honour ſhall remaine,
Her Corps though it be growne to Duſt, her Soul the Heavens containe.
Quæ obiit 29 *Decembris*, Ann. Dom. 1559.

Ibid. Lo here the certaine End of every Mortal one,
Behold alive to Day, Tomorrow dead and gone.
Live well, ſo endleſs Life (by Death) you ſhall obtaine,
Nought loſe the Good by Death, ſince Life thereby they gaine.

William

William Babham and *Alice Button*, his Wife, *An. Dom.* 1577.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur.

William Lambe, ſo ſometime was my Name,
Whiles I alive did run my Mortall Race,
Serving a Prince of moſt immortal Fame,
Henry the Eight, who, of his Princely Grace,
In his Chappell allowed me a Place.
By whoſe Favour, from Gentleman t'Eſquire,
I was prefer'd with Worſhip for my Hire.
With Wives Three, I joyned Wedlocke Band,
Which (all alive) true Lovers were to me;
Joane, *Alice* and *Joane*, for ſo they came to Hand;
What needeth Praiſe, regarding their Degrees?
In lively Truth, none ſtedfaſt more could be,
Who, tho' in Earth, Death's Force did once diſſever,
Heaven yet (I truſt) ſhall joyne us al together.
O Lambe of God, which Sinne didſt take away,
And (as a Lambe) was offered up for Sinne;
Where I (poor *Lambe*) went from thy Flocke aſtray;
Yet thou (good Lord) vouchſafe thy *Lambe* to winne
Home to thy Fold, and hold thy *Lambe* therein.
That at the Day, when Lambes and Goats ſhall ſever,
Of thy choice Lambes, *Lambe* may be one for ever.

Lambe, as above-mentioned, having left a perpetual Annuity to the Poor of this Pariſh, they are, upon receiving the ſaid Charity, enjoin'd to ſay theſe Verſes:

I pray you all, that receive Bread and Pence,
To ſay the Lord's Prayer before you go hence.

On the upper Part of the Tomb were the following Lines:

As I was, ſo are ye; as I am, you ſhall be:
That I had, that I gave; that I gave, that I have:
Thus I end all my Coſt; that I left, that I loſt.

Ibid.

Dum mihi perſuaſi, me quæſiviq; ſalutem,
En morior; dixit nam Deus eſſe diem.
Non equidem invideo, peccati debita merces
Cum ſit mors noſtri, cum reus omnis Homo.
Cumq; operum requies, & ſit mihi vita perennis,
In Chriſto morior, Mors mihi Gratus adeſt.
Quem Mors ſic rapuit; cujus ſunt iſta ſepulchra,
Si quæras, ſubſunt quæ tibi cuncta notant.

Lodovicus Nicols, Civis *London*. Filius tertius *Thomæ Nicols*, *Northamptonenſis* hic Sepelitur. Obiit 22 *Aprilis*, 1592. Anno Ætatis ſuæ 28. Ad vocem Tubæ reſurgent mortui.

Ibid.

Under this Stone lie buried the Bodies of *John* and *Francis Aſtley*, the Sonnes of Sir *John Aſtley*, of *Allington-Caſtle*, in the County of *Kent*, Maſter of the Revels, and a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in ordinary to *Charles* the Firſt.

In obitum immaturum *Johannis* & *Franciſci Aſtley*, Filiorum Domini *Joh. Aſtley*, Equitis Aurati. Quorum hic undecim, alter duodeviginti Annos natus, ad ſuperos migravit. Utrique vero ſub eodem Marmore tumulantur.

Sic rebar; ſolum ſpes tantas invida Fata,
Oſtendiſſe viris, & rapuiſſe ſimul.
At Pater omnipotens & qui dedit, abſtulit; aptos
Vidit quippe Aſtris, aſſeruitque ſibi.
Illi autem Humanis exempti Rebus, Olympum
Nunc habitant, ubi Pax, & ſine fine quies.
Uno hoc Felices: quod cum unus venter utroſque
Foverat, una etiam nunc capit Urna Duos.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; two hundred and twenty-two Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Whether the antient Inhabitants of the Diſtrict at preſent denominated St. *Faith*'s Pariſh, had a Church before the Foundation of the late ſtately Fabrick of St. *Paul's* Cathedral, by *Maurice* Biſhop of *London*, *Anno* 1087, I cannot aſcertain; yet I think 'tis highly probable they had, becauſe of the great Number of Houſes there appears to have been in this Diſtrict before the Fire of *London*, in the Year 1086, which were purchaſed and pulled down by the ſaid *Maurice*, for a Site for his intended ſtupendous new Cathedral. Be that as it will, 'tis manifeſt they could have had no Place of Worſhip under the Choir of St. *Paul's* before the Year 1312, when the ſame was finiſhed.

Godw. Cat. Eng. Biſh.

Sax. Chron.

Dugd. Hiſt. St. Paul.

The firſt Place of Worſhip granted by the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's* to the neighbouring Inhabitants, was in the *Cryptis*, (corruptly the *Crowds*) or Weſtern Part of the Vault, under the Choir of that Cathedral; which being dedicated to St. *Faith*, or *Sancta Fides*, abovementioned, they continued to perform their religious Duties therein till the Year 1551, when the Chapel of *Jeſus*, at the Eaſt End thereof, was ſuppreſſed, into which they were permitted to remove, being a Place much more convenient, both in reſpect to its Dimenſions and Lightſomneſs: Of which, on the firſt of *March*, *Anno* 1553, they obtained a Leaſe of *William May*, LL. D. in the Name of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*; which was granted to *John Denman*, D. D. the Parſon and *John Laws* and *Robert Toy*, Church-wardens of this Pariſh; whereby was demiſed to them all the Vault or lower Eaſt Part of St. *Paul's* Church, commonly called the *Crowds*, ſome time denominated *Jeſus* Chapel; together with the late Chapel of our Lady and St. *Nicholas*, in the South Part of the ſaid Vault, or Crowds, and the Entry leading from the South End of the Steps in the ſaid Cathedral, to the ſaid Crowds or Church, but with the Liberty of Paſſage to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, thro' the ſaid Entry, to and from their Crowds, Storehouſe or Wine-Cellar; which Leaſe was granted for the Term of ninety-nine Years at the Rent of twelve Pence *per Annum*, to be paid yearly at the Feaſt of *Pentecoſt*; and in caſe of Non-Payment for the Space of twenty Days after the ſame ſhall become due and demanded, then and in ſuch caſe 'twas lawful for the ſaid Dean and Chapter to enter upon, and take Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes at Pleaſure.

Stow. Suſ. Lond.

Rec. St. Paul. Cath.

And the Parſon and Church-wardens aforeſaid, did covenant to maintain and keep in repair the ſaid Crowds or Church, during the Continuance of their Leaſe; and not to break down any of the Walls or Pillars of the ſame; nor to break up any Part of the Floor or Ground to bury in, without Leave firſt had and obtained of the ſaid Dean and Chapter, one of the Reſidentiaries of St. *Paul's*; or, in his Abſence, of the Sub-Dean, or Clerk of the Veſtry of the ſaid Cathedral.

Ibid.

And it was farther agreed, that the ſaid Parſon, Church-wardens and their Succeſſors, ſhall, for every Corpſe buried in their ſaid Church or Crowds, pay to the Dean and Chapter, and their Succeſſors, the Sum of ſix Shillings and eight Pence, and to the Clerk of the new Works of St. *Paul's* the like Sum of ſix Shillings and eight Pence, upon Forfeiture (when lawfully demanded) of forty Shillings for each Corpſe, over and above the ſaid Sum of thirteen Shillings and four Pence. 'Twas likewiſe

Ibid.

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The South East Prospect of the Chapel Royal of S.t Peter in the Tower.

The West Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Giles Cripplegate

likewiſe agreed, that the ſaid Parſon, *&c.* ſhould have a Wire, from the Clock of the Cathedral, to be faſtened to a Hammer, to ſtrike upon the Bell of St. *Faith's* Church.

Tho' it does not appear that the Pariſhioners of St. *Faith's* ever renewed their Leaſe, yet it is manifeſt that they continued their Publick Worſhip in the aforeſaid Crowds, or Vault, till *Anno* 1666, when the Cathedral of St. *Paul* was deſtroyed by Fire; on which Occaſion this Pariſh being united to the Church of St. *Auſtin's*, the Pariſhioners are provided with a Church, tho' not a Cemitery; for which they ſeem to lie at the Diſcretion of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*.

St. GABRIEL's.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood oppoſite *Cullum-ſtreet*, in the middle of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, and Ward of *Langbourn*.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. This Church has gone by divers Names, the moſt antient whereof appears to be that of St. *Mary Fenchurch*, whereby 'twas known 'till the Year 1517, when in the *London* Regiſtry it was recorded by the Appellation of St. *Gabriel*, and the Year after by that of *All-Saints*; whence my Author conjectures, that it was at firſt dedicated to all three. Be that as it will, it was from that Time to the Fire of *London*, in Records, denominated St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*; which, by the Vulgar, was converted into *Fore-Church*, to diſtinguiſh it from St. *Dionis*, in the ſame Street, commonly called *Back-Church*.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been antiently in the Prior and Convent of the *Trinity* within *Aldgate*, in whom it continued till the Suppreſſion of their Priory, when it devolved to the Crown, in which it ſtill remains.

This Church having undergone the common Fate *Anno* 1666, it has not been rebuilt; but the Pariſh being annexed to the Church of St. *Margaret Pattens*, the Rectorial Profits are thereby augmented, which, together with the Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, I ſhall inſert when I come to treat of the Pariſh of the ſaid St. *Margaret*. In the mean Time, I ſhall ſubjoin the Parochial Charge in reſpect to the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Pariſh Ac: Book. *Mathew Purrier* received	—	272	0	8
Paid on Account of the Church		51	0	9
Paid on that of the Poor	—	219	13	9½
Balance to the Pariſh	—	1	6	1½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid. By *Margaret Deane*	— —	0	2	6
By Mr. *Bagworth*	— —	1	2	6
By *Alice Smith*	— —	1	4	0
By Mr. *Montgomery*	— —	1	0	0

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; ſeventy-nine Houſes and a Half. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, ſeven Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The firſt Mention I find of this Church, is when *John Paynell* was Rector thereof in the Year 1321, which ſhews it not to be of a modern Foundation.

St. GEORGE *Botolph-lane.*

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate on the Weſt Side of *Botolph-lane*, in the Ward of *Billingſgate*, is denominated from its Dedication to St. *George* of *Cappadocia*, the Confeſſor, Martyr, and Tutelar Saint of the *Engliſh* Nation: But the Story of his killing the Dragon, is equally abſurd with the fictitious Invention of there being ſuch an heterogeneous Creature. Newc. Report. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory was in the Abbot and Convent of *Bermondſey* till their Suppreſſion in the Year 1539, when it came to the Crown, in which it ſtill remains. But in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs it is ſubject to the Archdeacon of *London*, ſave as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary. Ibid.

This Church being deſtroyed in the great Fire *Anno* 1666, it is handſomely rebuilt, and the Pariſh of St. *Botolph's Billingſgate* thereunto united by Act of Parliament; whereby the Rector's Stipend is conſiderably advanced, which, with the Rectorial Diſburſements, are as follow: Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	180	0	0
By Caſualties *Anno* 1636	—	25	0	0
By two Parſonage Houſes	—	24	0	0

Ibid. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits	—	31	15	0¾
To Tenths	— —	3	3	7½
To the Biſhop's Procuration		0	8	6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	5	6
To the Penſion of St. *Paul*	—	0	6	8

Ibid.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1724.

Edward Laurence receiv'd	—	124	10	1
Paid on Account of the Church		66	9	11½
Paid on that of the Poor	—	69	5	6
Balance to the Warden	—	11	5	4½

Par. Acc. Book.

Donations, per Ann.

1605, By *George Clynte*	— —	1	6	8
By—From St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital		10	0	0
By *Margaret Deane*	— —	0	1	6
By Mr. *Gale*	— — —	1	0	0

Ibid.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; forty-eight Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Though I cannot aſcertain the Origin of this Church, yet it appears to be not of a modern Date, by *Robert de Haliwell's* being Rector thereof in the Year 1321. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

St. GILES's Cripplegate.

This is a Vicarage, the Church whereof is ſituate at the South-Weſt Corner of *Fore-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate without*; and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to St. *Giles*, a *Grecian* and Citizen of *Athens*, and the neighbouring Gate. Ibid.

The Patronage of this Vicarage was in private Hands, till *Aelmund*, a Prieſt, granted the ſame (after his own Death, and that of *Hugh*, his only Son) to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's* Church, whereby they became not only Ordinaries of the Pariſh, but likewiſe Proprietors of the Rectory, and Patrons of the Vicarage; wherefore it is exempt both from the Archdeacon Ibid.

and Biſhop, except when he viſits, *tam in Capite, quam in Membris.*

This Church having eſcaped the devouring Flames of the Year 1666, it remains in all Reſpects upon the ancient Foot. The Profits and Diſburſements whereof in the Year 1636, in regard to the Cure, were as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Tithes — —	360	0	0
	By Caſualties — —	140	0	0
	By the Vicarage Houſe	20	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits —	32	5	0
	To Tenths — —	3	4	6
	To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	0	0
	To the Commiſſary's Procuration	0	6	8
	To the Dean and Chapter's Penſion	6	13	4
	To the Dean and Chapter's Penſion for Tenths — —	2	0	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

Pariſh Ac. Book.	*John Addiſon* received —	1150	3	2
	Paid on Account of the Church	700	12	2
	Paid on that of the Poor —	408	7	7
	Balance to the Pariſh —	41	3	5

Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1725.

Ibid.	*John Mabat*, &c. received	957	7	0
	Paid on Account of the Poor	974	6	0
	Balance to the Overſeers —	16	19	0
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	1382	13	7

Donations, per Annum.

Don. Regiſt.	By *Charles Langley*, 10 Gowns and 10 Shirts —	0	0	0
	By *William Daw*, 10 Children's Coats	0	0	0
	By *John Blyth*, 10 Pair of Shoes, and 10 Pair of Stockings	0	0	0
	By *Roger Maſon*, 10 Gowns	0	0	0
	By *Ellis* and *Francis Worth*, 12 Pair of Stockings —	0	0	0
	By *Barbara Snow*, 10 Coats	0	0	0
	By *Margaret Aſtill*, the Cloathing of 12 Girls —	0	0	0
	By *Yate Barrackſtone*, 9 Shirts and Smocks —	0	0	0
	By *Thomas Whittle*, Five Coats	0	0	0
	By Mrs. *Thornton*, 10 Shirts and Shifts	0	0	0
	By *Stephen Nightingale*, 9 ditto	0	0	0
	By Mrs. *Davies*, a Tubwoman, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe —	5	0	0
	By *James Nokes*, 150 *l.* for ditto	7	10	0
	By *William Worrell*, Six Coats	0	0	0
	By *Richard Jervies* —	1	0	0
	By *George French* —	1	5	0
	By *George Townſend*, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe	5	0	0
	By *Frances Love*, 50 *l.* for ditto —	2	10	0
	By a Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, &c. 36 Shirts and Shifts, and 20 Pair of Stockings —	0	0	0
	By *Edward Dobſon*, 20 Shirts and Shifts —	0	0	0
	By *Robert Hitchins*, Cloathing for 12 Perſons —	0	0	0
	By *Edward Diemar* —	15	0	0
	By *Barbara Snow* —	13	0	0
	By Sir *Benjamin Maddox*, divers Houſes —	0	0	0

		l.	s.	d.
	By *Anne Milles* —	5	4	0
	By *Francis Terrill* —	2	10	0
	By *Richard Barnes* —	2	19	8
	By *Thomas Busby* —	10	0	0
	By *Robert Cooper* —	0	10	0
	By *William Bleyton*, Four Acres and a Half of Land, and Two Houſes —	0	0	0
	By *Joan Buſh* —	6	0	0
	By Sir *Henry Harris* and *Henry Smith*	26	0	0
	By Mr. *Wheeler* —	0	15	0
	By Sir *John Fenner* —	3	15	0
	By *Anne Harveſt* —	20	0	0
	By *Bernard Hide* —	0	9	0
	By Mrs. *Potter* —	0	10	0
	By *Stephen Skidmore* —	0	10	0
	By *Ralph Whitfield* —	2	0	0
	By *John Grant* —	2	0	0
	By *Thomas Bell* —	5	0	0
	By the Lady *Berkley* and Mr. *Webb*, 14 Gowns —	0	0	0
	By *Simon Philby* —	4	0	0
	By *Anthony Bailey* —	4	0	0
	By *Richard Rochdale* —	6	13	4
	By *William Jumper* —	2	0	0
	By *Throckmorton Trotman* —	16	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Franciſco Barono Nobiliſſimo *Mediolanenſi*, & *Annæ Baptiſtæ Baroni* Uxori, necnon & Filio, quorum oſſa hoc clauduntur Tumulo. Idem *Baptiſta Baronus*, *Franciſci* Frater, ac *Annæ* Maritus, in eorum memoriam hanc poſuit ſcriptionem. Obiit *Franciſcus*, *Londin.* 16 die *Aprilis*, Anno Domini 1633, Ætatis ſuæ 31. *Anna* vero & Filius, ultimo die *Octobris*, 1546. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Heere lyeth buried Sir *Henry Grey*, Knight, Sonne and Heire to *George* Lord *Grey*, of *Ruthen*, and Earl of *Kent*. The which Sir *Henry Grey* departed this Life the 24th Day of *September*, in the Yeere of Chriſt 1562. Ibid.

Johannis Hambei, Armigeri, Caro hoc in Tumulo repulvereſcit, ſicut & *Janæ* chariſſimæ Conjugis. Qui dum vixit *Edowardo* Sexto, *Maria*, & *Elizabetha Angliæ* Regibus, in variis calculorum & rationum generibus, tam præſtitorum & exterorum, quam decimarum & primitiarum ratiocinator digniſſimis extiterat. Obiit autem *Johannes*, 8 Calend. *Aprilis*, Anno Salutis è Chriſto 1573. Quem *Jana* Secundo poſt Menſe inſequuta eſt, 16 Scilicet Calend. *Junii*. Quorum ſpiritus ad Cœlum reverſi reaſſumptionem Carnis expectant. Ibid.

A Remembrance of *Tho. Buſbie*, Citizen and Cooper of *London*, who departed this Life in the Yeere 1575, and was buried the 11th Day of *July*. Ibid.

This *Buſbie*, willing to relieve the Poore
With Fire and with Bread,
Did give the Houſe wherein he dwelt,
Then called the *Queenes Head*.
Four full Loads of the beſt Charcoales,
He would have bought each Yeere,
And Forty Dozen of Wheaten Bread,
For poor Houſeholders here.
To ſee theſe Things diſtributed,
This *Buſbie* put in Truſt
The Vicar and Church-wardens,
Thinking them to be juſt.
God grant that poore Houſeholders here
May thankful be for ſuch;
So God will move the Minds of more,
To do for them as much.

And let this good Example move
Such Men as God hath bleſt,
To doe the like before they goe
With *Buſbie* to their Reſt.
Within this Chapel, *Buſbie*'s Bones
In Duſt a while muſt ſtay,
Till he that made them raiſe them up,
To live with Chriſt for aye.

Ibid. If you on Earth that live, did know
What Reſt the Dead poſſeſſe,
You would not wiſh to wander here,
In Vale of Wretchedneſſe.
Good *Helen*, Wife to me that was,
Prepare thyſelf with ſpeed,
That thou and I, with this young Maid,
A Plant of both our Seed,
May reſt in One, and riſe in Three,
By Power of Godhead's Might,
When we with Angels ſhall aſſemble,
To everlaſting Light.

Richard Roper lived 70 Yeeres, and dyed the 28th Day of *Septemb. Anno Dom.* 1578. *Helen* lived 65 Yeeres, and *Joane* 2.

Ibid. Sacro ſub hoc ſaxo tria Corpora miſta quieſcunt,
Gulielmi Bullen, Medici, Fratriſque *Richardi*,
Ac *Johannis Foxi*, qui tres, mihi crede, fuerunt
Doctrina clari, rari & pietatis alumni.
Gulielmus Bullen, Medicamina ſemper habebat,
Æquè Pauperibus danda, ac locupletibus æquè.
Sic que *Richardus* erat bene facere & ipſe paratus
Omnibus ex æquo, quibus ipſe prodeſſe valebat.
At *Foxus* noſter per multos hos paraſangas,
Vita precurrit, ſtudiiſque accedimus omnes.
Extant quæ ſcripſit Tormenta cruente Piorum,
Extant perdocte per multa volumina ſcripta;
Quæ ſcripſit *Foxus*; nulli fuit ipſe ſecundus.
Obiit An. Dom. 1587, *April* 16.

Ibid. Chriſto S. S. *Johanni Foxo*, Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Martyrologo fideliſſimo, Antiquitatis Hiſtoricæ indagatori Sagaciſſimo, Evangelicæ veritatis propugnatori acerrimo, Thaumaturgo admirabili; qui Martyres *Marianos*, tanquam Phœnices, ex Cineribus redivivos præſtitit: Patri ſuo omni pietatis officio imprimis colendo, *Samuel Foxus*, illius Primogenitus, hoc Monumentum poſuit, non ſine Lachrymis.

Obiit die 18 Menſ. *Aril.* Anno Dom. 1587. Jam Septuagenarius.

Vita Vitæ mortalis eſt, ſpes Vitæ immortalis.

Ibid. Within this Ile lyeth buried the Body of *Charles Langley*, ſometime of this Pariſh, Ale-Brewer, who was buried the Eighth Day of *June*, *An. Dom.* 1602, and did give bountifully to the Poore of this Pariſh.

If *Langley*'s Life you liſt to know,
Read on, and take a View;
Of Faith and Hope I will not ſpeake
His Works ſhall ſhew them true.
Who whilſt he liv'd with Counſell grave
The better Sort did guide;
A Stay to Weake, a Staffe to Poore,
Without Back-bite, or Pride.
And when he dyed he gave his Mite,
All that did him befall,
For ever once a Year to cloath
Saint *Giles* his Poore withall.
All-Saints he pointed for the Day,
Gownes, Twenty, ready made,
With Twenty Shirts and Twenty Smocks,
As they may beſt be had.
A Sermon eke he hath ordain'd,
That God may have his Praiſe,
And others might be won thereby,
To follow *Langley*'s Wayes.
On Vicar and Church-Wardens then
His Truſt he hath repos'd,
As they will anſwer him one Day,
When all ſhall be diſclos'd.
Thus being dead, yet ſtill he lives,
Lives never for to dye;
In Heaven's Bliſſe, in World's Fame;
And ſo I truſt ſhall I.

Roger Maſon, of this Pariſh, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, gave to the Poore of the Freedome of this Pariſh 200 *l.* wherewith an yeerly Rent of Sixteen Pounds, or thereabout, is purchaſed for ever; to be beſtowed on Ten Gownes of black Cloath lined, to be diſtributed yeerly upon Tenne poore Men of the Freedom of this Pariſh, upon *All-Saints Day*, at the Diſcretion of the Vicar and Church-Wardens for the Time being. He died the 3d Day of *September* 1603, *Ætat. ſuæ* 37; leaving his Wife *Jane*, by whom he had Three Sons and Three Daughters, whereof One only now liveth, named *Katherine*; which *Jane* truely paid the above-mentioned Two hundred Pounds; and joyned the Erection of this Monument; ſet up *An. Dom.* 1606, *May* the 8th Day. Ibid.

William Day, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, the Sonne of *Thomas Day*, of *Boſeham* in *Suſſex*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife, gave to the Poore of this Pariſh Eighty Pounds; which was paid by his Brother *George Day*, wherewith an yeerly Rent of Six Pounds, or thereabout, is purchaſed for ever; to be beſtowed on Twelve Coats of Greene Cloth, to be diſtributed yeerly upon Twelve poor Orphans, upon *All-Saints Day*; at the Diſcretion of the Vicar and Church-Wardens for the Time being. Hee lyeth buried in his Pariſh Church of St. *Michael* in *Cornhill*, and dyed the 28th Day of *September* 1603; *Ætatis ſuæ* 32; ſet up *Anno Domini*, 1606, *May* the 8th Day. Ibid.

Here lyeth the Body of *Edward Harviſt*, Citizen and Brewer of *London*, Alderman's Deputy, of this Pariſh, and one of his Majeſty's Gunners, and *Anne*, his beloved Wife. They were both very charitable Perſons; as in giving Land to this Pariſh perpetually, for the Relief of poore Widows; as alſo Land to the Company whereof he was free, for mending of the High-way between *Edgeworth* and *Paddington*. He gave great Legacies to his poore Kindred, and departed this Life the 14th Day of *March* 1610. She departed this Life the 24th Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1610, expecting both a glorious Reſurrection in *Jeſus Chriſt*. Ibid.

The ſacred Corps of *Sarah*, Wife of *Henry Goodricke*, Daughter of *William Bodenham*, Knight, was interred at the South End of this Seat, towards the Pulpit. Buried the 6th *June*, *Anno* 1616. Stryp Ed. Stow. Sur.

The Bearer's Sorrow ſable Lions ſhew,
Like to that Lion which did overthrow
The Man of God; and, charg'd alike, doe ſtand
Grand Guardants here, to checke the upheav'd Hand,
Unweeting Wights, or ignorant ſhall lay
Upon her hallowed Corps, that here did pray.
A ſacred Temple 'twas, wherein did ſhine
Her Maker's Glory, Humane and Divine.
Sweet Commerce ſanctify'd with Zeal, mov'd there,
In Beauties Fabrick, its own proper Sphere;
For which it towr's above the Sight of Eye,
God's Temples muſt ly low, that tower ſo high.

On the well-diſpoſed of Women, *Jane Wilſon*, Wife of Dr. *John Wilſon*, who left this Life to thoſe that lov'd it, the 16th of *July* 1624. She had Iſſue by him Five Sons and Four Daughters. New View Lond.

Reader do not with haſty Folly
Preſume to tread; this Ground is Holy.
Here underneath lyes one ſo pure,
Rome's Faction could not her allure;
On her Redeemer's only Merit
She did rely by him t'inherit.

Long

Long Sickneſs did her Body pine,
At laſt drawn up where ſhe doth ſhine,
With her Four little Saints; where now they ſing
Eternal Anthems unto Heaven's High King.

Memoræ ſacrum.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Hic jacet *Robertus Gage*, Armiger, omnium Literarum homo; vita integer, morte Chriſtianus: Nec dum mortuus, nam in Memoria æterna erit Juſtus. Solus Chriſtus mihi ſola Salus. Anno Domini 1625.

Ibid. Piæ Memoriæ chariſſimorum Parentum.

Johannis Speed, Civis *Londinenſis*, Mercatorum Sciſſorum Fratris, Servi Fideliſſimi Regiarum Majeſtatum *Elizabethæ*, *Jacobi* & *Caroli*, nunc Superſtitis. Terrarum noſtrarum Geographi accurati & Fide Antiquitatis Britannicæ Hiſtoriographi, Genealogiæ Sacræ elegantiſſimi Delineatoris. Qui poſtquam Annos 77 ſuperaverat, non tam morbo confectus, quam Mortalitatis tædio laſſatus, Corpore ſe levavit *Julii* 28, 1629, & Jucundiſſimo Redemptoris ſui Deſiderio ſurſum elatus, Carnem hic in Cuſtodio poſuit. Denuo, cum Chriſtus venerit, recepturus.

Suſannæ ſuæ ſuaviſſimæ, quæ poſtquam Duodecim illi Filios, & Sex Filias peperat, Quinquaginta ſeptem Annos junctis utriuſq; Solatiis cum illo vixerat; Liberos gravi & frequenti Hortamine, ad Dei Cultum ſolicitaverat; Pietatis & Charitatis opere quotidiano præluxerat, emori demum erudiit ſuo Exemplo. Quæ Septuagenaria placide in Chriſto obdormivit, & Fidei ſuæ Mercedem habuit, *Martii* Vigeſimo octavo Anno Domini 1628.

Ibid. P. M. S. Virtute, Prudentia, Generis Nobilitate inclytus, clarus, illuſtris, hic jacet *Henricus Stapletonus*, e Diœceſi Eboracenſi, *Agri Wighilnenſis*, olim Dominus, Ætatis ſuæ 56, ab Incarnato Verbo 1630, Decimo ſexto die Menſis *Febr.* Vitam Morte, Mortem immortali Gloria commutavit, atque ſtipante Amicorum Syrmate Collacrymantis Patriæ ferentium vices in hac Æde elatus de *Andreæ Terra*, mandatus eſt.

New View Lond. Piæ Memoriæ *Wil. Staple*, in Artib. Magiſtri, Viri admodum Docti Religioſi: Qui obiit 3 *Sept.* 1650.

Quod cum cœlicolis habitas pars altera noſtri
Non dolet hic tantum me ſupereſſe dolet.

Sara, Uxor ejus mœſtiſſima, poſuit.

Ibid. An Elegy and Epitaph compoſed to perpetuate the pious Memory of the well-deſerving and worthely-honoured Mr. *Henry Colron*, who died *Aug.* 8, 1655. Aged 57 Years.

Silence, but a Word, namely, that he
Was Pious, Wiſe, Juſt, Merciful and Free;
This was his Work, to quench illegal Hates,
Not conquer Kingdoms, but compoſe Debates;
How rare a Pilot in ſuch Tempeſts known,
Many Eſtates embark'd, but ſhipwreck'd none.
Pardon his meaner Grave, who thought it meet
By Virtue, not with Fabricks, to be great:
For to his Tomb non could more Trophies bring,
A uſeful Man on Earth, in Heav'n a King.

Epitaph.

Before this Stone interred lyes
The lame Man's Feet, the blind Man's Eyes;
Bleſt, when at the laſt Judgment he,
With theſe ſhall his Redeemer ſee.
None like to thoſe, except that Eye
Of Faith which brings Plerophory.

Ibid. To the Memory of *Conſtance Whitney*, eldeſt Daughter to Sir *Robert Whitney*, of *Whitney*, the proper Poſſeſſion of him and his Anceſtors, in *Herefordſhire*, for above Five hundred Years paſt. Her Mother was the Fourth Daughter of Sir *Thomas Lucy*, of *Charlecote* in *Warwickſhire*, by *Conſtance Kingſmell*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Kingſmell*, Surveyor of the Court of Wards. This Lady *Lucy*, her Grandmother, ſo bred her ſince ſhe was eight Yeers old.

As ſhe excelled in all noble Qualities, becoming a Virgin of ſo ſweet Proportion of Beauty and Harmony of Parts, ſhe had all Sweetneſs of Manners anſwerable: A delightful Sharpneſſe of Wit, and offenceleſſe Modeſty in Converſation; a ſingular Reſpect and Piety towards her Parents; but religious even to Example. She departed this Life moſt Chriſtianly at Seventeen; dying the Grief of all, but to her Grandmother an unrecoverable Loſs; ſave in her Expectation, ſhe ſhall not ſtay long after her; and the Comfort of knowing, who ſhe is, and where, in the Reſurrection, to meet her.

Though the Figure of a Woman (on this Monument) riſing up in a Coffin, be only an Emblem of the Reſurrection; it has nevertheleſs given Birth to an idle Story, that the interred was buried alive, which being, by a certain Caſualty, diſcovered, ſhe was taken up, and had afterwards many Children.

Neer this Pillar lies interred the Body of *Edmund Harriſon*, Eſq; late of this Pariſh; who (having lived about Forty Years a Batchelour) had to Wife *Jane*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas Godfrey*, late of *Hodiford* in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue Twelves Sons and Nine Daughters; of which, at the Time of his Death, were only living Three Sons, *Godfrey*, *Edmund*, and *Peter*; and Two Daughters, *Sarah* and *Jane*. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

He was Embroiderer to Three Kings, *viz.* King *James* I. King *Charles* I. and King *Charles* II. Left the Troubles of this World the 9th of *January* 1666, in the 77th Year of his Age, in a Chriſtian Aſſurance of a Reſurrection unto Life eternal. To whoſe Memory his eldeſt Son, *Godfrey*, erected this Monument.

Suis & ſibi conſtans. Deo, Regi & Legi fidus Obtemperator. Ætate Civis & Prudentia verè venerandus. Prole multæ Spei numeroſa, ut Conjugio felix, dives rem ſuis benè partam & liberam reliquit. Patriæ non minus indulgens quam Familiæ. Pater ſenio feſſus & confectus tandem occubuit; ut refectus reſurgat.

Ex impenſa *Johannis Harriſon*, Armig. Filius prædict *Godfridi*, defunt. decorat. 1705.

In Memory of *Mary*, the Daughter of *Robert Compton*, of *Elveſtowe* in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq; the pious, charitable, chaſte, and moſt beloved Wife of Captain *John Perry*, of this Pariſh. She was born the 20th of *November*, 1651, dyed the 21ſt of *February* 1676. She had Two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Mary*, both here buried in their Infancy; whoſe Death, ſhe too much lamenting, haſtned her own. Ibid.

Here to the Word of God ſhe did attend;
Hence, at the Call of God, ſhe ſhall aſcend.
Parents, take heed, whilſt ye your Children love,
You do not him forget, who is above, *&c.*

Here lyes interred the Body of *John Wythens*, Gent. of an ancient Family in *Kent*, who was buried the 2d of *October* 1693, and *Elizabeth*, his well-beloved Wife, who was buried *July* 6, 1701. They lived very happily together in this Pariſh Forty Years, having had Nine Children. Alſo the Body of *Tho. Wythens*, their Son. Alſo of *William Rowe*, Son of *George Rowe*. New View Lond.

Within this Tomb's enclos'd the ſacred Duſt
Of them, whoſe Souls now plac'd among the Juſt;
Belov'd by all, while in this World they ſtay'd.
Lamented more when in the Grave were laid.
But now they're gone into thoſe Joys above,
To their Redeemer, and their God of Love.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of about ſixty Members; two Church-wardens; two Overſeers of the Poor; eighteen hundred and ninety-five Houſes. Augmentation from the following Pariſhes yearly:

		l.
Par. Acc. Book.	*Chriſt's-Church.*	4
	St. *Dionis Backchurch*	8
	St. *Dunſtan's in the Weſt* —	10
	St. *Gregory's* —	8
	St. *Lawrence Jewry* —	5
	St. *Margaret Lothbury* —	3
	St. *Margaret New Fiſh-ſtreet* —	3
	St. *Mary Aldermanbury* —	6
	St. *Mary Hill* —	4
	St. *Mary le Bow* —	10
	St. *Mary Magdalen Milk-ſtreet* —	3
	St. *Michael's Baſſiſhaw* —	6
	St. *Michael's Cornhill* —	10
	St. *Mildred's Bread-ſtreet* —	5
	St. *Nicholas Olaves* —	2
	St. *Olaves Hart-ſtreet* —	3
	Sum Total —	90

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Stow. Sur. Lond. The Church of this Pariſh was founded by *Alſune*, (the firſt Maſter of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital) about the Year 1090.

Ibid. The Site of this Pariſh, which was anciently a Fen or Moor, was at firſt converted into Gardens by the Citizens; but the ſame being ſince obliged to make way for Houſes, it was conſtituted a Prebend of S. *Paul's* Cathedral, by the Appellation of *Mora*.

St. GREGORY's.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. This Church, which was anciently a Rectory, adjoining to the South-weſt Angle of St. *Paul's* Cathedral, in the Ward of *Baynard's Caſtle*, owes its Name to *Gregory* the Great, Biſhop of *Rome*, who ſent hither *Auſtin*, the Monk, to convert the *Engliſh* Nation to Chriſtianity.

Ibid. This Church being one of the Peculiars belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, they are both Patrons and Ordinaries thereof; therefore it pays neither Firſt-fruits or Tenths, nor other Procuration than that to the Commiſſary.

Act Par. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church ſuffering in the great Fire of *London*, in 1666, it has not been rebuilt; but the Pariſh thereof being by Act of Parliament annexed to the Church of St. *Mary Magdalen* in *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, I ſhall there account for the Profits and Diſburſements of the united Cures; and ſhall now proceed to the Parochial Diſburſements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Par. Acc. Book.	*Thomas Bruſhnell* received —	396	14	7½
	Paid on Account of the Church	178	14	2
	Paid on that of the Poor —	218	10	1½
	Balance to the Warden —	00	9	8

Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.

Ibid.	*Thomas Woſter, &c.* received	422	13	0
	Paid on Account of the Poor	397	18	3
	Balance to the Pariſh —	24	14	9
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	616	8	4½

Donations, per Annum.

1583, By *Barnard Randolph* —	7	10	0	Ibid.
By *John Corbet* —	2	0	0	
By Mr. *Deacle* —	4	0	0	
By *Juſtice Randall* —	2	0	0	
By *Margaret Deane* —	0	5	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Gulielmi Coci hoc Tumulo parvo Oſſa quieſcunt, Illius aſt Virtus non ita parva cubat. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Plura nam ut omittam, Civili Jure ſecundus
Nulli, nec vera dexteritate fuit.
Cui pia, ne merito careat poſt Funera Virtus,
Hoc Uxor *Maria* nobili ſtruxit opus.
Moritur 25 *Auguſti*, Anno Domini 1558, & *Mariæ* Reginæ 6.

Here lyeth *Dorothie*, Daughter of *John Theobald*, the Elder, of *Shepie* in the County of *Kent*, Eſquire. She firſt married *John Crooke*, Doctor of Law; by whom ſhe had onely *Dorothie*, firſt Wife to *Robert Honywood*, Eſquire; ſecondly to *Ralph Allen*, Alderman of *London*; thirdly to that moſt Reverend, Excellent and Learned Judge, Sir *Roger Manwood*, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; by whom ſhe had Iſſue, *John* and *Thomas*, who died young; *Margerie*, the firſt Wife of Sir *John Lewſon*, Knight; and *Anne*, firſt Wife to Sir *Percival Hart*, Knight, and Sir *Peter Manhood*, Knight of the Bath. She died the 14th Day of *September*, *Ann. Dom.* 1575. To whoſe Reverend Memory, the ſaid *Peter Manwood* hath dutifully erected this Monument, *Ann. Dom.* 1606. Ibid.

Johanna, Filia *Nic. Waleron*, Relicta *Thomæ Yale*, Legum Doctoris, Cancellarius Archiepiſcopalis Sedis *Cantuarien.* & ſepelitur ſub ſpe futuræ Reſurrectionis. Ibid.

Here lyeth *Martha Frothe*, ſometime Wife to *Robert Frothe*, Doctor of Law; with whom ſhe lived very comfortably in true Marriage, a moſt faithful and loving Wife, the Space of 24 Yeeres and 5 Moneths. She lived virtuouſly and modeſtly, and beloved of all that did know her; and dyed in ſound Faith, and in the Feare of God, the 26th Day of *November*, *Ann. Dom.* 1589, in the 45th Yeere of her Age, in conſtant Hope of a joyful Reſurrection, with the Elect Children of Almightie God. Ibid.

Here lyeth intombed the Body of *Mary*, late Wife of *Thomas Sandys*, Eſquire, and only Daughter to Sir *Stephen Thomeburſt*, Knight, and Dame *Sybill*, his Wife; whoſe Soule departed this Life unto *Chriſt*, the laſt Day of *July*, in the Yeere of our Redemption 1598, and in the One and Twentieth Yeere of her Age. In Remembrance of whoſe Piety and ſingular Vertues, the eternall Love of her Huſband hath cauſed this Monument to be erected. Ibid.

In Heaven her Soule, in me her Love,
Her Body reſteth here,
Which is to God, was to the World,
To me her Huſband deare.

Aliciæ Barwis, Relicta *Johannis Barwis*, Civis ac Minuatrii *Londinenſis*, poſuit defuncto. Ibid.

Debita peccati ſolvens terreſtria linquo,
Viſurus Patriam, quam mihi, Chriſte, dabis.
Da Patriam, Rex *Chriſte Jeſu*, Spes unica Vitæ,
Da feuti veniam, Rex bone *Chriſte Jeſu*.
Virtus poſt facta.

Thomas Redman, Almæ Curiæ *Cantuar.* de Arcubus *London.* Procuratorum generalium unus, qui Officium Regiſtrarlatus Principalis Sedis Archiepiſcopalis *Cantuar.* per nonnullos annos laudabiliter exercuit, hic inhumatur. In Uxorem duxit Ibid.

Annam Miliner, quacum pie, & amantiſſimè vixit. Ex ea unam ſibi Filiam nomine *Elizabetham*, procreavit; mortem ob. 12 die *Novemb.* An. Dom. 1601.

Ibid. Memoriæ Sacrum, *Edwardo Baker*, Armig. Regiæ Majeſtatis ad cauſas Eccleſiaſticas Regiſtrario Principali, viro eximia eruditione, Prudentia ſingulari, Moribus probatiſſimis, & in Publicis negotiis plurimum verſato. Qui longo morbo intabeſcens, certa ſpe in Chriſto Reſurgendi, pie placideque animam Deo reddidit, die 26 *Maii*, Anno Domini 1602.

Ibid. Memoriæ Sacrum. Sanctiſſimæ & Chariſſimæ Conjugi, *Aliſonæ Heriot*, *Jacobi Primroſii*, Regiæ Majeſtatis in Sanctiori Concilio Regni *Scotiæ* Amanuenſis Filiæ, Feminæ omnibus tum animi tum Corporis dotibus, ac pio cultu inſtructiſſimæ; Mœſtiſſimus ipſius Maritus, *Georgius Heriot*, Armiger, Regis, Reginæ, Principum *Henrici* & *Caroli* Gemmarius, bene merenti, non ſine Lachrymis hoc Monumentum pie poſuit. Obiit Menſis *Aprilis* die 16, Anno Salut. 1612, Ætatis 20, in ipſo floræ Juvenæ & mihi parentibus amicis triſtiſſimum ſui deſiderium reliquit.

Hic *Aliſis Primroſa* jacet, crudo obruta fato,
Intempeſtivas ut Roſa paſſa Manus.
Nondum bis denos ancorum impleverat orbes,
Pulchra, Pudica, Patris delicium atq viri:
Quum gravida, heu nunquam Mater diſceſſit & inde
Cura dolorq; Patri, cura dolorq; viro:
Non ſublata tamen, tantum tranſlata receſſit,
Nunc *Roſa* prima Poli, que fuit ante ſoli.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; three Overſeers of the Poor; three hundred and five Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, eight Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Stow. Sur. Lond. Ab Floriacenſ. This Church undoubtedly was one of the moſt ancient in this City; for the piratical and barbarous *Danes* having committed the moſt unheard-of Cruelties and Depredations in the Kingdom of *Eaſt-Anglia*, *Anno* 1010, *Alwyne*, Biſhop of *Helmeham*, removed the Remains of King *Edmund*, the Martyr, from *Bedriſworth* (St. *Edmund's-Bury*) to the City of *London*, where he depoſited the ſame in this Church, in which they continued for the Space of three Years.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch. King *Edward* III. in the Year 1367, made the firſt Advance toward the Reduction of this Rectory, by giving Licence to *Robert de Ketering*, the Rector thereof, to grant certain Lands and Meſſuages, of the Value of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*, to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, toward the Maintenance of the Petty Canons, to ſing Divine Service daily in that Cathedral, for the Proſperity of the King, Queen and Royal Family, during Life, and for the Repoſe of their Souls after Death, together with thoſe of all the Faithful deceaſed.

Ibid. In the Year 1446, this Church was wholly appropriated to the ſaid Petty Canons, for their better Support; ſince which Time they have been both Parſons and Proprietors thereof. And by the Act of Parliament for uniting Pariſhes, and ſettling their reſpective Cures, after the Fire of *London Anno* 1666, the ſaid Petty Cannons are to enjoy all Tithes, Oblations and Duties ariſing in this Pariſh, in as ample a Manner as formerly, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if the ſaid Act had never been made; which is a great Hardſhip upon the Pariſhioners, who are not only obliged to pay Tithes, but likewiſe to contribute their Share of the 120 *l.* appointed by the ſaid Act as a Stipend to the Incumbent of the united Pariſhes in lieu of Tithes.

Act. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

St. HELEN's.

This Church, which is a Vicarage, ſituate in a ſpacious Court, on the Eaſt Side of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, in the Ward of that Name, is denominated from its Dedication to St. *Helen*, the Mother of *Conſtantine* the Great.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The Patronage of this Church appears to have been anciently in Lay Hands; for one *Ranulph*, with his Son *Robert*, about the Year 1180, granted the ſame to the Dean and Canons of St. *Paul's*, by whom it was ſome Time after granted to *William*, Son of *William*, a Goldſmith, who founded the adjacent Priory of St. *Helen*; on the Prioreſs and Nuns of which he conferred the Advowſon thereof, in whom it continued till the Suppreſſion of their Convent *Anno* 1539, when it came to the Crown.

Ibid. On the firſt of *April* 1551, *Edward* the Sixth, by his Letters Patent, granted the Advowſon to *Nicholas*, Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors; which was confirmed by Queen *Mary*, *Anno* 1553. But it having been ſince regranted to the Dean and Chapter of St *Paul's* they are both Patrons and Ordinaries, and collate to the Vicarage.

This Church fortunately eſcaping the devouring Flames of 1666, it remains in all Reſpects as formerly, paying neither Firſt-fruits, Tenths or Procurations, other than 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Commiſſary of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, and to the ſaid Dean and Chapter a Penſion of 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
Robert Hall received —	395	16	1	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	96	1	7	
Paid on that of the Poor —	246	6	0	
Balance to the Pariſh —	53	8	6	

Donations, per Annum.

1599, By *John Robinſon* —	5	4	0	Don. Regiſt.
1603, By *Edward Fenner* —	16	0	0	
1607, By *William Prior* —	30	0	0	
1608, By *German Cyole* —	3	0	0	
1631, By Sir *Martin Lumley* —	24	0	0	
1633, By *William Robinſon* —	2	12	0	
1635, By *Thomas Fenner* —	8	0	0	
1636, By *Joyce Featly* —	4	0	0	
1656, By *Adam Laurence*, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe —	6	0	0	
1682, By *Diana Aſtrey* —	0	12	6	
1684, By Sir *John Lawrence* —	20	0	0	
By *Iſaac Berkley*, 500 *l.* for ditto	25	0	0	
1697, By *Henry Spurſtow*, 100 *l.* for ditto —	5	0	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Orate pro animabus *Johannis Crosby*, Militis Ald. atque Tempore vite Majoris Staple Ville *Caleis*, & *Agnetis*, Uxoris ſue, ac *Thome*, *Richardi*, *Johannis*, *Johannis*, *Margarete*, & *Johanne* Liberorum ejuſdem *Johannis Crosby*, Militis. Ille obiit 1475, & illa 1466, quorum animabus propitietur Deus.

Quieſcit

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. Quieſcit hic *Gulielmus Pickeringus*, Pater, Equeſtris Ordinis vir, Miles Mariſcallus. Qui obiit 19 die *Maii*, Anno Salutis à Chriſto 1542.

Jacet hic etiam *Gulielmus Pickeringus*, Filius, Miles, Corporis Animiq; bonis inſigniter ornatus; Literis excultus, & Religione ſincerus; Linguas exactè percaluit. Quatuor Principibus ſumma cum laude inſervivit: *Henrico*, ſcilicet octavo, Militari virtute; *Edvardo* ſexto, Legatione *Gallica*: Reginæ *Mariæ*, negotiatione *Germanica*; *Elizabethæ*, Principi omnium illuſtriſſimæ, ſummis officiis devotiſſimus. Obiit *Londini*, in ædibus *Pickeringiis*, Ætate 58, Anno Gratiæ 1574, *Januarii* Quarto.

Cujus Memoriæ, *Thomas Henneagius*, Miles, Cameræ Regiæ Theſaurarius; *Johannes Aſteley*, Armiger, jocalium Magiſter; *Drugo Drureius*, & *Thomas Wotton*, Armig. Teſtamenti ſui Executores, Monumentum hoc poſuere.

NewView Lond. To *Ruſſia* and *Moſcovia*,
To *Spayne*, *Guinny*, without Fable,
Travell'd he by Land and Sea;
Both Mayre of *London*, and Staple.
The Commenwelthe he noriſhed
So worthelie in all his Dayes,
That ech State full-well him lov'd,
To his perpetual Prayſe.
Three Wives he had, one was *Mary*,
Fower Sunes, one Mayde, had he by her;
Annys had none by him truly;
By Dame *Mary* had one Dowghtier.
Thus in the Month of *September*,
A thawſande Five hundred Fiftey
And Eight, dyed this worty Staplar,
Worſhipynge his Poſterytye.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth the Body of *William Bond*, Alderman and ſome Time Sheriff of *London*; a Merchant Adventurer, and moſt famous (in his Age) for his great Adventures both by Sea and Land. Obiit 30 die *Maii* 1576.

Flos Mercatorum, quos terra *Britanna* creavit,
Ecce ſub hoc Tumulo, *Gulielmus Bondus*, humatur.
Ille Mari multum paſſus per ſaxa, per undas,
Ditavit Patrias Peregrinis mercibus oras.
Magnanimum *Græci* mirantur *Jaſona* vates,
Aurea de gelido retulit quia vellera *Phaſi*.
Græcia docta, tace, *Graii* concedite vates;
Hic jacet *Argolico* Mercator *Jaſone* Major.
Vellera multa tulit, magis aurea vellere *Phryxi*,
Et freta multa ſcidet, magis ardua *Phaſidos undis*:
Hei mihi quod nullo mors eſt ſuperabilis auro,
Flos Mercatorum, *Gulielmus Bondus*, humatur.

Ibid. Hic Situs eſt *Joannes Spencer*, Eques Auratus, Civis & Senator *Londinenſis*, ejuſdem Civitatis Prætor, An. Dom. 1594. Qui ex *Alicia Bromefeldia* Uxore, unicam, reliquit Filiam *Elizabeth. Gulielmo*, Baroni *Compton* Enuptam. Obiit 30 die *Martii*, Anno Salutis 1609. Socero benemerito *Gulielmus*, Baro *Compton*, gener poſuit.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of *William Kerwin*, of this Citie, Free Maſon; who departed this Life the 26 Day of *December* 1594.

Ædibus Attalicis, *Londinum* qui decoravi,
Exiguum tribuunt, hanc mihi fata domum.
Me duce ſurgebant aliis regalia tecta,
Me duce conficitur, oſſibus Urna meis.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of *Magdalen Kerwin*, his Wife, by whom he had Iſſue Two Sonnes and Two Daughters. She deceaſed the 23. Day of *Auguſt* 1592.

Magdalena jacet, virtus poſt fata ſuperſtes,
Conjugiique fides, Religioque manent.
Corpus humo tectum, Chriſto veniente Reſurget,
Ut Mentis conſors aſtra ſuprema colat.
Chriſtus mihi vita. Mors mihi lucrum.

Nos quos certus Amor primis conjunxit ab annis,
Junxit idem Tumulus, junxit idemque Polus.

Ibid. Within this Monument lyeth the earthly Parts of *John Robinſon*, Merchant of the Staple in *England*, free of the Merchant-Taylors, and ſome Time Alderman of *London*; and *Chriſtian*, his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas Anderſon*, Grocer. They ſpent together in holy Wedlock 36 Yeeres, and were happy (beſides other worldly Bleſſings) in Nine Sonnes and Seven Daughters. She changed her mortall Habitation for a heavenly on the 24 Day of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1592; her Huſband following her on the 19 Day of *February*, 1599; both much beloved in their Lives, and more lamented at their Deaths, eſpecially by the Poore, to whom their good Deeds (being alive) begot many Prayers, now (being dead) many Teares.

The Glaſſe of this Life held Seventy Years, and then ranne out. To live long and happy, is an Honour; but to dye happy, a greater Glory: Both theſe aſpired to both. Heaven (no doubt) hath their Souls, and this Houſe of Stone their Bodies, where they ſleep in Peace, till the Summons of a glorious Reſurrection awakens them.

NewView Lond. Here underneath lyeth the Body of *Elizabeth Robinſon*, Wife of *John Robinſon*, and Daughter of Sir *Richard Rogers*, of the County of *Dorſet*, Knight, who had Iſſue one Son and a Daughter, and died the 23d of *October* 1600.

Chriſt is my Life, Death is my Gain;
My Body ſleeps in hope to reign.
Thrice happy Change it is for me,
From Earth to Heav'n removed to be.
Elizabeth Robinſon.

Stephen-Martin Leeke, *Eſq.* In St. *Helens* Church *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, is, or lately was, a Grave-Stone for *Tho. Benolt*, Eſq; Clarenceux King of Arms, having his Effigies inlaid in Braſs between his two Wives; the Inſcription under them long ſince gone, but the following Circumſcription of the Stone, in the old black Letter, is or lately was legible, though not mention'd, I think, by *Stow* or *Maitland*, *viz.* Here under lieth the Bodi of *Thom̄s Benolte* Squyer ſometyme Serva̅t and Offycer of Armes by the name of *Wi̅deſore Herault* unto the right high & mighty Prince of
moſt drade Sou̅aye Lod Ky̅g *He̅ry* the viij which *Thoms Benolt* otherwyſe namyd Clarenceux Ky̅g of Armes deceſid the viij daye of *May* in the Yere of our Lord God MVCXXXIIIJ in the XXVJ Yere of our ſaid Soveray̅e Lord.

NewView Lond. Omnibus X. P. I. Fidelibus ad quos hoc preſens ſcriptum pervenerit ſciatis me *Julium Adelmare*, alias *Cæſarem*, Militem, utriuſq; Juris Doctorem, *Elizabethæ*, Reginæ ſupremæ Curiæ Admiralitatis Judicem & unum è Magiſtris Libellorum *Jacobo* Regi à privatis Conſiliis, Cancellarium Scaccarii, & ſacrorum ſereniorum Magiſtrum, hac preſente Carta mea confirmaſſe me annuente, Divino numine naturæ Debitum libenter ſoluturum quam primum Deo placuerit. In cujus Rei Teſtimonium manum meam & Sigillum appoſui. Datum 27 *Febr.* Anno Dom. 1625. *Jul. Cæſar.*

Per ipſum tempore mortis ſuæ *Carolo* Regi à privatis Conſiliis, nec non Rotulorum Magiſtrum, vere pium, apprime literatum, Pauperibus portu Charitatis Receptaculum, Patriæ, Filiis, amicis ſuis perchariſſimum ſolutum eſt. Obiit 18 die *Aprilis*, Anno Domini 1636, Ætat. ſuæ 79.

Ibid. Memoriæ Sacrum. Near this Place reſteth the Body of the worthy Citizen and Soldier *Martin Bond*, Eſq; Son of *William Bond*, Sheriff and Alderman of *London*. He was Captain in the Year 1588, at the Camp at *Tilbury*, and after remained Chief

Chief Captain of the Trained Bands of this City until his Death. He was a Merchant Adventurer, and free of the Company of Haberdashers. He lived to the Age of 85 Years, and died in *May* 1643. His Piety, Prudence, Courage and Charity have left behind him a never-dying Monument.

Quam Prudens hic Miles erat quam nobile pectus
Noverunt Principes, Patria, Castra, Duces.
Civi quanta fuit pietas, quam larga manusq;
Pauperis agnoscunt viscera Templa Togæ.
Miles hic & Civis qualem vix millibus unum
Sæcla referre queant, nec meminisse parem.

New View Lond. *I shall see God in my Flesh.* Near unto this Place lyeth bury'd the Body of *Valentine Mortaft*, Esq; having lived comfortably with Two Wives, the first *Ellen Glover*, his second *Margaret*, eldest Daughter of Sir *Hugh Hamersly*, Alderman of *London*, by whom he had Four Sons and Three Daughters; he finished the Course of Sixty-eight Years, and yielded up his Spirit to God the 16th of *September* 1641, bequeathing his Body to the Earth to wait for a glorious Resurrection.

The Memorial of the Just shall be had in everlasting Remembrance.

Ibid. *Bellenger*, hicce jacet, vox Cœlo sola Locuta est.
Dux est Cœlestis Miles uterque Deo,
Mercator quondam, nulli pietate secundus,
Pallida Mors merces, viribus Arma rapit.
Indi te plorant, plorat Charissima Conjux,
Quis Lachrymas sistet, cala doloris inest.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. *Charles Chamberlain*, Esq; Alderman of this City, consecrated this Monument to the Memory of *Rachel*, his beloved Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Laurence*. She dyed *Aug.* 21, 1687. His Fourth Daughter, *Hester*, dyed *June* 1687.

M. S. In the same Vault with his dear Wife and Daughter; and with like Hopes of a joyful Resurrection together, lyeth the Body of *Charles Chamberlain*, Esq; Alderman of this City, who departed this Life *Jan.* 29, 1704, aged Sixty-five Years; having no where left behind him either a Merchant better accomplished, or a Gentleman more compleatly adorned with all Sorts of useful Knowledge. In Memory of her most affectionate and intirely beloved Father, *Abigal*, his sorrowful Daughter and sole Executrix, the Wife of *Lemyng Rebow*, Esq; caused the Monument to be enlarged.

Here also is a square Vault erected on the Pavement at the West End of the North Isle, in which is entombed Mr. *Francis Bancroft*, Founder of the Alms-houses adjoining to the *Jews* Burial Ground in *Bow* Road, *Mile-End*. See *Bancroft's* Alms-houses.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twenty-nine Houses. Augmentation to St. *Sepulchre's* Parish, ten Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Reg. Dec. & Cap. lib. a. f. 32. I am of Opinion that this Church was founded in the Reign of *Henry* II. by one *Ranulph*, who, with his Son *Robert*, about the Year 1180, granted it to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, who some Time after regranted the Advowson thereof to *William*, the Son of *William*, a Goldsmith.

By this Extract from the Records of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, is plainly shewn *Stow's* Mistake, in ascribing the Foundation of this Priory to *William Basing*, Dean of St. *Paul's*; whereas there never was any Person of that Name Dean of that Cathedral.

Stow. Sur. Lond. While the said Priory subsisted, the Parish Church was within that of the Convent; but the Nunnery being dissolved, and the Partition removed, both Churches were laid into one, and constituted the Parish-Church as it at present appears.

The Impropriation reverting to the Crown, it was, *Anno* 1568, demised to the Parishioners, upon Lease, for the Term of twenty-one Years, at the Rent of 8 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.* The Lease being made to *Cæsar Aldermane* and *Thomas Colcel*, in Trust for the Inhabitants, who, during the said Term, were to enjoy the Rectory, Parish-Church, Messuages, Houses, Tithes, Oblations, and all Profits whatsoever, other than the Right of Advowson, which was reserved to the Crown. Par. Rec.

The aforesaid Lease being expired, Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1599, sold the Rectory and Church, with all their Rights and Appurtenances some Time belonging to the late Priory, together with all the Messuages, Houses, Gardens, Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Rents, Fruits, Profits and Hereditaments to *Michael* and *Edward Stanhope*, to be held by them, their Heirs and Assigns, in Soccage, in Consideration of their having paid to her Majesty the Sum 610 *l.* 18 *s.* 7 *d.* Beside this Sum, the Purchasers agreed to pay annually for ever the Sum of twenty Pounds, as a Stipend to a Minister to celebrate the Divine Offices in the said Church, to be approved of by the Bishop of *London*. The Impropriation at present belongs to Mr. *William Parker*. See *Bishopsgate* Ward. Ibid.

St. JAMES's Duke's-Place.

This is a Curacy, the Church whereof is seated in *Duke's-Place* in the Ward of *Aldgate*; and the Patronage thereof being in the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, they claim a Right of Exemption from the Bishop of *London*'s Jurisdiction, in Matters Ecclesiastical. Newc. Repert. Eccles. Paroch.

This Church having escaped the dreadful Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it remains in all Respects as formerly, paying neither First-fruits, Tenths or Procurations; I shall therefore only insert the Profits thereof as returned in the Year 1636. Ibid.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
By Tithes — — —	60	0	0	Ibid.
By Money from the Chamber of *London* — — —	13	6	8	
By Casualties — — —	6	13	4	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Robert Lane received —	148	0	9	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	101	0	0	
Paid on that of the Poor —	63	7	6	
Balance to the Warden —	16	6	9	

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727. Ibid.

Thomas Read, &c. received —	123	3	0	
Paid on Account of the Poor	131	0	6	
Balance to the Overseers —	7	17	6	
Paid to the Poor in both Accounts	194	8	0	

Donation, per Annum.

By Sir *Edward Barkham* — 3 0 0 Ibid.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Sir *Edward Barkham*, some Time Lord-Mayor of this City, being a great Contributor toward the erecting of this Church, the following Verses were hung up in the same to perpetuate his Generosity:

As

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur.

As *David* could his Eyes no Reſt afford,
Till he had found a Place out to the Lord
To build an Altar, ſo this Man of Worth;
The Mirrour which theſe latter Days brings forth,
Barkham, the worthie, whoſe immortall Name,
Marble's too weake to hold, for this Workes Fame:
He never ceaſt in Induſtrie and Care,
From Ruines to redeem this Houſe of Praier;
Following in this to holy Patriarcks waies,
That ready were him Altars ſtill to raiſe,
Where they receiv'd a Bleſſing: So this Lord,
Scarce warme in Honour's Seate, did firſt accord
To this moſt pious Worke, in which is ſhowne
God's Bleſſing and his Thanks, met both in one.
The Charge the honourable Citie beares,
Whoſe Bounty in ful Nobleneſs appeares,
To Acts of beſt Condition, in ſuch wiſe,
That all Things bettering, by their Ruine riſe:
Two noble, faithfull Superviſors then,
Amongſt a Senate of religious Men,
Selected were, to whom the Care they gave,
Generous *Hamerſley* and *Cambell* the grave,
Each being a Maſter-piece of Zeal and Care
Towards God's own Temple, fit for Truth's Affaire.
Now at the bleſſed Foundreſs I arrive,
Matilda, whom *Henry* the firſt did wive,
The *Chriſtendome* ſhe gave it held the ſame,
Till *James* our Sovereigne gave it his owne Name.
And ſince I touch Antiquity ſo neere,
Obſerve what Notes remarkable appeare:
An Alderman of *London* was at firſt
Prime Prior of this Church: Falling to worſt,
It is now rais'd by Encouragement and Care
Of a Lord Maior of *London*, which is rare,
And worth obſerving; then, as I began,
I end beſt with the Honour of the Man.
The Citie's firſt Lord Mayor lies buried here,
Fitz-Alwine, of the *Drapers* Company,
And the Lord Maior, whoſe Fame now ſhines ſo cleare,
Barkham, is of the ſame Society.

At the Eaſt End of the Chancel.

Ibid. The Riſing here of the cleere Goſpel's Sunne,
Is through the Senate's free Donation.
The Globe of that bright Sunne, the God of Might,
Chriſt Jeſus is the Riſing and the Light,
The Heat, the bleſſed Spirit of Truth and Right;
And as theſe Three, the Globe, the Light, the Heat,
Are all one Sunne, ſo Three, one God compleat:
Thrice *Allelujah* ſpeakes about the Rayes,
That Three in One may only have the Praiſe.

On an abortive Child.

NewView Lond. Quæ mihi prima fuit, Hora noviſſima Vitæ,
Ceperat in cæpto deſiit eſſe dies.
Conſecrare Pater, voluit primordia Chriſto:
Preveni Patrem, Chriſtum ad eundo Patrem.

Stay, Paſſenger, here's one Twice bury'd lyes,
Firſt in his Mother's Womb, in which he dies;
Next in his Mother's Lap, and thine, repos'd;
Thus Orient Pearls in *Thetis'* Cheſts are clos'd:
But yet that Pearl of Pearls, being long ſince ſet,
In the Almighty's richeſt Cabinet,
With a new Star augments the glorious Sphere.
Now, Paſſenger, farewell, no Soul lyes here.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. In oblivione conteretur Urna, *Johannis Bookeri*, Aſtrologi. Qui Fatis ceſſit, 6 idus *April*. An. Dom. 1667. Hoc illi poſuit Amoris Monumentum, *Elias Aſhmole*, Armiger.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; two Overſeers of the Poor; one hundred and eighty-five Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Where *Duke's-Place* is ſituate, antiently ſtood the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*. See *Aldgate* Ward.

St. JAMES's Garlickhithe.

This is a Rectory, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of *Garlick-hill*, in *Vintry* Ward; and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to St. *James*, one of the Apoſtles; and the additional Epithet is owing to its Vicinity to the Garlick Market, antiently held in this Neighbourhood. Stow. Sur. Lond.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been in the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, till the Suppreſſion of their Monaſtery; when coming to the Crown, Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent, *Anno* 1553, granted the ſame to the Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors, in whom it ſtill remains. But in Matters Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

This Church ſharing the common Fate in the dreadful Fire of 1666, it is ſince rebuilt, in a more beautiful Manner than formerly; and in all Reſpects continues upon the antient Foot, in regard to its Revenues, other than, inſtead of Tithes, it has a certain improved Stipend ſettled upon its Rector, whoſe Profits and Diſburſements are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	100	0	0	Act. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.
By Caſualties *Anno* 1636 —	10	0	0	
By a Rectory Houſe in ditto —	10	0	0	Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits — —	17	14	7	Ibid
To Tenths — — —	1	15	5½	
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	3	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	2	9	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Thomas Preſton receiv'd —	123	18	10	Church-ward. Account.
Paid on Account of the Church	68	11	4½	
Paid on that of the Poor —	36	16	0	
Balance to the Pariſh —	18	11	5½	

Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.

Chriſtopher Cheeſbrough, &c. receiv'd	106	16	2	Overſ. Poor Acc.
Paid on Account of the Poor	107	7	4½	
Balance to the Overſeers —	0	11	2½	
Paid to the Poor in both Accounts	144	3	4½	

Donations, per Annum.

By *John Heydon*, Alderman	2	0	0	Ibid.
By *Iſabella Hart* —	7	0	0	
By *Thomas Daniel* —	1	0	0	
By *John Oſmotherly* — —	3	0	0	
By King *James* I. —	1	12	0	
By *Catharine Paris* —	3	0	0	
By *Richard Plat* — —	2	12	0	
By *George Baron* —	5	4	0	
By *Margaret Deane* —	0	8	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Gemmarius *Lion* hic *Richardus* eſt tumulatus; Weav. Fun. Mon.
Qui fuit in Rabie vulgi (ve!) decapitatus.
Hic bonus extiterat cunctis; Hoſpes egenorum;
Pacis & author erat, dilector & urbis honorum.
Anno milleno tricenteno numerato
Sic Octogeno currente cum ſimul uno,

Plebe rea perii . . . . . morte doloſa.
Baſilii feſto dum regnat plebs furioſa.

This *Richard Lion*, who was an eminent Merchant and Sheriff of *London*, was cruelly beheaded in *Cheapſide*, by that execrable Rebel, *Wat Tyler*, *Anno* 1381.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here *Edmund Chapman*, clos'd in Clay,
Undoubtedly doth reſt,
Who to his Neighbours (while he liv'd)
The Fruits of Love expreſt.
Fine Pews within this Church he made,
And with his Armes ſupport,
The Table, and the Seats in Quire,
He ſet in comely Sort.
To Priſoners, and to Hoſpitals,
Hee, living, was a Friend;
And ever ſought the Innocent
From Danger to defend.
Eſquier Joyner to our Queene
Hee in his Life-time was,
And Yeoman of her Armory
At *Greenwich* in like Caſe:
Wherein he like a Servant juſt,
For Duty duely done,
Unto himſelfe of Prince and Peeres
The Love and Favour wonne.
Threeſcore-ſeven Yeeres he lived here,
In Worſhip and good Name,
And left this Life, to live with *Chriſt*,
To his eternall Fame.
His Soule, the Fourteenth Day of *May*,
Did from his Body fleet;
Which he with chearful Voyce did yeeld
To *Chriſt*, his Saviour ſweet.
And on the Eighteenth of that Month,
By Computation juſt,
A thouſand Five hundred Eighty Eight,
His Body was laid in Duſt.
But Body and Soule, at laſt, be ſure,
Through God's abundant Grace,
Shall riſe, and knit again in One,
And ſtand before his Face.
Where, with his Saintes Elect (we hope)
He ſhall receive a Crowne,
And live will ever with ſweet *Chriſt*,
In Glory and Renowne.
Thus, Friends, (by this dear Friend of ours)
Let's learne to live and dye,
That after Death wee may have Life
Above the ſtarry Skie.

Ibid. Here lyeth buried the Body of *Richard Plat*, Brewer, and ſome time choſen Sheriffe of *London*. The Founder of a Free-ſchool and Six Almshouſes in *Aldenham* in the County of *Hertford*. He dyed the 28th of *November* 1600; having taken to Wife *Alice Birtles*, the Daughter of *John Birtles*, Eſquire; and having Iſſue Four Sons and One Daughter.

Ibid. *Rogerus Jones*, *Middletoni*, in Comitatu *Lancaſtrienſi* natus, vix puberta egreſſus, ſe *Londinum* contulit, ubi civitate donatus, & Artem Tinctoriam exercens, *Agnetem*, *Thomæ Hacketti* Filiam, Matrimonio ſibi junxit. Ex qua Filios novem, quatuor verò Filias ſuſcepit. Quarum una Patre adhuc Superſtite diem obiit. Hic cum varia Civitatis munia laudabiliter obiiſſet, tandem in celebrem ſupremi ordinis Senatum, Aldermannorum ſcilicet, cooptatus eſt; Mox Eques ab illuſtriſſimo Rege *Jacobo*, creatus eſt; & paulo poſt Vicecomes Civitatis *Londin.* eſt deſignatus. Quo Magiſtratu nondum expleto, non ſine magno Bonorum luctu, Viceſimo quinto die Menſis *Julii*, Anno Domini 1605, piè in Domino requieſcit.

NewView Lond.

Mariæ Watt, quondam Conjugis *Gulielmi Watt*, de Civitat. *Lond.* Mercat. Filiæ *Johannis Jermyn*, de eadem Civit. Armig. Femina fuit tam Animi quam Corporis dotibus egregiis ornatiſſima, Religionis cultu, Morum Suavitate erga omnes, Charitate vere inſignis, placidè in Domino obdormiens. Denata 26 *Maii* 1684.

Juxta hunc locum in avito Conditorio requieſcit *Petrus Jones*, è Parochia Sancti *Andreæ Underſhaft*, apud *Londinenſis* Civis & Mercator, *Petri Jones*, Civis itidem & Mercatoris *Londinenſis* Civis Filius; *Rogeri* autem *Jones*, Equitis Senatoris & Vicecomitis ejuſdem Urbis, Nepos. Vir, ſiquis alius, eximiæ Probitatis, erga Principes, ſub quibus vixit, ſumme Fidus, & Eccleſiæ *Anglicanæ* addictiſſimus. Obiit 27 *Jul.* 1694, Ætat. ſuæ 69. Ibid.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; four Overſeers of the Poor; one hundred and thirty-ſeven Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of *Allhallows Staining*, two Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The firſt Mention I find of this Church is, that *Richard de Rothing* (one of the Sheriffs of this City) is ſaid to have rebuilt the ſame about the Year 1326, and in the Neighbourhood of which was a Garlick Market, from which it received its diſtinguiſhing Epithet. Stow. Sur. Lond.

St. JOHN the Baptiſt's.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood on the Eaſtern Bank of *Walbrook*, and Weſt Side of *Dowgate-hill*, in the Ward of *Walbrook*; and was ſo denominated from its being dedicated to *John the Baptiſt*, the Fore-runner of *Chriſt*.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, who, it ſeems, granted the ſame to the Prioreſs and Convent of St. *Helen*, in whom it continued till the Suppreſſion of their Priory, when it came to the Crown, in which it ſtill remains; but in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs it is ſubject to the Archdeacon. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

This Church being deſtroy'd in the Fire of *London* 1666, and not ſince rebuilt; the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of St. *Antholin*, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are conſiderably increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, I have inſerted in the Account of St. *Antholin*'s Pariſh; I ſhall therefore proceed to the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
John Cock receiv'd	—	192	10	4½	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church		95	1	7½	
Paid on that of the Poor		101	0	7	
Balance to the Warden	—	3	11	11	

Here's only one Benefaction of 7 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*, which, being Royal, is annually paid at the *Exchequer*. Ibid.

We are told by *Stow*, that here were no Monuments of Note, therefore not deemed worthy by him, or his Editors, to have their Inſcriptions handed down to Poſterity. Stow. Sur. Lond.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted that have either ſerved or fined for Church-wardens; two Church-wardens; ſeventy-five Houſes.

Anti-

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

When, or by whom the late Church was at firſt erected, I cannot learn; however, that it was of great Antiquity, is manifeſt from the State thereof about the Year 1181.

St. JOHN the Evangeliſt's.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church of which was ſeated at the North-Eaſt Corner of *Friday-ſtreet*, in *Watling-ſtreet* and Ward of *Bread-ſtreet*; and was ſo denominated from its Dedication to St. *John* the Apoſtle and Evangeliſt.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently in the Prior and Convent of *Canterbury*, in whom it continued till the Suppreſſion of their Priory, which *Henry* VIII. having converted into a Dean and Chapter, the Right of Advowſon is veſted in them; and the Rectory, which is one of the thirteen Peculiars of *Canterbury* in this City, belongs to the Archbiſhop.

This Church being deſtroyed in the great Fire of the Year 1666, it has not been rebuilt; but the Pariſh being united to that of *Alhallows Bread-ſtreet*, the Church thereof is become the Place of Publick Worſhip for both. The Profits and Diſburſements whereof, in reſpect to the Cure, being already accounted for; I ſhall now ſubjoin the Pariſh Receipts and Diſburſements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Par. Acc. Book.	*Joſeph Sampſon* received —	62	16	6
	Paid on the Church Account	32	7	5
	Paid on that of the Poor —	37	15	6
	Balance to the Warden —	7	6	5

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	From the *Bell-Inn* in *Friday-ſtreet*	6	13	4
	From a Houſe in *Watling-ſtreet*	10	0	0

Here, it ſeems, were no Sepulchral Inſcriptions worthy of Commemoration.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; twenty-two Houſes and a Half. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Aldgate*, two Pounds ten Shillings, *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. I have not been able to trace this Church higher, than that it had three Rectors before the Year 1354.

St. JOHN ZACHARY's.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof was ſituate at the North-Weſt Corner of *Maiden-lane*, in the Ward of *Alderſgate*.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory has been all along in the Dean Chapter of St. *Paul's*; in whom it ſtill continues, under the Subjection of the Archdeacon.

This Church being deſtroy'd in the common Calamity of 1666, and not being rebuilt, the Pariſh is annexed to that of St. *Anne*; where I have given an Account of the Profits and Diſburſements of both Rectories in reſpect to the Cure.

Church-wardens Accounts, A. D. 1728.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Pariſh Account Book.	*John Warman* receiv'd —	162	15	10
	Paid on Account of the Church	42	17	3
	Paid on that of the Poor —	154	13	5
	Balance to the Warden —	34	11	2

Donations, per Annum.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
1430,	By *John Hill* —	0	8	0	Ibid.
1511,	By Dame *Elizabeth Read*	1	5	0	
1603,	By *Philip Strelley* —	2	0	0	
1651,	By *Robert Jenner* —	5	0	0	
1658,	By Sir *John Woolſtan*	5	14	0	
1663,	By *Anthony Walters* —	5	0	0	
1663,	By Sir *James Drax* —	5	0	0	
	By *Ralph Robinſon* — —	2	0	0	
	By Mr. *Auſtin* — —	4	0	0	
	By *Elizabeth Crane* — —	6	0	0	
	By *Margaret Deane* — —	0	3	6	

The Monumental Inſcriptions were:

Hic jacet *Henricus de Spondon*, quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ; qui plura Bona contulit iſti Eccleſiæ. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus. Obiit Anno 1382. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here under lieth buried Sir *Nicholas Twiford*, Knight, ſome time Lord Mayor of this City; and Dame *Margery*, his Wife; of whoſe Goods this Church was made a Tombe for themſelves, and for many others more. He died in *Anno Domini* 1390. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet *Johannes Frances*, Civis & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior *London.* qui obiit 13 die *Decemb.* An. Dom. 1405. Cujus, *&c.* Ibid.

Hic jacet *Elizabeth*, Ux. dict. *Joan.* qui obiit 11 Menſis *Octobris*, An. Dom. 1432. Cujus, *&c.*

Hic jacet *Drugo Brantine*, Civis & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior *London.* qui obiit 15 die Menſis *Martii*, An. Dom. 1415. Cujus, *&c.* Ibid.

Hic jacet *Chriſtiana*, Ux. dict. *Drugonis*; quæ obiit 11 die Menſis *Martii*, An. Dom. 1427. Cujus, *&c.*

Here lieth the Body of *John Sutton*, Citizen, Goldſmith, and Alderman of *London*; who died 6 *July*, 1450. Weav. Fun. Mon.

Quid Tumulum cernis? cur non Mortalia ſpernis? Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Tali namq; domo, clauditur omnis homo.
Quiſquis eris, qui tranſieris, ſta, perlege, plora,
Sum quod eris fueramq; quod es; pro me, precor, ora.

This Brave and Worthy Alderman was kill'd in Defence of the City, in the Deſperate and Bloody Nocturnal Battle on *London-Bridge*, againſt the infamous *Jack Cade*, and his Army of *Kentiſh* Rebels. De Word Contin. Poly.

Hic jacet *Joanna*, Uxor *Tho. Thorp*, unius Bar. de Scaccario Domini Regis, Proculatoris Parliamenti tenti apud *Reding*, anno Regis *Hen.* Sexti 31. Quæ *Joanna* obiit 23 *Jun.* Anno Domini 1453. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus. Weav. Fun. Mon.

Hic jacet Dominus *Thomas Randolph*, Capellanus; qui obiit 29 die *Novembris*, Anno Domini 1459. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here lieth *William Brekeſpere*, of *London* ſome time Merchant, Weav. Fun. Mon.
Goldſmith and Alderman, the Commonwele Attendant.
With *Margaryt* hys Dawter, late Wyff of *Suttoon*,
And *Thomas*, hur Sonn, yet livyn undyr Goddys Tuitioon.
The Tenth of *July*, he made hys Tranſmigration.
She diſiſſyd in the Yer of Graſe of *Chryſts* Incarnatioon,
A Thowſand Four hundryd Threeſcor and oon.
God aſſoyl their Sowls, whos Bodys lye undyr this Stoon.

Hic

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. Hic jacet *Johannes Adys*, Civis & Aurifaber *London*; & *Margareta*, Uxor ejus. Obiit ultimo die *Februarii* 1461, & *Margareta*, *&c.*

Ibid. Here lieth *John Hewet*, of *London*, Eſquire; the which *John* deceaſed the Firſt Day of *May*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1510, and in the Fifth Yeere of the Reigne of King *Henry* the Seventh, *&c.*

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Pray for the Soul of the Right Worſhipful *John Only*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth*, his Wife; which *John* was one of the Under-Sheriffs of *London*. Dyed *Novemb.* 22, 1537.

Ibid. Here under lyes interred the Body of *Philip Strelley*, late of *London* Goldſmith; who gave to the Poor of this Pariſh 40 *s.* a Year for ever, out of the Revenues of the Manour of *Ulkerthorpe*, lying in the Pariſh of *South Winfield*, in the County of *Derby*; to be paid to them by the Hands of the Warden and Renters of the Worſhipful Company of Goldſmiths; whom he left in Truſt, to ſee it and other Gifts diſpoſed; as may appear by his Will, dated *September* 6, *Anno Dom.* 1603. Though this Monument was not erected but in the Year 1630.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. This Monument is erected to Sir *James Pemberton*, Knight; who, being Sheriff of this City at the coming in of King *James*, entertained neere Forty Earles and Barons in his Houſe, on the Day of the King's being proclaimed. Afterwards, *Anno* 1612, was elected Maior of this moſt Honourable Citie of *London*. Hee erected a Free-Schoole in the Pariſh of *Eccleſton* in *Lancaſhire*, Sixteene Yeeres before his Death, and gave Fifty Pounds by the Yeere to the maintaining thereof for ever. Hee gave alſo Five hundred Pounds to *Chriſt's Hoſpitall*; and Two hundred Pounds to the Company of Goldſmiths, beſides many liberall Gifts to the Poore of his Kindred; and many other moſt charitable Uſes. He died the Eighth Day of *September*, 1613, aged 68 Years.

Marble, nor Touch, nor Alabaſtar can
Reveale the Worth of the long-buried Man.
For oft (we ſee) Mens Goods, when they are gone,
Doe pious Deeds, when they themſelves did none.
Mine (while I liv'd) no Goodneſs did expreſſe,
'Tis not Inſcriptions, make them more or leſſe.
In *Chriſt* I hope to riſe, among the Juſt;
Man is but Graſſe, all muſt to Wormes and Duſt.

Vertue and Death, being both enamoured
On worthy *Pemberton*, in Heate of Love,
To be poſſeſt of that each coveted,
Thus did they dialogue, and thus they ſtrove:

Vert. What *Vertue* challengeth, is but her Right.
Dea. What *Death* lays Claim to, who can contradict?
Ver. *Vertue*, whoſe Power exceeds all other Might.
Dea. Where's *Vertue*'s Power, when *Death* makes all ſubmit?
Ver. I gave him Life; and therefore he is mine.
Dea. That Life he held no longer than I liſt.
Ver. I made him more than Mortall, meere Divine.
Dea. How hapt he could not then Death's Stroke reſiſt?
Ver. Becauſe (by Nature) all are born to dye.
Dea. Then thine owne Tongue yeelds Death the Victory.
Ver. No, *Death*, thou art deceiv'd, thy envious Stroke
Hath given him Life immortall, 'gainſt thy Will.
Dea. What Life can be but vaniſheth as Smoke?
Ver. A Life, that all thy Darts can never kill.
Dea. Have I not lockt his Body in my Grave?
Ver. That was but Duſt; and that I pray thee keepe.
Dea. That is as much as I deſire to have,
His comely Shape in my eternall Sleepe.
Ver. But where's his Honourable Life, Renown and Fame?
Dea. They are but Breath; them I reſigne to thee.
Ver. Them I moſt covet. *Dea.* I prefer my Claime,
His Body mine. *Ver.* Mine, his Eternity.

And ſo they ceaſt; *Death* triumphs o're his Grave,
Vertue o're that, which Death can never have.

And as Faire Trophees, fit to beautifie
His Hearſe, *Vertue* hangs up theſe Ornaments:
His Juſtice, Wiſdome and Integritie,
His Courage, dreadleſſe of what'ere Events,
His upright Soule, in that High Dignitie
Which *London* gives her chiefeſt Preſidents,
Free from Compare with ſuch as went before,
Or ſhould ſucceed. It was his ſole Deſire,
Truth might report thoſe Actions leſſe, or more,
Which honeſt Thoughts did in his Heart inſpire.
His Care of Learning, and his liberall Minde
Unto the Poore, Love to his Company,
Kindred and Friends, to whom he was moſt kinde,
And with whom he dealt truly bounteouſly:
Theſe Graces better doe become his Grave,
Than waſtfull Words of fruitleſſe Flattery,
And their due Merit (doubtleſſe) he ſhall have,
Among the Bleſſed in Eternity.
Whereto fair *Vertue* now hath brought her Son,
Worthily honour'd, Sir *James Pemberton*.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; ninety-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The earlieſt Account I find of the late Church, is its being rated to pay a certain annual Sum to the Canons of St. *Paul's*, about the Year 1181, at which Time it was denominated St. *John Baptiſt's*, as appears by a Grant thereof from the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, to one *Zachary*, whoſe Name it probably receiv'd, to diſtinguiſh it from one of the ſame Name on *Walbrook*. However, it not being rebuilt, the Site thereof is converted into a Cemitery. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

St. KATHARINE Coleman.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate on the South Side of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Aldgate*; and is ſo denominated from its being dedicated to an *Egyptian* Virgin, and the Epithet of *Coleman*, to a large Hawyard or Garden, call'd *Coleman-Haw*. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in the Dean and Canons of St. *Martin's le Grand*, in whom it continued till *Henry* VII. annexed that Monaſtery, with its Appurtenance, to the Convent of *Weſtminſter*; whereby the Right of Advowſon devolved upon the Abbot and Canons, with whom it continued till their Suppreſſion; when coming to the Crown, Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent, *Anno* 1553, granted the ſame to the Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors, in whom it ſtill remains. But in Affairs Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon. Ibid.

The old Church happily eſcaped the devouring Flames in the Year 1666. The Profits and Diſburſements of the Rector, in regard to the Cure, as returned in the Year 1636, were as follow: Ibid.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Tithes — — —	80	0	0
By Glebe — — —	10	0	0
By Caſualties — — —	8	3	0
By the Rectory Houſe — —	12	0	0

Diſburſments

	Disburſements on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits —	5	6	8
	To Tenths —	0	10	8
	To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	2	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	2	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Par. Acc. Book.	*Taylor Bates* receiv'd —	299	3	3
	Paid on Account of the Church	186	3	8½
	Paid on that of the Poor —	169	14	10
	Balance to the Warden —	56	15	3½

Donations, per Annum.

Don. Book	1569, By *Margaret Deane*	0	5	0
	1590, By *Thomazine Evans* —	4	0	0
	1603, By *Elizabeth Billingſly* —	2	12	0
	1605, By *Laurence Ripilly* —	1	0	0
	1606, By *Henry Billingſly* —	12	0	0
	1607, By Sir *James Deane* —	5	4	0
	1620, By *Richard Iſaacſon* —	2	12	0
	1630, By *Bernard Hide* —	0	9	0
	1630, By *Stiles* and *Lambert* —	0	1	5
	1644, By *Vincent Delabar* —	11	10	0
	1687, Alderman *Lucy* —	10	0	0
	1696, By *Henry Dixon* —	2	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

New View Lond. I humbly do require all which paſs this Way,
For *Henry Webb*, Eſq; his Soul devoutly to pray;
Which Gentleman Uſher was to King *Henry* the Eighth,
And now lyeth here buried; with *Barbara*, his Wife,
Which the 5th of *February* 1552, departed this Life;
And the laſt Day of *March*, in like Sort dyed he,
The 1000 Year of our Lord God, Five hundred Fifty-three.

On whoſe Soul, &c.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lieth the Body buried of *Elizabeth*, late Wife to *Henry Billingſley*, one of the Queen's Majeſties Cuſtomers in the Port of *London*; who dyed the 29th Day of *July*, *An. Dom.* 1577.

In Obitum ejus.

Stat ſua cuique dies, atque ultima funeris Hora,
Cum Deus hinc & Mors inſidioſa vocant.
Nec tibi, vel pietas tua, vel forma, *Elizabetha*,
Præſidium fato, ne traheris, erat.
Occidis exactis ternis cum Conjuge luſtris,
At Septem Vitæ luſtra fuere tuæ.
Fecerat & proles jam te numeroſa Parentem,
Filiolæ Trinæ cætera turba mares,
Undecimo in partu, quum Mors acceſſit & unæ,
Matrem te Patrem ſuſtulit undecimum.
Scilicet ex Mundo, ex terrena fæce maliſque
Suſtulit, at Superis reddidit atque Deo.
Eſt teſtis ſincera fides, teſtis tua Virtus,
Grata viro virtus, grata fideſque Deo.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of Sir *Henry Billingſley*, Knight, Alderman and Lord Mayor of *London*, who dyed the 22d Day of *November An. Dom.* 1606; and alſo the Body of *Elizabeth*, his firſt Wife, who departed this Life the 29th *July*, 1577.

Ibid. Hic Charitas dormit, nominata beata, *Beatrix*,
Atque Dei Donum, quoniam fuit optima Conjux.

Filia, *Georgii Cotton*, Arm. Uxor *Roberti Barners*, Obiit 5 *Novemb.* Anno Dom. 1616.

The Epitaph.

In ancient Times, the Friends ſurviving gave
Some rich Memoriall to the dead Friend's Grave,
Gold, Pearles or Gemmes; which Cuſtom did intend
Our Riches ought to wait upon our Friend,
In Life and Death. O bleſſed Ages, when
Men parted Fortunes, and not Fortunes Men!
But now perverted are our preſent Ends,
That for Wealth ſell the Fame of living Friends.

The Dead we live by, now can ſcant afford
The Rites and Sacrifice of one good Word:
Of which, leſt I be one, though I can bring
(For worthy Obſequie) no precious Thing,
My Gratitude preſents unto her Hearſe,
My Teares for Balme, for Offering my ſad Verſe.
Give leave then, Griefe, let my ſad Muſe declare;
What ſhe that's dead was, unto them that are.
The Rule and Index to find all the Good
That ever Heaven dealt upon Womanhood:
For if we but anatomize her Life,
We find both a good Woman and good Wife.
Firſt ſhe lov'd God; not like the *Phariſee*,
In Oſtentation and Hypocriſie,
But even with all her Heart and all her Soule;
She ſecretly did raging Sinne controule:
For ſhe (for Goodneſſe Sake) was innocent,
And not for Glory, or Feare of Puniſhment.
Next, to her Neighbour, did her Love extend,
Ready to helpe at Need, and to befriend
The Poore, and thoſe that never could repay,
But with their Prayers at the latter Day.
The Remnant of her Love ſhe did beſtow
Upon her Huſband, not in outward Show,
Or elſe in feign'd adulterate Flattery,
But in ſound Truth, and deepe Sincerity.
Thus did ſhe live, divided in her Love,
From this unworthy World; and Nature then,
Which had but lent her, tooke her backe agen.
Where let us live in Peace, and let us try
To live like her, that we like her may dye.
Come hither, Women, leave your Vanities,
Your Luſt, your Scorns, your Pride, your Fooleries;
For hither you muſt all. The Duſt, and Grave,
All your adored Braveries muſt have.
And all thoſe Beauties, that are now afraid,
Of Ayre, of Sunne, muſt in the Ground be laid.
Then deck your Soules, unto whoſe Quinteſſence,
Nor Time, nor Death, nor Grave, can bring Offence.
For ſo you may (for ever) beautifie
Yourſelves, as Angels, in Eternity.

New View Lond. Hic Scitus eſt, *Jonas A Weely*, *Amſterdamenſis* natus, Anno 1606. Denatus Anno (*Auguſt*) 1630.

Dulcis amor rapuit me *Anglorum* viſere terram,
Proq; *Anglo* Angelicam gratis mihi viſere turbam.
E cœlo omnipotens, ſonat Cœliq; Colonus,
Vix Navi egreſſus, vix terram ingreſſus; & ecce,
Pallida me arripuit mors vix mea morbida Membra.
Attraho, deficiunt vires & Spiritus artus,
Deſerit interea Chriſtus mihi Patria, tutus
Portus, vita, Salus, ſtatio placidiſſima, lucrum.
Chriſte, viæ & greſſus mihi Dux qui huc uſq; fuiſti,
Auſpiciis Meritiſque tuis das ſcandere Cœlum.

In debitæ obſervantiæ ſignum Fratres & propinqui mœſti poſuere.

Ibid. D. O. M. In an aſſured Hope to awake in the Reſurrection of the Juſt at the laſt Day, to be Partaker with her Soul of Life and Glory everlaſting, near unto this Place reſteth the Body of Dame *Mary*, late the godly, virtuous and loving Wife of Sir *Richard Heigham*, of *Eaſtham*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Kt. one of the Gentlemen Penſioners in ordinary Attendance to our Sovereign Lord King *Charles*, and Daughter of *John Holt*, of *Hickmanſworth*, in the County of *Hertford*, Eſq; She had Iſſue by her ſaid Huſband, one Son, named *Francis*, and Three Daughters, namely, *Mary*, *Suſanna*, and *Ann*.

And having lived graciouſly and godly the Term of 33 Years and Two Months, ſhe yielded up her Soul into the Hands of God that gave it, the 27th of *October*, in the Year of the Incarnation of our Saviour *Chriſt Jeſus* 1634. To whoſe Memory the above-named Sir *Richard Heigham*, her ſorrowful Huſband, hath conſecrated this ſmall Monument.

Ibid. *Georgii Chriſtopheri Georgii Sebaſtiani*, ab *Oſterhauſen*, Equitis *Thurungii* ex Antiqua & Nobiliſſima *Oſterhavorum* Familia Oriundi, &c. Obiit 11 Kal. *Decemb.* Anno Sal. 1638.

Ibid. Pietate Sacrum. *Lucas Lucius*, inſignis Mercator, dum vixit, tam Cœli quam Terræ, non procul ab hoc Marmore ſepultus jacet. Feſſus hic negotiando, ad Emporium Cæleſte trajecit, *Octobris* 14, Anno Chriſti 1663. Ætatis vero ſuæ 52.

Chriſtus Lucrum. *Jacobus* Frater, Hæres ſed tamen mœſtus poſuit, huic ſimul ac Matri Chariſſimæ, *Annæ*, *Johannis* (qui & ipſe Mercator) Relictæ, qui ſex Maſculos duaſq; Feminas enixa. Obiit *Junii* 10, Anno 1653, Ætat. 65. Abi, Chriſtiane Lector, & pro teipſo lachrymas ac preces funde.

Ibid. This Vault was purchaſed *Anno Dom.* 1674, for Mrs. *Mary Weſenham*, Daughter to *Robert Weſenham*, of *Tottenhill*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. and for her Mother and Father, and for their Relations.

Lodg'd and retir'd here does lye
A Virgin who had learnt to dye.
Betimes her vertuous Race begun,
And to our Grief too ſoon was done;
Nothing below could court her Love,
Eſpous'd ſhe is to Heaven above;
A joyful Feſtival to keep,
While with this Marble we muſt weep.
We'll in our Hearts engrave her ſpotleſs Name,
Which ſhall eternize *Mary Weſenham*.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted that have either ſerved or fined for the Office of Church-warden; two Church-wardens; two hundred and three Houſes. Augmentation from the Pariſhes of St. *Peter's Cheap* and *Alhallows Breadſtreet*, ſix Pounds *per Annum* each.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The neareſt the Origin of this Church I have been able to come at, is, that *John de Hertford* was Rector thereof before the Year 1346, which ſhews it not to be of a very modern Foundation. The old Church was very mean; but was pulled down and rebuilt with Brick and Stone, according to the Model annexed, at the Charge of the Pariſh, about 20 Years agoe, under the Sanction of an Act of Parliament, which was afterwards explained and recited by the following Act 15 Geo. II.

Preamble, reciting the Act 12 Geo. II. "Whereas by an Act made and paſſed in the "Twelfth Year of the Reign of his preſent Ma- "jeſty, intituled, An Act to enable the Pariſhi- "oners of the Pariſh of Saint *Catherine Coleman* in "*Fenchurch-ſtreet*, in the City of *London*, to rebuild "the Church of the ſaid Pariſh; certain Truſtees "therein named, or any ſeven or more of them, "were authorized and impowered to cauſe the "ſaid Pariſh-Church, and the Steeple thereof, "to be pulled down, and to be rebuilt after ſuch "Model, and of ſuch Dimenſions and Materials, "and in ſuch Manner and Place, as by the ſaid "Truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhould "be agreed upon; and for defraying the Ex- "pences of pulling down and rebuilding the ſaid "Church and Steeple, the ſeveral funeral Rates "and Duties therein mentioned and expreſſed, "were granted to, and veſted in the ſaid Truſtees, "for the Purpoſes of the ſaid Act, with ſuch Powers "and Authorities for raiſing and levying the ſame, "as in the ſaid Act mentioned and contained; "and it was thereby enacted, That it ſhould be "lawful for the Pariſhioners of the Pariſh of Saint "*Catherine Coleman* aforeſaid, in their Veſtry aſ- "ſembled, to nominate twelve ſubſtantial Inha- "bitants of the ſaid Pariſh, who had not ſerved "the Office of Scavenger therein; out of which "twelve Perſons ſo to be nominated, and in De- "fault of ſuch Nomination, out of ſuch other "Inhabitants as had not ſerved that Office there, "the ſaid Truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them, "were thereby authorized, impowered, and re- "quired to chooſe and appoint four Perſons to be "Receivers or Collectors of ſuch Rates, Duties, "and Sums of Money, as ſhould be due and pay- "able by Virtue of the ſaid Act, from all Perſons "liable to pay the ſame; and the ſaid Pariſhioners "in their Veſtry aſſembled, were thereby alſo "authorized, impowered, and required, on the "*Tueſday* in *Eaſter* Week, in the Year of our "Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty, "and alſo on the *Tueſday* in *Eaſter* Week in every "ſucceeding Year, to nominate twelve other like "Inhabitants; and the ſaid Truſtees, or any "ſeven or more of them, were thereby directed "to chooſe and appoint four of them, and in De- "fault of ſuch Nomination, four other like In- "habitants, to be receivers or Collectors of the "ſame Rates, Duties, and Sums of Money, for "the Purpoſes of the ſaid Act: And it was there- "by further enacted, That it ſhould and might "be lawful to and for any Perſon or Perſons to "contribute, advance, and pay into the Hands "of the ſaid Truſtees, or any ſeven or more of "them, or to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as they "reſpectively ſhould appoint, any Sum or Sums "of Money not exceeding in the whole the Sum "of two thouſand ſeven hundred Pounds, for "the Purchaſe of one or more Annuity or Annu- "ities, to be paid and payable for the natural "Life or Lives of ſuch Contributor or Contribu- "tors reſpectively, or of ſuch other Perſon or "Perſons as they reſpectively ſhould in that Be- "half nominate and appoint, ſo as the ſaid An- "nuity or Annuities ſhould not exceed the Sum "of eight Pounds *per Annum*, for every one "hundred Pounds, and ſo in Proportion for any "greater or leſs Sum, to be advanced and paid "as aforeſaid: And it was thereby further enacted, "That ſuch Annuities ſo to be purchaſed ſhould "be, and were thereby charged upon and made "payable out of the Monies ariſing by the Rates, "Duties and Aſſeſſments therein mentioned; and "the ſaid Truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them, "were thereby authorized and impowered to "make or cauſe to be made an Aſſeſſment or "Aſſeſſments on all Lands, Houſes, Tenements, "and Hereditaments within the ſaid Pariſh, not "exceeding one Shilling and ſix Pence in the "Pound, in any one Year, of the yearly Rent of "the ſame Premiſſes, as the ſame ſhould be rated "to the Land-tax: And whereas the Truſtees "appointed by the ſaid recited Act, have by Vir- "tue and in Purſuance of the Truſt, Power, and "Authority thereby veſted in them, and by the "Ways and Means therein directed and pre- "ſcribed, raiſed the ſaid Sum of two thouſand "ſeven hundred Pounds, thereby authorized and "appointed to be raiſed as aforeſaid, and have "applied the ſame for and towards the rebuilding

"the

" the ſaid Pariſh-Church of Saint *Catherine Coleman*,
" and the ſame Church is now intirely rebuilt
" and finiſhed, and divine Service hath for ſome
" Time paſt been performed therein: But as
" ſeveral extraordinary and unforeſeen Expences
" have happened and accrued in and about build-
" ing and finiſhing of the ſaid Church, the total
" Charge of ſuch Building and Finiſhing has ex-
" ceeded the Sum of two thouſand ſeven hun-
" dred Pounds, ſo authorized and directed to be
" raiſed by the ſaid Act for that Purpoſe; and
" the ſum of ſix hundred fifty Pounds, and up-
" wards, being the Surplus of the Charge and
" Expence of ſuch Building above the ſaid two
" thouſand ſeven hundred Pounds, doth now
" remain due to the ſeveral Workmen and Ar-
" tificers employed in the building and finiſhing
" the ſaid Church; which Debt cannot be le-
" vied and raiſed by and out of the Fund grant-
" ed and appropriated by the ſaid Act: And
" whereas the Pariſh of Saint *Catherine Coleman*
" aforeſaid is but a very ſmall Pariſh, conſiſting
" of few Inhabitants, who moſt of them have
" ſerved the Office of Scavenger; for which Rea-
" ſon the Nomination by the Veſtry of the ſaid
" Pariſh of twelve Inhabitants who have not
" ſerved the ſaid Office, and qualified as in the
" Act is directed, and the Appointment by the
" ſaid Truſtees or four Perſons out of ſuch twelve
" to be Receivers or Collectors of the Rates, Du-
" ties, and Sums of Money thereby granted, and
" the employing and charging four Perſons in
" and with ſuch Receipt or Collection, has
" been found very difficult and troubleſome, both
" to the ſaid Truſtees, and Inhabitants of the ſaid
" Pariſh, who do apprehend, and are ſatisfied,
" that the placing and employing any two ſub-
" ſtantial Perſons of the ſaid Pariſh in ſuch Re-
" ceipt and Collection, will tend to the Eaſe and
" Benefit of the ſame Pariſh: Wherefore, for
" making Proviſion for paying and diſcharging
" the Debt, ſo contracted for the carrying on and
" accompliſhing ſo good and neceſſary a Work,
" and for explaining and amending the ſaid former
" Act relating to the Office and Management of
" the Receipt of the ſaid Rates and Duties; may
" it pleaſe your moſt excellent Majeſty that it
" may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's
" moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Ad-
" vice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and
" Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Par-
" liament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the
" ſame, That the ſaid Clauſe in the ſaid former
" Act, which authorizes and requires the Pariſh-
" ioners of the ſaid Pariſh of Saint *Catherine Cole-*
" *man*, from Time to Time, to nominate twelve
" Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh, qualified and de-
" ſcribed as therein is mentioned; and impowers
" and requires the Truſtees, or any ſeven or
" more of them, to appoint four Perſons to be
" Receivers or Collectors of the Rates, Duties,
" and Sums of Money due and payable by virtue
" of the ſaid Act, ſhall be, and is hereby repeal-
" ed, and declared to be void.

The Clauſe appointing four Collectors repealed.

" And it is hereby further enacted and de-
" clared, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and
" for the Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſh of Saint
" *Catherine Coleman*, in the then Veſtry aſſembled,
" and they are hereby authorized and required,
" within two Calendar Months after the paſſing of
" this Act, to nominate any ſix ſubſtantial In-
" habitants of the ſaid Pariſh, out of which ſix
" Perſons ſo to be nominated, or in Default of
" ſuch Nomination, out of ſuch other Inhabitants,
" the Truſtees aforeſaid, or any ſeven or more
" of them, are hereby authorized, impowered and
" required, to chooſe and appoint two Perſons
" to be Receivers or Collectors of ſuch Rates,
" Duties, and Sums of Money as are or ſhall be due
" and payable by Virtue of the ſaid former Act,
" and this preſent Act, from all Perſons liable to
" pay the ſame; and the ſaid Pariſhioners in their
" Veſtry aſſembled are alſo hereby authorized,
" impowered, and required, on the *Tueſday* in *Eaſter*
" Week, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand
" ſeven hundred and forty three, and alſo on the
" *Tueſday* in *Eaſter* Week in every ſucceeding Year,
" to nominate ſix other Inhabitants; and the ſaid
" Truſtees or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall
" chooſe and appoint two of them, or in Default
" of ſuch Nomination, two other like Inhabitants,
" to be Receivers or Collectors of the ſame Rates,
" Duties, and Sums of Money for the Purpoſes
" of the ſaid former Act, and this preſent Act;
" and all Perſons who by Virtue of this and the
" ſaid former Act are charged therewith, or liable
" thereto, are hereby required to pay the ſaid
" Rates and Duties unto ſuch Receivers or Col-
" lectors accordingly, the ſaid Receivers or Col-
" lectors giving Receipts for the ſame *gratis*.

Two Collectors to be choſen.

" And for the raiſing a ſufficient Sum of Mo-
" ney to diſcharge the ſaid Sum of ſix hundred
" fifty Pounds, and upwards, ſo remaining due
" to the ſaid Workmen and Artificers as aforeſaid,
" and for other Purpoſes herein after mentioned,
" it is hereby further enacted by the Authority a-
" foreſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to
" and for any Perſon or Perſons to contribute, ad-
" vance, and pay into the Hands of the Truſtees
" in the ſaid former Act named, or any ſeven or
" more of them, or ſuch Perſon or Perſons as
" they, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall by
" any Writing under their Hands and Seals au-
" thorize and impower to receive the ſame, any
" Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the
" Whole the Sum of nine hundred Pounds, for
" the abſolute Purchaſe of one or more Annuity
" or Annuities to be paid and payable for the na-
" tural Life or Lives of ſuch Contributor or Con-
" tributors reſpectively, or the Life or Lives of
" ſuch other Perſon or Perſons as ſhall be nomi-
" nated by or on Behalf of ſuch reſpective Con-
" tributor or Contributors, at the Time of Pay-
" ment of their reſpective Contribution-Monies,
" ſo as the ſaid Annuity or Annuities do not exceed
" the Sum of eight Pounds *per Annum*, for every
" one hundred Pounds, and ſo in Proportion for
" any greater or leſs Sum to be advanced and paid
" as aforeſaid, and ſo as the ſaid Annuities to be
" granted in Purſuance of this Act do not exceed
" in the Whole the Sum of ſeventy-two Pounds
" *per Annum*.

900 l. to be raiſed by Sale of Annuities,

at 8 l. per Cent. per Ann.

" And for effectually ſecuring the Payment of
" the Annuities to be purchaſed and granted upon
" the Credit and in Purſuance of this Act, it is
" hereby further enacted by the Authority afore-
" ſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for
" the Truſtees in the ſaid former Act named, or
" any

Additional Rate of 6d. in the Pound, to be directed by the Land-tax,

" any ſeven or more of them, by any Writing un-
" der their Hands and Seals, from Time to Time,
" to make or cauſe to be made an additional
" Rate and Aſſeſſment on all Lands, Houſes,
" Tenements, and Hereditaments within the Pa-
" riſh of Saint *Catherine Coleman* aforeſaid, ſo as
" the ſame do not exceed ſix Pence in the Pound
" in any one Year of the yearly Rent of ſuch
" Lands, Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditа-
" ments, as the ſame ſhall reſpectively be rated to
" the Land-tax: And they are hereby authorized
" and required to order and direct the Receivers
" or Collectors ſo to be choſen or appointed as afore-
to be collected quarterly. " ſaid, for he Time being, to collect quarterly
" from the Owners and Occupiers of ſuch Lands,
" Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in
" ſuch and the like Proportions, with regard to
" ſuch Owner and Occupiers, as in and by the
" ſaid former Act is directed and preſcribed.

" And it is hereby further enacted, that the
" Money to be raiſed and collected by the ſaid
" additional Rates and Aſſeſſments, ſhall from
" Time to Time be paid over, by ſuch Receivers
" or Collectors for the Time being, unto ſuch Per-
" ſon or Perſons as the ſaid Truſtees, or any ſeven
" or more of them, ſhall, by any Writing or
" Writings under their Hands and Seals, autho-
" rize and impower to receive the ſame.

Application of the Money to be raiſed by Sale of Annuities. " And it is thereby further enacted and de-
" clared, That the Money to be raiſed by Sale
" of the Annuities in Purſuance of this Act, ſhall,
" as the ſame ſhall come in, and be received, be
" iſſued and applied for the Purpoſes herein after
" mentioned; that is to ſay, in the firſt Place,
" for paying and defraying the Charges and Ex-
" pences of paſſing this Act, and afterwards for
" the paying, ſatisfying, and diſcharging the
" ſaid Sum of ſix hundred fifty Pounds, and up-
" wards, ſo remaining due to the ſaid Workmen
" and Artificers as aforeſaid.

Additional Rates to take Place from May 1, 1742. " And it is hereby further enacted by the Au-
" thority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral additional
" Rates and Aſſeſſments hereby directed and ap-
" pointed to be raiſed and levied for the Purpoſes
" aforeſaid, ſhall take Place from the firſt Day
" of *May*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty
" two, and ſhall continue ſo long as there ſhall
" be Occaſion or Neceſſity to raiſe the ſame, and
" no longer.

The Aſſeſſments ſhall diminiſh as the Annuities ſhall fall in. " And it is hereby further enacted and declared,
" That when and as often as any of the Annuities
" granted or to be granted in Purſuance of the
" ſaid former Act, and this preſent Act, ſhall
" ceaſe and determine, then and in ſuch Caſe,
" from Time to Time, as it ſhall ſo happen, a
" proportionable Part of the ſaid additional Rates
" and Aſſeſſments hereby directed and authorized
" to be raiſed and levied ſhall ſink and abate."

St. KATHARINE *Cree-Church.*

This Church, which is a Curacy, ſtanding at the South-eaſt Angle of *Cree-Church-lane*, in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and Ward of *Aldgate*, owes its Name to its Dedication to St. *Katharine*, the *Egyptian* Virgin above-nam'd; and the Epithet of *Chriſt* (corruptly *Cree*) from its Vicinity to the Conventual Church of the *Holy Trinity*, originally denominated *Chriſt-Church*. Stow. Sur. Lond.

From the Founding of *Chriſt-Church*, or the *Trinity* Convent, the Prior and Canons thereof were Patrons of this Church, and as ſuch continued till the Suppreſſion of their Priory, *Anno* 1531; when *Henry* the Eighth conferred the ſame upon Sir *Thomas Audley*, with all his Appurtenances; one of which being this Church, it was on the 19th of *April*, *Anno* 1544, deviſed by the ſaid *Audley* to the Maſter and Fellows of *Magdalen* College in *Cambridge*, and their Succeſſors, whom he enjoined to ſerve the Cure in all Futurity. But the Deviſees it ſeems not approving of this Part of the Will, have commonly let the Curacy, with all its Emoluments, to farm to the Pariſhioners, whereby they are impowered to chuſe their own Miniſter, who is to be licenſed by the Biſhop of *London*. However, in Matters Eccleſiaſtical 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Stow. Sur. Lond. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

This Church happily eſcaping Deſtruction in the great Conflagration *An.* 1666, it remained upon the ancient Foot till the Year 1725, when the Leaſe of the Impropriation expired: About the renewing of which a Difference aroſe, between the Impropriators and the Pariſh, which was amicably accommodated upon the following Terms: Rem. Lond.

That the Pariſhoners, in lieu of Tithes, ſhall annually raiſe the Sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds; out of which the officiating Curate ſhall, for the Space of ten Years, receive yearly the Sum of fifty Pounds, beſides Surplice Fees; and after the Expiration of that Term, the Sum of ſeventy Pounds *per Annum*, excluſive of Perquiſites; which Agreement was confirmed by Parliament in the Year 1727. Ibid.

This, being a Donative, pays neither Firſt-fruits nor Tenths; and Procurations to the Biſhop and Archdeacon, only two Shillings each. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

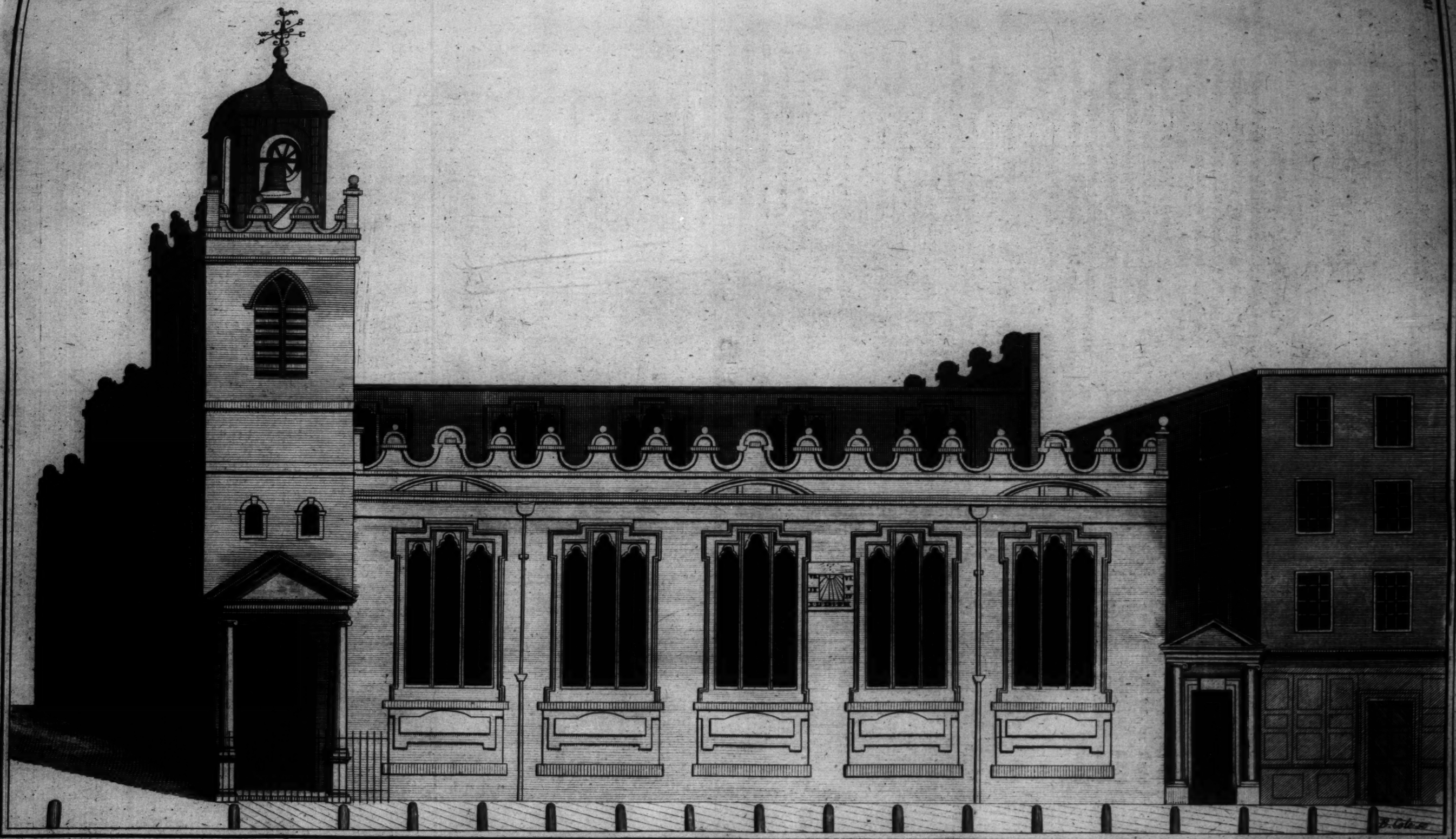
Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
Richard Hicks received	952	8	9	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	332	9	1	
Paid on that of the Poor	600	9	1	
Balance to the Pariſh —	19	10	7	

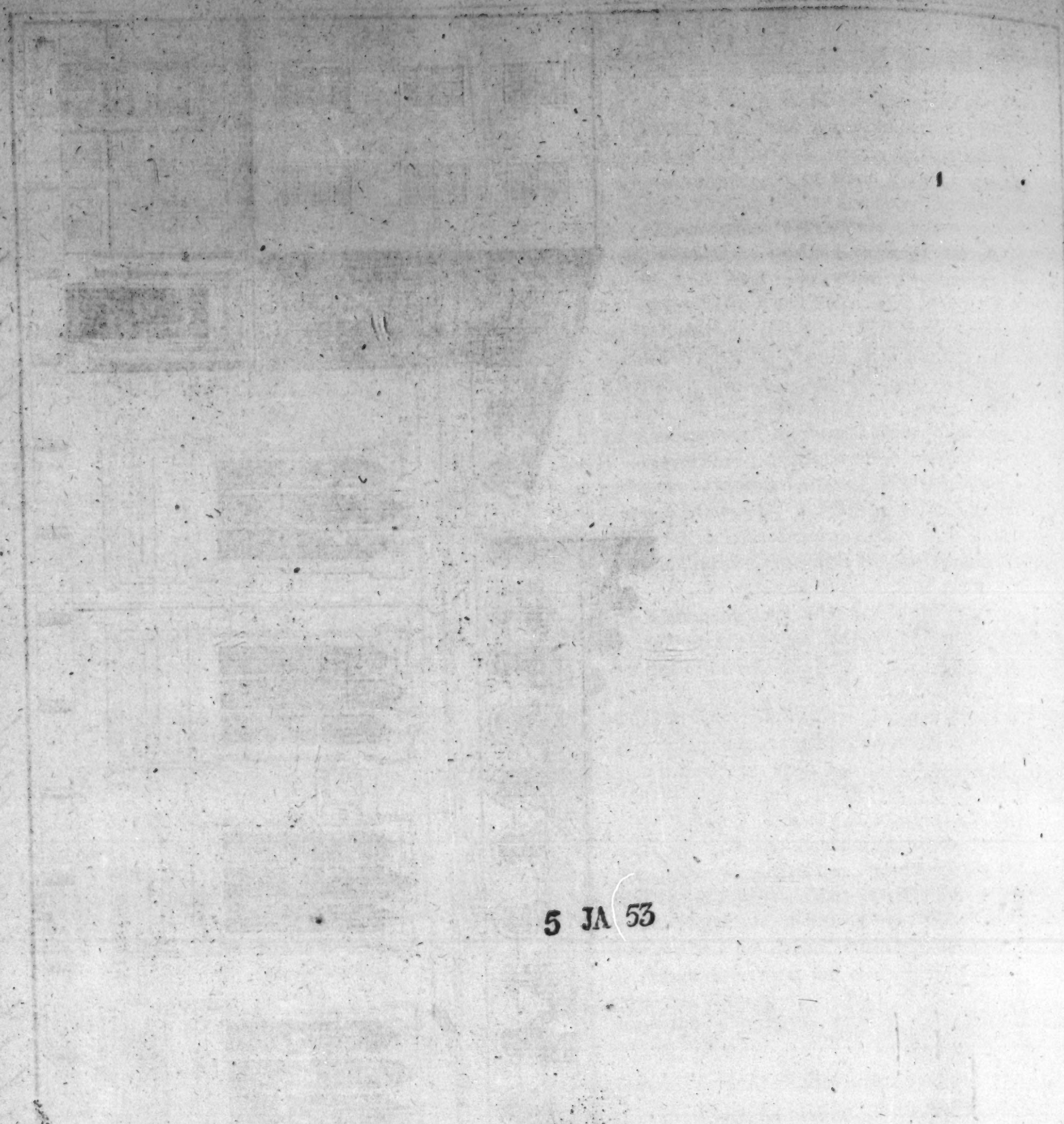
Donations, per Annum.

By *William Gilborne* —	2	13	4	Ibid.
By *John Smith* — —	3	0	0	
By *George Lee* —	1	0	0	
By Mrs. *Lane* —	0	8	0	
By *Lambert* and *Stiles* —	0	2	0	
By *George Heatherſall* —	1	4	0	
By *John Waddle* —	3	0	0	
By *Stephen Roberts* —	2	4	0	
1605, By *Thomaſine Owffeld*, for 1000 Years —	11	0	0	
By *William Avenon*, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe —	5	0	0	
By *George Sunn* — —	1	0	0	
1648, By Sir *George Grayer*, 200 *l.* for a Purchaſe —	10	0	0	
By *Edward Rennick*, 50 *l.* for ditto	2	10	0	
By *Richard Lingham* —	3	0	0	
By *Martin* and *William Bond*	2	0	0	
1672, By *Thomas Rich* — —	3	0	0	
By *Bernard Hide* —	0	9	0	
By *Henry Jordan* —	0	6	8	
By *Andrew Blackwell* —	1	10	0	

By



The South west Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Catherine Cree, in Leadenhall Street.



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		l.	*s.*	*d.*
By Mr. *Wilford*	—	6	0	0
1674, By *John Phillips*	—	10	0	0
By *John Jackſon*	—	5	0	0
By *Job Carnock*	—	2	10	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth the Body of Sir *Nicholas Throkmorton*, Knight, the fourth Sonne of Sir *George Throkmorton*, Knight. The which Sir *Nicholas* was Chief Butler of *England*, one of the Chamberlaines of the Exchequer, and Ambaſſadour Lieger to the Queenes Majeſtie, Queen *Elizabeth*, in *France*. And after his Returne into *England*, he was ſent Ambaſſadour againe into *France*, and Twice into *Scotland*. He married *Anne Carew*, Daughter to Sir *Nicholas Carew*, Knight, and begate of her Ten Sonnes and Three Daughters. He dyed the 12th Day of *February*, *Anno Dom.* 1570, aged 57 Yeeres.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of Maſter *John Smith*, Eſquire, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who had Two Wives, the firſt named *Anne*, the Daughter of *Fulke Mullert*, in the County of *Surrey*, Eſquire, which brought him one Daughter, named *Mary*. His other Wife was *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *James Hawes*, Knight and Lord Mayor of *London*, by whom he had no Iſſue. Hee deceaſed the 24th Day of *December*, *Anno Domini* 1594, *Ætatis ſuæ* 63.

Ibid. Here lyeth buried the Body of *Frances Croke*, the loved and beloved Wife of *Paulus Ambroſius Croke*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Eſquire. Shee was one of the Daughters and Heires of *Francis Walleſborne*, Eſquire, of *Hanny*, in the County of *Berk*, who deceaſed the 10th Day of *July*, *Anno Domini* 1605, aged 22 Yeeres.

Well borne ſhe was, but better borne againe:
Her firſt Birth to the Fleſh did make her Debtor,
The latter in the Spirit (by Chriſt) hath ſet her.
Freed from Fleſhe's Debts, Death's firſt and latter Gaine,
Wives pay no Debts, whoſe Huſbands live and reign.

New View Lond. Here reſteth, in Hope of a bleſſed Reſurrection, the Body of *Richard Spencer*, Eſq; *Turky* Merchant, whoſe Change from Mortal to Immortality commenc'd on *Sept.* 3, *Anno Dom.* 1667, *Ætat.* 50.

While he lived on Earth, Reaſon and Religion were his Rules, Juſtice and Temperance his Meaſures, Gravity and Diſcretion his Ornaments. He was to many helpful, to moſt acceptable, to none injurious, to himſelf and Friends conſiſtent.

After he had ſeen the prodigious Changes in the State, the dreadful Triumps of Death by Peſtilence, the aſtoniſhing Conflagration of the City by Fire, he piouſly lamented the Miſeries; and then in Peace and Charity, in the Faith of Chriſt, in Communion of the Church, he finiſhed his Courſe, and left behind him a good Name, a virtuous Example, a dear Wife, and Three Daughters; who, for the high Eſteem and entire Affection to her deceaſed Huſband, hath erected this Monument and Memorial to Poſterity.

If Wealth, nor Worth, nor Friends, nor Parts,
Can reſcue from Death's killing Darts,
Then mind thy Doom, and, paſſing by,
Be wiſe betime, prepare to dye.

Ibid. Memoriæ Sacrum. In obitum Doctiſſimi vereq; pientiſſimi Viri D. *Johannis Tovey*.

Quem premit hic tumulus tenuis (Cognomine *Tovey*)
Sideriis fuerit dignior ille Tholis.
Obſcura explicuit Divini Enigmata Verbi,
Præſtitit & ſacrum Religionis opus;

Calluit & Linguas vario tot more loquentes,
Thebarum portas quot numerare licet.
Gens *Romana*, Cohors *Germanica*, *Gallica* tellus
Mirantur, reliquis dat Schola Docta Fidem
Egregios mores, vitam, Famamque perennem,
Regia in Æternum Principis aula canit.
Per Mare, per Terras quærit dum gaudia Regni,
Cœleſtis cecidit victima ſacra Deo.

Hoc Monumentum pro Amoris ſingularis Teſtimonio P. P. ejus Admirator & Diſcipulus *H. J.*

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted that have either ſerved or fined for Church-warden; two Church-wardens; three hundred and eighteen Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſhof St. *Botolph's Aldgate*, four Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Though I cannot aſcertain the Origin of this Pariſh-Church, yet that it is of great Antiquity is manifeſt, by it, and the Churches of St. *Mary Magdalen*, St. *Michael* and the *Trinity*, being obliged to make way for the *Trinity* Convent, founded *Anno* 1107, and the Church thereof, under the Appellation of *Chriſt's*, being made Parochial, it was conſtituted the common Place of Worſhip for the Inhabitants of the ſaid four Pariſhes. See *Aldgate* Ward. Stow. Sur. Lond.

This Church being old and crazy, it was taken down and rebuilt. The firſt Stone being laid on the 23d of *June*, *Anno* 1628, the Fabrick was finiſhed and conſecrated by Biſhop *Laud* on the 16th of *January* 1630. By a Pillar of the old Church ſtill remaining at the Weſt End, and near the South Door, it is manifeſt that the Ground in this Neighbourhood muſt have been raiſed about twenty Feet. Ibid.

Between the Eaſt Ends of *Leadenhall* and *Fenchurch-ſtreets*, under three Houſes fronting *Aldgate*, is ſtill remaining intire, the beautiful ſmall Church of St. *Michael*, of which, in its preſent State, we have already given a Deſcription in *Aldgate* Ward. But as it is altered or diminiſhed ſince Mr. *Strype* ſurveyed it, we ſhall add what he ſays of its Dimenſions in his Time, about the Year 1720. *St.* Michael's *Church.*

This handſome *Gothick* Structure, ſays he, which is ſituate North and South, is forty-ſix Feet in Length, ſeventeen in Breadth, and from the Floor to the Vertex of the Arch eleven Feet eleven Inches in Height: But as the Capitals of the Pillars at preſent appear only about four Feet above the Floor, I take the Altitude of the Arches, at firſt, to have been eighteen Feet.

This Church, by two handſome interſected Pillars, which ſupport three beautiful Stone Arches, is divided into two Iſles, the Entry into which was by a Door in the Eaſt Side, in which were likewiſe ſmall Windows, as were alſo in the Ends thereof; and adjoining to the Church, on the Weſt, is the Remains of a ſquare Stone Building, but to what Uſe the ſame was employed I cannot aſcertain, though probably it was either a Steeple, a Veſtry Room, or Parſonage Houſe. Be that as it will, the Entrance into this great Piece of Antiquity at preſent (1720) is at Mr. *Rogers's*, an Oil Shop, (now, 1755, Mr. *Kilpin's*, a Chemiſt,) facing the Pump.

As this Church, by its Manner of Conſtruction, ſeems to have been built about the Time of the

Conqueſt, I am of Opinion, that this, and that under the Church of St. *Mary le Bow* in *Cheapſide*, are the moſt ancient Chriſtian Temples in *Great Britain*.

St. KATHARINE's, near the Tower.

Though this Pariſh, in the Bill of Mortality, be reckoned in the County of *Middleſex*, yet it appears by the City Records to be in the Ward of *Portſpoken*.

Rec. Guild. Lib. Dun.

St. *Katharine's* was originally an Hoſpital, founded by *Matilda*, Conſort to King *Stephen*.

Ibid.

Eleanor, Relict of *Henry* the Third, did, by her Charter of the 5th of *July*, *Anno* 1273, grant certain Lands in the Counties of *Kent* and *Hertford*, and *Eaſt-Smithfield*.

Dugd. Mon. Angl.

Eleanor, Conſort to *Edward* the Firſt, enlarged this Foundation, by endowing the ſame with additional Lands.

Henry the Sixth, in the Year 1442, granted a very ample Charter to this Hoſpital, whereby he not only confirmed all former Grants, but likewiſe granted to them divers additional Privileges.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 20 Hen. VI. p. 4. m. 11.

The Revenues of this Hoſpital, at the Time of its Suppreſſion, amounted to 315 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d. per Annum*.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

This Church, which at preſent is Collegiate, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of St. *Katharine's Court*, near the Tower of *London*, in the Ward of *Portſoken*, conſiſts of a Maſter and three Brethren, who have forty Pounds each; three Siſters, twenty Pounds; and ten Beadſwomen, eight Pounds *per Ann.* each. But the other Profits ariſing from their Eſtates being only known to the Maſter and Brethren, they are divided amongſt them.

Queen *Eleanor*, Relict to *Henry* the Third, by her Charter aforeſaid, reſerved to herſelf, and the Queens of *England* her Succeſſors, the Patronage of this Hoſpital, by Virtue whereof they conſtitute a Cuſtos or Maſter.

This Hoſpital was exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *London* till its Suppreſſion by *Henry* the Eighth. Soon after which, *Edward* the Sixth, by his Letters Patent of the firſt of *April*, *Anno* 1551, annexed the ſame to the Dioceſe of *London*, whereby it has ever ſince been ſubject to the Juriſdiction and Viſitation of the Biſhop of that See. See *Portſoken* Ward.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Whereas it does not appear that this Church pays either Firſt-fruits nor Tenths, nor has any Church-warden, by its being immediately under the Government and Direction of the Maſter and Brethren thereof; I ſhall therefore proceed to give an Account of the Receipts and Diſburſements relating to the Poor.

Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1725.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Par. Acc. Book.	*John Marlow*, &c. received	369	17	9
	Paid on Account of the Poor	429	19	11
	Balance to the Overſeers	60	2	2

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	1599, By *William Cutting* —	10	0	0
	1606, By *Stephen Scudamore* —	1	0	0
	1609, By *John Bourne* —	5	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

NewView Lond.

John Holland, Duke of *Exon*, Earl of *Huntington*, Earl of *Ivory* in *Normandy*, Lord of *Sparr*, Lieutenant General of the Dukedom of *Aquitain*, Admiral of *England* and *Ireland*, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, lyes buried here in the Chapter-houſe belonging to the Collegiate Church of St. *Catharine*. He died in the 25th Year of *Hen.* 6, on the 5th of *Auguſt* 1447.

Here lye buried by him his Two Wives, *Ann*, Daughter of *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, by whom he had Iſſue *Henry*, the laſt Duke of *Exon*, of that Sirname, dying without Iſſue, and buried in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*. The Second Wife of Duke *John*, was *Ann*, Daughter of *John Montacute*, Earl of *Saliſbury*; and by her had Iſſue *Ann*, Mother to *Ralph Nevill*, Third Earl of *Weſtmorland*.

Reges atque Duces, Mors Ducit ad atria ditis,
Regna pauperibus, Mors ſceptra Ligonibus equat.

Death hath no more Reſpect to Crowns,
Than to the Pates of meaneſt Clowns.

Here dead in part, whoſe beſt Part never dieth,
A Benefactor, *William Cutting*, lyeth; Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Not dead, if good Deeds could keepe Men alive,
Nor all dead, ſince good Deeds do Men ſurvive.
Gunvile and *Kaies* his good Deeds may record,
And will, no doubt, him Praiſe therefore afford.
Saint Katherine's, eke, neere *London*, can it tell;
Goldſmiths and Merchant-Taylors know it well.
Two Country Townes his civil Bounty bleſt,
Eaſt Derham, and *Norton Fitzwarren*, *Weſt*.
More did he, than this Table can unfold, (hold.
The World his Fame, this Earth his Earth doth

Hoc Tumulo Corpus *Frederici Becket*, *Hollandia* oriundi, generoſi. Vir præſtanti Virtute, & eximia Probitate clarus, Negotiorum cauſa, è Patria in *Angliam* navigans, proſpero curſu *Graveſand* ſuperata, interiora *Tamiſis* penetraverat, cum inopinato caſu juxta diluculum è Navi prolapſus, trepidantibus, omnibus & ad opem imploranti ferendum Armamenta expedientibus, veſte madente & labore natandi confectus, Unda abſorbitur. New View Lond.

Cui charæ quondam Conjugis Soror *Adriana Vernatty*, *Filiberti Vernatty*, Militis & Baronetti, Filia, Monumentum Poſteris Symbolum Charitatis extremæ erga dilectum Affinem extorem hoc inſigne hæredum ſumptibus inſtituit. Obiit *Maii* die 30, Ætatis Anno 40, Salut. 1663.

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Charles Stamford*, Chirurgeon, who departed this Life *June* 24th 1668; alſo *Elizabeth* his Wife, and Sixteen Children. Ibid.

Mille modis morimur mortales, naſcimur uno:
Sunt hominum, morbi mille, ſed una ſalus.

Hic requieſcit Honorabilis *Georgius Montacutius*, *Henrici*, *Mancheſtriæ* Comitis, ex antiquis *Salisburiæ* Comitibus oriundi, Filius. Ibid.

Antiqua Morum gravitate & candore, iiſque Animi dotibus, quæ virum vere nobilem deceant, ornatiſſimus; qui etiam adoleſcens in maximo totius *Angliæ* conſeſſu, acerrimi in rebus agendis Judicii, illibatæque erga Regem Fidei clara reddidit Judicia, neque Honores ambiebat, aut publica Munera Tranquillitati ſerviens; eoque magis ut Amicorum inſerviret commodis, quorum Negotia pari ſemper Fide procurabat, ac ſua, unum ſolummodo Munus libenter ſuſcepit, hujus ſcilicet Hoſpitii præfecturam, in eo nempe Benefaciendi ſibi locum datum exiſtimans. Hoc enim Templum Vetuſtate & Squalore obrutum (immenſo pæne ſumptu) ab interitu ruiniſque vindicavit; neque hic metam poſuit, majora tamen meditantem, & tam pio opere occupatum, ad præmium Benefactorum Deus exvocavit.

Uxorem duxit *Elizabetham*, *Antonii Irbi*, Equitis, Filiam, quorum felices Nuptias numeroſa Proles prædicat. Quinque enim Filiis, & Quatuor Filiabus, moriturus benedixit, Ætat. ſuæ 59, Obiit 19 *Julii* 1681.

Here

New View Lond. Here under lyes the Remains of *Margaret Garret*, Daughter of *Robert Garret*, Senior Brother of this College, and *Ann Mudd*, his Wife: A Virgin above thoſe of her Age comely, tall, agreeably proportioned in her Limbs and Body, amiable in the Lovelyneſs of her Face. All thoſe Exteriors were exceeded by her internal excellent Parts, and the Sweetneſs of her Diſpoſition; which made her beloved and lamented by all. This Jewel (ſo her Name ſignifies) dyed the 25th of *November* 1683. Born 25th *March*, 1667.

Dear was ſhe living, but being dead more dear;
The Grief of very many made this clear.
Thus we by Want, more than by Having, learn
The Worth of Things, in which we claim Concern.

Ibid. *Johannes Gibbon*, Collegii Herald. Socius, & Introductionis ad *Latinam* Blazoniam Author, ob eximium erga defunctum reſpectum, quam tanquam ſuam ipſius delexit Filiam, hoc tantillum Memoriale proponi voluit. Cujus Parentum Corpora, in Eccleſia Sanctæ *Mariæ Aldermary*, apud *Londinum* reconduntur.

Ibid. The Monument of *Joanna*, the Wife of *John Rampayn*, Gent. and Daughter to *Robert Cæſar*, Eſq. She dyed in Child-bed, *December* 15th 1694.

Paſſenger, ſtay, this richeſt Grave
A ſmall Delay may juſtly crave:
Virtue adorn'd with Wit and Beauty,
Religious Love, Conjugal Duty,
In this ſmall Cabinet lyes enſhrin'd,
While Glory gilds her purer Mind.
Both her Parents near her lye,
And bear her Relicks Company.
Kind Death, which uſed Friends to part,
Join'd theſe, who living had one Heart.
Renown'd Sir *Julius Cæſar* lent
Unto them all noble Deſcent.
Dying ſhe did a Son bequeath,
In whom ſhe lives in ſpite of Death;
Thus when th' old *Phenix* ſweetly dyes,
The New does from her Aſhes riſe.
Her Huſband's Love this Monument rears,
Her Siſter writes theſe Lines with Tears.
Domina *Anna Poyntz* ſcripſit.

Ibid. Hic ſitus eſt venerabilis vir, *Edward Lake*, S. T. P. Eccleſiæ *Exonienſis* Præbendar. ejuſdemque Archidiacon. Primæ Stæ. *Mar. ad Montem* & Sti. *And. Hubbart*. Parochiar. unitarum diu Rector, hujus Eccl. Prim. Frater, Concionandi Facultate celeberrim. ſingulari erga Deum Pietate, erga Egenos Liberalitate Præclar. duabus Reginis Auguſtiſſimis, *Mariæ & Annæ*, à ſacris Domiſticis, iiſdemque Tutor vigilantiſſimus: ob hoc cum altior ei Statio deſignaretur, Cœleſtibus Præmiis dignior viſus eſt. Obiit Kal. *Feb.* 1703-4, Ætat. ſuæ anno 63.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is ſelect; two Overſeers of the Poor; ſeven hundred and thirty-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Rec. Guild. Lib. Dun. By the City Records mentioning Shambles to have been on the Spot of Ground, granted by the Prior and Canons of the *Trinity Convent*, to Queen *Matilda*, about the Year 1140, whereon to erect her intended Hoſpital; I imagine there muſt antiently have been a Fleſh Market held within this Precinct, which muſt have been deſtroyed, together with the Mill and Garden belonging to the Hoſpital, by *William* Biſhop of *Ely*'s fortifying the Tower of *London*, with an additional Wall and Ditch, about the Year 1190. However, tho' the Brethren and Siſters of this Hoſpital became ſo great Sufferers by the Loſs of their Property, no Satisfaction appears to have been made them till the following Century; when they had Five Marks 6*s.* 9*d.* paid them for the ſame: At which Time *Edward* I. intending to rebuild the exterior Wall of his Tower of *London*, and to inlarge the Ditch thereof, purchaſed of the Maſter, Brethren and Siſters of this Hoſpital, a Piece of Ground (at preſent denominated *Little Tower-hill*, and that Space between the Eaſtern Bank of the Tower Ditch and the Houſes of St. *Katharine*'s, fronting the ſaid Tower, Southward to the River *Thames*) whereon to lay the Sand, Gravel and Marle, that ſhould be taken out of the ſaid Ditch. Rec. Tur. 18 Ed. II. m. 2, & 5.

Stow. Sur. Lond. In or about the Year 1626, an Alom Work was erected in this Pariſh, the poiſonous Dregs or Excrement whereof, running into the River *Thames*, deſtroyed the Fiſh therein; and the intolerable Scent of the putrid Vapour, inceſſantly emitted therefrom, was ſo very offenſive and pernicious to the neighbouring Inhabitants, that they petitioned the Privy Council for Redreſs; ſetting forth, That, if the ſaid Work was not ſpeedily removed, they would for the Preſervation of their Health, indiſpenſably be obliged to remove from their reſpective Habitations: Which being ſeriouſly conſidered of, an Order of Council was made on the 25th of *July* 1627, whereby the Proprietors of the ſaid Alom Work were obliged to remove the ſame by the 25th of *March* 1628.

St. LAWRENCE Jewry.

This Church, which is a Vicarage, ſituate on the North Side of *Cateaton-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Cheap*, is denominated from its Dedication to *Lawrence*, a *Spaniſh* Saint, born at *Hueſca*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*; who, after having undergone the moſt grievous Tortures, in the Perſecution under *Valerian*, the Emperor, he was cruelly broiled alive upon a Gridiron, with a ſlow Fire, till he died, for his ſtrict Adherence to Chriſtianity: And the additional Epithet of *Jewry*, from its Situation among the *Jews*, was conferred upon it, to diſtinguiſh it from the Church of St. *Lawrence Pulteney*, now demoliſhed. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Ibid. This Church, which was antiently a Rectory, being given by *Hugo de Wickenbroke*, to *Baliol* College in *Oxford*, *Anno* 1294, the Rectory ceaſed; wherefore *Richard*, Biſhop of *London*, converted the ſame into a Vicarage, the Advowſon whereof ſtill continues in the Maſter and Scholars of the ſaid College: But as to Matters Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon, ſave as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

In the Year 1694, a Conteſt aroſe between the Impropriators and the Pariſh, concerning the Arrears of Tithes; which occaſioned a Diſpute at Law. See Book I. *A. D.* 1694.

This Church ſharing the common Fate in the dreadful Fire in the Year 1666, it has ſince been beautifully rebuilt, and the Pariſh of St. *Mary Magdalen*, *Milk-ſtreet*, thereunto annexed; whereby the Profits ariſing to the Incumbent are much augmented; which, with the Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.	By Money from the Pariſh —	120	0	0
	By Money from *Baliol* College	20	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.	To Firſt-fruits — —	37	19	7
	To Tenths — —	3	15	11½
	To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	11	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	4
	To the Dean and Chapter's Penſion	2	12	0

Ch. Warden's Account for both Pariſhes, A. D. 1726.

Par. Acc. Book.	*John Boſville* receiv'd —	1572	15	10
	Paid on Account of the Church	1265	8	2½
	Paid on that of the Poor —	397	9	3
	Balance to the Warden —	90	1	7½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By *Edward Barkham* —	1	4	8
	By Mr. *Robins* — —	5	0	0
	By Mrs. *Smith* — — —	20	0	0
Monum. Inſcript.	By *Alice Blundell* — —	2	16	4

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Hic *Thomas Creſſey, London.* Mercerus, humatur,
Et *Agnes*, Conjux ſua, poſtea ſuppeditatur.
M. Domini C. quater bis X. annoque ſecundo,
Sexta luce *Junii* ivit hic de · · · Mundo.

Ibid. The Honourable Merchant, *Jon Pickering*,
And *Eliſabyth*, lye under this Ston:
Of the *Engliſh* Merchant Venturers, undyr the Kyng,
In the Martis beyond See, Governor, was this *Jon*;
Thirty Yeere and more, that Roome he did manteyn,
To his Honor and Worſchip; and died in *Novembyr*,
The xxix. Day M. cccc. Fourty and Eyght certeyn,
Whos Soul and al Chriſtians for Cherite remembyr.

Ibid. Hic incineratur Corpus quondam *Gaulfridi Bulleyn*, Civis, Merceri & Majoris *London.* qui ab hac Luce migravit, Anno Dom. 1463. Cujus Animæ Pax ſit perpetua.

This *Geffrey*, was Great-Grandfather to *Anne Bulleyn*, Mother to Queen *Elizabeth*.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Reſpice quod opus eſt, præſentis temporis ævum
Omne quod eſt, nihil eſt, præter amare Deum.
Obiit Anno Dom. 1469.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Hic jacet *Thomas Bulleyn*, de Comitatu *Norfolciæ*, Armiger, qui obiit ultimo die Menſis *Aprilis*, An. Dom. 1471. Cujus, &c.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth the Body of *Geffrey Felding*, ſome time Maior of this Citie; and *Angell*, his Wife; and *Thomas*, *Richard*, and *John*, Sonnes of the ſaid *Geffrey*; *Ann. Dom.* 1517.

Ibid. Here lyeth Sir *Richard Greſham*, Knight, ſome time Lord Maior of *London*; and *Audrey*, his firſt Wife, by whom he had Iſſue Sir *John Greſham*, and Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knights, *William* and *Margaret*. Which Sir *Richard* deceaſed the 20th Day of *February*, *An. Domini* 1548, and the Third Yeere of King *Edward* the Sixth his Reigne; and *Audrey* deceaſed the 28th Day of *December*, *An. Dom.* 1522.

Ibid. Hereunder lyeth buried the Body of the Lady *Alice Avenon*; being one of the Daughters and Heires of *Thomas Hutchen*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*; whoſe laſt Huſband was Sir *Alexander Avenon*, Alderman and late Lord Maior of this Citie of *London*. Her Second Huſband was *John Blundell* of *London*, Mercer; by whom ſhe had Iſſue One Sonne, named *Philip*, deceaſed; and Eight Daughters, whereof Five lived untill they were married, and they were Coheirs to their Father; namely, *Elizabeth*, married unto *Edward Hogan*, of *London*, Mercer; *Mary*, unto Sir *Gerard Crocker*, of *Oxfordſhire*, Knight; *Theodora* married firſt unto *John Denton*, of *Oxfordſhire*, Gent. and after unto *Juſtinian Champners*, of *Kent*, Eſquire; *Anne*, married to *Thomas Cordel*, of *London*, Mercer; and *Suſanna*, unto *Richard Freſton*, of *London*, Gent.

The which *Alice Blundell*, in the Time of her Widowhood, left a Foundation within the Mercers Hall in *London*, for Thirteen Penny Loaves of good ſweet Bread, to be given [in her Name] among Thirteen poore Folkes of this Pariſh of *St. Laurence* in the *Old-Jewrie*, every *Sunday* at Morning Prayer, for ever, in the Preſence of the Worſhipfull of the ſame Pariſh.

And her Firſt Huſband was *Hugh Mothwold*, of *London*, Mercer; by whom ſhee had Iſſue *William*, her Sonne and Heyre; and a Daughter, named *Anne*, deceaſed. The which Dame *Alice* departed this World, the 21ſt Day of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1574; unto whom God ſend (through *Jeſus Chriſt*) a joyful Reſurrection. *Amen.* *Ætatis ſuæ* 61.

Qualis Vita, Finis ita.

Ibid. Lo, here the Lady *Margaret North*,
In Tombe and Earth do lye;
Of Huſbands Four the faithfull Spouſe,
Whoſe Fame ſhall never dye.
One *Andrew Fraunces* was the Firſt,
The Second, *Robert* hight,
Sirnamed *Chartſey*, Alderman;
Sir *David Brooke*, a Knight,
Was Third. But he that paſſed all,
And was in Number Fourth,
And for his Vertue made a Lord,
Was call'd Sir *Edward North*.
Theſe altogether do I wiſh
A joyful riſing Day;
That of the Lord, and of his *Chriſt*,
All Honour they may ſay.
Obiit 2 die *Junii*, An. Dom. 1575.

Ibid. Here under reſteth, in aſſured Hope of the Reſurrection, the Bodies of *John Fox*, Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, and *Johanna*, his Wife; whoſe Lives as they were blameleſs and holy, ſo their End was full of Peace. The ſaid *John* was the Founder of the Free-Schoole of *Deane*, in the County of *Cumberland*; beſides Eighteenpence weekly to an Alms-man, belonging to the Goldſmiths Hall; and other charitable Deeds to the poore Priſoners and Hoſpitals in the Citie of *London*: The Memory of whoſe good Deeds, God grant others to do the like. The ſaid *John*, being of the Age of 78, fell on Sleepe the 8th Day of *June*, 1597; and *Johanna*, his Wife, of the Age of 87, departed this Life the 9th of *February*, 1600.

Ibid. Memoriæ ſacrum *Richardi Pyot*, nuper Civis, & celeberrimi hujus Civitatis Aldermanni venerabilis; nec non *Margeriæ Pyot*, Uxoris ſuæ, ut Fideliſſimæ, ita & Religioſiſſimæ, qui quum in proſpero Rerum Afflatu tranquille vitam tranſegiſſent, tandem Annorum pleni, *Pythagorico* Liberorum numero beati denario, omnium denique Bonorum Suffragiis Laudibuſque honorati, Vitam auſpicato initam, feliciter actam, Fine quoque beato (carnis ſoluti ergaſtulo) clauſerunt. Hic quidem 19 die Menſis *Januarii*, Anno Dom. 1619; illa vero Menſis *Februarii* viceſimo octavo, Anno Dom. 1624; & hic beatam manent Reſurrectionem.

Quos connexit Amor verus, caſtumque cubile,
Queis longi dantur Neſtoriique dies.
Una quibus Regio natalis, dives, opima,
Unum quique Dei Templum adiere duo.

Par totam tenuit nos una Paræcia Vitam,
Sors Rerum nobis una eademque fuit:
Deniq; (Lector amans) quoniam convenimus ambo,
Nos meus una Deus, nos rogus unus habet.

M. S.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur. Prudens Senator Mercimonii indici,
Vigil Magiſter, integræ Famæ & Rei,
Domi Beatus Conjugi atque liberis,
Poterat videri Seculo felix ſuo.
Niſi lapidaſſet tot bona infeſtus ſilix,
Silix latentes cuſpide lanians ſinus.
Sed Chriſtianus id mali vertit bene
Virtute adaucta: Fluxa nam faſtidiens,
Mercator audax, avidus uniri Deo,
Hac Unione Reliqua mutavit libens.

Sub hoc Marmore expectat Reſurrectionem *Gulielmus Haliday*, ex antiqua *Halidaiorum* Familia in Comitatu *Gloceſtr.* Civis & Senator *Londinenſis*, ſingulare Integritatis, Prudentiæ & Pietatis, exemplar: Is, poſtquam vii. Annos inter purpuratos Patres Urbis Rebus cum magna Æquitatis & Sapientiæ Laude vacaſſet, indictæ Societati prope Biennium, quantum per Ægritudinem licebat, ſumma cura præfuiſſet.

Longis ex calculo doloribus fractus,
Mente ſemper intacta, inter ſuorum
Amplexus & Lacrymas, Bonis deſideratus,
Placide Animam ſuo Creatori repoſuit.

Anno Ætatis 58, *Febr.* 14, Anno Dom. 1623.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Simon Bennington*, Civis & Pannarius *London.* Suſtentatorum iſtius Capellæ, ac unius Capellani, in eadem Divina quotidie celebrantis. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus.

Ibid. M. S. Infra Inſulam mediam in Cancellis ſitus eſt Reverendus *Benjamin Whichcote*, S. T. D. ex antiqua Proſapia in Agro *Salopienſi* oriundus, olim apud *Cantabrigienſes* Collegii *Emanuelenſis* Regalis Præpoſitus acceptiſſimus.

Tandem hujuſce Eccleſiæ acceptiſſimus Vicarius; quæ (præter cætera) ſua Munia quanta cum Laude, quali cum Fructu præſtitit, Fama magni Nominis longè latéque divulgata, vocalius & diutius durantiſſimo Marmore proclamabit. Venerabilis iſte Theologus pro ſpectatiſſima Probitate, Prudentia ſingulari, & Eruditione optima, Doctrina perquam Divina, Vitaque pari Doctrinæ Laude major, (qualis qualis quantus quantus fuit) poſt Valetudinem proſperam diu habitam, Morbo potius quam Senectâ fractus, (Annorum tamen, ac Famæ & opum ſatur) Vitam minus vitalem, cum meliori commutavit, Anno poſt Salutiferum Partum 1683, Ætat. ſuæ 74. Patruo ſuo ſumme honorando, hoc Monumentum poſuerunt Executores ultimi Teſtamenti, *B.* & *C. W.*

Ibid. M. S. Chariſſimo ſuo Conjugi, *Chriſtophero Goodfellow*, ad Legem ſervienti, alterius è Curiis Vicecomitatibus in hac Civitate Juſtitiario, hoc faciendum curavit Uxor, quæ ſupereſt maxime luctuoſa. Obiit 8 *Maii*, Anno Ætat. 74. Dom. 1690.

Ibid. Accedit Luctui, quod idem ponendum eſt præ dilecto ſuo Filiis natu maximo *Johanni Goodfellow*, Armiger. huic Civitati olim à Conſiliis, dein communi Clerico. Obiit 26 *Junii*, An. Ætat. 45, Dom. 1700. Uterque juxta jacet ſepultus.

P. M. Reverendiſſimi & ſanctiſſimi Preſulis *Joannis Tillotſon*, Archiepiſcopi *Cantuarienſis*, Concionatoris olim hac in Eccleſia per Annos 30, celeberrimi. Qui obiit 10 Kal. *Dec.* 1694, Ætat. 64.

Ibid. To the Memory of Mrs. *Mary Browning*, Daughter of *John Browning*, Merchant and *Elizabeth*, his Wife; who died the 6th of *Auguſt*, 1697, aged Thirteen Years and Six Months.

While here entomb'd the Virgin Aſhes lye,
Her deathleſs Soul reſides above the Sky:
To which calm Region of Eternal Day,
Her youngeſt Siſter kindly led the Way;
Where they their pious Father's Spirit meet,
And with tranſporting Joy each other greet.
How welcome muſt they be to Angels there,
Who were themſelves ſo like to Angels here?
In Bliſs they dwell, while, to their laſting Fame,
Their mourning Mother rais'd this Marble Frame;
Whoſe Second Nuptials, for Two Nymphs deceas'd,
With Recompence of Two ſweet Sons are bleſs'd.
Long may thoſe charming Birds on Earth be heard;
And then to ſing in Paradiſe preferr'd.

William Bird died the 2d of *October* 1698, aged Four Years.

One charming *Bird* to Paradiſe is flown:
Yet are we not of Comfort quite bereft,
Since one of this fair Brood is ſtill our own,
And ſtill to chear our drooping Soul is left.
This ſtays with us, whilſt that his Flight doth take,
That Earth and Skies may one ſweet Conſort make.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and eighty-one Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Giles's, Cripplegate*, five Pounds *per Annum.*

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Hugo de Warkenthby was Rector of this Pariſh in the Year 1295, at which Time it was denominated *Eccleſia Sancti Laurentii in Judaiſmo, i. e.* the Church of St. *Lawrence* in the *Jewry*; from its Situation among the *Jews*, who, upon their Admiſſion into *England* by *William the Conqueror*, ſettled in this Neighbourhood. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Ant. Or. Lib. 2.

But the *Jews*, for their villainous Practices, being expelled the Kingdom by *Edward* I. they, upon their Readmiſſion into *England*, ſettled in this City, near *Aldgate*, in a Place at preſent called *Poor Jewry-lane*; on which Occaſion this their antient Place of Habitation received the Appellation of the *Old Jewry*.

The next Building of Note I find mentioned in this Pariſh, is the College or Chapel of *Mary Magdalen* and *All-Saints*, commonly called *London College*, ſtanding on the Eaſt Side of *Guildhall* Yard, and North Side of *Blackwell-hall.*

Edward VI. in the Year 1551, granted the ſame to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, to be held by them in Soccage of the Manor of *Eaſt Greenwich*; ſince which it has been denominated *Guildhall Chapel*, wherein Divine Service has been weekly performed before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs. See *Cheap* Ward.

The next Edifice of Note erected in this Pariſh, was the Town-Houſe or *Guildhall* of the City, which was begun to be built in the Mayoralty of *Thomas Knowles*, *Anno* 1411, a little to the Eaſt of the antient, ſmall and pitiful *Guildhall* in *Aldermanbury*. See *Cheap* Ward. Fab. Chron. p. 7. Stow. Sur. Lond.

St. LAWRENCE Pulteney.

The Church of this Pariſh, which was a Curacy, ſtood on the Weſt Side of *Lawrence Pulteney's Lane*,

Lane, near *Thames-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Candlewick-ſtreet*, and was ſo denominated from its Dedication to the above-mentioned St. *Lawrence*, and *John Pulteney*, who founded a College therein. See *Candlewick* Ward.

This Church being conſumed in the general Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, and not rebuilt, the Pariſh was united to St. *Mary Abchurch*, whereby the Rectorial Profits are conſiderably increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſements of both in reſpect to the Cure, I ſhall give an Account of in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Abchurch*; and ſhall now ſubjoin an Account of the Pariſh Receipts and Diſburſements relating to Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Par. Acc. Book.	*Mark Newth* received — —	297	15	11½
	Paid on Account of the Church	77	11	7
	Paid on that of the Poor —	126	18	0
	Balance to the Pariſh —	95	6	4½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By *Elizabeth Harvey*, a Houſe at	12	0	0
	By *Thomas Harvey*, one ditto, at	10	0	0
	By *James Wilkinſon* —	1	10	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Every Chriſtian Heart ſeeketh to extoll
The Glory of the Lord, our onely Redeemer;
Wherefore Dame Fame muſt needs inroll
Paul Withypoll his Child, by Love and Nature,
Elizabeth, the Wife of *Emanuel Lucar*;
In whom was declared the Goodneſſe of the Lord,
With many high Vertues, which truly I will record.
She wrought all Needle Workes that Women exerciſe,
With Pen, Frame or Stoole, all Pictures artificiall,
Curious Knots, or Trailes, what Fancy would deviſe,
Beaſts, Birds, or Flowers, even as Things naturall.
Three manner Hands could ſhe write, them faire all;
To ſpeak of Alegoriſme, or Accounts in every faſhon
Of Women, few like (I thinke) in all this Nation.
Dame *Cunning* her gave a Gift right excellent,
The good Practice of her Science Muſicall,
In divers Tongues to ſing and play with Inſtrument,
Both Viall and Lute, and alſo Virginall;
Not only upon one, but excellent in all.
For all other Vertues belonging to Nature,
God her appointed a very perfect Creature.
Latine and *Spaniſh*, and alſo *Italian*,
She ſpake, writ and read, with perfect Utterance.
And for the *Engliſh*, ſhe the Garland wan,
In Dame Prudence Schoole, by Graces Purveyance,
Which cloathed her with Vertues, from naked Ignorance.
Reading the Scriptures, to judge Light from Darke,
Directing her Faith to Chriſt the onely Marke.

The ſaid *Elizabeth* deceaſed the 29th of *October*, *An. Dom.* 1537, of Yeeres not fully 27. This Stone, and all hereon contained, made at the Coſt of the ſaid *Emanuel*, Merchant-Taylor.

Ibid. Hereunder lyeth the Body of *William Beſwyke*, of *Beſwyke*, Citizen while he lived, and Draper, and ſome Time Alderman of *London*, who deceaſed the 5th Day of *May*, *An. Dom.* 1567.

John Olyffe, Alderman, lying under this Stone, dyed the 26th Day of *June* 1577, aged 65 Yeeres. He was married Forty Yeeres to *Joane*, his Wife; hee had Seven Children, *Anne*, *John*, *Joane*, *John*, *Thomas*, *Matthew* and *Edward*, who dyed all without Iſſue, ſave onely *Joane*, who married *John Leigh*, Eſquire, and Heire of *Addington* in *Surrey*, and had Iſſue *Olyffe Leigh*, now living. Ibid.

Hoc eſt neſcire, ſine Chriſto plurima Scire:
Si Chriſtum bene Scis, ſatis eſt, ſi cætera neſcis. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Monument was erected *Anno Domini* 1620, by the Lady *Ann Bromley*, late Wife unto Sir *Henry Bromley*, of *Holt*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Knight, Daughter of *William Beſwicke*, of *London*, Alderman, in Remembrance of her firſt Huſband, *William Offley*, of *London*, Merchant, who, being free of the Merchant Taylors, fined both for Sheriff and Alderman. He had Iſſue by the ſaid *Ann* Fifteen Children, whereof Five are living, *viz. William*, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret*, *Robert* and *Mary*, the reſt dyed Infants.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; ſeventy-ſeven Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph's Aldgate*, four Pounds *per Ann.*

St. LEONARD's Eaſtcheap.

This Pariſh, which is a Rectory, is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; the Church whereof ſtood on the Eaſt Side of *Fiſhſtreet-hill*, near the Corner of *Little Eaſtcheap*, in the *Bridge* Ward. Its Name it owes to *Leonard*, a *French* Saint, a mighty Miracle-monger. And the additional Epithet ſerves to diſtinguiſh it from another Church in this City of the ſame Dedication. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory, which was antiently in the Prior and Convent of *Canterbury*, is at preſent in the Dean and Chapter of that See. Ibid.

This Church being burnt down in the great Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, and not ſince rebuilt, the Pariſh is annexed to St. *Bennet's Graſs-Church*, whereby the Profits of the Cure are greatly increaſed; which, together with its Diſburſements, I have inſerted in the Account of St. *Bennet's* Pariſh: I ſhall therefore proceed to the Pariſh Account in reſpect to Church and Poor: Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Pariſh Ac. Book.	*John Edmond* receiv'd — —	133	8	6
	Paid on Account of the Church	45	4	1
	Paid on that of the Poor —	89	1	1
	Balance to the Warden —	0	16	8

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By *Robert Hill*, Alderman —	4	0	0
	By Mrs. *How* — — —	4	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Iſto ſub Lapide requieſcunt Corpora *Johannis Johnſon*, nuper Civis & Carnificis *London.* quorum Anniverſariorum exequias annuatim fecit (celebrari) undecimo die *Feb.* quo dictus *Johannes* ab hac Luce migravit, An. D. 1280. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet *Rob. Burgener*, quondam Civis & Piſcenarius *London.* Qui ob. 6 Menſ. *Julii*, A. D. 1361. Ibid.

Ipoliti

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. *Ipoliti* feſto migravit, tu memor eſto. M. C. quatuor I. domum ter fine beato.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Johannes Plays*, nuper Civis & Pinner *London*. Et *Iſabel* & *Emma*, Uxores ejus. *Johannes* ob. 21mo *Maii*, 1403.

Ibid. Orate pro Anima *Willielmi Kyng*, & pro Anima *Agnetis*, Uxoris ejus. Ob. 1420. Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.

Ibid. Hic jacet Magiſter *Thomas Riggeley*, quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit 6 die Menſ. *Aprilis*, Ann. Dom. 1432.

Ibid. *Londinis* natus hic, *John Doget* vocitatus,
Bis deſponſatus jacet hic Chriſto renovatus,
Hic bona pauperibus tribuens . . . . .
Sic erat . . . . . .
. . . . . Amen.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Walterus Dogat*, Civis & Venetarius *London*. Et *Alicia*, Uxor ejus. Quorum predictus *Walterus*, ob 19 Menſ. *Jul.* Anno Dom. 1486, & predict. *Alicia*, ob.

Ibid. Orate pro Animabus *Johannis Fiſhe*, nuper Civis & Groceri *London*. ac *Alice* & *Chriſtiane*, Uxorem ſuarum. Qui quidem *Johannes* ob. 13 die *Jan.* 1496.

Ibid. Orate pro Anima *Petri Petkin*, LL. D. Curie de Arcubus unius Advocatorum, & hujus Eccleſiæ Rectoris. Ob. 1. *Maii* 1520.

Ibid. Here under this Stone doth lye buried *Joan*, the Wife of *Thomas Allyn*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*. She dyed in Childbed of her ninth Child, 22 *May* 1560.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of ſixteen Members; two Church-wardens; fifty-three Houſes and a Half. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Bride's*, two Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Though I cannot aſcertain the Time when the late Church of this Pariſh was founded; yet that it was not of a modern Date, is apparent by *Johnſon*'s Sepulchral Inſcription in the Year 1280, as above ſpecified. But the Church, as aforeſaid, not being rebuilt, the Site thereof is turned into a Cemitery. At the North-Eaſt Corner of which, in a Green-Shop (the late Veſtry Room) in *Pudding-lane*, is the following Inſcription:

Time out of Mind this Veſtry ſtood,
Till crooked with Age my Strength I loſt,
And in *November* with full Conſent
Was built anew at the Pariſh Coſt;
When Queene *Elizabeth* rained had,
To *England*'s Peace, Twenty-ſix Yeares.

John Heard, Parſon; *Rich. Powntes* and *Harry Baker*, Church-wardens were, *Ann. Dom.* 1584.

St. LEONARD'S, *Foſter-Lane.*

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof was ſituate on the Weſt Side of *Foſter-lane*, in the Ward of *Alderſgate*; and its Name is owing to its Dedication to the *French* Saint above mentioned, and the Place of its Situation, to diſtinguiſh it from the preceding Church in *Eaſt-Cheap*. See *Alderſgate* Ward.

This Church ſuffering in the fatal Cataſtrophe of 1666, and not being rebuilt, the Pariſh is annexed to *Chriſt's Church*; which being the Place of Publick Worſhip for both Pariſhes, the Incumbent's Profits are thereby conſiderably augmented; the Account whereof, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, I have inſerted in that of *Chriſt's Church*: I ſhall therefore ſubjoin the Parochial Charges in reſpect to the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	
Thomas Mann receiv'd —	179	6	5½	Pariſh Ac. Book.
Paid on the Church Account	43	14	3	
Paid on that of the Poor	201	1	6¼	
Balance to the Warden —	65	9	3¾	

Donations, per Annum.

By Sir *John T.* — —	10	8	0	Ibid.
By *Robert Jenner* — —	2	1	8	
By the Lady *Reeves* — —	0	2	6	
By Mr. *Cheney* — —	0	6	0	
By Sir *Richard Hoare* — —	2	10	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

When the Bells be merely roung, Weav.
And the Maſſe devoutly ſoung, Fun. Mon.
And the Meate merely eaten,
Then ſall *Robart Trappis*, his Wyffs and his Children be forgotten.
Wherfor, *Jeſu*, that of *Mary* ſproung,
Set their Soulys thy Saynts among,
Though it be undeſerved on their Syde,
Yet, good Lord, let them evermor thy Mercy abyde.
And of yowr Cheretie,
For their Soulys ſay a *Pater-noſter* and an *Ave*.
Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus, miſerere nobis,
Et Ancillis tuis ſperantibus in te.
O Mater Dei, memento mei.
Jeſu, mercy, Lady help.

Felici piæ, & Munificentiſſimæ Fœminæ, *Jodocæ Frankland* viduatæ, Filiæ *Roberti* & *Johannæ Trappes*, *Londinenſium*: Gratitudinis hoc, officii, & pietatis Monumentum, adoptione Filii, Principalis & Scholares Collegii de *Braſennoſe* apud *Oxonienſ.* exhibuere. Ibid.

Delecti Cineres, non ſi requieſcitis Urna
In tenui, ut vobis ſola hæc Monumenta parantur,
Quæ tandem vel ſera dies peſſundare poſſit:
Ænea vos Monumenta tegunt, vivumque Trophæum
(Æternum meruiſtis enim vivumque Trophæum)
Vobis veſtra dedit *Jodoca* perennius ære.
Nos etenim, æternumque omnes, quos poſtera nobis
Secla dabunt, vobis ſumus immortale ſepulchrum.

Al yat wil gud Warks wurch, Ibid.
Prey for yem yat help thys Church,
Gevyng Almys; for Cherite,
Pater-noſter and *Ave*.
John Brokeitwell, Obyt.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

This Pariſh compriſing the chief Part of the antient Diſtrict of the College of St. *Martin's le Grand*, I ſhall therefore inſert an Account of the Officers belonging to the Liberty, as well as thoſe of the Pariſh.

The Veſtry is ſelect; two Church-wardens; ſix Headboroughs; one Conſtable; one Scavenger, who paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets and carrying away the Duſt for one Year, the Sum of twenty Pounds; one Beadle, and four Watchmen; one hundred and ſixty-four Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. This late Church I take to have been founded about the Year 1236, by *William Kirkham*, Dean of St. *Martin's le Grand*, in the Court or Yard of that Collegiate Church, for the Uſe of the Inhabitants of the Sanctuary.

Almoſt contiguous to this Church, on the North, was ſituate the ſtately College of St. *Martin's le Grand*, which was founded, *Anno* 1056, by *Engelrick*, and *Edward* his Brother, for a Dean and Secular Canons. Some Time after, at the general Suppreſſion of Monaſteries, this College was ſurrendered to *Edward* VI. in the Year 1548, when the Church thereof was demoliſhed, and a Tavern erected in its Stead, at the upper or Eaſt End of *New Rents*; in the Cellars of which are ſtill to be ſeen divers of its Pillars, as under the Neighbouring Houſes is its Cloiſter.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

St. MAGNUS's.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate at the North-Eaſt Corner of *London-Bridge*, in the *Bridge* Ward, owes its Name to its Dedication to St. *Magnus*, who ſuffered Martyrdom under the Emperor *Aurelian*, in the City of *Cæſarea*, for his ſtedfaſt Adherence to the Chriſtian Religion.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Church was antiently in the Abbots and Convents of *Weſtminſter* and *Bermondſey*, who preſented alternately, till the general Suppreſſion of Monaſteries; when coming to the Crown, Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent, *Anno* 1553, granted the ſame to the Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors, in whom it ſtill remains, but ſubject to the Archdeacon.

This Church ſuffering in the fatal Cataſtrophe of 1666, 'tis beautifully rebuilt, and by Act of Parliament conſtituted the Place of Publick Worſhip for this and the Pariſh of St. *Margaret's, New Fiſh-ſtreet*; whereby the Rectorial Profits are greatly increaſed, which, together with the Diſburſements on account of the Cure, are as follow:

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. By Money in lieu of Tithes —	170	0	0
By Glebe, *Anno* 1636 —	70	0	0
By Caſualties in ditto —	20	0	0
By two Parſonage Houſes —	41	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.			
Ibid. To Firſt-fruits —	69	5	5
To Tenths — —	6	18	6½
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	10	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	4	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Church Wardens Acc. *William Haſleham* received	324	8	8½
Paid on the Church Account	66	17	2
Paid on that of the Poor —	361	16	3½
Balance to the Warden —	104	4	9

Donations, per Annum.

By *Samuel Petty* — —	14	0	0
Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. By a Royal Annuity from the Exchequer — — —	21	4	0
By *Thomas Hall* — —	2	0	0
By *John Wooler* — —	1	0	0
By *John Jennings* — —	13	0	0
By *Suſanna Chambers* — —	17	0	0
By *Thomas Arnold* — —	2	12	0
NewView Lond. By *Ann Yeend* — —	5	0	0
By the Lady *Philips* —	5	0	0

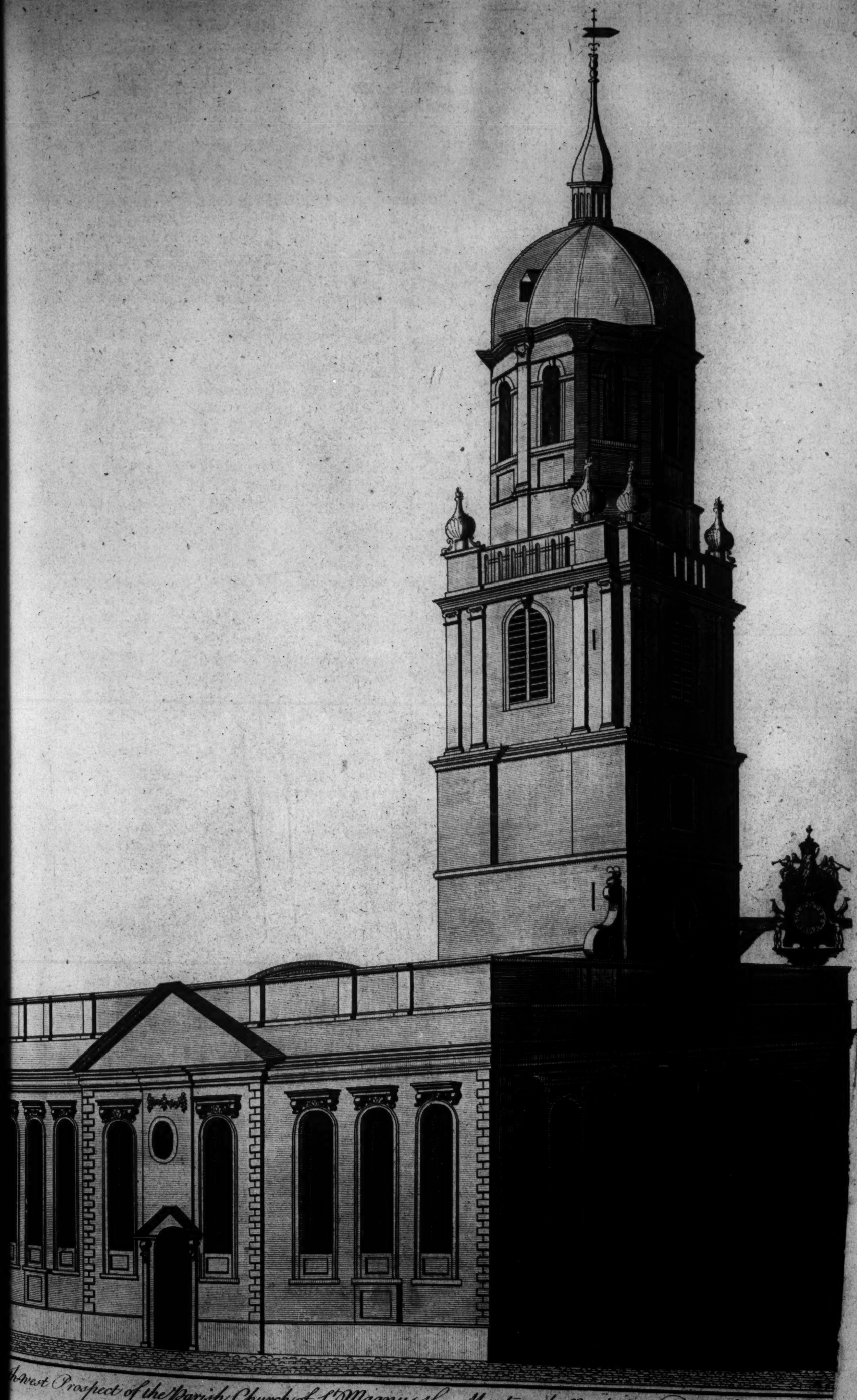
I find in *Arnold*'s Chronicle the following Record, which for its Curioſity deſerves Attention.

The Valewe and Stynt of the Benefyce of Saynt Magnus *at* London-brydge *yerly to the Perſon.*

The Rekenynge of the ſame the fyrſt Day of Decembre *Anno Domini* M.CCCC.xciiii.

Edward Bellowe his Rent, iiii *l.* the Offryng		xiiii *s.*
Henry Somer his Rent, viii *l.* the Offryng		xxviii *s.*
Thomas Cowper	iiii *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xv *s.* ii *d.*
Hyeman	xxxiii *s.* iiii *d.*	v *s.* x. *d.*
Richard Arnold	x *l.*	xxxv *s.*
John Ball	xl *s.*	vii *s.*
Herry Can	liii *s.* iiii *d.*	ix *s.* iiii *d.*
James Ruſtdon	iii *l.* iii *s.* iiii *d.*	xi *s.* viii *d.*
William Gardyner	xl *s.*	ii *s.*
Roger Mayde	v *l.*	xvii *s.* vi *d.*
Thomas Faryng	xlvi *s.* viii *d.*	viii *s.* ii *d.*
Huntly	liii *s.* iiii *d.*	ix *s.* iiii *d.*
John Yonge	xlvi *s.* viii *d.*	viii *s.* ii *d.*
William Motte	liii *s.* iiii *d.*	ix *s.* iiii *d.*
Peur Stette	iiii. *l.* iii *s.* iiii *d.*	xiiii *s.* vii *d.*
Robert Vincent	xlvi *s.* viii *d.*	viii *s.* ii *d.*
John Umfrey	vi *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xviii *s.* vii *d.*
Cokar	xiii *s.* iiii *d.*	ii *s.* iiii *d.*
Thomas Blounte	liii *s.* iiii *d.*	ix *s.* iiii *d.*
Symken Newnton	iii *l.* iiii *s.* iiii *d.*	xi *s.* i *d.*
John Tempyll	xl *s.*	vii *s.*
John Wylford	xxxiii *s.* iiii *d.*	v *s.* x *d.*
John Palmer	xxxv *s.*	vi *s.* i *d.* ob.
William Clarke	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	iiii *s.* viii *d.*
Thomas Horwod	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	iiii *s.* viii *d.*
William Ayle	xxxiii *s.* iiii *d.*	v *s.* x *d.*
Thomas Knollyng	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	iiii *s.* viii. *d.*
Thomas Dauy	xl *s.*	vii *d.*
Moter Bylle	xx *s.*	iii *s.* vi *d.*
Robert Feton	xlvi *s.* viii *d.*	viii *s.* ii *d.*
William Haroewell	lvi *s.* viii *d.*	x *s.* ii *d.*
Mayſter Stokton	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	iiii *s.* viii *d.*
John Gregory	xl *s.*	vii *s.*
Thomas Brytte	xxx *s.*	v *s.* iii *d.*
Thomas Matox	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	iiii *s.* viii *d.*
Gilbert Forman	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	iiii *s.* viii *d.*
Mater Boſwelle	xl *s.*	vii *s.*
Richard Whyte	v *l.*	xvii *s.* vi *d.*
William Stede	xi *l.*	xxxviii *s.* vi *d.*
John Haſtelar	iiii *l.*	xiiii *s.*
Richard Berne	v *l.*	xvii *s.* vi *d.*
Richard Warton	xl *s.*	vii *s.*
Richard Franclyn	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	iiii *s.* viii *d.*
Richard Alyf	xxxiii *s.* iiii *d.*	v *s.* x *d.*
Renold James	xx *s.*	iii *s.* vi *d.*
William Comyng	xx *s.*	iii *s.* vi *d.*
Richard Gareyner	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	iiii *s.* viii *d.*
Richard Gardyner	xl *s.*	vii *s.*
Henry Tomſon	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	iiii *s.* viii *d.*
Thomas Morton	iii *l.* vi *s.* viii *d*	xi *s.* viii *d.*
Richard James	xxxvi *s.* viii *d.*	vi *s.* v *d.*
John Cobchaunt	iii *l.* x *s.*	xii *s.* iii *d.*
William Weller	xxx *s.*	v *s.* iii *d.*
John Forde	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	vi *s.* v *d.*
John Adam	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	iiii *s.* viii *d.*
William Blanke	xxx *s.*	v *s.* iii *d.*
John Browne	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	iiii *s.* viii *d.*
Holmeby	iii *l.*	x *s.* vi *d.*
John Calker	xxxvi *s.* viii *d*	vi *s.* v *d.*
John Etton	xxxiii *s.* iiii *d.*	v *s.* x *d.*
Symken Motte	xlvi *s.*	viii *s.* ii *d.*
Hew Saundyr	xxxiiii *s.* iiii *d.*	v *s.* x *d.*

Roger



hwest Prospect of the Parish Church of St Magnus the Martyr, the North East End of London Brid

5 JA 53

Roger Slyngiſby	xl *s.*	vii *s.*
James Walker	xl *s.*	vii *s.*
Nicholas Hylle	xxxiii *s.* iiii *d*	v *s.* x *d.*
Andrew Auſtin	iiii *l.*	xiiii *s.*
Bartylmew Dwale	xlvi *s.* viii *d.*	viii *s.* ii *d.*
William Sheryngfold	xl *s.*	vii *s.*
William Gryn	iiii *l.* x *s.*	xv *s.* ix *d.*
John Haſtelar	xxxiii *s.* iiii *d.*	v *s.* x *d.*
John Curret	iiii *l.*	xiiii *s.*
Richard Clarke	iii *l.*	x *s.* vi *d.*
Robert Lanne	v *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xviii *s.* viii *d.*
Stephen Wybnen	iiii *l.*	xiiii *s.*
John Alkyn	liii *s.* iiii *d.*	ix *s.* iiii *d.*
Richard Hayell	iii *l.* iiii *s.* iiii *d.*	xi *s.* i *d.*
Thomas Petyte	xl. xiii *s.* iiii *d.*	xxxvii *s.* iiii *d.*
William Dekon	liii *s.* iiii *d.*	ix *s.* iiii *d.*
Hew Creſham	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	iiii *s.* viii *d.*
Thomas Burgat	v *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xviii *s.* viii *d.*
John Former	v *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xviii *s.* viii *d.*
Richard Jeffrey	xi *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xxxix *s.* viii *d.*
Thomas Ewen	vi *l.* xiii *s.* iiii *d.*	xxiii *s.* iiii *d.*
Herry Bube	iii *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xi. *s.* viii *d.*
John Thankis	xlvi *s.* viii. *d.*	viii *s.* ii. *d.*
Robert Blake	iii *l.*	x *s.* vi. *d.*
Ech Wyf	xx *s.*	iii *s.* vi. *d.*
Eche Wyf	xxx *s.*	v *s.* iii *d.*
Baldwyn Hawkyns	xlvi *s.* viii *d.*	viii *s.* ii *d.*
John Auſten	v *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xviii *s.* viii *d.*
Thomas Ladall	v *l.* x *s.*	xix *s.* iii *d.*
Thomas Broke	iiii *l.*	xiiii *s.*
William Pawley	xxxiii *s.* iiii *d.*	v *s.* x *d.*
William Bowar	iii *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xi *s.* viii *d.*
William Bowar	xix *s.*	iii *s.* iiii *d.*
Selby Wyf	xiii *s.* iiii *d.*	ii *s.* iiii *d.*
William Barre	x *s.*	xxi *d.*
John Peyrſon	x *s.*	xxi *d.*
John Barbor	x *s.*	xxi *d.*
Maryon Gregory	x *s.*	xxi *d.*
Robert Bartylot	v *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.* ob	xiii *s.* viii *d.*
Mayſtres Newman	xlvi *s.* viii *d.*	viii *s.* ii *d.*
Richard Hyll	vii *l.*	xxiiii *s.* vi *d.*
William Laurens	liii *s.* iiii *d.*	ix *s.* iiii *d.*
William Laures for a Hors of J. R.	xiii *s.* iiii *d.*	ii *s.* iiii *d.*
Roger Myddelton	v *l.*	xvii *s.* vi *d.*
The ſame R. for a Flax Shop	xx *s.*	iii *s.* vi *d.*
John Pye	xiii *s.* iiii *d.*	ii *s.* iiii *d.*
Richard Knyt	vi *l.* xiii *s.* iiii *d.*	xiii *s.* iii *d.*
Richard Gowbe	vi *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xxii *s.* ii *d.*
Richard Mathewe	iii *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xi *s.* viii *d.*
Gregory Stott	iiii *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xv *s.* ii *d.*
Alyſaund. Perpoynter	v *l.* xiii *s.* iiii *d.*	xix *s.* x *d.*
John Ben	iiii *l.*	xiiii *s.*
John Ben for a Wateryng Place	x *s.*	xxi *d.*
Item the ſame a Seler	vii *s.* viii *d.*	xiiii *d.*
John Trowthe	xi *l.* xiii *s.* iiii *d.*	xl *s.* x *d.*
John Alman	xii *l.*	xlii *s.*
John Turke	iiii *l.*	xiiii *s.*
John Kyrkby	xvi *l.*	lvi *s.*
Phelyp Semer	vi *l.*	xxi *s.*
Enmone Garard	xxvi *s.* viii *d.*	iiii *s.* viii *d.*
The Lyon	iiii *l.*	xiiii *s.*
Nicholas Morton	iii *l.*	x *s.* vi *d.*
William Ramſey	v *l.*	xvii *s.* vi *d.*
The Dolfyn	viii *l.*	xxviii *s.*
William Adkynſon	iii *l.* xvi *s.*	xiii *s.* v *d.*
John Smythe	iiii *l.* iii *s.* iiii *d.*	xvi *s.* iiii *d.*
		Juſtyn Wyf xlvi *s.* viii *s.* ii *d.*
		William Hoppy vii *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.* xxv *s.* viii *d.*
		Richard Kockys iii *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.* xi *s.* viii *d.*

Somme of all this Redtis CCCC.xxxiiii *l.* xii *s.* viii *d.*

The Somme of the Offryngys lxxv *l.* viii *s.* viii *d.* ob.

The Shoppys in the Bryg-ſtreet.

Thomas Lydale for ii Shopps	ix *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xxxii *s.* viii *d.*
John Thorneton	l *s.*	viii *s.* ix *d.*
Gregory Stoll	liii *s.* iiii *d.*	ix *s.* iiii *d.*
William Pauley	iiii *l.*	xiiii *s.*
Richard Knyght	vi *l.* xiii *s.* iiii *d.*	xxiii *s.* iiii *d.*
Thomas Lege	v *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xviii *s.* viii *d.*
Herry Shotford	iii *l.*	x *s.* vi *d.*
John Palmer	v *l.*	xvii *s.* vi *d.*
Thomas Gaſley	lvi *s.* viii *d.*	ix *s.* xi *d.*
Richard Cockys	iiii *l.* iiii *s.* iiii *d.*	xiiii *s.* vii *d.*
John Auſten	liii *l.*	xiiii *s.*
John Turke	iii *l.* xiii *s.* iiii *d.*	xii *s.* x *d.*
John Sepman	liii *s.* iiii *d.*	ix *s.* iiii *d.*
William Ramſey	v *l.*	xvii *s.* vi *d.*
The ſame William	iii *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*	xi *s.* viii *d.*
Thomas Broke	vi *l.*	xviii *s.* viii *d.*

The Somme of Rent of Shoppys lxx *l.* iii *s.* viii *d.*

The Somme of the Offeryng for them xii *l.* iii *s.* iii *d.*

Item the Ymage of our Lady on the Brygge, vallet iiii Marke.

Item the Perſonage, valet xxxiii *s.* iiii *d.*

Weddydyngys, Buryengs, Puryfycacyons

Creſoms and Prevy Tythes xii *l.* xiii *s.* iiii *d.*

Somme of this parte xvii *l.*

Somme of the hole Revennes Cv *l.* xxiii *d.* ob.

This ben the Coſtys and Chargys longynge to the ſame Chirche of Saynt Magnus.

Fyrſt the Preſtys Magys	x *l.*
Item for Waxe to the Hygh Aulter	xx *s.*
Item the Penſyon of the ſame	xl *s.*
Item for waſſhyng of the Auters on Mandaythurſday	v *s.*
Item for Franckenſence	x *d.*
Somme of this Charge	xiii *l.* v *s.* x *d.*

So the Somme of the clere Value of the Benyfyce was this Yere lxxxxi *l.* vi *s.* i *d.* ob.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Sir *William Gerrard*, Haberdaſher, Maior, 1555, a grave, ſober, wiſe and diſcreet Citizen, equall with the beſt, and inferior to none of our Time, deceaſed 1571, in the Pariſh of St. *Chriſtopher's*, but was buried in this Church of St. *Magnus*, as in the Pariſh where he was borne. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Near this Place, in the Vault, lyeth the Body of *Thomas Collet*, a worthy Patriot of this City, who about 28 Years honourably diſcharged the Office of Deputy of this Ward. A Perſon all his Life-time exemplary in Piety, Temperance and Charity. He intermarried with *Sarah*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Humphrey Howland*, Citizen and Draper of this City, by whom he had Iſſue Six Sons and One Daughter; of which only his Son *Thomas* and his Daughter *Sarah* ſurvived him. He died lamented by all good Men, on the 22d of *September* 1703, in the 71ſt Year of his Age. New View Lond.

His mournful Relict and Executrix, in Memory of the tendereſt of Husbands, cauſed this Monument to be erected.

Prope jacet *Robertus Dickins*, Civis nuper *Londinenſis*, ex Familia æque honeſta ac antiqua de *Leaton*, Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Leaton, in Agro *Staffordien.* Uxorem duxit amatam pariter, ac amantem, *Franciſcam*, Filiam *Guliel*mi *Goffe*; ex qua plures Liberos ſuſcepit; at Filiam ſuperſtitem ſolum reliquit. Vir humanioris indolis, Liberalis, Vitæ integer. Mercaturam, cum facilius per ætatem licebat, Sedulus exercebat. Ingraveſcentibus vero Annis, Negotium & Strepitum Otio & Tranquillitate ſapiens mutavit. Ob. 31 die *Januarii* 1705-6.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of thirty-two Members; two Church-wardens; one hundred and fourteen Houſes. Augmentation to St. *Botolph's, Aldgate*, ſeven Pounds *per Annum.*

Antiquities, &c. in the Pariſh.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. *Hugh Pourt* founded a Chancery in this Church in the Year 1302. See *Bridge* Ward *within.*

St. MARGARET's, Lothbury.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſeated over the ancient Courſe of *Walbrook* on the North Side of *Lothbury*, in the Ward of *Coleman-ſtreet*, owes its Name to its being dedicated to St. *Margaret*, a Virgin Saint of *Antioch*, who ſuffered in the Reign of *Decius*, the Emperor, for her inviolable Attachment to Chriſtianity; and the additional Appellation is to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches of the ſame Name in this City.

Ibid. The Advowſon of this Rectory was anciently in the Abbeſs and Nuns of *Barking* in *Eſſex*, with whom it continued till the Diſſolution of their Convent; when coming to the Crown, it has therein remained ever ſince.

This Church ſharing the common Fate in the dreadful Fire in the Year 1666, it is rebuilt in a very handſome Manner, and remains in all Reſpects as formerly, except as to the ſettling an Act Parl. Geo. II. improv'd and certain Stipend upon the Rector, in lieu of Tithes; which, together with the other, Profits and Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Ibid. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	100	0	0
By Caſualties in 1636	—	10	0	0
By a Parſonage Houſe	—	20	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.

To Firſt-fruits	—	13	6	8
To Tenths	—	1	6	8
To the Biſhop's Procuration		0	6	6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	3	4

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book.

Daniel Fradin received	—	311	6	1
Paid on Account of the Church		110	5	10½
Paid on that of the Poor	—	187	0	0½
Balance to the Pariſh	—	14	0	2

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.

By King *Henry* the Eighth	—	3	6	8
1604, By *Thomas Bramly*	—	5	0	0
By Sir *Thomas Revett*	—	2	12	0
By *Anthony Bedingfield*	—	5	0	0
1684, By *Mary Barnes*	—	10	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth buried Dame *Griſilde Tuke*, late Wife of Sir *Brian Tuke*, Knight, Treaſurer of the Chamber to King *Henry* the Eighth. She died the 28th Day of *December*, 1538.

Under this Stone lyeth *George Beaumon*, Clerke, and Doctor in Divinity; who departed this Life the 29th Day of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1571; a Man merciful and good to the Poore; and borne in *Kennegall* in *Cumberland*; whoſe Body and Soule God grant a joyful Reſurrection. Ibid.

Se piu ſi puate

No Wealth, no Praiſe, no bright Renowne, no Skill, Ibid.
No Force, no Fame, no Prince's Love, no Toyle,
Though forraine Lands by Travels ſearch you will,
No faithfull Service of thy Country Soile,
Can Life prolong one Minute of an Houre:
But Death at length will execute his Power.
For Sir *John Leigh*, to ſundry Countries knowne,
A worthy Knight, well of his Prince eſteem'd,
By ſeeing much to great Experience growne,
Though ſafe on Seas, though ſure on Land he ſeem'd,
Yet here he lyes, too ſoone by Death oppreſt;
His Fame yet lives, his Soule in Heaven hath Reſt.

Here lyeth *John Dimock*, Sonne to *John Dimock*, Eſquire, ſome time Citizen and Draper of *London*; he married *Anne*, his firſt Wife, by whom he had One Sonne; which *Anne* dyed the Yeere of *Chriſt* 1558, after whom he married his Second Wife, *Mary*, by whom he had a Daughter. He ſerved the Princes, of famous Memory, King *Henry* the Eighth, and King *Edward* the Sixth. For his faithful and good Service, he was well-eſteemed; for his upright Dealings, he was well-beloved of his Equals; for his Benevolence to the Poore, he was both praiſed and prayed for. He lived One hundred Yeeres lacking Seven, very commendably; and the 14th of *July* 1585, he dyed Chriſtianly. Ibid.

Here lyeth the Body of *Chriſtian Towerſon*, Wife of *William Towerſon*, Merchant; who lived together 21 Yeeres and 6 Moneths, and had Iſſue 10 Children; leaving behind her *John*, *William*, *Robert*, *Elizabeth*, and *Mary*. She left this Life the 19th Day of *February*, 1611. Ibid.

Here reſteth in Hope of a joyful Reſurrection the Body of *Nicholas Style*, late Alderman of *London*; who was borne at *Langley* in the Pariſh of *Beckingham* in the County of *Kent*; the Son of *Humphrey Style*, Knight, and of Dame *Bridget*, his Wife. He married *Gertrude*, the Daughter of *Thomas Bright*, of *London*, Ironmonger; with whom hee lived moſt lovingly and faithfully the Space of Forty Yeeres; and by her had Three Sonnes and Foure Daughters; of whom remained living at his Deceaſe One Sonne, *Humfrey*; and One Daughter, *Mary*. He died the 16th Day of *November*, *An. Dom.* 1615. Ibid.

Quid diurnare Magnos invides, Parca? Heu! *Robertus* jerminorum à *Ruſhbrooke* nobile Germen hic ſitus eſt: Flos Juvenum, ſub Ævi flore raptus: Qui Virtutem utriuſq; Ætatis Apicibus potitus, ingenio & indole Juventutis, necnon ſimili Pietate ac Prudentia, infra ſe turbam coætaneam reliquit, impubes Senex; & quod negavit Seculo, Cœlo dedit. Hic ſapere ante annos nocuit; nam maxima Virtus perſuaſit Morti, ut crederet eſſe Senem. P. P. P. P. Stryp Ed. Stow. Sur.

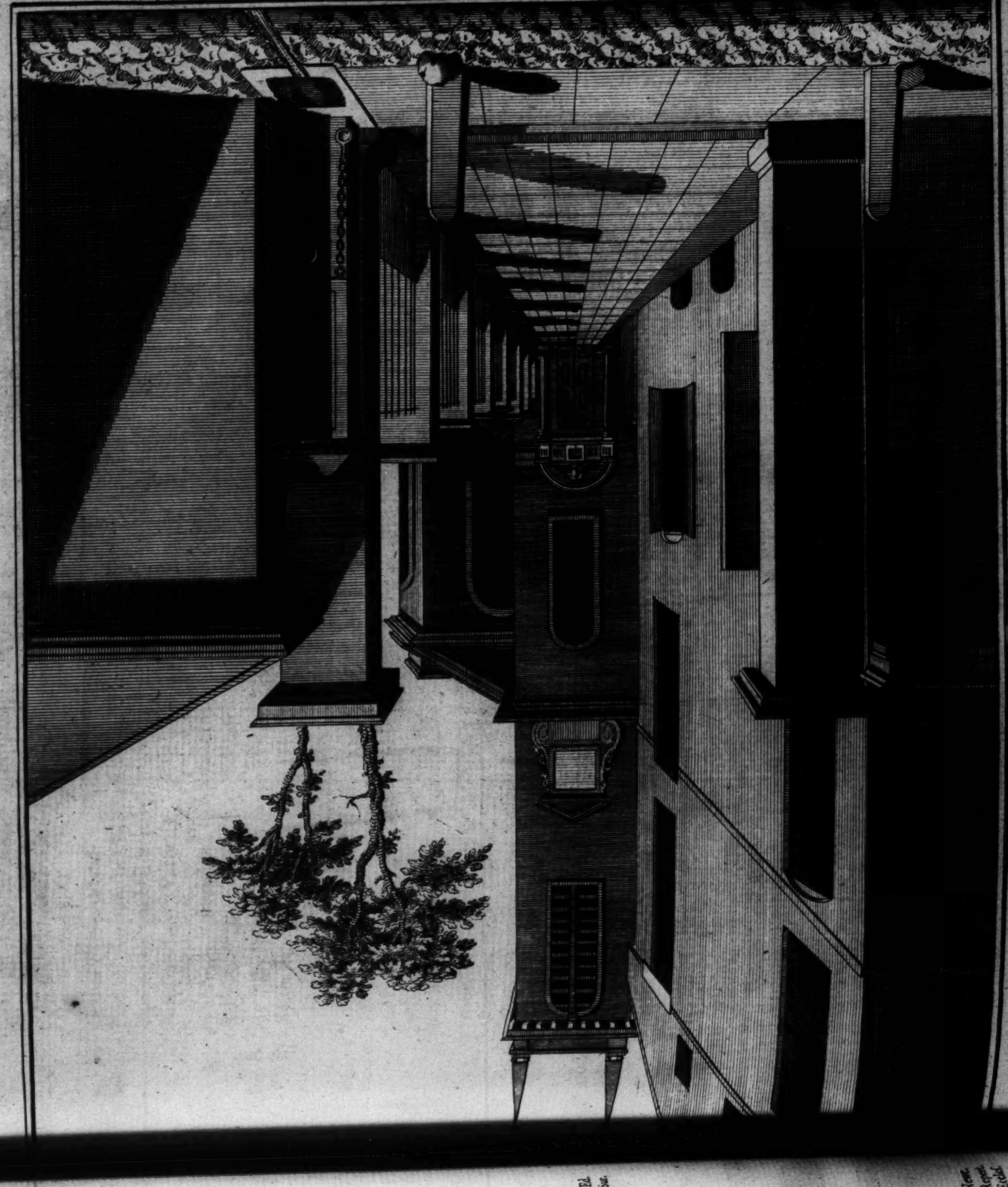
Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and fifty-eight Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Giles's, Cripplegate*, three Pounds *per Annum.*

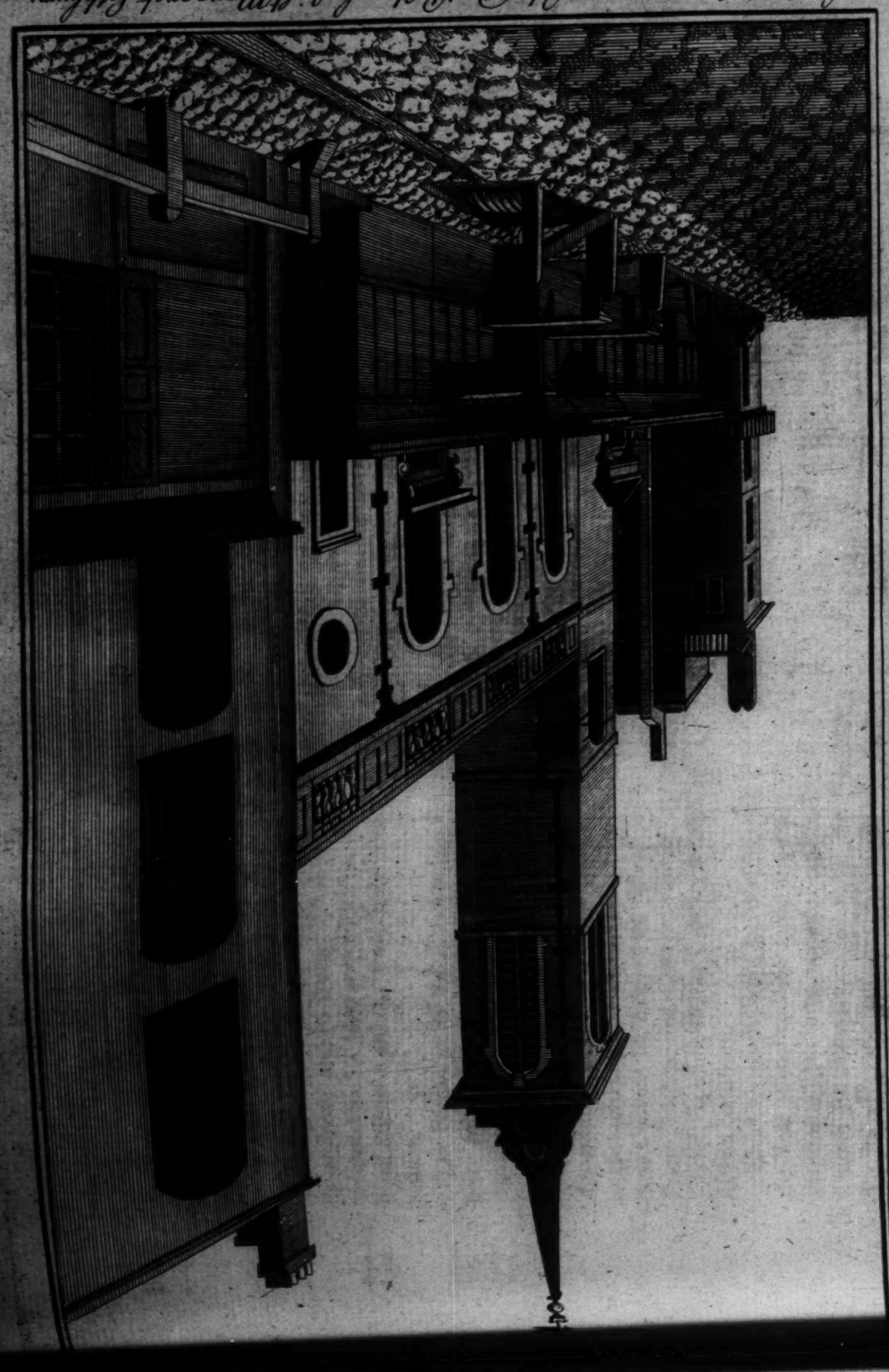
Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

The firſt Mention I find of this Church, is, that *John de Haſlingfeld* was collated thereto in the Year 1303. See *Bread-ſtreet* Ward. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The West Prospect of the Parish Church of St Olave in the Old Jewry.



The South East prospect of the Parish Church of St Margaret Lothbury.



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St. MARGARET MOSES's.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood at the South-weſt Corner of *Piſſing-alley* (now *Little Friday-ſtreet*) oppoſite *Diſtaff-lane* in *Bread-ſtreet*; and its Name it has from its being dedicated to St. *Margaret* above mentioned; and Stow. Sur. Lond. its additional Epithet, from one *Moſes*, its Rebuilder.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in Lay Hands; for *Robert Fitzwalter* gave the ſame to the Prior and Canons of St. *Faith's* at *Horſham* in the County of *Norfolk*; which being confirm'd to them by a Bull of Pope *Alexander* the Third, in the Year 1163, it continued in the ſaid Prior and Canons till the Suppreſſion of their Convent by *Edward* the Third, as an Alien Priory; when this Church, as an Appendage thereof, coming to the Crown, it has ever ſince therein continued.

This Church ſuffering in the dreadful Fire in the Year 1666, and the ſame not being rebuilt, the Pariſh has been annexed to St. *Mildred's* Church in *Bread-ſtreet*, whereby the Rectorial Profits are conſiderably increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, I ſhall inſert in the Accounts of St. *Mildred's* Pariſh; and ſhall now proceed to the Receipts and Diſburſements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Par. Acc. Book.	*Thomas Pain* received	—	140	9	2
	Paid on Account of the Church		60	18	0
	Paid on that of the Poor		90	7	8
	Balance to the Warden	—	10	16	6

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By *Joan Buſh*	—	0	18	0
Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.	By *John Spot*	—	0	16	0
	By the Bridge-houſe	—	1	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Pray for the Sowlygs of *Michiel Forlace*, and *Mary*, his Wyf, and in the Worſchpp of God and our Lady; for theyr Faders and Moders, wyth the Sowlygs of al Chriſten, of your Cherite ſay a *Pater Noſter* and an *Ave Maria*.

Ibid. *Body.* I, *Mary Pawſon*, ly below, ſleepyng.
Soule. I, *Mary Pawſon*, ſit above, waking.
Both. Wee hope to meete againe wyth Glory clothed,
Then *Mary Pawſon* for ever bleſſed.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth the Body of *Alice Daniel*, the Wife of *John Daniel*, Eſquire, and Mother of *Gerard Daniel*, Fiſhmonger; which *Alice* deceaſed the 13th Day of *October*, *Anno Domini* 1481, on whoſe Soule, *&c.* Ever do well.

Ibid. Beati Mortui, qui in Domino moriuntur. *Apoc.* 14.

To *William Dane*, that ſometime was
An Ironmonger; where each Degree
He worthily (with Praiſe) did paſſe:
By Wiſdome, Truth, and Heed was he
Advanc'd an Alderman to be:
Then Sheriffe, that he with Juſtice preſt,
And Coſt, performed with the beſt.
In Almes franke, of Conſcience cleare;
In Grace with Prince, to People glad.
His vertuous Wife, his faithful Pheere,
Margaret, this Monument hath made;
Meaning (through God) that as ſhe had
With him (in Houſe) long lived well,
Even ſo in Tombes Bliſſe to dwell.

Obierunt in *Chriſto*; ille, *Sabat.* 15 *Septemb.* 1673, Ætatis 56, hæc vero 18 *Novemb.* 1579, *April* 5, An. Dom. 1593.

The Monument of the Right Honourable Sir *John Allot*, Knight, late Lord Maior of this City of *London*, and Maior of the Staple of *England*; who deceaſed the Seventeenth Day of *September*, *Anno* 1591, in the Time of his Mayoralty, *Ætatis ſuæ* 66. Ibid.

Here lieth the Bodies of *John Harper*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger, Treaſurer of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, and Alderman's Deputy of *Bread-ſtreet* Ward, *London*; and *Frances*, his Wife, Daughter to *James Smith*, of *Great Limber* in the County of *Lincolne*, Gentleman: By whom he had Iſſue Four Children; but at the Time of their Death left only a Sonne, *John*; and a Daughter, *Anne*, married to *John Whitcombe*, of *London*. He died the 27th of *November*, 1632, in the 79th Year of his Age. And ſhe departed this Life the 30th Day of *October* 1630, being 72 Yeeres old. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; Forty-ſix Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph's*, *Aldgate*, two Pounds ten Shillings *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

The firſt Church of this Pariſh was founded by *Robert Fitzwalter*, ſometime before the Year 1105. See *Bread-ſtreet* Ward. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

St. MARGARET's, New Fiſh-ſtreet.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood on the Eaſt Side of *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, where the Monument at preſent is ſituate, in the *Bridge* Ward. And its Name it owes to the aforeſaid St. *Margaret*, and the Place of its Situation.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been in the Abbot, and Convent, and Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, till Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent, *Anno* 1553, granted the ſame to the Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors, in whom it ſtill remains. But in Affairs Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon, ſave as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

Act. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church being conſumed in the fatal Cataſtrophe *Anno* 1666, and not ſince rebuilt, the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of St. *Magnus's*; where I have given an Account of the Incumbent's Profits and Diſburſements in reſpect to the Cure. I ſhall therefore now exhibit an Account of the Receipts and Diſburſements concerning the Church and Poor.

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
	Tobias Dixon received	—	226	8	10
Par. Acc. Book.	Paid on Account of the Church		76	7	5
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	130	10	0½
	Balance to the Pariſh	—	19	11	4½

Donations, per Annum.

1557,	By *Thomas Trumball*	—	0	10	0
1579,	By *Thomas Jennings*	—	0	13	4
	By *John Wybert*	—	2	10	0
	By *Catherine Paris*	—	3	0	0
	By Mr. *Moſyer*	—	1	0	0

Ibid.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Joannes de Coggeſhall, Civis & Cordarius de Parochia S. *Margaretæ* de *Bridge-Street*, *London*, Anno 1384. An. Reg. *Richardi* Secundi Octavo, Teſ- Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

tamentum

tamentum irrotulit, in Huſtingo *London*, Die *Lunæ*, in Feſto S. *Leonardi*, Abbatis; An. Reg. *Richardi* Secundi 9.

Officers &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; Houſes, ſeventy-four. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Giles's, Cripplegate*, three Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

When, or by whom the late Church of this Pariſh was founded, I cannot aſcertain; ſeeing I can trace it no higher, than that *Roger de Bredefeld* and *Edward Hoſeland* were Rectors thereof before the Year 1328. See *Bridge* Ward *within*.

St. MARGARET PATTEN's.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate at the Corner of *Little Tower-ſtreet*, in *Rood-lane*, and the Ward of *Billingſgate*, owes its Name to St. *Margaret*, aforeſaid, and its ancient Situation among Patten-makers.

Newc. Repert Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Advowſon of this Rectory was anciently in the Family of the *Nevils*, in which it continued till the Year 1392, when it probably came to *Robert Rikenden* of *Eſſex*; who, in the Year 1408, confirmed the ſame to *Richard Whittington*; who, *Anno* 1411, conveyed it to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*; ſince which Time it has been in the Gift of the Citizens, who have preſented thereto after divers Manners; *viz.* ſometimes the Mayor alone; at other times, the Mayor and Aldermen; then, the Mayor and Commonalty; and anon, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, in whom it ſtill remains.

Act. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

This Church being deſtroyed in the lamentable Fire of 1666, it is beautifully rebuilt, and the Pariſh of St. *Gabriel Fenchurch* thereunto united by Act of Parliament, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly advanced; which, together with his Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	120	0	0
Newc.	By Glebe *Anno* 1636 —	16	0	0
Repert Eccleſ.	By Caſualties in ditto — —	12	8	2
Paroch.	By two Parſonage Houſes	38	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits —	22	0	0
	To Tenths — — —	2	4	0
	To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	9	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	10

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	John Cooper received — —	227	19	3½
Pariſh Acc. Book.	Paid on the Church-Account	81	13	2½
	Paid on that of the Poor —	162	8	11
	Balance to the Warden —	16	2	10

Donations, per Annum.

Church Table.	By *John Collyer* —	5	10	0
	By *William Salter* —	1	0	0
	By *Richard Camden* —	2	0	0
	By *Bernard Hide* —	0	9	0
	By *Margaret Deane* —	0	1	4
	By Sir *Peter Vanderput* —	5	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth buried Mr. *Reginald Weſt*, Batchelor in Divinity, and late Parſon of this Pariſh; who deceaſed the Second Day of *October*, *Anno Domini* 1563; for whoſe ſincere, pure, and godly Doctrine, as alſo his vertuous End, the Lord be praiſed for evermore.

Ibid.

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Richard Glover*, Citizen and Pewterer of *London*, who was twice Maſter of his Companie, and One of the Common Council of this Citie; having Two Wives, *Elizabeth* and *Mary*; and had Iſſue by his Firſt Wife Three Sonnes; and by his Second, he had Eight Sonnes and Foure Daughters. He deceaſed the 16th Day of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1615, being aged 59 Yeeres.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

In the middle Part of this Chancel lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. *Elizabeth Freeman*, Wife to Maſter *Thomas Freeman*, of this Pariſh, Merchant; to whom ſhe was eſpouſed 16 Years, 2 Months and 8 Days. By whom ſhe had Iſſue 6 Sons and 3 Daughters living; and dyed in Childbed of the laſt Son. She was deſcended of Worſhipful Parents; and as ſhe was vertuouſly bred, ſo lived and dyed, full of Faith, Hope, and Charity, as was known to many that had made uſe thereof to their great Comfort in Time of Neceſſity. For her only Study was to ſerve God and to do Good to others. She was of the Age of Thirty-five Years; and departed this Life to a better the 21ſt *February* 1631.

Ibid.

Here lyeth under buried Miſtreſs *Anne Elkington*, the beloved Wife of Mr. *Thomas Elkinton*, Merchant. She was the Daughter of Maſter *John Goodman*, Merchant, likewiſe of this City. She lived and dyed in the Fear of God, and in the Faith of our Lord *Jeſus*. She exchanged this Life for a better the 27th Day of *September* 1632, in the 23d Year of her Age, and in the Third Year of her Marriage; leaving behind her *Anne* her only Daughter. Her only Son is not.

New View Lond.

H. S. E. *Ægidius Vandeput*, *Antwerpienſis*, inter Mercatoris *Londini* Fide opt. ubi mortuus eſt 24 Kal. *Mar.* Anno 1646, Ætat. 70. *Sara*, *Ægidii* Uxor, Fœmina lectiſſima, *Iprenſis*, defuncta eſt *Lond.* 3 Non. *Mar.* Anno 1556, Ætat. 67. *Petrus*, *Ægidii* Filius, variarum Gentium Linguis & Literis inſtructus, Probitate, Prudentia, Integritate, Mercat. plane eximius: Obiit *Lond.* 5 Id. *Feb.* Anno 1688, Ætat. 57. *Jana*, Filia *Theodorici Hoſte*, Merc. *Lond. Petri* Uxor fidiſſima. Septem Liberis infra ſepultis, Superſtite *Petro e Jana*, Enupta *Edw. Smith*, de *Theydon Mount*, in Com. *Eſſex*. Bar. Deceſſit 4 Non. *Feb.* Anno 1672, Ætat. 53.

Petrus Vandeput, Eq. Aur. *Petri*, Filius H. M. P. Parentibus chariſſ. Anno 1686, juxta quos ipſe & Ux. *Margareta*, Filia *Joh. Buckworth*, Eq. Aur. ſuas Exuvias poni ſtatuerunt.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-Wardens; Forty-five Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph's, Aldersgate*, two Pounds *per An.* Par. Acc. Book.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Newc. Reper. Eccleſ Paroch.

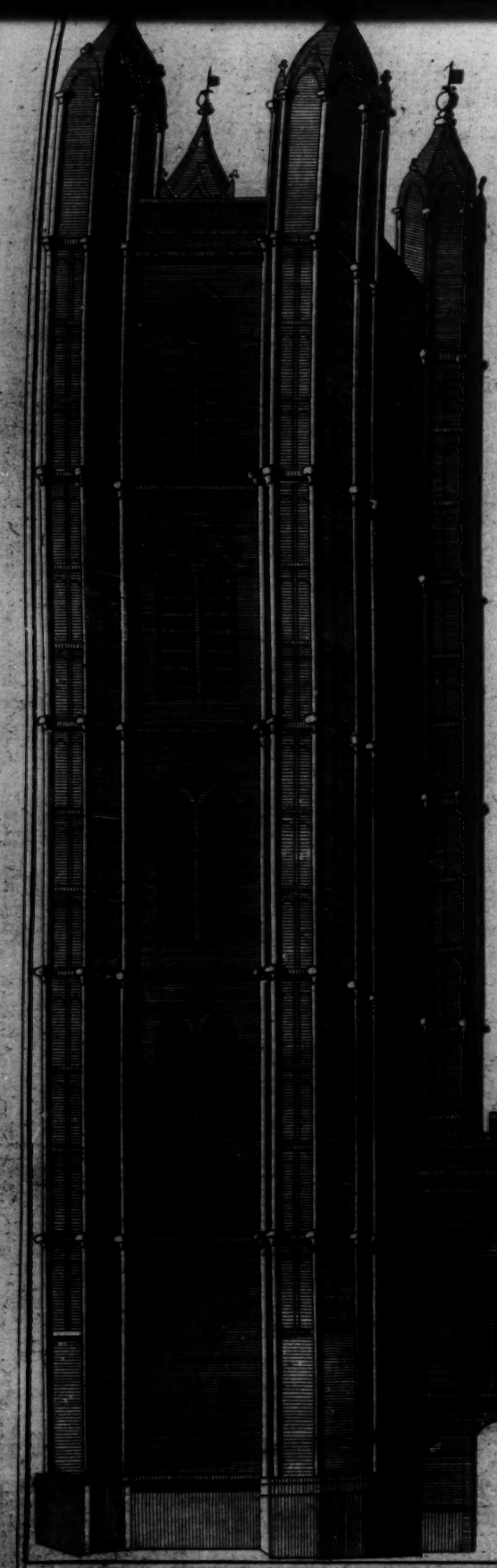
The firſt Mention I find of this Church is, that *Hanno de Chyrch* was collated thereto, by the Lady *Margaret de Nevil*, *June* 14, *Anno* 1324. See *Billingſgate* Ward.

St. MARTIN's, Ironmonger-lane.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood at the Corner of *Church-alley* in *Ironmonger-lane*, and the Ward of *Cheap*; and as to its Name, it is indebted for that to one *Martin*, an *Hungarian*, who, for his implacable Hatred and cruel Perſecution of the *Arians*, was deemed worthy of Sainthood.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in Lay Hands; for *Ralph Tricket*, in



The Parish Church of S.t Mary Aldermary in Bow Lane.

The Parish Church of S.t Margaret Pattens in little Tower Street.

B. Cole f.

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Dugd. Mon. Ang. in the Reign of *Henry* the Third, granted the ſame to the Prior and Canons of St. *Bartholomew's* in *Smithfield*, which was confirmed to them by the ſaid King, *Anno* 1233; from which Time it continued in the ſaid Prior and Cannons till the Diſſolution of their Convent by *Henry* the Eighth; when coming to the Crown, it ſtill therein continues. But in Matters Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon of *London*, except as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

This Church ſuffering in the common Calamity in the Year 1666, and the ſame not being rebuilt, the Pariſh is united to the Church of St. *Olave's Jewry*, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are conſiderably increaſed; which, together with his Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, I ſhall inſert in the Account of St. *Olave's* Pariſh; and in the Interim, ſhall ſubjoin the Pariſh Receipts and, Diſburſements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Henry Clarke, received	—	93	15	1½
Paid on Account of the Church		49	7	3
Paid on that of the Poor	—	82	8	0
Balance to the Warden	—	29	0	1½

Par. Acc. Book.

Ibid. Here is only one charitable Benefaction, of five Pounds ten Shillings *per Annum*, which was given by *James Stoddard*, in the Year 1607.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here under lyeth buried *Eleanor*, Wife of *Hamlet Clarke*, free of the worſhipful Company of Fiſhmongers, *London*, and One of the Four Clerks of the Lord Mayor's Court, *London*, aforeſaid. She dyed on *Sunday* the 14th of *January* 1626, and was buried on *Friday* the 19th of the ſame, after they had been married 33 Years, and about Two Months. They had Iſſue only *Mary*, married to *Ralph Latham*, of *Upminſter*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; Common Serjeant at Law of this honourable City. And the ſaid *Eleanor* had alſo *Elizabeth*, another Daughter, by *Charles Barnard*, a former Huſband, married to *Thomas Latham*, of *Stillford* in *Eſſex*, Gentleman.

Ibid. Here lyeth interred the Body of *Randal Pickering*, late Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, born at *Turvine*, in the County of *Cheſter*; who put off this Mortality *March* 10th 1629. And *Alice*, his Wife, Daughter of *William Maddox*, and born in this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 20th of *June* 1618. By her he had Iſſue Three Sons and Three Daughters; *William*, *Randol*, *Anne* and *Elizabeth* ſurviving; *John* and *Mary*, deceaſed.

Officers, &c. *belonging to this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-Wardens; thirty-nine Houſes. Augmentation to St. *Sepulchre's* Pariſh, one Pound *per Annum*. See *Cheap* Ward.

St. MARTIN's, Ludgate.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate on the North Side of *Ludgate-ſtreet*, almoſt contiguous to the Gate of that Name, in the Ward of *Farringdon* within. Its Name it owes to the abovementioned Saint, and the Place of its Situation.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory was in the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, till the Suppreſſion of their Monaſtery by *Henry* the Eighth, who erecting *Weſtminſter* into a Biſhoprick, conferred the ſame upon the new Biſhop. But the new See being diſſolved by *Edward* the Sixth, Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent, *Anno* 1553, granted the Advowſon thereof to the Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors, in whom it ſtill remains: But in Matters Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being burnt down in the great Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it is rebuilt in a beautiful Manner; and remains in all Reſpects as formerly, other than, in lieu of Tithes, a certain improved Stipend is by Act of Parliament ſettled upon the Rector, which, together with the other Profits and Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow:

Act Par. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes		160	0	0	Newc.
By Caſualties *Anno* 1636	—	20	0	0	Rep.
By a Parſonage Houſe	—	20	0	0	Eccleſ. Paroch.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits	—	—	23 17	8½	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	3 7	9¼	
To the Biſhop's Procuration	—		0 10	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration			0 6	0	

Church-wardens Account, *A. D.* 1727.

John Chaplyn received	—	549	19	3	Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church		313	5	7	Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	337	18	8	
Balance to the Warden	—	101	5	0	

Donations, per Annum.

1612, By *Florence Caldwell*	—	2	12	0	Ibid.
1624, By *Henry Sivedale*	—	8	0	0	
1658, By *Parthenia Lowman*, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe	— —	5	0	0	
1676, By *Edward Corbet*	—	3	0	0	
By Sir *Stephen Peacock*	—	0	13	4	
By *Edward Griffin*	— —	1	0	0	
By Mrs. *Cox*	— —	0	15	0	
1718, By *Theophilus Cater*		12	0	0	

And by Virtue of the Will of *John Lock*, *Anno* 1632, the Pariſhioners have a Right to have always two Children in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Farewell my Freyndes, the Tyde abydeth no Man;
We be departed fro hence, and ſo ſall yee:
But in this Paſſage, the beſt Song that we ſay can;
Is *Requiem eternam*; now *Jeſu* grant hit mee;
When we have endyd all our Adverſitee,
Grant us in Paradiſe to have a Manſion,
That ſched his Blood for our Redemption.
Therefore wee tendyrlie requier yee,
For the Souls of *John Benſon*,
And *Anne*, his Wyff, of your Charitie,
To ſay a *Pater-noſter*, and an *Ave*.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. To the Memory of *William Yeardley*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife, ſome time of this Pariſh. He died the 28th Day of *October* 1523. She dyed the 20th Day of *July* 1533.

William Yeardly, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife,
Who lived on Earth free from Strife,
Not farre from this; in Earth doth lye,
To ſhew that all that live muſt dye.
Where they doe quietly expect
To riſe againe as God's Elect.

They left Four Daugters and a Sonne,
Who left them this when they were gone.

Ibid. *Gulielmo Huſeo*, Cœlibi, Almæ Curiæ *Cantuarienſis* Regiſtro, Literarum Scientia, Vitæ probitate, morumque Urbanitate claro, notis E. amicis omnibus dilecto. *Antonius* & *Katharina*, Conjuges, Chari Parentes orbati Filio Monumentum hoc dolentes poſuerunt. Obiit quinto Kalendas *Novembris*, Anno Dom. 1559, vixit Annos 28, Menſes 3, Dies 7. Obdormiat in Domino.

Ibid. Hic ſitus eſt *Antonius Huſe*, Armiger, *Londini* natus, Archiepiſcopi *Cantuarienſis*, atque Capitulis de *Paulo Londinen.* Regiſtrarius primarius. Qui aliquot Annos Judicis cauſarum Maritimarum officio integrè functus, ac etiam in Magiſtratorum Curiæ Cancellariæ conceſſum co-optatus, vergente demum ætate ad Præfectum Collegiorum Mercatorum *Angliæ*, tam apud *Belgas*, quam apud *Moſcovitas* & *Rhutenos* Commercia exercentium accitus, Lingua facundus, memoria tenax, ingenio, Prudentia, doctrinaque pollens, morum Comitate & probitate gratioſus, *Laurentio*, *Gulielmo*, *Gilberto* & *Urſula*, Liberis, ex *Katharina* conjuge procreatis non infelix, ſexageſimo tertio ætatis Anno è Vita exceſſit, Kalendis *Junii* An. Dom. 1560.

Ibid. Here lye the Bodies of *Florens Caldwell*, Eſquire, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, and Alderman's Deputy of the Ward of *Faringdon without*; and *Mary Wilde*, his firſt Wife, by whom he had Iſſue one Daughter, named *Mary*, married to *Thomas Gourney*, Eſquire; and *Sibill Greene*, his Second Wife: Which *Florens* deceaſed the — and *Mary*, his Wife, the 19th Day of *June An. Dom.* 1590, *&c.*

Earth goes to Earth, as Mold to Mold,
Earth treads on Earth, glittering in Gold,
Earth as to Earth returne nere ſhould,
Earth ſhall to Earth goe ere he would.
Earth upon Earth conſider may
Earth goes to Earth naked away.
Earth, though on Earth be ſtout and gay,
Earth ſhall from Earth paſſe poore away.
Be mercifull and charitable,
Relieve the Poore as thou art able;
A Shrowd to thy Grave
Is all thou ſhalt have.

Ibid. *Thomas Cooke*, Citizen and Haberdaſher, of *London*, of *Little Wolton*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, had to Wife *Joyce Hanbury*, with whom hee lived Thirty Yeeres, and had Iſſue One Sonne and Three Daughters; whereof Two (*viz. Elizabeth*, Wife to *John Bourman*, Mercer, and *Mary*, Wife to *Thomas Bailey*, Skinner) be yet living. Hee departed this Life the 17th Day of *April* 1608, in the 55th Yeere of his Age. Shee (his ſaid Wife, ſole Executrix of his laſt Will and Teſtament) yet ſurviving (to the Memorie of her deare Huſband) erected this Monument, 1612.

To God, his Country, and the Poore he had
A zealous Soule, true Heart, and liberall Minde:
His Wife, his Children, and his Kindred ſad,
Lacke of his Love, his Care and Kindneſs finde:
Yet is their Sorrow ſwaged, with the Thought,
He hath attain'd the Happineſs he ſought.

Dies Mortis, æternæ vitæ natalis eſt.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. M. S. Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Allen*, of *London*, Gent. who died the 22d of *October* 1630. Divers of whoſe Anceſtors have been interred in this Church.

No Epitaph need make the juſt Man fam'd,
The Good are prais'd, when they are only nam'd.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry, in chuſing Pariſh Officers, is general, but in making Rates it is ſelect; two Church-wardens; one hundred and eighty-eight Houſes, ninety-five whereof are within, and ninety-three without the Wall. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph's, Aldersgate*, Five Pounds *per Ann.*

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

The higheſt I can trace the firſt Church of this Pariſh, is, that *Robert de Sancto Albano* was collated thereto, by the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1322. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Pariſh

We are told by *Robert* of *Glouceſter*, in his Rhyming Chronicle, that this Church was founded by *Cadwallo*, King of the *Britains* (who is ſaid to have died *Anno* 677) which is a Falſhood ſo notorious, that I ſhall no otherwiſe reply to it, than to acquaint the Reader, that the *Saxons* had been in Poſſeſſion of this City near a Century before the Time above mentioned. Chron. Rob. Glouceſt.

In digging a Foundation for the preſent Church, after the great Conflagration of 1666, the Sepulchral Stone above-mentioned, in the Third Chapter of Book I. of this Work, was dug up.

St. MARTIN's Orgars.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood on the Eaſt Side of St. *Martin's-lane*, near *Cannon-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Candlewick*, and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to St. *Martin* aforeſaid; and the additional Epithet of *Orgars* is a Corruption of *Odgarus*, or *Ordgarus*, who probably was the Founder and Patron thereof, and, with the Conſent of his Wife and Sons, granted the ſame to the Dean and Canons of St. *Paul's* Cathedral in this City, about the Year 1181. Since which Time the Advowſon has been in the ſaid Dean and Chapter. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

This Church being conſumed in the dreadful Conflagration of the Year 1666, and the ſame not rebuilt, the Pariſh has been annexed to the Church of St. *Clement's*, *Eaſtcheap*; which being conſtituted the Place of Publick Worſhip for both, the Rectorial Profits are thereby conſiderably augmented, which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, I have inſerted in the Account of the Pariſh of St. *Clement* aforeſaid; therefore ſhall now ſubjoin the Account relating to the Church and Poor. Act. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
George Blakeſley received	—	282	15	9	Church-Ward. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church		99	11	5	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	203	9	3	
Balance to the Warden	—	20	4	11	

Donations, per Annum.

1431, By *William Cromer*, divers Houſes	—	0	0	0	Ibid.
By King *Edward* the Sixth	—	2	13	4	
1562, By Sir *Humphry Brown*, divers Houſes	— —	0	0	0	Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
1588, By Sir *Benedict Barnham*		10	0	0	
1592, By *Robert Cotton*	—	2	10	0	
1611, By *Thomas Nicholſon*	—	5	0	0	
1613, By Sir *Humphry Walwyn*	—	5	0	0	
1613, By *Ralph Benskin*	—	0	8	0	
1628, By *Samuel Middlemore*	—	3	0	0	
By *James Hall*, Three Tenements		18	10	0	
1635, By Sir *Allen Cotton*	—	4	0	0	
1646, By *Henry Wolaſton*	—	2	12	0	

Monu-

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur. A Memoriall of *John Franke*, Eſquire, and *Cecilie*, his Wife, who had Iſſue Four Sonnes, *viz. John*, a Souldier; *Peter*, Gentleman Uſher and Daily Wayter to Queene *Anne*; *Robert*, Gentleman Uſher and Quarter Wayter to the ſaid Queene; and *Edward*, a Souldier; and Four Daughters, *viz. Elizabeth*, *Dorothie*, *Heſter* and *Jane*.

For Remembrance of whom, the ſaid *Peter Francke*, who lyeth interred neere unto this Place, beſtowed the Charge of this Monument; and the ſaid *Robert* (being his Executor) cauſed the ſame to be erected; and the which *Peter* dyed the 24th Day of *October* 1612.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. M. S. Sir *Allen Cotton*, Knight and Alderman of *London*, ſome Time Lord Mayor of this honourable City, Son of *Ralph Cotton*, of *Allington*, in the Pariſh of *Whitchurch*, in the County of *Salop*, Gent. was eſpouſed to *Ellinor*, the Daughter of *Edmund Moore*, Citizen and Draper of *London*; by whom he had Iſſue Seven Sons and Seven Daughters, and lived unto the Age of 70 Years, generally beloved, and dyed the 24th of *September* 1628. He left behind him Three Sons, *Edmond*, *John* and *William*, and Two Daughters; which Sons, in a filial Expreſſion of their Duties, have cauſed this Monument to be erected, in Memory of their dear deceaſed Father.

When he left Earth, rich Bounty dy'd,
Mild Courteſie gave place to Pride:
Soft Mercie to bright Juſtice ſaid,
O Sifter! we are both betray'd:
White Innocence lay on the Ground
By Truth, and wept at either's Wound.
The Sons of *Levi* did lament,
Their Lamps went out, their Oyl was ſpent.
Heaven hath his Soul, and only we
Spin out our Lives in Miſery.
So, Death, thou miſſeſt of thy Ends,
And kil'ſt not him, but kil'ſt his Friends.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; Seventy-nine Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of *Alhallows*, *London Wall*, four Pounds *per Annum*.

St. MARTIN's Outwich.

This Church, which is ſeated at the South-eaſt Angle of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Broad-ſtreet*, owes its Name to St. *Martin* aforeſaid, and the additional Epithet to *William* and *John de Oteſwich*, ſome time Proprietors thereof.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in the Earl of *Surrey*; but the ſame coming to the *de Oteſwiches* above mentioned, they conferred it upon the Company of Merchant-Taylors, in whom it ſtill remains; but in Matters Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon, ſave as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

This Church fortunately eſcaping the devouring Flames *Anno* 1666, it remains in all Reſpects upon the ancient Foot in regard to the Rectorial Profits and Diſburſements, which in the Year 1636 were as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.			*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Newc. Rep. Ecc. Paroch. By Tithes	—	—	40	0	0	
By Caſualties	—		5	0	0	
By a Parſonage Houſe		—	30	0	0	
Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.			*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
To Firſt-fruits	—		13	9	$9\frac{1}{4}$	Ibid.
To Tenths	—		1	6	$11\frac{1}{4}$	
To the Biſhop's Procuration			0	6	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration			0	2	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

George Pepys received	—	269	10	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Account Book.
Paid on Account of the Church		133	15	4	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	108	18	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Balance to the Pariſh	—	26	16	9	

Donations, per Annum.

By Sir *Henry Row*	—	4	16	0	Ibid.
By Mr. *Talbot*	—	0	1	2	
By Mr. *Halliot*	—	0	2	2	
By Mr. *Braybrooke*	—	0	2	3	
By *Margaret Deane*	—	0	4	0	
By *Francis White*	—	6	6	0	
By Mr. *Croſhaw*	—	3	0	0	
By *Elizabeth Stotherton*		2	10	0	
By *John Young*	—	3	0	0	
By *Margaret Taylor*, two Houſes		17	0	0	
By *Robert Hyde*, the Burial Ground.		0	0	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Eccleſiæ Rector hujus, *John Breux*, tumulatus;
Artibus & Doctor, vermibus eſca datus.
Prebendam quondam *Ciceſtrenſem* retinebat,
Quem *Petronille* Lux tulit e medio.
M. C. Quater, Quinquageno nono Sociato,
Sic predotatus vertitur in Cinerem.

New View Lond. E. M. S. *Georgio Stotherton*, Civis *London*. Gener. Fortunis, Prudentia & (quod Caput eſt) Virtute, Probitate, Pietate conſpicuo; quibus nominibus bis Publicus Civitatis hujus Orator Parlamentarius (Burgenſem vocant) ſplendidi ſodalis Mercatorum Sciſſorum dicti præfectus primarius, Mercatorum etiam transfretantium (vulgo *Adventurers*) Deputatus, evaſit; muneribuſque illis, ut reliquâ etiam vitâ univerſâ fideliter, prudenter, feliciter functus eſt: Et *Elizabethæ*, Lectiſſimæ Matronæ Conſorti ejus, (quæ Filios ei quatuor, Filias undecim peperit) Clara *Carillorum* Familia oriundæ, ſed ob ſuaviſſimas ſanctiſſimi Animi dotes Clariſſimæ, piamque in omnes benignitatem, præſertim Pauperes, in quorum uſum 52 ſ. annuatim perpetuos huic Parochiæ Legavit. Pientiſſimis Parentibus, qui ſunt in Domino, jam quieſcentibus, *Helena*, Filia inter eorum Liberos natu, non Affectu minima V. CL. *Theodori Gulſtoni*, Doctoris Medici, Sponſa, atrum hoc Mœroris & Amoris ſui Monumentum pie poſuit. Obiit ille, *Maii* 24, 1599; illa, *Sept.* 10, 1608.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth the Body of *Clemens Langley*, late Wife of *Richard Langley*, and Daughter to *Thomas Witton*, Gent. and of *Joane*, his firſt Wife, Daughter of *Robert Creſſet*, Eſquire; who yielded her Soule to her Redeemer the laſt of *April* 1603.

Thy zealous Care to ſerve thy God,
Thy conſtant Love to Huſband dear,
Thy harmleſſe Heart to every one,
Remains alive, though Corps lye here.

Spes Vermis & ego. *R. L.*
Vivit poſt Funera Virtus. *C. L.*

Alſo the 19th Day of *March* 1612, *Richard Langley*, her Huſband, was here buried.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Illuſtri ac Nobiliſſimo V. Domino *Jacobo Falckio*, Domino *Zelandiæ* Theſaurario, ſummo Conſiliario Ordinum ejuſdem Provinciæ, poſt plurimas apud pleroſque *Europæ* Reges ac Principes obitas honorificè Legationes & Regendarum Rerum infinitas, cum omnium laude ac admiratione,

curas, in extremis Eccleſiæ ac Patriæ cum hoſtibus luctis defuncto, Legati, munere communi Patriæ totius, Provinciarum *Belgicarum* Fœderetarum apud Sereniſſimum & Potentiſſimum *Jacobum* I. *Angliæ*, *Scotiæ*, *Franciæ* & *Hyberniæ* Regem: Hoc inteſtinorum receptaculum. Reliquam à funere totius molem, in Patria *Zelandia*. Pietate inter planctus poſuit affinis ex Sorore, *Anthonius Taymon*. Obiit 14 Nonas *Junii* 1603.

Parte ſolo recubo peregrino, parte paterno.
Hoc bene, ſi didici vivere, & hocce mori.
J. Murdiſonius.

Quæ natat Oceano, *Zelandia*, Corpus; *Olympus*
Ipſe animam; peregrè, hoc viſcera marmor habet.
A. Hunterus.

Viſcera Terra *Britanna* tegit, *Zelandia* Corpus:
Sic mea diviſit funera Parce mihi.
J. Meurſius.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here reſteth the Body of the worſhipful M. *Richard Staper*, elected Alderman of this Citie, 1594. He was the greateſt Merchant in his Time; the chiefeſt Actor in Diſcovery of the Trades of *Turkey* and *Eaſt India*: A man humble in Proſperity, painefull and ever ready in the Affaires Publicke, and diſcreetly carefull of his private. A liberall Houſe-keeper, bountifull to the Poore; an upright Dealer in the World; and a devout Aſpirer after the World to come. Much bleſt in his Poſterity, and happy in his and their Alliances. He dyed the laſt Day of *June*, *An. Dom.* 1608. *Intravit ut exiret.*

New View Lond. In Memory of *John Wight*, *Anno Sal.* 1633, aged 24.

Reader, thou may'ſt forbear to put thine Eyes
To charge for Tears, to mourn theſe Obſequies:
Such charitable Drops would beſt be given
To thoſe who late, or never, come to Heav'n.
But here you would, by weeping on this Duſt,
Allay his Happineſs with thy Miſtruſt;
Whoſe pious cloſing of his youthful Years
Deſerves thy Imitation, not thy Tears.

Ibid. *Johannes Tufnail*, Filius natu maximus *Johannis Tufnail*, Armig. eximiæ Spei Adoleſcentulus, Forma pariter & ingenio præſtans, quem ineunte jam Sexto Ætatis Anno & nimia virtus & Fatorum invidia (heu! ſemper deflenda!) in Cœlum evexit, *Octob.* 30, 1686.

Durum! ſed levius fit patientia,
Quicquid corrigere eſt nefas.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty-one Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph's Alderſgate*, ſix Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The firſt Mention I find of this Church is, that *John de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*, in the Year 1325, collated *John de Dalyngton* thereunto; which ſeems to convict *Stow* of a Miſtake, who ſays, Stow. Sur. Lond. that four Men of the Name of *de Oſtewich* were the Founders thereof; which if they had, 'tis not to be doubted but the Right of Patronage would originally have been in them: Whereas 'tis manifeſt it never was, unleſs we admit that *John Churchman* (who was Sheriff of *London*, *Anno* 1385, and, as ſecond Patron of this Church, collated thereto in the Year 1387,) purchaſed the ſame, not for his own Uſe, but for that of the *de Oteſwiches*, which gives room for Conjecture, (tho' he might as well have ſold it to them) ſeeing that he in the Year 1405, by Licence from King *Henry* the Fourth, in the Names of *William* and *John de Oteſwich*, two of the pretended Founders, gave the Advowſon of this Church, together with four Meſſuages and ſeventeen Shops, with their Appurtenances in this Pariſh, to the Maſter and Wardens of the Taylors and Linen Armorers (now the Company of Merchant Taylors) and their Succeſſors, in perpetual Alms, for the Maintenance of the Poor of the ſaid Fraternity; by Virtue of which Grant, the Company has continued Patrons of this Rectory ever ſince.

By what has been ſaid, I think, it is evident, that the *Oteſwiches*, inſtead of being the Founders of this Church, were only late Proprietors of the ſame. And as to the additional Epithet of *Oteſwich*, conferred upon it, that may have been given by the aforeſaid Company, in grateful Commemoration of their great and generous Benefactors. See *Broadſtreet* Ward.

St. MARTIN's Vintry.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood near the South-Eaſt Corner of *Queen-ſtreet*, in *Thames-ſtreet*, and Ward of *Vintry*; and was ſo denominated from its Dedication to St. *Martin* aforeſaid, and the Place of its Situation among the Wine Tunners, Wine Merchants and Coopers.

The Patronage of this Church appears to have been antiently in Lay Hands, by *Ralph Peverell's* granting the ſame to the Abbot and Canons of St. *Peter's* in the City of *Glouceſter*, in whom it remained till the Suppreſſion of their Convent; when coming to the Crown, *Edward* VI. granted the ſame to the Biſhop of *Worceſter* and his Succeſſors, in whom it ſtill continues. But in Affairs Eccleſiaſtical 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary. Newc. Report. Eccleſ. Paroch.

This Church ſharing the common Fate in the dreadful Cataſtrophe of the Year 1666, and the ſame not being rebuilt, the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of St. *Michael Royal*, whereby the Incumbents Profits are conſiderably increaſed; which, together with his Diſburſements in reſpect to the Cure, I ſhall inſert in the Account of the Pariſh of St. *Michael's Royal*; and ſhall now ſubjoin the Pariſh Charge concerning the Church and Poor: Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1724.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
John Bragman receiv'd	—	302	4	4½	Pariſh Account Book.
Paid on Account of the Church		60	19	2	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	257	3	6½	
Balance to the Warden	—	15	18	4	

Donations, per Annum.

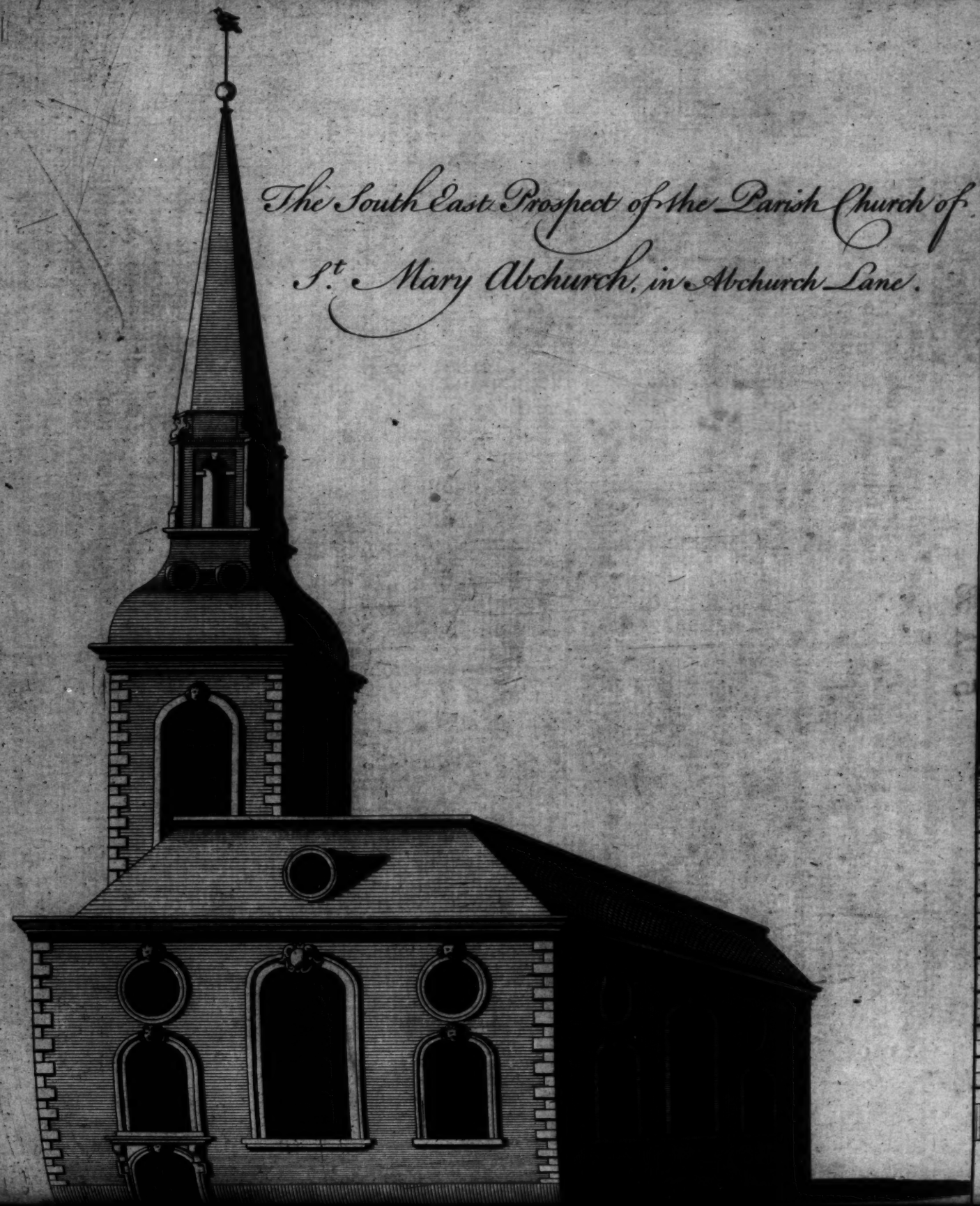
1579, By *John Heydon*	—	3	0	0	Ibid.
By *Martha Barrat*	— —	0	16	8	
1580, By *George Lucas*	—	2	0	0	
1603, By *Henry Billidge*	—	2	12	0	
By *George Swain*	— —	0	5	0	
1636, By *Thomas Trevillion*	—	4	0	0	
1650, By Mrs. *Amos*	— —	5	0	0	
By Mr. *Amhurſt*	— —	5	0	0	
1706, By *John Rand*	— —	1	8	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

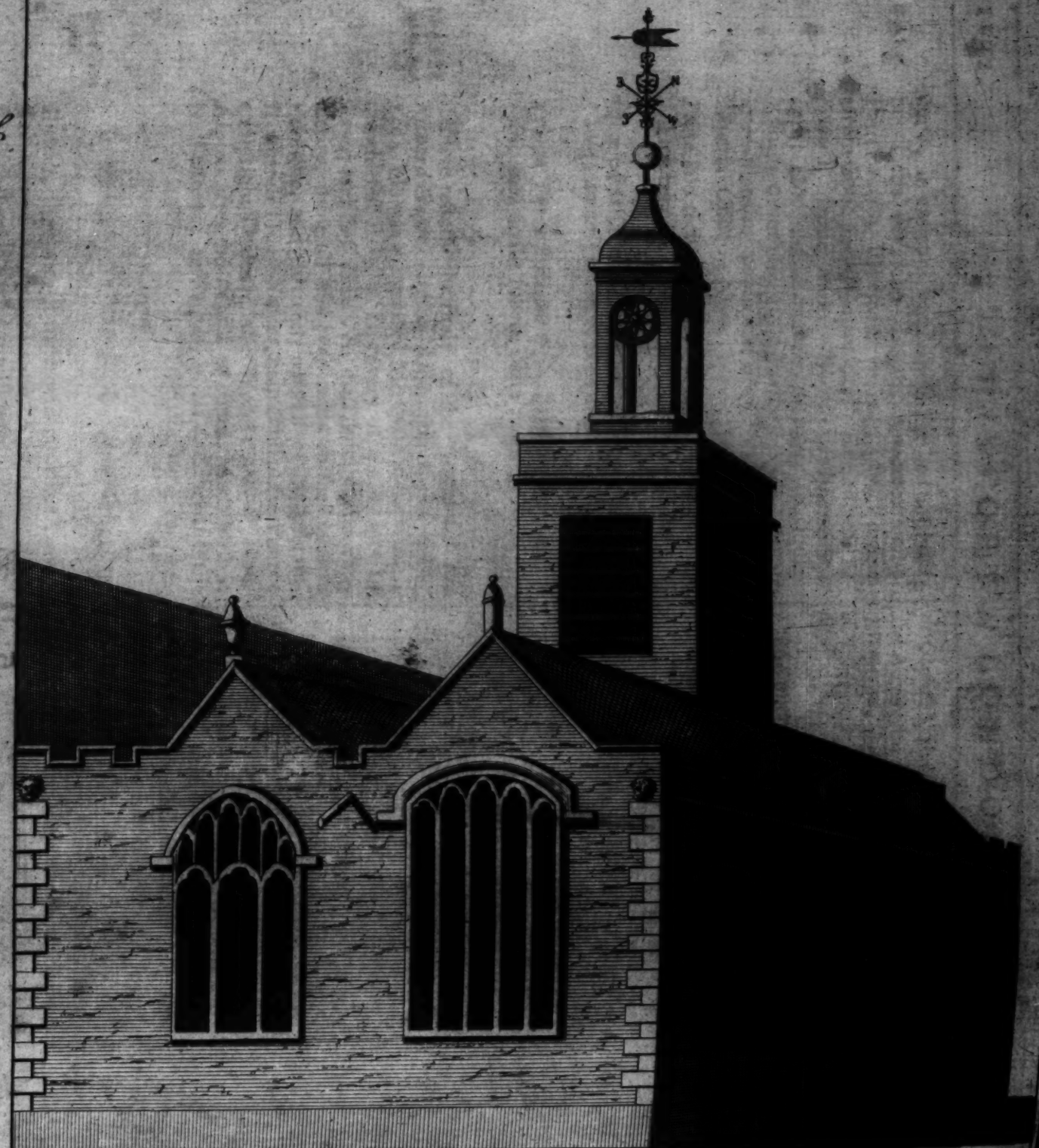
Henry Giſors giſt yci. Deeu, de ſa Ame tien pitie, e *John*, le Filz, a *Mercy*, qui moruſt le ville de *S. Katharine*, en l'an de Grace 1343. Weav. Fun. Mon.

Martis

5 JA 53



The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of
St. Mary Abchurch, in Abchurch Lane.



The North East Prospect of the Parish Church of
St. Martin Outwich in Threadneedle Street.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur.
Martis Paſcha tenes, *Edwardus*, Rex luce tiburci
Hunc *del Foorll.* Dominum, Strage ruiſſe dolet.
Is dabat *Gaſton*; *Anglus* ſum Corde *Joannes*,
In Campis *Barnet*, mortis amara tulit.
Bis Septengeno, decies *Sept.* & ſimul anno,
Mane reſurgente obviat iſte *Jeſu*.
Anglicus hæc relegens, miſerere tui Peregrini,
Et pro te moriens, te Sciat eſſe pium.

Ibid.
Hæc Petra ſubſtrati *Kirkman* tegit oſſa *Roberti*,
Qui Rector fuerat iſtius Eccleſiæ.
M. D. demequater ſeptem Chriſti cadet anno,
Aprilis terna raptus ab orbe die.
Artibus ille Magiſter erat, Eccleſia tandem,
Triſtia poſt fati, gaudia denter ei.

Ibid.
Hic jacet *Willielmus Stokeſly*, quondam Civis & Vintener *London.* & *Juliana*, Uxor ejus. Qui obiit 25 die *Decemb.* An. Dom. 1381. Cujus, &c.

Weav. Fun. Mon.
Hic jacet *Johannes Micolt*, quondam Civis & Vinitarius *London.* & *Joanna*, Uxor ejus, ac pueri eorundem. Qui quidem *Johannes* obiit 17 die *Aprilis*, Ann. Dom. 1424. Quorum Anime per Dei immenſam miſericordiam in Pace perpetua permaneant, ac Requiem poſſideant.

Es teſtis, Chriſte, quod non jacet hic lapis iſte.
Corpus ut ornetur, ſed ſpiritus ut memoretur.
Heus tu qui tranſis, magnus, medius puer an ſis,
Pro me funde preces, quia ſic mihi fit veniæ ſpes.

Ibid.
Johannem tegit hic cognomine *Gray* Lapis iſte;
Mentem queſo ſuam, celo teneas tibi, Chriſte.
Aſpice, mortalis, quid ſit niſi Mors tua Vita,
Ut modo ſum talis, breviter quoque tu fies ita.
Debita qui teneris Nature ſolvit in annis,
Ipſorum prolis Jeſu, miſerere *Johannis*.
Obiit Anno Dom. 1424.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Hic jacet *Petrus de la Genebra*, Filius & Heres *Joannes de la Genebra*, quondam Burgenſis & Mercatoris de Civitate *Burdegali*. Qui obiit 27 die *Martii*, An. D. 1439. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus.

Weav. Fun. Mon.
As Flowers in Feeld, thus paſſyth Lif,
Nakyd, then clothyd, feble in the End:
It ſheweth by *Robart Daluſs*, and *Alyſon* his Wyf:
Chryſt, yem ſave fro the Power of the Fiend.
Ob. 1469.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Orate pro Animabus *Thomæ Grant*, nuper Civis & Venetarius Civitatis *London.* & *Majoriæ*, Uxoris ejus. Qui *Thomas* obiit 29 die *Januar.* 1486.

Ibid.
Me tegit *Idoneam* Cognomine *Gray* Lapis iſte;
Mentem queſo meam Cælo teneas tibi, Chriſte.
Aſpice, Mortalis, quid ſit niſi Mors tua Vita:
Ut modo ſum, talis eris & tu, carne ſopita.
Pro me funde preces, rogo, ſpes ut reperietur;
Reddam tuncque preces, Deus ut tibi propicietur.

Ibid.
Hic jacet Corpus *Bertrandæ*, quondom Uxoris *Ormondi Deſcure*, Armig. unius Hoſtiariorum Cameræ inclytiſſimi *Angliæ* & *Franciæ* Regis *Henrici* 7. Quæ obiit 1 die *Aprilis* 1494.

Weav. Fun. Mon.
Honorabilis Viri *Radulphi Aſtri*, Militis, nuper Majoris, ac Aldermanni & Piſcenarii Civitatis *London.* Et preclariſſimarum Domine *Margarie*, ac *Margarete*, Uxorum ejus. Qui quidem *Radulphus* obiit 18 die *Novembris*, Ann. Dom. 1494; & predicta *Margeria* obiit —die; & dicta *Margareta* ab hoc ſeculo migravit 10 die *Marcii*, Ann. Dom. 1492. Quorum Animabus, &c.

Ibid.
Hic jacet *Radulphus Aſtry*, generoſus, unus Filiorum *Radulphi Aſtry*, Militis, quondam Majoris Civitatis *London.* Qui quidem *Radulphus* Filius, in ſua florida juventute, ab hoc ſeculo migravit. Ann. Dom. 1501, 19 die Menſ. *Septemb.*

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Of your Charite pray for the Souls of *Robert Dey*, Citizen and Joyner of *London*, and *Anne*, his Wife; which *Robert* deceaſed 8th *Januar.* 1555, and the ſaid *Anne* the 20th *Aug.* 1558.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and thirty-nine Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

That this Church was of a *Saxon* Original, I think, is manifeſt, by *Ralph Peverell*'s having given the ſame (in the Reign of the Conqueror) to the Abbot and Canons of St. *Peter*'s in the City of *Glouceſter*. See *Vintry* Ward. Newe. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

St. MARY Abchurch.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſeated on the Weſt Side of *Abchurch-Lane*, in the Ward of *Candlewick*, owes its Name to its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*, and the additional Appellation of *Ab* or *Upchurch*, to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches of the ſame Name in this City. Newe. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in the Prior and Canons of St. *Mary Overies* in *Southwark*, who in the Year 1448, (which my Author, thro' Miſtake, inſtead of the 26th of *Hen.* VI. calls the 26th of *Hen.* IV.) exchanged the ſame with the Maſter and Chaplains of *Corpus Chriſti* College, near the Church of St. *Laurence Pulteney*, for a Houſe in the Pariſh of *Alhallows the Leſs*; in which the Maſter and Chaplains continued till the Suppreſſion of their College; when coming to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1568, granted the perpetual Advowſon thereof to the College of *Corpus Chriſti* in *Cambridge*, wherein it ſtill remains. But in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon. Ibid. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Church ſharing the common Fate *Anno* 1666, 'tis rebuilt in a very handſome Manner; and to which, by Act of Parliament, is annexed the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Pulteney*, whereby the Rectorial Profits are greatly augmented; which, together with the Diſburſements in reſpect of the Cure, are as follow: Act Par. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	120	0	0	Ibid. Newe.
By Caſualties in 1636	—	10	0	0	Repert.
By a Parſonage Houſe	—	15	0	0	Eccleſ. Paroch.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits —	20	2	6	Ibid.
To Tenths — —	2	0	0	
To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	5	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	10	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1724.

William Northey received —	345	4	6¼	Pariſh Account Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	59	4	3	
Paid on that of the Poor —	257	17	2¼	
Balance to the Pariſh —	28	3	1½	

Donations, per Ann.

By divers Perſons for Coals	15	0	7	Ibid.
By Mrs. *Hyde* — —	3	18	0	
1668, By Mr. *Miller* — —	2	0	0	
1674, By *John Watſon* — —	7	0	0	
1677, By Mr. *Micklebourn* —	2	0	0	
1677, By Mr. *Everard* —	2	0	0	
1678, By *Thomas Bearcliff* —	1	0	0	
1679, By *Suſan Kelſey* — —	1	0	0	

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
1684, By Mr. *Daws*	—	—	2	0	0
1686, By Mr. *Poynter*	—	—	2	0	0
1688, By Mr. *Hill*	—	—	2	0	0
By *Thomas Greſham*	—		2	0	0
1717, By *Katharine Chamberlain*			1	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Hac gradiens, fortis, tua Lingua precando laboret;
Eſto memor Mortis, dum virtus vivida floret.
Dum vita frueris, quid Agas Circumſpice mente;
Nam tu talis eris, qualis concido, repente.
Corpora *Gilberti Melites* celat Lapus iſte,
Ejus & Uxoris, *Chriſtine*; quos cape, Chriſte.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. *Joanni Branche*, Equiti, hujus Urbis olim Prætori, Viro bono & prudenti, 24 *Julii*, Anno Dom. 1588, Ætatis ſuæ 73. Vita functo, in Sepulchro *Wilkinſoni* Avi Materni humato: *Daniel Dun*, Legum Doctor, ipſius ex Sorore Nepos, poſuit.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. An Epitaph upon the Departure of the illuſtrious Precedent of Bounty and pious Induſtry, Maſter *Roger Montague*, Eſq;

In Life and Death thy Works did well purſue
The honourable Name of *Montague*.
Nobility of Birth ran in thy Blood:
Nobility of Action made that Good.
Thy Charity, the Top of all thy Fame,
The Figure that thy Monument may claime
With Juſtice; 'tis thine own, fit to enrol
Thy Memory here, as Heaven adorns thy Soul.
Sum up all Vertues in Man ever known,
And ſet them to thy Actions, th'are thine own:
That's the neer'ſt Way to make for thy Worth room,
Particular Praiſes would o'erſpread the Tomb.
Here's all in brief; who ſhall henceforth endite
A good Man's Epitaph, let him but write
The Copy of thy Life: It ſtands for all
That ever made Man's Praiſe, or ever ſhall.

Ibid. Hereunder lyes interred the Body of Sir *Patience Ward*, Knight, Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, *An.* 1681. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Will. Hobſon*, of *Hackney*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; She departed this Life the 24th of *Dec.* 1685, and lyes buried in the great Church at *Amſterdam*. He dyed the 10th of *July* 1696, without Iſſue.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and thirteen Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The higheſt I have been able to trace this Pariſh Church, is, that *Nicholas Woleye* was Rector thereof before the Year 1363; and as to the additional Appellation of *Ab*, or *Up-Church*, I am at as great a Loſs in reſpect to its Meaning, as I am to the Time when the Church was at firſt founded: But, as it appears to have antiently ſtood on an Eminence, probably that Epithet was conferred upon it, in regard to the Church of St. *Laurence Pulteney*, ſituate below. See *Candlewick* Ward.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

St. MARY, Aldermanbury.

This Church, which is a Curacy, ſeated at the North-Eaſt Corner of *Love-lane*, in *Aldermanbury*, and Ward of *Cripplegate within*, owes its Name to its being dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and the Place of its Situation.

The Patronage of this Church appears to have been antiently in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s; who, upon the founding of the neighbouring Hoſpital of *Elſing-Spittle*, did by Conſent of *Stephen*, Biſhop of *London*, in the Year 1331, appropriate the ſame to the ſaid Hoſpital; but with this Proviſo, that the Dean and Chapter ſhould have the Patronage of both; and that upon the Inſtitution of a Cuſtos or Rector to this Church and Hoſpital, he was to ſwear Fealty to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, and to pay them an antient Penſion of one Mark *per Annum*, due from this Church, and ſix Shillings and eight Pence yearly for the ſaid Hoſpital, as granted by *William de Elſing*, the Founder, in Teſtimony of its Subjection to the Church of St. *Paul*, to the Dean and Chapter whereof this Church ſtill pays an annual Penſion of twenty Shillings. Dugd. Mon. Ang. vol. 2.

'Twas likewiſe at the ſame Time agreed, that the Rector and Cuſtos of this Church and Hoſpital ſhould, in all Futurity, find a Prieſt to ſerve the Cure, and to adminiſter the Sacraments in the ſaid Church; which Prieſt was to be approved of by the Dean and Chapter aforeſaid. Whence 'tis evident, that this Church (then, as at preſent) was ſerved by a Curate, till the Diſſolution of the ſaid Hoſpital; ſince which Time, the Rectory and Advowſon thereof has been granted in Truſt for the Pariſhioners; who, by Virtue thereof, have the Right of chooſing their own Miniſter, who muſt be licenced by the Biſhop of *London*. But in Matters Eccleſiaſtical 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon, ſave as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary. Ibid.

This Church being conſumed in the lamentable Conflagration of the Year 1666, 'tis rebuilt in a beautiful Manner, and remains as formerly, without any other Addition than that of a great Augmentation of the Curate's Fees; and, by its being a Donative, pays neither Firſt-fruits nor Tenths to the King, nor other Diſburſements on Account of the Cure than thoſe that follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money from the Pariſh	150	0	0	Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	4	0	Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	2	0	
To St. *Paul*'s Penſion —	1	0	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Samuel Spencer receiv'd —	308	4	0	
Paid on Account of the Church	131	19	9½	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	268	15	10	
Balance to the Warden —	92	11	7½	

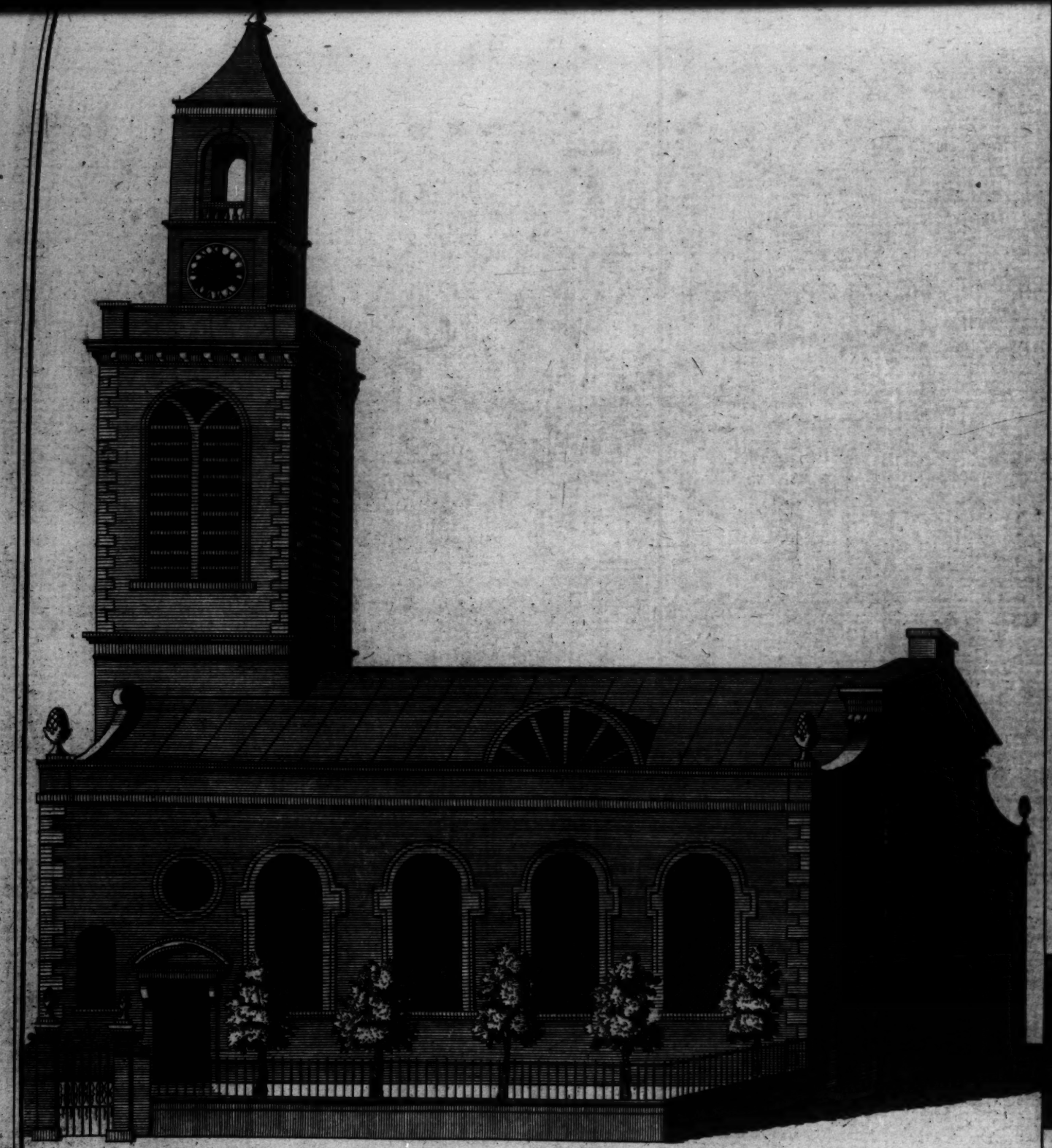
Donations, per Annum.

1620, By Sir *John Davey*, &c.	11	0	0	
1672, By *Walter Pell*, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	5	0	0	Ibid.
1672, By Sir *John Langham*, 250 *l.* for ditto — —	12	10	0	
1707, By *Chriſtopher Morgan*	2	10	0	
1728, By *Samuel Lambert*, 500 *l.* for ditto — —	20	0	0	Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
By the Lady *Greſham* — —	3	0	0	

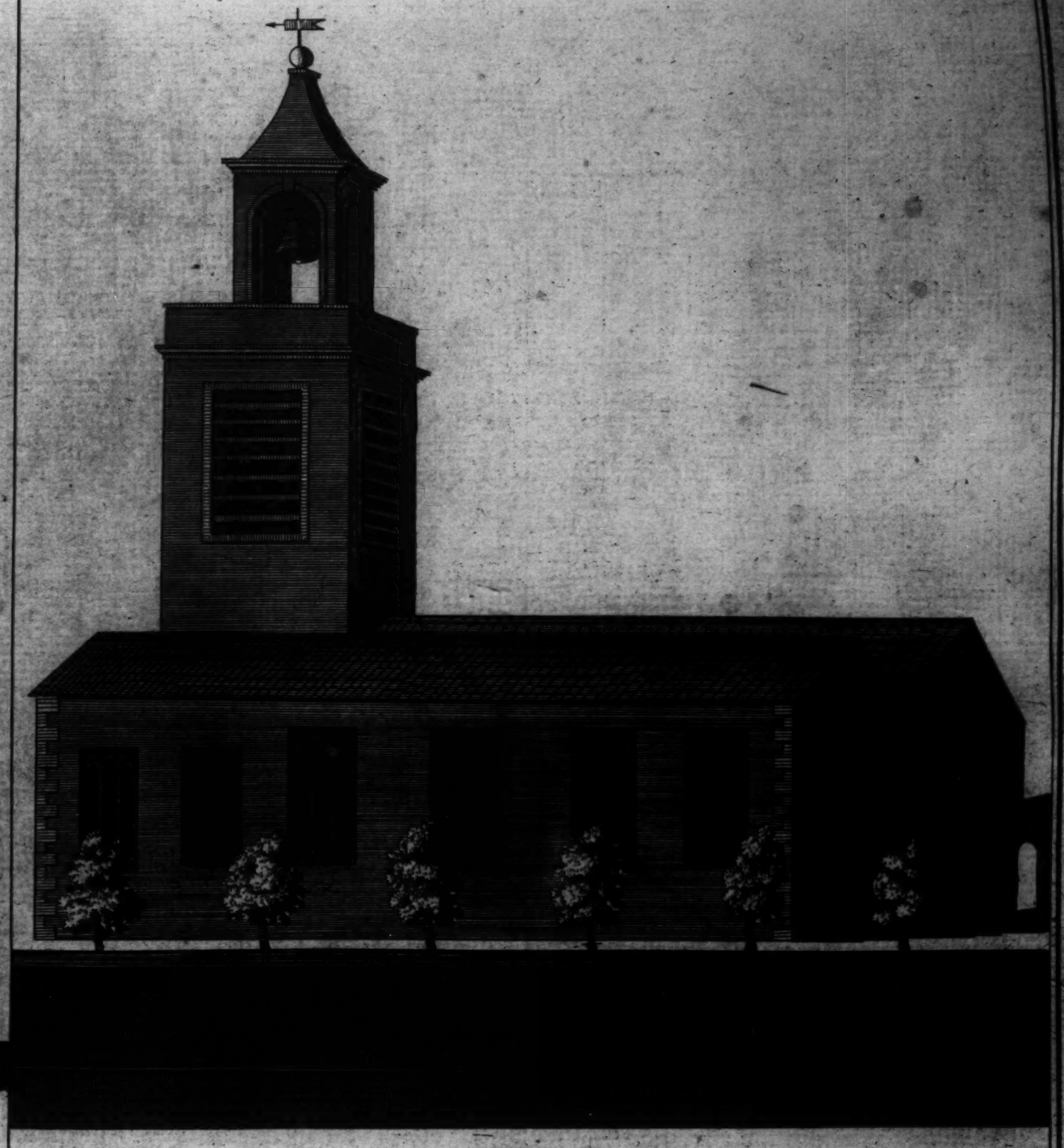
Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Armig. hic *Jon Conſtantinus* poſitus, Genetrix ſubjacet; æternè lætentur in Arce polorum; qui *Februo* ceſſit. Mil. 1. Cent. quatuor bis & octo.

Elizabeth



The East prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Mary Aldermanbury.



The East prospect of the Parish Church of Allhallows on London Wall.

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Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. *Elizabeth*, whoſe Huſband *Davy* hight,
Lyeth buried here, till Time the Trumpet blow;
But ſure the Heavens poſſeſſe her ſacred Spright,
Her vertuous Life and godly End did ſhow;
And they that knew her Pathes of perfect Love,
The ſundry Gifts that garniſhed her Life,
Can witneſſe well, and by her End approve,
There ſeldom hath been ſeen a better Wife.
Give God the Praiſe, for ſuch her happy Race;
And pray, that we like Virtues may embrace.
She died the 12th of *Auguſt* 1569.

Ibid. Here lieth buried *Elizabeth Norreis*, Daughter of the Right Honourable Sir *Henry Norreis*, Kt. Lord *Norreis* of *Ricot*; who deceaſed the 18th Day of *April* 1574.

Ibid. Here lieth entombed *Ralph Woodcock*, Grocer and Alderman of *London*, who departed this Life the Firſt Day of *September* 1586, aged 67 Yeeres. Hee had Foure Wives, *Helen Collier*, by whom he had Five Sonnes and Three Daughters; *Good Bower*, by whom he had Ten Sons and Five Daughters; *Elenor Carew*, by whom he had One Daughter; and *Mary Lovyſon*, by whom he had no Iſſue.

Ibid. *Agnes*, Wife to *Thomas Digges*, Eſquire, Daughter of Sir *William Sentleger*, Knight, and of *Urſula*, his Wife, Daughter of *George Nevil*, Lord of *Aburgaveny*; by whom the ſaid *Thomas* had Iſſue *Dudley*, his Sonne and Heyre; *Leonard*, his Second Sonne; *Margaret* and *Urſula*, now living; beſide *William* and *Mary*, who died young.

Deo Opt. Max. & Memoriæ. Hic Reſurrectionem Mortuorum expectat *Thomas Digſeus*, Armiger, ex antiqua *Digſeorum* in *Cantia* Familia oriundus; Vir Fide & Pietate in Deum ſingulari, rei Militaris admodum peritus, optimarum Literarum ſtudioſus, & Scientiis Mathematicis ad Miraculum (ut ex Libris editis conſtat) eruditiſſimus: Quem Deus in Cœleſtem Patriam, anno Salutis 1595 evocavit: Chariſſimo Marito Uxor mœſtiſſima poſuit.

Here lieth, in an aſſured Hope to riſe in *Chriſt*, *Thomas Digges*, Eſquire, ſome time Muſter-maſter of the *Engliſh* Army in the *Low Countries*; a Man zealouſly affected to true Religion, wiſe, diſcreete, courteous, faithfull to his Friends, and of rare Knowledge in Geometry, Aſtrologie, and other Mathematical Sciences: Who finiſhed this tranſitory Life with a happy End, in *Anno* 1595.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Deo Trino & Uno ſacrum. *Thomas Hayes*, Eques Auratus, Secundum *Chriſti* Adventum ſub hoc Tumulo expectat. Qui, cum ab Adoleſcentia per magnam *Europæ* partem Mercaturam exercuiſſet, ita Induſtria & Judicio claruit, ut unanimi omnium Conſenſu Maior hujus Civitatis cooptatus fuerit; & cum hoc ſummum ſummi Magiſtratus Officium, non ſolum ſingulari Integritate, ſed & excellenti veræ Religionis promulgandæ Curâ & Pietate executus fuiſſet, tandem Septuageſimo Ætatis anno, Deo boniſque charus, pie & placidè in Domino obdormivit, Anno Salutis 1617.

Martha, Uxor mœſtiſſima, Viro ſuo optimo, officioſæ Pietatis & Memoriæ ergo, hoc Monument. poſuit.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and thirty-ſix Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Giles, Cripplegate*, ſix Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Tho' I cannot aſcertain the Origin of this Pariſh-Church; yet by *John Conſtantine*'s ſepulchral Inſcription of the Year 1116, above inſerted, I am of Opinion, it owes its Foundation to the *Saxons*.

Stow. Sur. Lond. In a Cloiſter contiguous to this Church, before the Fire of *London* in the Year 1666, hung a Bone of a monſtrous Size, of the Length of twenty-eight Inches and a Half, which was ſuppoſed to have been the Bone of a human Leg. But by its great Dimenſions, I think, it may more reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have belonged to an Elephant, or ſome other large Quadruped. See *Cripplegate* Ward.

St. MARY Aldermary.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. This Church, which is a Rectory, ſeated on the Eaſt Side of *Bow-lane*, in the Ward of *Cordwainer-ſtreet*, owes its Name to its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary* aforeſaid; and the additional Epithet of *Aldermary*, or *Eldermary*, from its being the ancienteſt Church in this City dedicated to the ſaid Virgin.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory, which is one of the thirteen Peculiars of this City belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was antiently in the Prior and Canons of *Canterbury*; till *Thomas Arundell*, the Archbiſhop, by Indenture, dated the 21ſt of *December*, *Anno* 1400, between him and *Thomas Chiltenden*, the Prior, and Chapter of *Chriſt's Church* in *Canterbury*, did by Licence from the King exchange the Advowſon of the Church of *Weſtwell*, in the County of *Kent*, for that of this Church; reſerving unto himſelf and Succeſſors the Collation to the Vicarage of *Weſtwell*; and the Prior and Canons reſerved to themſelves and Succeſſors, all ſuch Penſions as were payable to them out of this Church, before the Exchange was made; ſince which Time the Collation has been in the ſaid Archbiſhop.

Ibid. This Church was deſtroyed in the never-to-be-forgotten dreadful Conflagration of 1666, and rebuilt in the preſent magnificent Manner, by the Munificence of *Henry Rogers*, Eſq; as appears by the following Inſcription in Golden Letters over the Weſt Door of the Church.

Ædes hæc Deo O. M. jam olim ſacra, quæ communi Urbis Incendio ad Cineres redacta, impenſis Una Manu, ſed largâ & ſanctiſſimè prodiga, integre Quinque Librarum Millibus ſurrexit denuo maxime munificentior. Tam piam Beneficentiam *Henrico Rogers*, Armigero, *Edwardi Rogers*, de *Cannington*, Militis, & ſub *Mariana* Perſecutione Xti. militantis, Pronepoti & Pietatis etiam Hæredi honeſta hæc & ingenua Fronte fatetur. A. D. MDCLXXXI. Memoria Juſti in Benedictione.

The Pariſh of St. *Thomas Apoſtles* being annexed to this Church by Act of Parliament, 'tis become the Place of publick Worſhip for both; wherefore the Rectorial Profits are greatly augmented; which, together with the Diſburſements on account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes —	150	0	0	Act Parl.
By Glebe *Anno* 1636 —	100	0	0	22 & 23 Car. II.
By Caſualties in ditto — —	19	0	0	Newc.
By weekly Winter Sermons in ditto	20	0	0	Repert. Eccleſ.

Diſburſements Paroch.

	Disbursements on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Newc. Rep Eccl. Paroch.	To First-fruits — —	53	0	0
	To Tenths — — —	5	6	0
	To the Bishop's Procuration —	0	15	1½
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	0
	To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	0	13	4
	Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.			
Par. Rec. Book.	*Daniel Philips* received —	144	10	2½
	Paid on Account of the Church	21	12	2
	Paid on that of the Poor —	126	9	8¼
	Balance to the Warden —	3	11	7¼
	Donations, per Annum.			
Ibid.	From the Company of Cloth-workers — —	2	0	0
	In Land and Houses, without mentioning the Donors	66	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here is fixt the Epitaph of
Sir *Henry Kebyl*, Knight;
Who was some time of *London* Mayor,
A famous, worthy Wight;
Which did this *Aldermary* Church
Erect and set upright.
Though Death prevaile with mortal Wights,
And haſten every Day,
Yet Vertue over-lives the Grave,
Her Fame doth not decay:
As Memories do shew reviv'd,
Of one that was alive,
Who being dead, of vertuous Fame
None shall seeke to deprive;
Which so in Life deserv'd Renowne,
For Facts of his to see,
That may encourage other now,
Of like good Mind to be.
Sir *Henry Keble*, Knight, Lord Mayor
Of *London*, here he sate,
Of Grocers worthy Company,
The chiefest in his State;
Which in this Citie grew to Wealth,
And unto Worship came,
When *Henry* reign'd, who was the Seventh
Of that redoubted Name.
But he to Honour did atchieve,
The Second golden Yeere
Of *Henries* Reigne, so call'd the Eight,
And made his Fact appeare.
When he this *Aldermary* Church
'Gan build with great Expence,
Twice Thirty Yeeres agon, no doubt,
Counting the Time from hence:
Which Worke began the Yeer of *Christ*,
Well knowne of Christen Men,
One thousand and Five hundred just,
If ye will adde but Ten.
But lo, when Man purposeth most,
God doth dispose the best;
And so before this Work was done,
God call'd this Knight to Rest.
This Church was then not fully built;
He dy'd about the Yeere
When ill *May-day* first took his Name,
Which is downe fixed here: 1516.
Whose Workes became a Sepulcher,
To shrowd him in that Case:
God tooke his Soule, but Corps of his
Was laid about this Place.
Who, when he dyed, of this his Worke
So mindful still he was,
That he bequeath'd a Thousand Pounds,
To have it brought to passe.
The Execution of whose Gift,
Or where the Fault should be,
The Work as yet unfinished
Shall shew you all for me.
Which Church stands there, if any please
To finish up the same;
As he hath well begun, no doubt,
And to his endlesse Fame,
They shall not only well bestowe
Their Talent in this Life,
But after Death, when Bones be rot,
Their Fame shall be most rife;
With thankful Praise and good Report
Of our Parochians here;
Which have of Right Sir *Henries* Fame
Afresh renew'd this Yeere.
God move the Minds of wealthy Men,
Their Works so to bestow,
As he hath done, that though they dye,
Their vertuous Fame may flow.

Inclita perpetuo durabit tempore Virtus,
Et floret Fato non violanda truci.

Here lieth buried Sir *Charles Blount*, or *Blunt*, Baron *Mountjoye*, who died 1544, with this Epitaph, made by himself a little before his Death: Weav. Fun. Mon.

Willingly have I sought, and willingly have I found,
The fatall End that wrought thither, as Dutie bound:
Discharg'd I am of that I ought to my Countrey, by honest Wound;
My Soule departy'd, *Christ* hath bought: the End of Man is Ground.

Sir *William Laxton* lyes interr'd
Within this hollow Vault, Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.
That by good Life had happy Death,
The End for which he sought.
Of Poore and Rich he was belov'd,
His Dealings they were just;
God hath his Soule, his Body here
Consumed is in Dust.

Here lives by Fame, that lately died,
Sir *William Laxton*'s Wife;
That ever was a Doer of Good,
And liv'd a virtuous Life:
A mindfull Matron of the Poore,
And to the learned Sort
A true and faithful Citizen,
And dyed with good Report.
He dyed the 29th Day of *July* 1556.

Here lyeth buried Sir *Thomas Lodge*, Knight, and Dame *Anne*, his Wife. He was Lord Maior in the Yeere of our Lord God 1563, when God did visit this Citie with a great Plague for our Sinnes. Ibid.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Sir *John Smith*, Knight, Alderman, and sometime Sheriff of *London*, Son of *James Smith* of *Fryday-street*, Esq; He first married *Ann*, Daughter of *William Wayes*, of *Windsor*, by whom he had One Son; afterward he married *Jane*, Daughter of *Robert Dean*, of this Parish, by whom he had Six Sons and Three Daughters: Three Sons and Two Daughters only survived. He died the 17th of *June* 1673, aged 46 Years. New View Lond.

Recordare Novissimi.

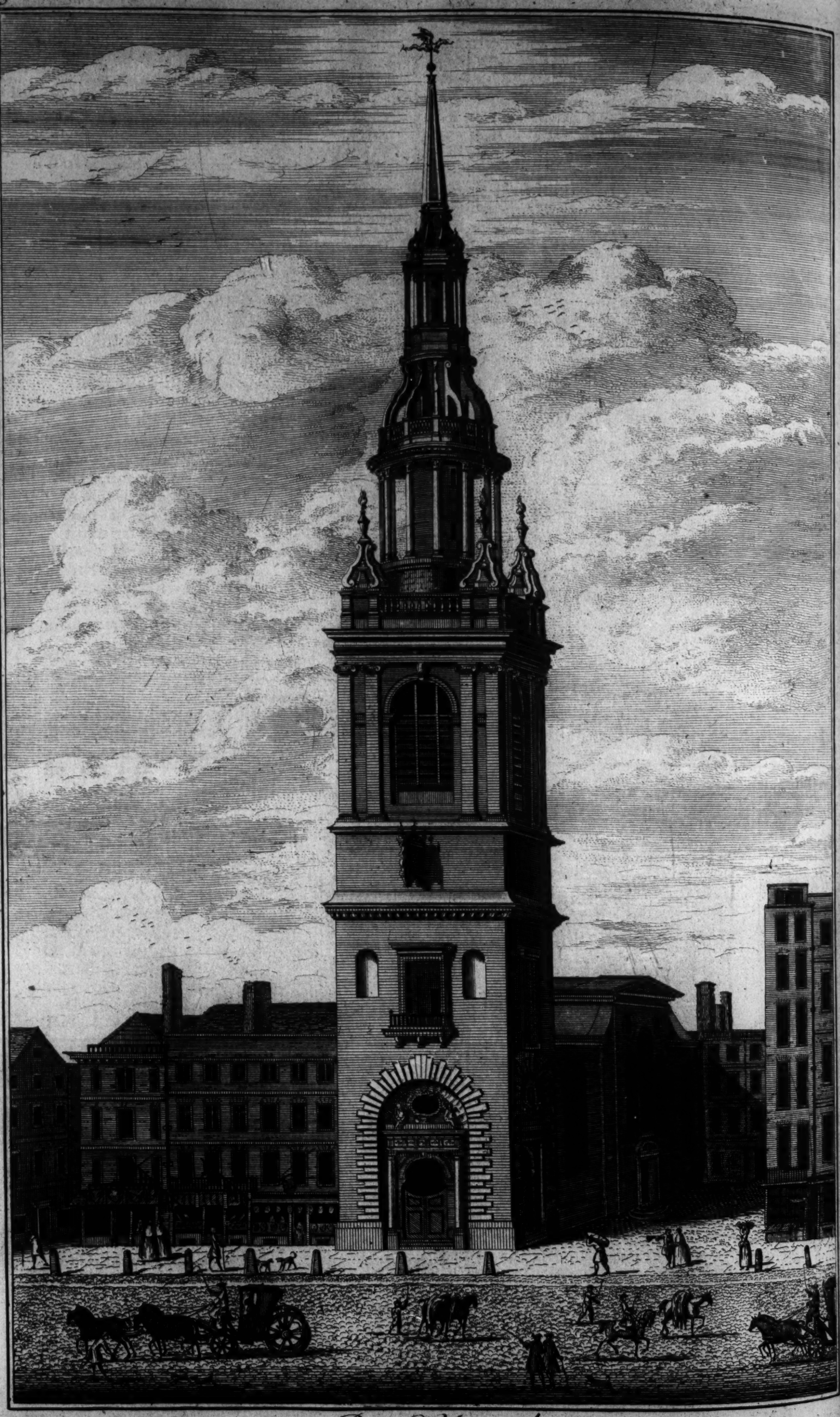
Near this Place lyeth interred *Elizabeth Hanson*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Hanson*, Kt. some time Lord Mayor of this City, by Dame *Catharine*, his Wife, one of the Coheirs of *Michael Jones*, Esq; Ibid.

Reader, See how transient human Nature is: There lyes at your Feet, inclining to Dust by the fatal Stroke of a malignant Fever, Wit and Beauty, her celebrated Ornaments. Obiit 24th *Sept.* 1690, Ætat suæ 23.

Edward Jordan of the *Middle Temple*, Gent. to whom she was espoused, has erected this Altar, an Offering to her Memory.

In

5 JA 53



Bow Church.

New View Lond. In Memory of *Ann*, Daughter of *Charles* and *Ann Perkins*, late of this Pariſh.

Reader,
Beneath this Marble, at thy Feet,
Within the Confines of a narrow Urn,
Lyes humble Duſt, a Bloſſom ſweet,
Once as thou art, now waits a bleſt Return.
Her Life was holy, and her lateſt Breath
Expir'd in Love to God, and patient Death.
March 16, 1697.

Ibid. In Memory of *John Wats*, Fifth Son to *Thomas* and *Elizabeth Wats*, of this Pariſh; who died the 22d of *July* 1705, aged 8 Years.

Peculiar Bleſſings bear the ſhorteſt Date,
And wondrous Births early reſign to Fate;
They're made by Nature of ſuperiour Mould,
Of too refin'd a Subſtance to grow old.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; ninety-ſeven Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botoph*, *Aldgate*, ſix Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The neareſt I have been able to come at the Origin of this Church, is, that *John le Rus* was Rector thereof before the Year 1288.

Stryp Ed. Stow. Sur. Contiguous to this Church was antiently a Charnel-houſe; over which was a Chapel, wherein, at the Altar of St. *John Baptiſt*, a perpetual Chantry was founded and endowed, denominated *Exports Chauntry*. See *Cordwainer's* Ward.

St. MARY le Bow.

This Church, which is a Rectory, and the chief of the thirteen Peculiars in this City, belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, is ſituated in *Cheapſide*, in the Ward of *Cordwainer-ſtreet*; and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to the Virgin aforeſaid, and the Arches, Stow. Sur. Lond. or Bows, wherewith the Steeple was antiently embelliſhed.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been all along in the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

This Church having ſuffered in the general Deſtruction of 1666, 'tis rebuilt in a beautiful Manner; but more eſpecially its ſtately and magnificent Steeple, for its excellent Architecture and curious Symmetry, probably cannot be excelled, nor perhaps equalled upon Earth.

Act. Parl 22 Car. II. To this Church, are annexed the Pariſhes of *Allhallows Honey-lane* and St. *Pancras*, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are much increaſed, which together with the Diſburſements of the Cure are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Ibid. By Money in lieu of Tithes		200	0	0
Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. By Glebe, *Anno* 1636	—	13	0	0
By Caſualties in ditto	—	17	6	8
By Three Parſonage Houſes	—	42	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid. To Firſt-fruits	— —	66	2	$3\frac{1}{3}$
To Tenths	— —	6	8	$6\frac{3}{4}$
To the Archbiſhop's Procuration		0	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$
To the Biſhop's Procuration		0	14	$1\frac{1}{2}$
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	3	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book. *John Maſcall* receiv'd	— —	339	5	3
Paid on Account of the Church		129	11	0
Paid on that of the Poor	—	150	12	7
Balance to the Pariſh	—	59	1	8

Tho' there are no charitable Benefactions ſaid to be left to this Pariſh; yet as there are three Houſes in *Bow Church-yard*, two in *Bow-lane*, and twelve Pounds *per Ann.* iſſuing out of *Lloyd's* Coffee-houſe in *Lombard-ſtreet*, belonging to the ſame, I am of Opinion, that ſome, or all of them are the Gifts of well-diſpoſed Perſons.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Magnificus, ſed juſtificus, miſeris & amicus,
Vir ſpecioſus, vir generoſus, virque pudicus,
Et peramabilis & venerabilis, atque piarum
Vis, Dux, Lex, Lampas, Flos, Maior *Londoniarum*.
In Terræ Ventre jacet hic, *John* rite *Coventre*
Dictus; quem necuit, veluti decuit, lue plenus,
Bis Septengenus tricenus citra his & unus;
Martius in Sole triceno ſi trahis Unum.
Virginis a Partu, Carnis modo mortuus Artu,
Vivus erit Cœlis, Tuba clanxerit ut *Gabrielis*.
Amen.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth *Richard Lambert*, Grocer, late Alderman and Sheriffe of *London*, Merchant Adventurer, and free of the *Muſcovia* and *Ruſſia*; who deceaſed in the Time of his Shrievalty, the Fourth Day of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1567, *&c.*

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of *Humphrey Walcot*, of *Walcot* in the County of *Salop*, Eſquire, Merchant Adventurer, and of the Company of Grocers in this City of *London*. He dyed the 28th of *Auguſt* 1616, being about the Age of Seventy-one; leaving behind him his Wife *Alice*, the Daughter of *Richard Halſley*, Eſquire: And by her he had Ten Children, Five Sonnes and Five Daughters; having had by her Eight more, who dyed young.

New View Lond. Here lyes interred the Body of Mrs. *Julian Marſhall*, Relict of Mr. *John Marſhall*, of St. *Olives Southwark*, Wooll Merchant, who departed the 25th of *February* 1701, aged about 89, and was here buried, according to her own Deſire.

She was always faithful to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*, even in the moſt difficult Times; and, as a Teſtimony of her Affection to the Church, left the greateſt Part of her Eſtate to ſuch orthodox and indigent Clergymen, as are thoroughly and truly conformable to the Doctrine and Diſcipline, and according to the Rites and Ceremonies thereof.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twelve Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Giles*, *Cripplegate*, ten Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Though I cannot aſcertain the Time when, or by whom this Church was founded, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, the ingenious Architect, who rebuilt the Churches of this City, after the Conflagration in the Year 1666, was of Opinion, that this was an antient *Roman* Chriſtian Church: It may indeed reſemble the Architecture of that People, yet that it was not of their Conſtruction, Stow. Sur. Lond. is evident, by its having been erected in the Time of the *Conqueror*. And as it was the firſt Church in this City, that was built with Arches, 'twas therefore denominated *New-Mary Church*, from the ſaid Arches, or Bows; which Appellation has ſince been converted into that of St. *Mary le Bow*.

This ancient Church, on which the new is founded, is converted into a ſepulchral Repoſitory; the Structure of which conſiſts of two Rows of ſmall circular Pillars (the Capitals whereof are now about two Feet and a half above the Floor of the Vault; which ſhews the Ground to be greatly raiſed in this Neighbourhood) which form three Iſles; at the South-eaſt Angle of which is a Chapel, about ten Feet Square; wherein, according to *Stow*, was a magnificent ſepulchral Monument, which is now buried by the great Riſe of the Ground. This Church, and that of St. *Michael* above mentioned, I take to be the two oldeſt Chriſtian Temples in *Great Britain*. See *Cordwainers* Ward.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

St. MARY Bothaw.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; the Church whereof ſtood on the Eaſt Side of *Turnwheel-lane*, near *Dowgate-hill*, in the Ward of *Walbrook*. The former Part of its Name is owing to its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*; and the latter, (according to the Surmiſe of a certain Author) to its Vicinity to a Boat-Haw, or Boat-Builder's Yard, in that Neighbourhood.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently in the Prior and Convent of *Chriſt's Church, Canterbury*; in whom it continued till their Suppreſſion, when coming to the Dean and Chapter of that See, it has remained with them ever ſince.

This Church having ſuffered in the dreadful Calamity of 1666, and not being rebuilt, the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of St. *Swithin*; whereby the Rectorial Revenues are greatly increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſements in reſpect to the Cure, I ſhall inſert in the Account of St. *Swithin*'s Pariſh; and now proceed to the Parochial Diſburſements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Ch. Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
John Kendrick receiv'd —	224	11	3
Paid on Account of the Church	107	13	7
Paid on that of the Poor	139	19	7
Balance to the Warden —	23	1	11

Poor Acc. Book.

Ibid. An Eſtate of twenty Pounds *per Annum* belongs to this Pariſh, but the Donors Names are loſt and forgot.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. . . . . *Chichley* . . vocitatus
. . . *Robertus*, omni bonitate refertus.
Pauperibus largus, pius extitit, ad mala tardus;
Moribus ornatus, jacet iſtic intumulatus.
Corpore procerus, bis Major, & Arte Grocerus.
Anno Milleno C Quater X Quater anno.

Here lyeth the Body of *Lancelot Bathurſt*, Citizen, Grocer, and choſen Alderman of this honourable Citie; who deceaſed the 27th Day of *September* 1594. *&c.*

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty two Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Bride*, two Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Tho' I have not been able to diſcover the Origin of the late Church of this Pariſh; yet, that it was of great Antiquity is manifeſt, by *Wibert*, the Prior, and Convent of *Chriſt's Church* in *Canterbury*'s having in the Year 1167, granted certain Lands and Houſes on the North Side thereof to one *Ernis*, and his Heirs; who, in Conſideration thereof, were annually to pay the Sum of ten Shillings in Money; a Towel of the Value of eight Pence; two Pitchers, at ſix Pieces of Money; and a Salt-cellar at four; which were to be delivered to the Prior's Steward, for the Uſe of his Houſe. See *Walbrook* Ward.

St. MARY Cole-Church.

This Pariſh is a Curacy, the Church whereof ſtood at the South-Weſt Corner of the *Old Jewry* in the *Poultry*, and Ward of *Cheap*. Its Name it owed to its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*; and the additional Epithet, to one *Cole*, its Founder.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. Stow. Sur. Lond.

My Author reaſonably conjectures, that it was antiently appropriated to the Maſter and Brethren of the neighbouring Hoſpital of St. *Thomas, Martyris de Acon*; after the Suppreſſion of which Hoſpital, *Henry* VIII. in the Year 1542, granted the Site there to the Company of Mercers, together with the Advowſon of this Curacy, in whom it ſtill remains.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Company of Mercers, as Impropriators of this Curacy, allowed the Incumbent thereof Forty Pounds *per Annum*, (till the Fire of *London*, *Anno* 1666) beſide the *Eaſter* Book, of twenty Pounds: But the Church ſuffering in that fatal Cataſtrophe, and not ſince rebuilt, the Pariſh is united to the neighbouring Church of St. *Mildred*, which has greatly advanced the Incumbent's Profits; which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, I ſhall inſert in the Account of St. *Mildred*'s Pariſh; and in the Interim ſhall ſubjoin the Parochial Diſburſements in reſpect to the Church and Poor.

Ibid.

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
James Snelling receiv'd — —	186	17	2
Paid on Account of the Church	97	13	9
Paid on that of the Poor	96	19	1
Balance to the Warden —	7	15	8

Par. Acc. Book.

Donations, per Annum.

By *John Edmunds* — —	10	0	0
1713, By *Richard Clarke*, 50 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	2	10	0
1515, By *Samuel Jackſon*, 30 *l.* for ditto — — —	1	10	0
1726, By *Jane Bennet*, 100 *l.* for ditto — — —	5	0	0

Ibid.

As there are none of the Sepulchral Inſcriptions, which were in the late Church of this Pariſh, extant, I ſhall ſupply that Defect by inſerting thoſe which were in the adjoining Chapel of St. *Thomas of Acons*, or Mercers Chapel.

Here lyeth *John Riche*, the Sonne of *Richard Riche*, Sheriffe. *Ob.* 1469.

Weav. Fun. Mon.

Reſpice quid prodeſt preſentis temporis evum;
Omne quod eſt, nihil eſt, preter amare Deum.

Undyr this Ston lyeth in the holy Plas,
Ambroſe Creſſacre, ... he was
Late of *Dedington* in *Huntingtonſhyre*;
Paſſyd fro this World worſheipfull Eſquyre,
The Yere of our Lord God 1477 it is.
Jeſu, for his Mercy, grant his Sowl Bliſs.

Ibid.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Clauſa ſub hac Foſſa pacis hic, *Yerford* pronus oſſa
. . . . . .
Prudens, Pacificus & in omnes pacis Amicus:
Vixit Mercerus, in promiſſis cuique verus:
Mors properata nimis, dum floruit, impia, primis
Annis vaneſcit, & a nobis ſicq; receſſit.
Anno Milleno, quater & cccc. Octuageno,
Migrat ab hac Vita. Sua Spes, ſuccurre, *Maria*.

Ibid. *John Peris* and *Margaret*, his Wyf,
The which late departyd fro this preſent Lyf,
Here beryed, and ther Sonn, undyr this Ston,
And ther Soulys to God ben paſſyd and gon:
To thee for Help of Mercy, thou bleſſyd Saint *Jon*,
And to Saint *Margarite* alſo, I make my Moan.

Ibid. Here lieth *Ralph Tilney*, Grocer, ſometyme Alderman and Sheriffe of this City, and *Joan* his Wyff; who dyed 15•3, and *Joan* dyed 1500; on whos Soulys, *&c.*

Ibid. Siſte precorque legas, *Alleyneia* & ecce *Johannes*,
Londini quondam, Pretor erat celebris.
Conſilio Regis, ſumma probitate probatus,
Inclytus & Miles, nobilitate valens.
Quem Deus Omnipotens ſecum dignetur *Olympo*,
Et, precor, eternam donet ei requiem.
Obiit Ann. 1544.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty-five Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, *Aldgate*, four Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 1. Hen. IV. p.7.m.29. God. de Præſ. Angl. Stow Sur. Lond. Though I have not been able to trace the Foundation of this Church, yet, as it appears that *Thomas Becket* (who was conſtituted Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1162) was baptized therein, it probably owed its Original to the *Saxons*. But the late Church having been built over an arched Vault, 'twas aſcended by Steps; therefore it muſt have been erected ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt.

Ibid. Contiguous to this Church, on the Weſt, was ſituate the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas of Acons*. See *Cheap* Ward.

St. MARY at Hill.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate on the Weſt Side of St. *Mary Hill*, in the Ward of *Billingſgate*, owes its Name, like the abovementioned, to its Dedication to the aforeſaid Virgin, and its Situation upon a pleaſant Eminence.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch: The Advowſon of this Rectory appears to have been in private Hands till about the Year 1638, when the Pariſh purchaſed the ſame; and by Virtue thereof, on the 13th of *June*, collated *Samuel Baker*, S. T. P. thereto; which they continue alternately to do, with that of St. *Andrew Hubbard*; for ſince the annexing of that Pariſh to this Church, the Duke of *Somerſet*, who is Patron thereof, preſents in his Turn.

Though this Church was not deſtroyed in the fatal Cataſtrophe of 1666, yet it was very much damaged, all that was combuſtible therein being conſumed by that dreadful Conflagration; however, it was ſoon after repaired, and the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Hubbard*, as above hinted, united thereunto, whereby the Rectorial Profits are very much augmented; which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.	
A&t Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	200	0	0	
	By Glebe, *Anno* 16,6 —	24	0	0	
	By Caſualties in ditto — —	42	0	0	Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.
	By Sermons in ditto — —	3	0	0	
	By two Parſonage Houſes —	28	0	0	

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits —	52	13	4	Ibid.
To Tenths — —	5	5	4	
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	16	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	6	8	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

John Fullager receiv'd —	434	18	0½	Pariſh Acc; Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	126	8	5	
Paid on that of the Poor —	394	16	0½	
Balance to the Warden —	86	6	4¾	

Donations, per Annum.

By Mr. *Mongham* — —	0	3	0	Ibid.
By *Jane Revell* — — —	5	0	0	
By *Thomas Maulby* — —	2	0	0	
By Dr. *Stallard* — —	2	12	0	
By Mr. *Maddox* — — —	1	6	0	
By Sir *John Lemon* — —	2	12	0	
By ditto for a *Thurſday*'s Lecture	40	0	0	
By *Benjamin Joſeph* — —	1	6	0	
By *Barnard Hyde* — —	0	9	0	
By Mr. *Webb* — — —	2	4	0	
By *Cornelius Devon* — —	1	10	0	
By *Mary Green* — —	0	6	8	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Here lye the Bodies of *Richard Hackney*, Fiſhmonger, and *Alice* his Wife; the which *Richard* was Sheriffe in the Fifteenth of *Edward* the Second, *A. D.* 1322. Mund. Ed: Stow Sur.

Here lyeth a Knight, in *London* borne; Ibid.
Sir *Thomas Blanke* by Name,
Of honeſt Birth, of Merchants Trade,
A Man of worthy Fame.
Religious was his Life to God;
To Men his Dealing juſt;
The Poor and Hoſpitals can tell
That Wealth was not his Truſt.
With gentle Heart and Spirit milde,
And Nature full of Pitie,
Both Sheriffe, Lord Maior and Alderman,
He ruled in this Citie.
The good Knight was his common Name,
So cal'd of many Men:
He lived long, and dyed of Yeeres
Twice Seven and Six Times Ten.
Obiit 28 *Octob.* Ann. Dom. 1588.

Death was deceiv'd, which thought theſe Two to part; Ibid.
For though this Knight firſt left this mortall Life,
Yet, till ſhe dyed, he ſtill liv'd in her Heart.
What happier Huſband, or more kinder Wife?
Whom Foure and Forty Changes of the Spring,
In ſacred Wedlocke, mutuall Love had link't:
The deare Remembrance of ſo deare a Thing,
Was not by Death in her chaſte Breaſt extinct.
Building this Tombe, not long before ſhe dy'd,
Her lateſt Duty to his Funerall Rite,
Crown'd with her Vertues, like an honeſt Bride,
Here lyes at reſt by her beloved Knight.
Thou worthy *Blancke*, her Name it ſtill endures,
Yet, *Traves*, boaſt, her Birth was only yours.
Obiit 2 of *February*, Anno Dom. 1596.
Beati qui moriuntur in Domino.

Here lye intombed the Bodies of Sir *Robert Hampſon*, Knight and Alderman of *London*, who deceaſed the 2 Day of *May* 1607, in the 70th Yeere of his Age; and of Dame *Katharine*, his Wife, at whoſe Charge this Monument is erected. They had Iſſue Nine Children, whereof Ibid.

Foure

Foure are living. The ſaid Dame *Katharine* deceaſed, *&c.*

New View Lond. Near this Place, in the Vault of his Anceſtors, lyeth the Body of *John Harvey*, Eſq; Son of *Stephen Harvey*, Eſq; by *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Daughter of *Martin Freeman*, Eſq; all ancient Inhabitants of this Pariſh, and Benefactors to the ſame. Having paſſed this Life with Integrity and Honour, he changed it for Eternity, *October* the 12th, 1700, in the 82d Year of his Age; *Elizabeth*, his Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *John Bernard*, Eſq; ſurviving, by whom he had Five Sons and Seven Daughters.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of nineteen Members; two Church-wardens; one hundred and thirty-ſix Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Giles, Cripplegate*, four Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Fab. Chron. I can come no nearer to the Origin of this Church, than that *Roſe de Wrytell* founded a Chantry in the ſaid Church, about the Year 1336.

In the Year 1497, in digging in this Church for the Foundation of a Wall, the Corps of the abovenamed *Alice Hackney* was diſcovered in a very rotten Coffin, the Skin whereof was ſound and flexible, and the Joints pliable, without Diſlocation, after being buried about one hundred and ſeventy Years. The Body was kept above Ground three or four Days, without a nauſeous Smell; but the ſame beginning to taint, it was again depoſited.

Annually on the *Sunday* after *Midſummer*, according to ancient Cuſtom, the Fraternity of Fellowſhip Porters of this City, repair to the Church of this Pariſh in the Morning, where, during the Reading of Prayers, they reverently approach the Altar, two and two; on the Rails of which are placed two Baſons, into which they put their reſpective Offerings; and being generally followed therein by the whole Congregation, the Money offered is diſtributed among the aged Poor and indigent Members of the Fraternity. See *Billingſgate* Ward.

St. MARY MAGDALEN's, Milkſtreet.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood where the Weſt End of *Honey-lane Market* is ſituate, in *Milk-ſtreet*, and the Ward of *Cripplegate within*. The late Church was denominated from its Dedication to *Mary Magdalen* (whom Chriſt diſpoſſeſſed of ſeven Devils) and the Street wherein it was ſituate.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory, which appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, is ſubject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

Act Parl. 22 & 23. Car. II. This Church ſharing the common Fate in the dreadful Cataſtrophe of 1666, and the ſame not to be rebuilt, the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of St. *Laurence Jewry*, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, I have inſerted in the Account of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Laurence Jewry*, as I have alſo the Church-wardens Account for both, they being the only united Pariſhes in this City that keep their Accounts jointly, as they do likewiſe their charitable Benefactions.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Hic jacet *Johannes Olney*, quondam Civis & Mercerus, Aldermannus & Maior Civitatis *London*, qui obiit die *Martis* 24 1454. Cujus Anime propitietur Deus. Weav. Fun. Mon.

Prey for the Soul of *Henry Cantlow*, Mercer, Merchant of the Staple at *Callays*, the Builder of this Chapell, wherein he lyeth buried, 1495. Ibid.

Of your Cherite prey for the Souls of *William Campion*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, ſome time One of the Maſters of the *Bridghouſe*, and *Alys* and *Anne*, his Wyffes. Ibid

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *Edward Murell*, and *Martha* his Wyff, which *Edward* deceſſyd the Day of . . . Ibid.

Here lieth the Corps of *Thomas Skinner*, late Citizen and Alderman of *London*, borne at *Safron Walden* in *Eſſex*, who in the 63d Yeere of his Age, and on the 5th Day of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1596, being then Lord Maior of this City, departed this Life; leaving behind him Three Sonnes, *John*, *Thomas* and *Richard*; and Three Daughters, *Anne*, *Julian* and *Elizabeth*. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here lie the Bodies of *Gerard Gore*, Citizen, Merchant Taylor and Alderman of *London*; and of *Helen*, his Wife, who lived together married 57 Yeeres. The ſaid *Gerard* died the 11th Day of *December* 1607, in the 91ſt Yeere of his Age. And ſhe departed this Life the 13th Day of *February*, in the foreſaid Yeere, being 75 Yeeres old. Ibid.

Here lieth the Body of Sir *William Stone*, Knight, free of the Clothworkers and *Turkie* Companies, ſome time Alderman of this City. He was the Sonne of *Reynold Stone*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London*. The ſaid Sir *William* departed this Life the 14th of *September* 1609, aged 63 Yeeres, *&c.* Ibid.

As the Earth the Earth doth cover,
So under this Stone lyes another,
Sir *William Stone*, who long deceaſed,
Ere the World's Love him releaſed,
So much it loved him. For they ſay,
He anſwered Death before his Day;
But 'tis not ſo; For he was ſought
Of one that both him made and bought.
He remain'd the great Lord's Treaſure,
Who called for him at his Pleaſure,
And receiv'd him. Yet be it ſaid,
Earth griev'd that Heaven ſo ſoone was paid.

Here likewiſe lyes inhumed in one Bed,
Dame *Barbara*, the well-beloved Wife
Of this remembred Knight; whoſe Soules are fled,
From this dimme Vale, to everlaſting Life:
Where no more Change, nor no more Seperation
Shall make them fly from their bleſt Habitation.

Graſſe of Levitie, Span in Brevity,
Flowers Felicity, Fire of Miſery,
Winds Stability, is Mortality.

Their Riches were like Corne lent to the Field;
What it receiv'd, it manifold did yeeld.
Their Bodies have a Grave, their Vertues none;
But ſhall with Time grow greene, when they are gone.
Stone Walls, Braſſe Towers, decay as Flowers;
Once gone, their Good is, Lo, here they ſtood.
So tranſitory is our Glory.

This Stone, this Verſe, two *Mountford*'s doe preſent, Ibid.
The Corps of one, the others Monument;

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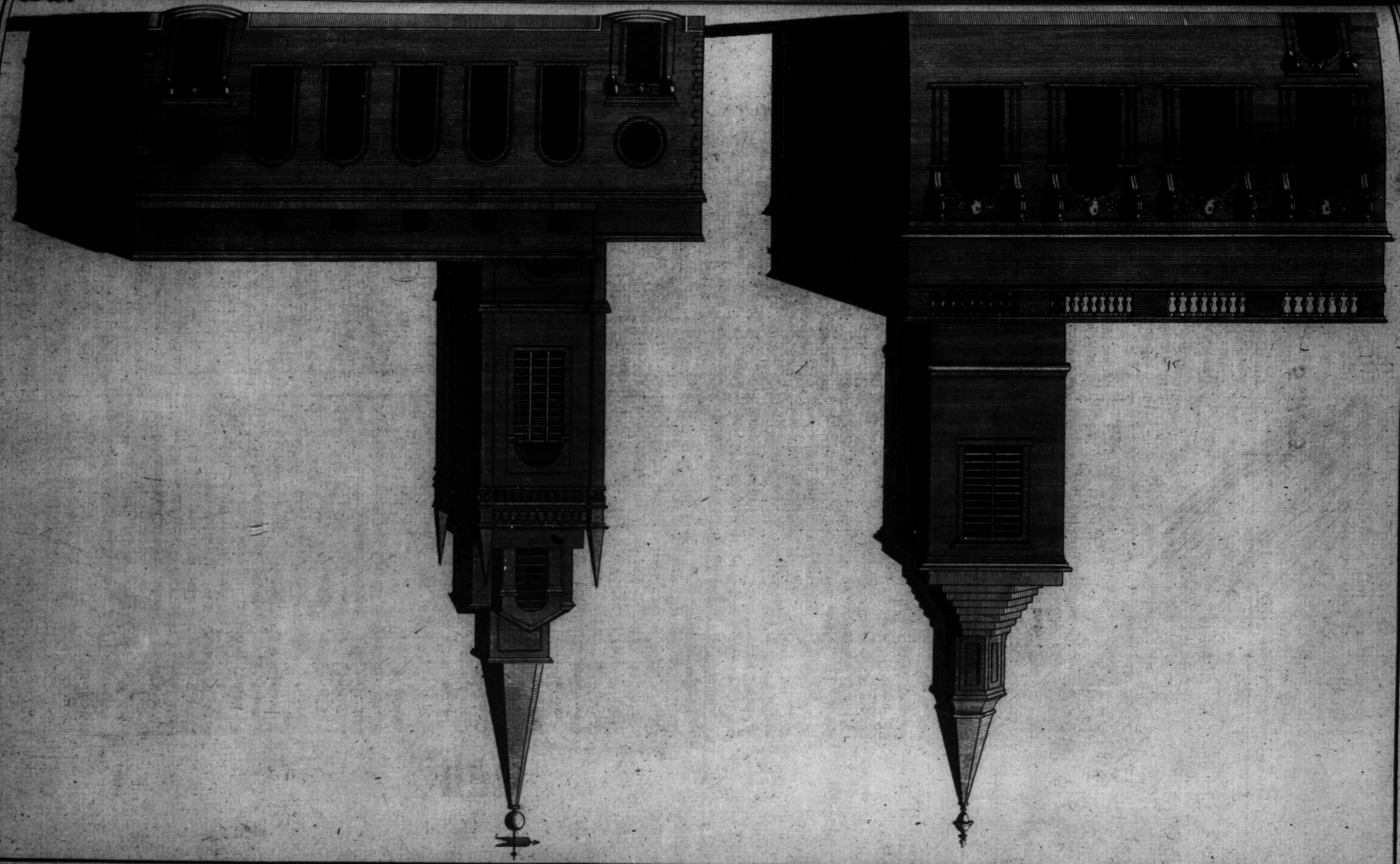

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Two lovely Brethren, by their Vertues knowne,
Whom *Cambridge* and *King's Colledge* call'd their owne:
Osbert, and *Richard*, of which worthy Paire
Made Heaven his Haven; the firſt imployed
By Sea in great Affaire, and at that Port, the other
(By Land) did overtake his elder Brother.
So now the Bones of both are laid aſleepe,
Theſe in the Church, thoſe in the Eaſterne Deepe,
Till all the Dead ſhall awake from Sea and Land,
Before the Judge of Quick and Dead to ſtand.
Amen.

We ſonneleſs Parents, yet not childleſſe left,
Bewaile (as Men) our Seed untimely reft.
As Chriſtians we hope, and joy and lay,
Heaven is our Home, and thither Death the Way.
By Sea, or Land, it ſkills not, ſo we minde
The faithful Pilgrims narrow Path to finde.

Mort. *Oſberti*, Menſe *Decemb.* 1614; *Richard*, Menſe *Jan.* 1615.

This Marble witneſſe, dew-dropt with the Eies
Of grived *Niobe*, tels thee that here lies
Her Second Husband's Joy, her firſt Content,
Her Parents Comfort, her Friends Ornament,
Her Neighbours Welcome, her dear Kenrid's Loſſe,
Her own Health's Foe, deeming all Pleaſure Droſſe.
The World's a Jayle, whence through much Pain we ſee
Her Soule at Length hath purchaſt Liberty;
And ſoar'd on high, where her Redeemer lives:
Who (for her Torment) Reſt and Glory gives.
Mary Collet, ob. 22 *Decemb.* An. Dom. 1613.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is united to that of St. *Laurence Jewry*; one Church-warden; eighty-two Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Giles, Cripplegate*, three Pounds *per Ann.*

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Though the ſometime Church of this Pariſh appears to have been all along a very ſmall one; yet it ſhew'd itſelf to be of great Antiquity, by a Letter of King *Henry* the Firſt's, about the Year 1162, to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, the Patrons thereof, not to diſturb or moleſt the ſame in its Peace, Rights nor Privileges. See *Cripplegate* Ward.

Stow, Sur. Lond.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

St. MARY MAGDALEN's, Old Fiſh-ſtreet.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſeated on the North Side of *Knight Riders-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Baynard's Caſtle*, is denominated from its Dedication to the Saint aforeſaid, and its Vicinity to *Old-Fiſh-ſtreet*.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory, which appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, is ſubject to the Archdeacon.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

This Church being deſtroyed in the dreadful Conflagration of 1666, it is handſomely rebuilt; and the Pariſh of St. *Gregory* being thereunto annexed, the Rectorial Profits are thereby conſiderably increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

Ibid. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	120	0	0
By Caſualties *Anno* 1636 —	5	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.

To Firſt-fruits — — —	19	5	0
To Tenths — — —	1	18	6
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	5	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4
To the Dean and Chapter's Penſion	1	0	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

Par. Acc: Book.

John Brown received —	118	8	11¼
Paid on Account of the Church	56	17	11
Paid on that of the Poor —	146	11	8
Balance to the Warden —	15	0	7¾

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.

1418, By *John Inwarby*, a Burial Ground —	0	0	0
1558, By *William Kendall* —	4	0	0
1572, By *Thomas Jennings*	0	13	4
1582, By *Bernard Randolph* —	3	6	8
1601, By *Thomas Berrey* —	28	0	0
1633, By *John Halſe* —	3	0	0
1673, By Mr. *Backroffe* —	3	4	0
1676, By *Edmund Arnold* —	5	0	0
1716, By *Thomas Lockington* —	5	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Joannes Sugar, Civis & Piſcenarius *London*. Qui obiit 29 die *Decemb.* An. Dom. 1455; & *Margareta*, Uxor ejus, quæ obiit 13 die *Novemb.* Ann. Dom. 1485. Quorum Animarum, &c.

Weav. Fun. Mon.

Orate pro Animabus *Thomæ Pigot*, Armigeri, & *Richardi Sutton*, Piſcenarii, & *Johanne*, Uxoris eorundem: Qui quidem *Thomas* obiit 13 die *Decembris*, Anno Dom. 1485; & prædict. *Richard.* obiit 9 die *Maii*, Ann. Dom. 1481. Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus.

Ibid.

Of your Cherite pray for the Souls of *William Holland*, Citiſon and Goldſmith of *London*, and *Margaret*, his Wyff; which *William* deceſſyd the 5th of *May*, in the Yere of owr Salvacion, 1525; on whos Souls, *&c.*

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here lieth buried the Body of *Bernard Randolph*, Eſquire, while hee lived, Common Sergeant of the City of *London*. He died the Seventh Day of *Auguſt*, *Ann. Dom.* 1583; and of his Liberality hath been beneficiall to the City, as formerly hath been declared.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

In God the Lord put all your Truſt,
Repent your former wicked Wayes.
Elizabeth, our Queen moſt juſt,
Bleſs her, O Lord, in all her Wayes.
So Lord encreaſe good Counſellours,
And Preachers of his holy Word;
Myſlike of all Papiſts Deſires.
O Lord, cut them off with thy Sword.
How ſmall ſoever the Gift ſhall bee,
Thank God for him that gave it thee.
Twelve Penie Loaves to Twelve poor Foulkes,
Geve every Sabbath Day for aye.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

George Coleman, Gent. a Freeman of this City of *London*, was borne in *Richmondſhire*, and afterward inhabited at *Callis*, in the Time of the firſt Surprize thereof by the *French*, *Ann. Dom.* 1558, where he loſt all his Lands and Subſtance; and at the Age of 95 Yeeres he died the 16th of *September* 1600, and lyeth interred on the North Side of the Communion Table. By him is buried *Alice*, his Wife, the only Daughter of *George Gainſford*, Eſquire, a younger Sonne of Sir *John Gainſford*, of *Croburſt*, in the County of *Surrey*, Knight, and Brother to the laſt Sir *John Gainsford*, of the ſame Place, Knight; which *Alice* was ſole Heire to her Mother *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheire to *John Alphew*, of *Boare Place*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſquire. She dyed the Fourth of *March*, *Anno Domini* 1581.

Ibid.

In obitum Lectiſſimæ Feminæ, *Margaretæ Serle*, nuper Uxoris *Alexandri Serle*, Reg. Majeſt. Procuratoris,

Procuratoris, &c. Quæ obiit 8 die Menſ. *Martii*, Anno Salutis Humanæ, (qua nunc beatiſſima fruitur) juxta Stylum *Angliæ*, 1605.

Virgo, decem & ſeptem vixi intaminata per Annos;
Deme duos totidem, tum pia nupta fui.
Funera gnatorum vidi lugubria quinque,
Deque novem, reliqui bis duo, noſtra vident.
Caſta domi vixi, invigilans prolique larique;
Sarâ Viro; Mundo *Martha*; *Maria* Deo.

Ibid. Memoriæ Sacrum Selectiſſimæ Feminæ, *Joannæ*, Uxoris *Gilberti Dethick*, Mtis, Filiæ *Alexandri Serle*, Regiæ Majeſtatis Procuratoris Genti & *Margaretæ*, Uxoris ſuæ. Quæ quidem *Joanna* 10 *Martii*, Ann. 1607, Stylo *Angliæ*, ſub certa ſpe Venturæ in Chriſto Reſurrectionis, Spiritum Deo, Corpus Terræ commendavit.

Ut ſemel partu gemlnas eodem
Triſtis enixa eſt tacitas Sorores,
Languido tandem placidè quievit.
Quindecem Virgo pia vixit Annos,
Quindecem Menſes, pia nupta facis,
Tum pia cedens, pia mens fit alti
Tabida incola Cœli
Virgo dum, Spes hæc & Amor Parentum,
Nupta dum, Lux hæc & Honor Mariti.
Uxor & Virgo decor hæc propinquis,
Et decus omnes.

Epitaphium 1622.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Clariſſimi Viri, *Gulielmi Druræi*, ex antiqua & illuſtri *Druræorum* Familiâ oriundi, Juris *Cæſarii* Doctoris, & ampliſſimæ Curiæ Prærogativæ in *Angliâ* Digniſſimi Judicis, jam olim defuncti; recenter vero, *Mariæ*, Uxoris ejus, Fæminæ laudatiſſimæ, ex ſplendidiſſimo *Southwellorum* genere prognatæ.

Hac *Gulielmus* humo Terdenis dormiit Annis,
Nunc ſubiit Tumulum juncta *Maria* Viro.
Juſtitiæ fuit hic cultor, juriſque Magiſter;
Hæc quoque Magnanima Nobilitate, Fide,
Sena prole ferax; Virtutum exempla futuris
Æternanda Ævis liquit uterque Parens.
Felices nimium vitaque & Funere Sponſos,
Dant quibus hæc unum Cor humus, aſtra Locum.
Chariſſimis ſuis Patri & Matri, hoc Carmine
Parentavit *Gulielmus Druræus*.

Hoc Monumentum in Memoriam defunctorum Amicorum poni curavit *Tho. Cotton*, A. R.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and eleven Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. This Church about the Year 1181, appears to have paid to the Canons of St. *Paul's* a Penſion of twenty Sol. Synodales, four-Pence, and to the Archdeacon one Sol. It muſt therefore be of great Antiquity, as well as the Fiſh-market wherein it ſtood, though we know not the Founder. See *Baynard's Caſtle* Ward.

St. MARY Mounthaw.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof was ſeated on the Weſt Side of *Old Fiſhſtreet-hill*, in the Ward of *Queenhithe*; and its Name it owed to its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*, and the Family of *Montalto*, or *Mounthauts*, in the County of *Norfolk*. Stow. Sur. Lond.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been all along in the Biſhop of *Hereford*, in whom it ſtill remains, but ſubject to the Archdeacon.

The Church of this Pariſh ſharing the common Fate in the dreadful Cataſtrophe of 1666, and the ſame not being rebuilt, the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of St. *Mary Somerſet*, whereby the Rectorial Profits are greatly increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſements in reſpect of the Cure, I ſhall inſert in the Account of the Pariſh of the ſaid St. *Mary Somerſet*, immediately following; and in the mean Time ſhall ſubjoin an Account of the Pariſh Receipts and Diſburſements in reſpect to the Church and Poor. Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
William Salter received	—	40	5	10¾	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on the Church Account		20	14	9	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	40	6	0¼	
Balance to the Warden	—	20	14	10¼	

Donations, per Annum.

By Juſtice *Randall*	—	0	8	0	Ibid.
By Mr. *Warner*	—	2	0	0	

The Sepulchal Inſcriptions that were in this late Church not being handed down to us, I cannot inſert them.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; forty-ſeven Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

On the Weſt Side of *Old Fiſhſtreet-hill* was anciently ſituate the City Manſion of the *Montalto's* or *Mounthaubts*, in the County of *Norfolk*, wherein was a Chapel (the Original of the late Church;) the which Houſe and Chapel were purchaſed by *Ralph de Maydenſtone*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, about the Year 1234. Both of which he ſettled upon the Biſhops his Succeſſors; whereby they not only became poſſeſſed of the Houſe, which they uſed as their City Reſidence, but likewiſe of the Patronage of the Chapel or Church. Stow. Sur. Lond. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

There was likewiſe in this Pariſh the City Manſion of *Robert Belknape*, a Judge; who being expelled the Kingdom upon ſome Miſdemeanor, *Richard* the Second conferred the ſame upon the Biſhop of *Winchester*. See *Queenhithe* Ward. Stow. Sur. Lond.

St. MARY Somerſet.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate oppoſite *Broken Wharf* in *Thames-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Queenhithe*, owes its Name to its Dedication to the often-mentioned Virgin; and the additional Epithet of *Somerſet*, to its Vicinity to *Summer's* Het or Hithe, a ſmall Port or Haven, (according to the Conjecture of my Author) reſembling that of *Queen-hithe*. Stow. Sur. Lond.

The Patronage of this Church was anciently in a Family of the *Peytons*; ſince which Time it having had divers Maſters, it is at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of but ſubject to the Archdeacon. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

This Church having ſuffered in the dreadful Calamity *Anno* 1666, it is rebuilt with a handſome Bell-Tower, and the Pariſh of St. *Mary Mounthaw* thereunto annexed; the Incumbent's Profits are thereby conſiderably advanced; which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow: Act. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure:	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	110	0	0	Ibid, Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.
By Glebe *Anno* 1636 —	29	0	0	

By

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
By Caſualties in ditto	—	10	10	0
By two Parſonage Houſes	—	20	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid. To Firſt-fruits	—	17	6	0
To Tenths	—	1	14	0
To the Biſhop's Procuration	—	0	7	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	2	10

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book. *Thomas Funge* received		116	8	1
Paid on Account of the Church		29	3	5
Paid on that of the Poor		84	8	4
Balance to the Pariſh	—	2	16	4

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid. By Juſtice *Randall*	—	3	10	0
1630, By *Bernard Hide*	—	0	9	0
1644, By *Samuel North*	—	4	0	0
1696, By *Mary Cox*	—	0	15	0
By Mr. *Jennings*	—	0	13	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Hic jacet *Johannes*, Epiſc' *Dormorenſis*, & Rector iſtius Eccleſie. Qui ob. 12, *Jun.* 1433.

Ibid. Orate pro Anima *Johannis Denham*, quondam Rector. iſtius Eccleſie. Qui obiit 1511.

Ibid. Pray for the Soul of *Bennet Brocas*, Gentleman; who died the 11th of *Feuvrier*, *An. Dom.* 1511. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus. *Amen.*

Ibid. Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *Peter Baliell*, Feſyſeon and Surgeon of *London*; and for the good Eſtate of *Annis*, his Wife. The which *Peter* departed to God the Second Day of *October* 1516.

Ibid. Pray for the Soul of *Thomas Hottby*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*; *Alice*, *Joan*, and *Margaret*, his Wives. Which *Thomas* died the 22d of *March*, *Ann. Dom.* 1528.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Snr. Here lieth buried the Body of Maſter *Richard Randall*, of this Pariſh; who had Iſſue by *Margaret*, his Firſt Wife, Foure Sons and Seven Daughters; One only Daughter ſurviving, named *Joyce*. He was by Freedome a Pewterer, by Trade a Brewer, and one of the Governours of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital. He departed this Life the 7th Day of *June*, *Anno Domini* 1616, being aged 75 Yeeres.

No Cauſe to mourne, though here he lye
That gave to many Cauſe to cry;
For though his Body turn to Duſt,
His Soule doth live among the Juſt.

New View Lond. H. S. E. Reverendus admodum in Chriſto Pater, *Gilbertus Ironſide*, S. T. P. Col. *Wadhamenſis* in Acad. *Oxon.* Guardianus, ejuſdem Acad. Vice-Cancellarius. Primo conſecratus *Briſtol.* Epiſcop. poſtea tranſlatus ad Epiſcopat. *Hereford.* Obiit 27 *Auguſt* 1701, Ætat ſuæ 69.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of eighteen Members; two Church-wardens; one hundred and ten Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

William Swanſey was Rector of this Pariſh before the Year 1335.

Near to *Broken Wharf*, in *Thames-ſtreet*, was anciently ſituated the City Reſidence of the Duke of *Norfolk*. See *Queenhithe* Ward.

St. MARY Staining.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Stow. Sur. Lond. This Pariſh is a Rectory, the ſmall Church whereof was ſeated on the North Side of *Oat-lane*, in the Ward of *Alderſgate within*. And though it is certain, that the ſaid Church was denominated from its being dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; yet the additional Epithet of *Staining* is as uncertain; as the Time of its Foundation; ſome imagining it to be derived from Painters-Stainers, who probably lived near it: And others, from its being built with Stone; to diſtinguiſh it from thoſe in the City that were built with Wood. Stow. Sur. Lond.

The Advowſon of this Rectory was anciently in the Prioreſs and Convent of *Clerkenwell*, in whom it continued till their Suppreſſion by *Henry* the Eighth; when coming to the Crown, it therein ſtill continues; but ſubject to the Archdeacon. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

This Church being conſumed in the Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt, the Pariſh is united to St. *Michael's*, *Wood-ſtreet*, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are conſiderably increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, I ſhall inſert in the Account of St. *Michael's* Pariſh; and now proceed to the Parochial Charge of Church and Poor. Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Church-wardens Accounts, A. D. 1728.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
John Ruffin received	—	84	15	5½ Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church		3	17	8
Paid on that of the Poor	—	85	8	2
Balance to the Warden	—	4	10	4½

Donations, per Annum.

By *Katherine* * * *	—	2	0	0	Ibid.
By the Lady *Read* and Mr. *Hills*		0	15	6	
By Mr. *Lawne*	—	1	4	0	
By *Margaret Deane*	—	0	1	8	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lieth the Body of *George Smithes*, Goldſmith and Alderman of *London*; who tooke to Wife *Sarah*, the Daughter of *Anthony Woolhouſe*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London:* By whom he had Iſſue Foure Sonnes and Five Daughters. He departed this Life the Eleventh of *July*, *Anno Domini* 1615, being 52 Yeeres of Age.

To whoſe Memory, *Sarah*, his Wife, being ſole Executrix of his Laſt Will and Teſtament, at her own proper Coſt and Charges, cauſed this Monument to be erected.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. In the Vault underneath lyeth the Body of the honourable Sir *Arthur Savage*, knighted at *Cadiz* in *Spain* 1596. General of her Majeſties Forces in the Kingdom of *France*, at the Siege of *Amiens*, the 39th of Queen *Elizabeth:* Collonel, Vice-treaſurer, Receiver-general and Counſellour of Eſtate in *Ireland*. He had Iſſue by his Second Wife, *Sarah*, Daughter of *Anthony Woolhouſe* of *Chapwell* in the County of *Darby*, (Widow of *George Smithes*, Sheriff and Alderman of *London*, 1611) One only Daughter, named *Jane*. He dyed the 13th of *March* 1632.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; forty-three Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

That this Church is not of a modern Foundation, is manifeſt, from *John de Lukenore's* being Rector thereof before the Year 1328. See *Alderſgate* Ward. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

St. MARY Woolchurch-haw.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church of which ſtood on the Eaſt Side of *Stocks Market*, in the Ward of *Walbrook*. This Church, like the above-ſpecified, received its Name from its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*; and the additional Appellation from a Trone, Beam, or Balance in the

Cemetery

Stow. Sur. Lond. Cemetery thereof, for the weighing of Wool; wherefore it was denominated *Woolchurch-haw*.

Newc. Repert. Eccles. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory was anciently in *Hubert de Ria*, and *Eudo*, his Son; who gave the ſame to the Abbot and Canons of St. *John*'s Abbey at *Colcheſter*, in whom it continued till their Suppreſſion by *Henry* the Eighth in the Year 1539, when coming to the Crown, it ſtill remains therein: But in Matters Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

Act. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church being deſtroyed in the great Conflagration of 1666, and the ſame not rebuilt, the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of St. *Mary Woolnoth*, whereby the Rectorial Profits are much augmented; which, with the Diſburſements in reſpect to the Cure, I ſhall inſert in the Account of the Pariſh of the ſaid St. *Mary Woolnoth*. In the Interim, I ſhall ſubjoin the Parochial Charges in regard to the Church and Poor.

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Par. Acc. Book.	*Richard Manwairing* received	298	19	10
	Paid on Account of the Church	188	9	4
	Paid on that of the Poor —	133	4	5½
	Balance to the Warden —	22	13	11½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By Mr *Renter* —	1	6	0
	By Mr. *Pelter* —	5	0	0
	1717, By *John Weſt* —	15	0	0

A Monumental Inſcription.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

In *Sevenoke*, into the World my Mother brought me;
Hawlden Houſe, in *Kent*, with Armes ever honour'd me;
Weſtminſter-hall (Thirty-ſix Yeeres) knew me;
Then, ſeeking Heaven, Heaven from the World took me:
Whilome alive, *Thomas Scott*, Men called me;
Now laid in Grave, Oblivion covereth me.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; ſixty-eight Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, *Biſhopſgate*, ſeven Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The late Church of this Pariſh ſeems to have been founded ſoon after the *Norman* Conqueſt, by *Hubert de Ria*, the Father of *Eudo*, who was Steward of the Houſhold to *William the Conqueror*, and Founder of the Abbey of St. *John* at *Colcheſter*; to which the ſaid *Eudo*, by his Charter of Foundation, gave this Church, by the Name of St. *Mary de Weſtcheping*, otherwiſe called *New Church*; which had been granted to *Ailward*, a Prieſt, by *Hubert*, his Father. And by its being then called *New Church*, my Author is of Opinion, that it owed its Foundation to the ſaid *Hubert*.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 10. Ed. I. m. 11 The Cemetery, which belonged to this Church, being anciently the Woolſtaple, there was on the North Side thereof a void Piece of Ground, which *Edward* the Firſt, in the Year 1282, granted to *Henry le Walleiſs*, the Mayor, and the Commonalty of *London*, for the Support of *London Bridge*. Which Spot of Ground, together with that whereon the publick Stocks ſtood, the Citizens converted into a Market-place. See *Walbrook* Ward.

St. MARY Woolnoth.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate at the Corner of *Sherbourn-lane*, in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and Ward of *Langbourn*, is, like the ſeveral abovementioned, denominated from its being dedicated to the aforeſaid Virgin; but the additional Epithet of *Woolnoth* being unaccounted for, it might probably be added from its almoſt contiguous Situation to *Woolchurch-haw*, abovementioned; wherefore it might juſtly be called *Wool-neah*, or nigh, which, by an eaſy Tranſition, might paſs into *Woolnoth*,

Ibid. The Advowſon of this Church was in the Prioreſs and Convent of *St. Helen*'s in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, till their Diſſolution; when coming to the Crown, it was by *Henry* the Eighth, in the Year 1540, granted to Sir *Martin Bowes*, in whoſe Family it has ever ſince continued; but ſubject to the Archdeacon.

Act Parl. 9 Anne Though this Church was not quite deſtroyed by the fatal Cataſtrophe of the Year 1666, yet it became ſo great a Sufferer, that nothing eſcaped but the Walls; which being ſoon after repaired, or rather patched together, it continued in a very crazy Condition, till the Year 1711, when an Act of Parliament was made for erecting fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality; this being appointed one thereof, it was finiſhed in the Year 1719, as it at preſent appears. And the Pariſh of St. *Mary Woolchurch* being thereunto annexed, the Incumbent's Profits are thereby much augmented; which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow:

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
	By Money in lieu of Tithes	160	0	0
Ibid. Newc. Rep. Ecc. Paroch.	By Glebe *Anno* 1636 —	22	13	4
	By Caſualties in ditto —	16	5	4
	By a Parſonage Houſe —	15	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits —	43	13	4
	To Tenths —	4	7	4
	To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	17	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book.	*William Lawe* received —	352	16	0
	Paid on Account of the Church	212	12	1½
	Paid on that of the Poor	111	19	5
	Balance to the Pariſh —	28	4	5½

Donations, per Annum.

	1492, By Sir *Hugh Brice* —	1	6	8
Don. Reg.	1498, By Dame *Elizabeth Brice* —	1	0	0
	1502, By Sir *John Percivall*	13	6	8
	1508, By Dame *Thomaſine Percivall*	6	10	4
	1557, By Sir *Martin Bowes*	5	0	0
	1596, By Dame *Elizabeth Ramſey*	3	0	0
	1625, By *Richard Cheney*	13	0	0
	1638, By *George Humble* —	6	10	0
	1665, By Sir *Thomas Viner*, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe —	5	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Here lieth Sir *John Arundel*, Knight of the Bath, and Knight Baneret, Receivor of the Duchy . . . . . *Grey*, Daughter to the Lord Marqueſe

queſe *Dorſet*; who died 8 *Febr.* the 36th of the Reigne of King *Hen.* the 8.

Quid caro lætatur cum vermibus eſca paratur,
Terre terra datur; caro naſcitur & moriatur.

Orate pro Anima *Simonis Eyre.* . . . . .

Weav. Fun.Mon. . . . . under this defaced Monument *Simon Eyre*, the Son of *John Eyre*, of *Brandon* in *Suffolk*, lieth interred. He was Lord Maior in the Yeare 1445. He built *Leaden-hall*, for a common Granary for the Citie; and a fair large Chappell on the Eaſt Side of the Quadrant, over the Porch whereof was painted, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me.* And on the North Wall, *Honorandus, famoſus Mercator* Simon Eyre, *hujus Operis Fundator.* He gave Five thouſand Pounds and above to poore Maids Marriages; and did many other Works of Charitie. He died the 18 Day of *September* 1459.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth buried the Body of Sir *Martin Bowes*, Knight, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*; and alſo free of the Goldſmiths Company: With *Ciciliæ*, Dame *Anne*, and Dame *Elizabeth*, his Wives. The which Sir *Martin Bowes* deceaſed the 4 Day of *Auguſt*, *An. Dom.* 1566.

Ibid. Here lyeth interred the Body of Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, Knight, a moſt worthy Citizen, and lately Lord Maior of *London*; being free of the Grocers Company, with whom (by Will) he hath left a perpetual Reliefe for poore young Men, Retaylours of the ſaid Company; which he ſaw performed in his Lifetime. He was a moſt carefull Magiſtrate, walked in the Fear of God, and loved Peace. Hee lived 79 Yeeres, and dyed (without Iſſue) in the Faith of *Jeſus Chriſt*, the 19 Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1590; whoſe godly End was a true Teſtimony of his virtuous Life.

Here lyeth buried alſo, Dame *Alice*, the Firſt Wife of the ſaid Sir *Thomas Ramſey*; ſhe being eldeſt Daugter to *Bevis Lea*, of *Endfield* in the County of *Stafford*, Gent. unto whom he was married 37 Yeeres; and having lived 85 Yeeres, ſhe departed this Life the 18 Day of *January*, *Anno Dom.* 1577.

Dame *Mary*, the Second Wife to the ſaid Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, was eldeſt Daughter to *William Dale*, of *Briſtoll*, Merchant; unto whom he was married 12 Yeeres. In Regard therefore of ſo worthy a Knight, and his Two virtuous Ladies, this Monument is here placed by the Executors to the ſaid Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, the 18 Day of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1596.

NewView Lond. Qui olim Civitatis hujus inclytiſſime inclytus erat Aurifaber, & Aldermanni, Vicecomitis Prætoris, ad Munera, Honores & Curas evectus, hic prope jacet.

Thomas Vyner, Miles & Baronetus, *Cerneyenſibus Aquiloniis* in Agro *Gloceſtrienſi* oriundus; cujus Laudes non jactabit hoc Marmor. Adi, Lector, Fraternitatem Aurifabrorum, Hoſpitium & *Chriſti* celeberrimum; utrobique ſpectatam Hominis Charitatem, Donis ejus opulentis ſat probatam videas.

Placide vixit, omnium Bonorum, quorum perplurimos Juſtitia ſua celeberrimâ ſibi conciliavit, Inimicos (ſi habuiſſet ullos) Charitate devinctos eſſe quærebat. Publico, privato, ſecreto, aſſiduus erat Numinis Divini Cultor. Mortalis Vitæ tandem pertæſus, anno Ætatis ſuæ Septuageſimo ſeptimo, quod ei mortale erat, immortale ſuum læte in Manus Redemptoris exhalavit, *Maii* 11 A. S. 1665.

Hinc, Lector, bene vivendi & feliciter moriendi
Vias condiſce & Præmia.

At the Inſtance of *Thomas Vyner*, Eſq; Clerk of the Patents, piouſly deſiring to preſerve the Memory of his dear Father, Sir *Thomas Vyner*, deceaſed; his Executor, Sir *Robert Vyner*, Knight and Baronet, cauſed this Monument to be ſet up, *Anno Dom.* 1672.

Ibid. To the Memory of *Thomas Vyner*, Eſq; Second Son of Sir *Thomas Vyner*, Knight and Baronet, by Dame *Honour*, Daughter of *George Humble*, Eſq; of this Pariſh, his ſecond Wife, This Monument was erected at the Charge of Sir *Robert Vyner*, Knight and Baronet, ſole Executor of his Laſt Will and Teſtament, *An. Dom.* 1673.

Flos Juventutis, Corporis pariter & Animi fulgore pluribus non parum prælucens, Urbis, & hujus pulcherrimæ Spes ornata, *Thomas Vyner*, Armiger, Militis & Baronetti ejuſdem Nominis. Hic jacet Filiorum alter, qui poſt varios Annos exteras Nationes luſtrando exactos ad natale ſolum rediit Patri chariſſimus. Aſt, heu! Patris mox defuncti citius premens ipſe veſtigia à ſuis triſtibus plurimum deſideratus, ad Cœlites Anima cœlebs migravit.

Quam partem chariſſimam Corpus ejus inſequendo defeſſum ad hujus Lapidis metam moratur, hoc ipſo in Templo novas cum ea expectans Nuptias, quod è Cineribus ſuis inter primos Inſtauratores, ipſe Sumptibus non exiguis pie reſuſcitavit. Abi, Viator, utile fit tibi hoc Exemplar; &, ſi potes, parilem te habe moriturum. Obiit *Feb.* 5 1666.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. *Jacobus Houblon*, *Londinenſis*, *Petri* Filius, ob Fidem *Flandria* exultantis; ex C. Nepotibus habuit LXX. Superſtites: Filios V. videns Mercatores florentiſſimos; ipſe *Londinenſis* Burſæ Pater; Piiſſimè obiit Nonagenarius, *An. Dom.* 1682.

NewView Lond. Near this Place is interred the Body of Sir *William Phipps*, Knight; who, in the Year 1687, by his great Induſtry, diſcover'd among the Rocks near the Banks of *Bahama*, on the North Side of *Hiſpaniola*, a *Spaniſh* Plate Ship which had been under Water Forty-four Years; out of which he took, in Gold and Silver, to the Value of Three hundred thouſand Pounds *Sterling*; and with a Fidelity equal to his Conduct, brought it all to *London*, where it was divided between himſelf and the reſt of the Adventurers: For which great Service he was knighted by his then Majeſty, King *James* II. and afterward by the Command of his preſent Majeſty, and at the Requeſt of the principal Inhabitants of *New England*, he accepted the Government of the *Maſſachuſets*; in which he continued to the Time of his Death, and diſcharged his Truſt with that Zeal for the Intereſt of his Country, and with ſo little Regard to his own private Advantage, that he juſtly gained the good Eſteem and Affections of the greateſt and beſt Part of the Inhabitants of that Colony. He died the 18th of *February* 1694; and his Lady, to perpetuate his Memory, hath cauſed this Monument tobe erected.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; eighty-eight Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

John de Norton was Rector of this Church in the Year 1355.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. In digging a Foundation for the preſent Church, in the Year 1716, at the Depth of fifteen and twenty-two Feet, were diſcovered a great Variety of *Roman* Earthen Veſſels, both for ſacred and prophane Uſes, (but all broken) together with a Number of Tuſks and Bones of Boars and Goats, with divers Medals and Pieces of Metal, ſome teſſelated Works, a Piece of an Aqueduct, and, at the Bottom of all, a Well full of Dirt, which was no ſooner removed, than a fine Spring aroſe, wherein is placed a Pump, by which, it is ſaid, is drawn the beſt and moſt ſalubrious Water

ter in or about the City. By the great Quantity of Potſheards, *&c.* found in this Place, I am of Opinion, that here muſt have been a *Roman* Pottery: And by the Tuſks and Bones, I imagine, that in this Neighbourhood ſtood the Temple of *Concord*, mentioned by the *Romans*. See *Langbourn* Ward.

St. MATTHEW's, Friday-ſtreet.

Newc. Rep Eccleſ. Paroch. This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate on the Weſt Side of *Friday-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Faringdon within*, owes its Name to its Dedication to St. *Matthew*, the Evangeliſt, and its Situation in the Street of that Name.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Rectory being antiently in the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, it continued in them till their Suppreſſion; when the Coventual Church being converted into a Cathedral, *Henry* VIII. conferred the ſame upon the Biſhop: But the new Biſhoprick being ſoon after diſſolved, *Edward* VI. in the Year 1551, granted the ſame to the Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors, in whom the Advowſon ſtill continues.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church being deſtroyed by the Fire of *London* in the Year 1666, 'tis handſomely rebuilt; and the Pariſh of St. *Peter, Cheap*, being thereunto united, by Act of Parliament, the Incumbent's Profits are thereby greatly increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Ibid. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	150	0	0
	By Caſualties *Anno* 1636 —	10	0	0
	By a Parſonage Houſe —	15	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits — — —	47	14	9½
	To Tenths — — —	4	15	5½
	To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	15	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Pariſh Ac. Book.	*George Bryan* receiv'd — —	97	19	9
	Paid on Account of the Church	29	4	8
	Paid on that of the Poor —	79	18	1
	Balance to the Warden —	11	3	0

Donations, per Annum.

Stow Sur. Lond. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.	By Sir *Nicholas Twiford* —	10	0	0
	By Mrs. *Cole* — — —	5	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. *Anthony Cage* entombed here doth reſt;
Whoſe Wiſdome ſtill prevail'd the Commonweale:
A Man with God's good Gifts ſo amply bleſt,
That few, or none his Doings may impale.
A Man unto the Widow and the Poore
A Comfort, and a Succour evermore.
Three Wives he had of Credit and of Fame;
The Firſt of them, *Elizabeth* that hight,
Who buried here, brought to this *Cage*, by Name,
Seventeene young Plants, to give his Table Light;
The Second Wife (for her part) brought him none;
The Third and laſt, no more but only One.
He deceaſed the 24th Day of *June*, *Anno Domini* 1583.

Ibid. As Man liveth, ſo he dyeth;
As Tree falleth, ſo it lyeth.
Anne Middleton, thy Life well paſt,
Doth argue reſtfull Bliſs at laſt.

Obiit Anno à partu Virginis *Mariæ*, 1596, Menſ. *Januar.* die 11 Anno Reg. Reginæ *Elizabethæ* 39, Ætatis ſuæ 54.

Ibid. In the midſt of this Quire lyeth the Body of *Gaius Newman*, Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, of the Age of Sixty-ſix Yeeres. Hee had Iſſue by his Wife *Anne*, the Daughter of *Nicholas Cullum*, of *London*, Merchant-Taylor, Seven Sonnes and Five Daughters, *Gabriel*, *Gaius*, *Robert*, *Nicholas*, *Francis*, *Thomas* and *Hugh*; *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, *Anne*, *Sarah* and *Judith*. Hee deceaſed the Third Day of *March*, 1613.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyes the Body of Sir *Edward Clark*, Kt. Lord Maior of this City of *London*, *Anno Dom.* 1696. Dyed *Sept.* 1. 1703, in the 76th Year of his Age. By his firſt Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Reverend Mr. *Thomas Gouge*, he had Iſſue *Anne* and *Thomas*, that dyed before him. By his ſecond, *Jane*, Daughter of *Richard Clotterbuck*, Eſq; he had Two Children that ſurvived him. *Jane* married to *Maynard Colcheſter*, of *Weſtbury* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq; And Sir *Thomas Clark*, of *Brickendonbury* in *Hertfordſhire*, Kt. in pious Memory of his dear Parents buried underneath, erected this Monument.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; forty-eight Houſes and a Half. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, ſeven Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. *Roger de South Croxton* was Rector of this Church in the Year 1322. See *Farringdon within*.

St. MICHAEL Baſſiſhaw.

Ibid. This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate on the Weſt Side of *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Baſſiſhaw*, is denominated from its Dedication to St. *Michael the Arch-angel*, and the Place of its Situation near *Baſing's-Haw*, or Hall.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Rectory ſeems to have been antiently in the Biſhop of *London*; but the ſame falling into Lay Hands for ſome Time, it at laſt came to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, where it has ever ſince continued, but ſubject to the Archdeacon.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church ſharing the common Fate in the great Conflagration of 1666, 'tis handſomely rebuilt, and in all Reſpects remains upon the antient Foot, other than the ſettling a certain improved Stipend upon the Incumbent, in lieu of Tithes; which, together with the other Profits and Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	132	11	0
Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.	By Caſualties in the Year 1636	10	0	0
	By Sir *Woolſtan Dixie*'s Gift —	10	0	0
	By a Parſonage Houſe —	7	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

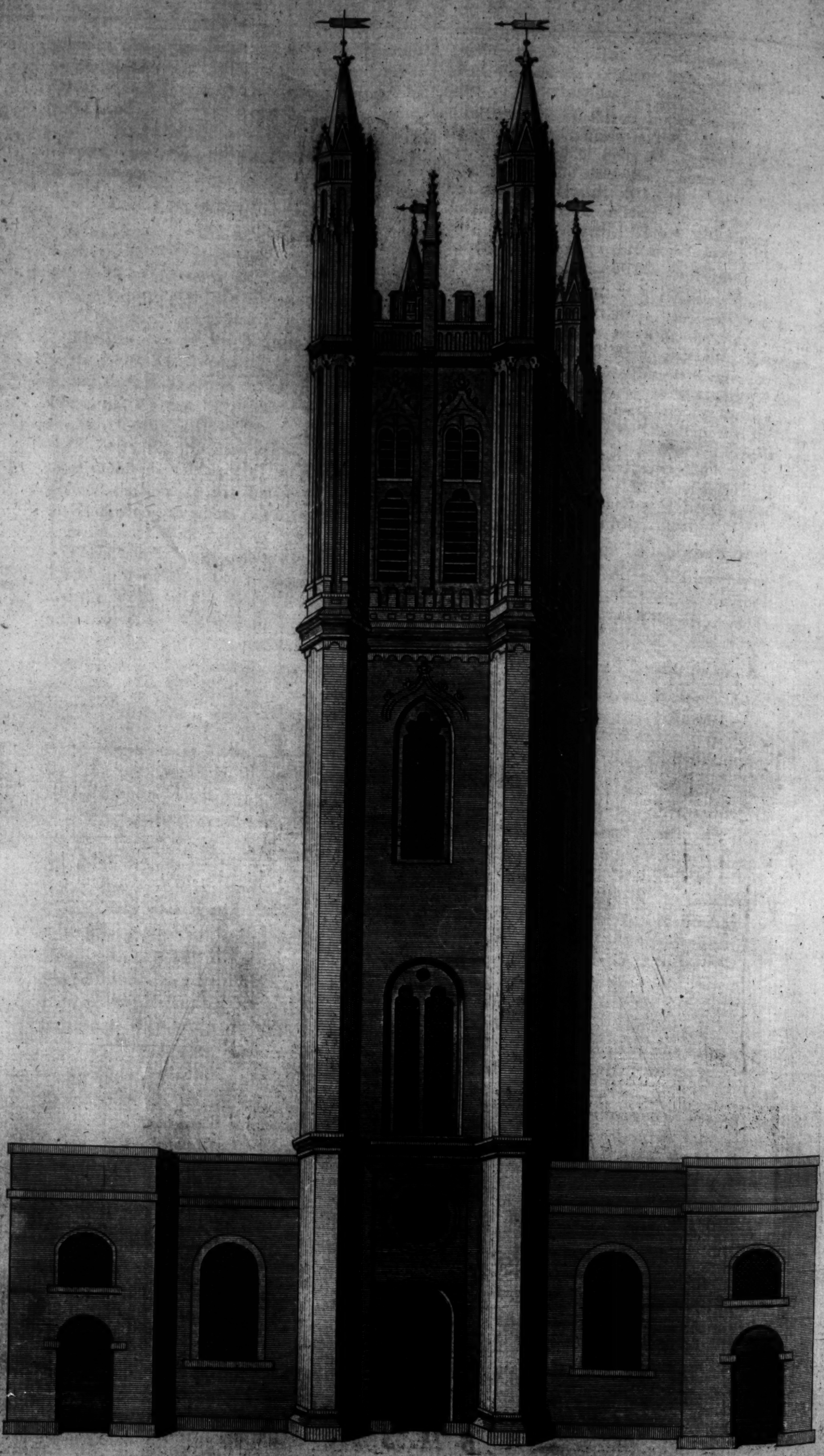
Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits — —	17	0	0
	To Tenths — —	1	14	0
	To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	5	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Pariſh Ac. Book.	*Richard Long* received —	483	0	11½
	Paid on Account of the Church	260	2	11
	Paid on that of the Poor —	213	3	7¾
	Balance to the Pariſh —	9	14	4¾

Donations,

5 JA 53



The West Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Michael Cornhill.

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The North West Prospect of the Danes Church in Wellclose Square.

The South West Prospect of the Sweeds Church in Princes Square Ratcliff-highway.

Donations, per Annum.

Don.Reg.	1496, By *John Baker* — —	1	0	0
	1575, By the Lady *Anne Bacon*	14	0	0
	1582, By *Richard Adams* —	0	10	0
	1583, By *John Storey* —	2	0	0
	1587, By *Thomas Roſe* —	5	4	0
	1592, By Sir *Woolſtan Dixie*	10	0	0
	1608, By *Cicely Cyoll* —	3	0	0
	1617, By *Margaret Deane*	1	0	0
	1625, By Alderman *Ellkyn*	2	12	0
	1630, By *John Banks* —	2	0	0
	1632, By *John Lock*, two Boys in *Chriſt's Hoſpital* —	0	0	0
	1633, By Alderman *Baſkerfield*	2	10	0
	1647, By *Emanuel Bird* —	6	0	0
	1653, By *George Vaughan*, 250 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	12	10	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur. Hic jacet Dom. *Richard. Sarich*, quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſ. Qui obiit 13 *Novemb.* Ann. Dom. 1359. Cujus Anime propitietur Deus.

Weav. Fun Mon. *John Burton* lyeth under here,
Sometimes of *London* Citizen and Mercer;
And *Jenet*, his Wife, with their Progeny,
Been turned to Erth, as you may ſee.
Frends free, what ſo yee bee,
Pray for us, we you prey:
As you ſee us in this Degree,
So ſhall you be another Day.
Obiit Anno 460.

Ibid. Huc ades, atque tuis metire, Viator, ocellis,
Quam brevis incluſos illigat Urna Duos.
Ut modo tu, Vir fuit hic, hæc & femina quondam,
Nunc gelidi Pars eſt hujus uterque Soli.
Nomen *Abel*, *More* erat Cognomen, & *Exonienſum Cæſarii* Doctor Juris in Urbe fuit.
Agnes alterius Nomen, conjuxque *Johannis More* fuit hujus *Abel*, qui modo Frater erat.
Ut cupis ergo tibi faciant poſt funera Vivi,
Has modo tute breves, quiſquis es, ede preces!
Hic *Abel* primo, hic *Agnes* relevetur ab agno,
Qui prius agnino ſanguine lavit oves.
Obiit *Abel*, 1486; *Agnes*, 1499. Quorum animabus.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of *John Martyn*, late Citizen and Maior of the Cite of *London*, and *Katherin*, his Wyff, whos Children with them here bin fixed. The which *John Martyn* departed out of the preſent Life, the laſt Day of *December*, in the Yeare of our Lord 1471; and the ſaid *Katherine*, the 20th Day of *Auguſt*, in the Yeare of our Lord God 1487; on whos Souls *Jeſus* have mercy.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Rogerus Ree*, Miles, & *Roſa*, Uxor ejus; qui quidem *Rogerus* obiit 18 die Menſis *Januarii*, Anno Dom. 1479. Cujus Anime, &c.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Andreas Chyett*, quondam Sementarius iſtius Civitatis, qui obiit 14 die *Julii*, An. Dom. 1498. Cujus Anime propitietur Altiſſimus. Amen.

Ibid. Here undyr lieth buried the Bodies of Sir *James Yerford*, Knight, Mercer, and ſometym Maior of this Citie of *London*; and of Dame *Eliſabeth*, his Wife. The which Sir *James* deceſſyd the 22 Day of *June*, *An. Dom.* 1527; and the ſaid *Eliſabeth* deceſſyd the 8th Day of *Auguſt*, *An. Dom.* 1548; on whos Souls, *&c.*

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur. In Chirurgery brought up in Youth,
A Knight here lieth dead;
A Knight and eke a Surgeon ſuch
As *England* ſeld hath bred.
For which ſo ſoveraigne Gift of God,
Wherein he did excell,
King *Henry* 8th call'd him to Court,
Who lov'd him dearly well.
God gave the Gift, the King gave Goods,
The Gift of God t'enhance;
Where God and ſuch a Prince do joyne,
Such Man hath happy Chance.
King *Edward*, for his Service ſake,
Bade him riſe up a Knight,
A Name of Praiſe, and ever ſince
He Sir *John Aiſife* hight.
Right worſhipful in Name and Charge,
In *London* liv'd he than;
In *Blackwell-Hall*, the Merchant Chiefe,
Firſt Sheriffe, then Alderman.
The Hoſpitals bewaile his Death,
The Orphan Children mone,
Their chiefe Erector being dead,
And Benefactor gone.
Dame *Iſabell*, who liv'd with him,
His faithful Wife and Make,
With him (as deareſt after Death)
Doth not her Knight forſake.
The Knight the 24th of *October*
Yeelded up his Breath.
And ſhe ſoone after followed,
To live with him in Death.

Ibid. Here lyeth buried under this Tombe the Body of Sir *John Greſham*, Knight, ſometime Alderman and Lord Maior of this City of *London*, who had Two Wives, Dame *Mary*, his firſt Wife, by whom hee had Iſſue Five Sonnes and Sixe Daughters: By Dame *Katharine*, his laſt Wife, no Iſſue. Which Sir *John* deceaſed the 23d Day of *October*, *Anno Domini* 1566; and Dame *Mary* died the 21 Day of *September* 1538; Dame *Katharinè* died · · ·

Stryp. Ed. Stow.Sur. Siſte pedem, Viator, quiſquis es, ac venerare, *Thomæ Wharton*, M. D. C. L. M. S. quod fuit mortale heic Juxta Situm eſt: Qui *Winſtoniæ*, apud *Dunelmenſes*, natus; *Cantabrigiæ*, apud *Pembrochianos*, educatus, non ipſius natalis Soli, non Academiæ, ſed in Commune Humani Generis commodum natum ſe, educatumq; factis comprobavit.

Vir Juſtus, Probus, Pius, omnimodo eruditione, cæteris hominibus hac ſolummodo conditione impar, quod omnes ſui Seculi Medicos facile antecelluit. Graſſante infami illa *Londiniis* Peſte, Hoſte infenſiſſimâ, Anno 1666. Rebus ad *Triarios* jam planè perductis, Receptuſq; aliis canentibus, Fixis Aquilis, adhæſit immotus, Saluti publicæ velle aſſerens proſpicere, Alienæ apparentem, ſuæ profuſum. Natus Anno 1614. Obiit 1673.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and forty-eight Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Giles*, *Cripplegate*, ſix Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Though I cannot aſcertain the Time when the firſt Church of this Pariſh was founded, yet that it is of great Antiquity, is manifeſt, by its having been given by G. Biſhop of *London*, to the Prior and Canons of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, before the Year 1246, when the Donation was confirmed by *Henry* III. which Benefaction was probably the Gift of *Gilbert Univerſalis*, about the Year 1140. See *Baſſiſhaw*-Ward.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

St. MICHAEL, Cornhill.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate in St. *Michael's-alley* in *Cornhill*, and Ward of that Name, owes its Name to its Dedication to St. *Michael*

Michael aboye mentioned, and its antient Situation in the Street called *Cornhill*.

Stow. Sur. Lond. The Patronage of this Church appears to have been antiently in *Alnothus*, a Prieſt, who gave the ſame to the Abbot and Convent of *Coveſham* (miſtaken for *Eveſham*) before the Year 1133; for in that Year *Reynold*, the Abbot, and Canons, granted the ſame to *Sparling*, a Prieſt, with all the Lands thereunto belonging, except thoſe held by *Orgar le Proud*, at the Rent of two Shillings *per Annum*; in Conſideration of which Grant, the ſaid *Sparling* covenanted and agreed, not only to pay annually to the ſaid Abbot and Canons the Sum of thirteen Shillings and four Pence, but likewiſe to ſupply the Houſe of the ſaid Abbot (when in *London*) with Fire, Water and Salt.

Ibid. Some Time after, this Rectory reverting to the Abbot and Convent aforeſaid, they continued Patrons thereof till the Year 1503, when, by a proper Inſtrument, dated 3 *December*, they conveyed the Advowſon thereof to the Company of Drapers of this City; who, in Conſideration of which, ſettled a perpetual Annuity of five Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence upon the ſaid Abbot and Canons, and their Succeſſors; beſides an antient Penſion of ſix Shillings and eight Pence annually paid them out of the ſaid Church. By Virtue of which Contract, the ſaid Company of Drapers have been Patrons thereof ever ſince. But in Matters Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

This Church being deſtroyed in the dreadful Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it is beautifully rebuilt, and in all Reſpects remains as formerly; other than, in lieu of uncertain Tithes, a certain Stipend is ſettled upon the Rector, which, together with his other Profits and Diſburſements on account of the Cure, are as follow:

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Ibid. By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. By Caſualties *Anno* 1636 —	7	6	8
By nine yearly Sermons —	4	10	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.			
Ibid. To Firſt-fruits — —	35	1	8
To Tenths — —	3	10	2
To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	10	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	6	8

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1723.

Par. Acc. Book. *Samuel Welſhman* receiv'd	1088	14	8
Paid on account of the Church	818	8	11
Paid on that of the Poor	309	7	9
Balance to the Warden —	39	2	0

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid. By Mrs. *Daynes* — —	1	0	0
By *John Vernon*, Eſq; — —	2	8	0
By *Martha Huitſon* —	5	0	0
By *Robert Abbot*, Eſq; —	5	0	0
By Mr. *Caldwill* —	0	10	0
1678, By *Spencer Cowper*, Eſq;	5	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Hic jacet in Tumulo, Doctor Venerabilis *Hugo Dauſet* olim Rector, vere fideique Protector.
MC quater. X. ter IX. ſit & I. ſex
Apriliſque die ter I: V. ſemel I. migrat ille.

Here undyr was beryed *Robart Barnes* by Name, Ibid.
Citizon of *London*, and Mercer of the ſame:
And this is written that others may remembyr,
How godly he departed the Twentyth on of *Novembyr*.

Here lyth the Body of *John Boot*'s Wiff, Ibid.
Diſſolvyd by Deth to her fyrſt Matter Duſt;
Who from the Cares of this World departyd her Liff, —
The Twenty-third Day of the Monyth of *Auguſt*,
One thouſand Fyve hundryd and Seven, beyng Threeſcore Yeerys old juſt.

Here lyeth *Robert Fabian*, Alderman and Sheriffe of *London*, who compoſed a laborious Chronicle of *England* and *France*, with the Monuments and the Succeſſion of the Lord Maiors of *London*; and died *Anno Dom.* 1511. Ibid.

Like as the Day his Courſe doth conſume,
And the new Morrow ſpringeth againe as faſt,
So Man and Woman by Natures Cuſtome,
This Life to paſſe, at laſt in Earth are caſt:
In Joy and Sorrow, which here their Time doe waſte,
Never in one State, but in Courſe tranſitorie;
So full of Change is of this World the Glory.

Here lyeth *Francis Benniſon*, a Citizen was hee, Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.
A Merchant Adventurer alſo, and of the Myſtery
Of Haberdaſhers Company. A Man of honeſt Name,
Who here on Earth to Feare of God his vitall Dayes did frame.
Two Wives hee had, the firſt of them in *Antwerpe* born ſhe was;
The other hee a Widdow left, ſo God brought it paſſe.
His Soule (no doubt) doth now remaine with God among the reſt
Of other worthy Chriſtians, who evermore are bleſt.

Philip Gunter, Skinner, ſometime Alderman of this City, departed this Life the 15 Day of *February*, 1582, and lyeth buried in the Cloyſter of this Church; who married *Anne* Daughter of *Henry Barley*, in the County of *Hereford*, Eſq; and had Iſſue by her Eleven Sonnes and Foure Daughters. He left good Maintenance for Two Sermons yeerly for ever in this Church: The one on the 15th Day of *March*, the other the 25th of *December*. Ibid.

In *March* 1588 was buried in this Place, Ibid.
Alexander Every, Merchant, but Forty Yeeres of Age;
Whoſe godly Gifts, by Will, are Warrants of God's Grace
In him. By whom, thinke on thy ſelfe, and on the Stage
Thou ſtand'ſt, and meaſure it and other Worldly Things
As Streames that ſwiftly ſlide down from their Springs.
An. Dom. 1570, primo *Feb.*

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Peter Houghton*, of *London*, Alderman: He was free of the Grocers Company, a Merchant of the Staple in *England*, and a Merchant Adventurer. Hee was one of the Sheriffes of this City, in *Ann.* 1593, and dyed the laſt Day of *December* 1596. Hee gave to the Foure Hoſpitals, (that is to ſay) St. *Bartholomew's*, *Chriſt Church*, St. *Thomas* and *Bridewell*, 600 *l.* equally to be divided between them. Hee gave alſo to the Grocers Company, 400 *l.* to be lent to Eight young Men of the ſame Company (Gratis) from Two Yeeres to Two Yeeres, for ever; which 1000 *l.* was paid by *John Vernon*, Merchant-Taylor, accordingly. He had to Wife Ibid.

Mary

May Houghton, who ſithence married with Sir *Thomas Vavaſor*, Knight Marſhall. Hee had Children by her Two Sonnes, named *Hatton* and *Peter*, who dyed young; and Two Daughters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. *Mary* was married to Sir *James Scudamore*, Knight; and *Elizabeth* to Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, Knight.

New View Lond. To the pious Memory of Mr. *John Vernon*, late a worthy Member of the worſhipful Company of Merchant-Taylors, who by his Will, 1615, gave many large Legacies to the annual Relief of ſeveral Poor of that and other Companies of this City, amounting yearly to Two hundred Pounds. All which Charities are duly paid, as his Will directs, by the ſaid Company; who, in Gratitude to the great Benefactor, erected this Monument at their Charge, in the Place where one was ruined by the Fire *Anno* 1666.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Memoriæ Sacrum. *Laurentio* & *Mariæ Chaldwell*, conjugibus, ſacro fœdere junctis, & duodenæ Prolis Parentibus. Quorum Uxor & Mater, *Maria*, obiit *Octobris* 20; Anno Dom. 1621, Maritus & Pater, *Laurentius*, *Novemb.* 21, 1625; Septuagenarius utriſq; Liberalibus & ſuis & de ſuis. Hoc Sepulchrum poſuere Parentalis heredes Bonitatis, Filii eorum obſervantiſſimi: Quos defunctos & Deus habet, & Pauperes carendo lugent.

Omnia Oſſa Juſti Cuſtodit Dominus.

Here is lodg'd a loving Pair,
Sleeping reſt they free from Care.
Though their Journey from their Birth
Had been tedious long on Earth,
He that freed them from their Sin
Sent them to this holy Inne,
Joyful Requiems, for to ſing
Hallelujahs to their King;
Til the Summons, til the Day,
Til the Trump ſound, Riſe, away.

New View Lond. Sir *William Cowper*, of *Ratling Court*, in the County of *Kent*, Knight and Baronet, born the 7th of *March* 1582, married Mrs. *Martha Maſter*, of *E. Langden*, in the ſaid County, and died the 20th of *December* 1664; both lye buried in this Cloyſter. In the pious Memory of whom *Spencer Cowper*, Eſq; Fourth Son of the ſaid Sir *William* and *Martha*, erected this Monument, and died a Batchelour, *Nov.* 6, 1676, in the 57 Year of his Age.

Ibid. Near this Place lyes the Body of Sir *Edward Cowper*, Knight, Second Son of Sir *William Cowper*, of *Ratling Court*, in the County of *Kent*, Knight and Baronet; born the 5th of *Auguſt* 1614, and died a Batchelor on *Thurſday* the 10th of *November*, 1685, in the 71ſt Year and about Three Months of his Age; who, having left many living Monuments of a moſt juſt and charitable Life, order'd this Tomb to be erected by his Nephew and ſole Executor, *Edward Cowper*, in Remembrance of his much-lamented Death.

Officers, &c. this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; three Church-wardens; one hundred and twenty-one Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Giles, Cripplegate*, ten Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Though I have not been able to diſcover the Time when this Church was at firſt founded, yet by *Alnothus*'s having given the ſame to the Abbot and Convent of *Eveſham*, in the Year 1133, I am of opinion that it owes its Foundation to the *Saxons*. Be that as it will, it was ſituate in the Street denominated *Cornhill*, till the Reign of *Edward* VI. when 'twas excluded the ſame, by the Erection of four Houſes in the Cemetery, on the North Side thereof. Ibid.

Contiguous to this Church, on the South, was antiently ſituate a handſome Cloiſter, and a beautiful Church-yard, wherein was a Pulpit Croſs (reſembling that of St. *Paul's*) erected by Sir *John Rudſtone*, ſome Time Mayor of this City; who purchaſing Ground in this Neighbourhood, not only enlarged the ſaid Church-yard, but likewiſe erected convenient Apartments for the Choiriſters, who daily officiated in the Church; but the Choir being ſoon after diſſolved, the Apartments were converted into Habitations for decayed Pariſhioners. Ibid. See *Cornhill* Ward.

St. MICHAEL's, Crooked-Lane.

This Pariſh-Church is not of a modern Date, as is evident by *John de Barham*'s being Rector thereof before the Year 1304. It is a Rectory, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of St. *Michael's-lane*, in the Ward of *Candlewick-ſtreet*, and denominated from its Dedication to the above-named St. *Michael*, and its Vicinity to *Crooked-lane*. The Patronage thereof appears to have been antiently in the Prior and Convent of *Canterbury*, in whom it continued till about the Year 1408. Since which Time it has been in the Archbiſhops of that See, and is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to *Canterbury*. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Ibid.

This Church ſuffering in the great Conflagration *Anno* 1666, 'tis, with its Steeple, rebuilt in a beautiful Manner; and remains, in all Reſpects, as formerly, except as to the Parliamentary Addition made to the Rectorial Revenues, which, with the other Profits and Diſburſements reſpecting the Cure, are as follow: Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes —	100	0	0	Ibid.
By Caſualties *Anno* 1636 —	6	14	4	Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.
By a Parſonage Houſe —	25	0	0	
Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.				
To Firſt-fruits — —	26	8	4	Ibid.
To Tenths — —	2	12	10	
To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	7	7½	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	0	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Thomas Walker receiv'd —	444	9	4
Paid on Account of the Church	201	2	4
Paid on that of the Poor —	227	7	4
Balance to the Pariſh —	15	19	8

Donations, per Annum.

By *Thomas Ware* —	2	12	0
By *Owen Waller* — —	2	12	0
By Mr. *Awood* — — —	0	3	4
By Mr. *Jennings* — —	0	13	4
By Mr. *Mouſe*, every Fifth Year	2	11	0
By *Robert Hilſon* — —	2	12	0
By *William Cotton* —	2	10	0
By *John Burnell* — —	2	12	0
By Mr. *Witham* — —	20	0	0
By *John Lemon* —	2	12	0
By Mr. *Harris* —	2	12	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

On *John Lovekin*, An. 1368.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Worthy *John Lovekin*, Stockfiſh-monger, of *London*, here is leyd,
Four Times of this City Lord-Mayor hee was, if Truth be ſeyd,

Twiſe he was by Election of Citizens then being,
And Twiſe by the Commandment of his good Lord the King.
Cheef Founder of this Church in his Life-time was he;
Such Lovers of the Commonwelth too few ther be.
Of *Auguſt* the Fourth, Thirteene hundryth Sixty and Eyght,
His Fleſh to Erth, his Soul to God went Streyght.

Weav. Fun.Mon.

Here under lyth a Man of Fame,
William Walworth callyd by Name;
Fiſhmonger he was in Life-time here,
And twiſe Lord Mayor, as in Bookes apperé;
Who with Courage ſtout, and manly Might,
Slew *Wat Tyler*, in King *Richard*'s Sight;
For which Act done, and trew Intent,
The King made him Knight incontinent:
And gave him Armes, as here may ſee,
To declare his Fact and Chivalrie.
He left this Life, the Yere of our God
Thirteene hundryd Fourſcore and Threc od.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Farewell, my Friends, the Tide abideth no Man,
I am departed hence, and ſo ſhall ye.
But in this Paſſage the beſt Song that I can,
Is *Requiem æternam*; now, *Jeſu*, grant it me;
When I have ended all mine Adverſitie,
Grant me in Paradiſe to have a Manſion,
That ſhedſt thy Blood for my Redemption.

Weav. Fun.Mon.

Here lyeth, wrapt in Clay,
The Body of *William Wray*.
I have no more to ſay.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here under lyeth the Bodies of Sir *Henry Amcotes*, Knight, Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*; and Dame *Joane* his Wife; which Sir *Henry Amcotes* deceaſed the 5th Day of *September*, *Anno* 1554, and the ſaid Dame *Joane* deceaſed the 4th Day of *September*, *Anno Dom.* 1573.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Queene *Elizabeth* both was and is alive, what then can more be ſaid?
In Heaven a Saint, in Earth a bleſſed Maid.
She ruled *England* Yeeres 44 and more, and then returned to God,
At the Age of Seventy Yeeres, and ſomewhat od.

Ibid.

S. S. Necnon piæ Memoriæ *Johannis Lemmani*, Viri clariſſ. Civis, ac Senatoris integerrimi, Equitis Aurat. olim hujus Urbis Prætoris; qui ſe, in ſuo munere, laudatiſſime geſſit, Pietatis Cultor, Juſtitiæ vindex. Suis in Cœlibatu perpetuo vixit Parens, et ſuis pluſquam Pater munifice mortuus. Hic Reſurrectionem expectat.

Salinghamiæ ex Agro *Norfolcienſi* oriundus, Probitate Simplicitate nixus. Anno Salut. Hu. CIↃ IↃC.XXXII. et ſuo Octogeſimo octavo, Die *Mart.* 26 Reg. cœleſte certa Fide præſtolatur.

Ibid.

Sub hoc Marmore requieſcit, in Spe Reſurrectionis ad Gloriam, *Maria*, fidelis Uxor *Johannis More*, Mercatoris, Filia *Edwardi Worwood*, Grocer. Obiit 10 *Decemb.* Anno *Chriſti* 1632.

Memento Mori.

Hic
Mitis, amans, humilis, pia, pulchra, pudica, modeſta,
Grata Deo, Sponſo chara, *Maria* jacet.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and nineteen Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

This Rectory Church was antiently a very ſmall and piteous Building, adjoining to the Market of *Eaſtcheap*, wherein dwelt divers ſlaughtering Butchers; who laying the Ordure and Excrements of the Beaſts they killed near unto the Church, the ſame was almoſt ſurrounded with a noiſome Lay-ſtall: But *John Lovekin*, ſome Time Mayor of this City, having removed that Nuiſance, in the Year 1317, he erected a handſome Church on the Site thereof; which being ſome Time after enlarged with a Choir and Side-Iſles, by the famous Sir *William Walworth*, he by Licence from *Richard* II. *Anno* 1380, united eight ſeveral Chantries therein; and by an Addition to the annual Revenues thereof, converted the ſame into a College in the ſaid Church; conſiſting of a Maſter and nine Prieſts, to celebrate the Divine Offices, for the good State of the King, himſelf, and *Margaret*, his Wife, whilſt living, and their Souls when dead; together with thoſe of the Founders of the ſaid Chantries, and the Souls of all Benefactors and Faithful deceaſed.

By the early Account we have of the Market, which was antiently held in this Neigbourhood, denominated *Eaſtcheap*, and its Vicinity to the *Roman Trajectus*, or Ferry, I take it to have been one of the firſt Markets of this City.

St. MICHAEL's, Queenhithe.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate on the North Side of *Thames-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Queenhithe*; about the Year 1181, it was denominated St. *Michael de Cornhithe*; which ſeems to ſhew the modern Appellation of *Queenhithe* to be only a Corruption.

This Rectory, which is denominated from the above-named St. *Michael* and its Neighbourhood to *Queenhithe*, has all along been in the Collation of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, in Subjection to the Archdeacon.

The Church of this Pariſh which was deſtroyed by the great Fire in the Year 1666, was rebuilt in the preſent handſome Manner, and the Pariſh of the Trinity thereunto united; whereby the Incumbent's Fees are conſiderably augmented, which, with the other Profits and Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	160	0	0	Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car II.
By Caſualties *Anno* 1636 —	21	0	0	Newc. Rep.Eccl. Paroch.
By Glebe in ditto —	10	0	0	
By a Parſonage Houſe —	8	0	0	

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits — —	24	7	6	Ibid.
To Tenths — —	2	8	9	
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	11	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	0	
To the Dean and Chapter's Penſion	0	0	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

William Woodcock receiv'd —	276	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	144	9	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Paid on that of the Poor —	129	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Balance to the Pariſh —	2	14	$0\frac{3}{4}$	

Donations, per Annum.

By King *James* the Firſt —	2	0	0	Ibid.
By *John Thompſon* — —	17	0	0	
By *Margaret Deane* — —	0	2	0	
By Juſtice *Randall* — —	12	10	0	
By *Bernard Hide* — —	0	9	0	
By Lady *Bridges* — —	1	13	0	

Monumental

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Orate pro Animabus *Richardi Marloi*, quondam venerabilis Majoris Civitatis *London*, & *Agnetis*, Conſortis ſuæ; qui ob. . . .

Ibid. *Richardo Hill*, potentiſſimi Regis *Henrici* Octavi, Celle Vinarie Prefectus. *Eliſabethæ*, Conjux mœſtiſſima facta jam Undecimorum Liberorum Mater, Marito optimo; immatura tandem Morte ſublato. Quod ſolum potuit Poſteritati Commendaturum cupiens, hoc Monumentum poſuit. Obiit An. Dom. 1539, die Menſ. *Maii* 12.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted that have either ſerved or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; one hundred and forty-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. *Queen-hithe*, antiently denominated *Corn-hithe*; (as I imagine, from its having been the Corn Market) appears to be of great Antiquity. See *Queen-hithe* Ward.

St. MICHAEL *Querne.*

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof, which ſtood at the Weſt End of of *Cheapſide*, between *Blowbladder-ſtreet*, and *Pater-noſter-row*, in the Ward of *Farringdon within*, had a narrow Paſſage at the Weſt End; but it being burnt down in the late Fire of *London*, the Site thereof by Act of Parliament was laid into the Street to inlarge the ſame. See *Faringdon* Ward *within*.

Ibid. The earlieſt Account I find of this Church is in the Year 1181, when the State thereof was returned to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*; at which Time it appears to have been only a Chapel, and as ſuch it continued many Years after; Stow. Sur. Lond. for the firſt Parſon or Rector thereof, we are told, was buried therein, *Anno* 1461. In Ibid. Records it is called St. *Michael ad Bladum*; that is, at the Corn, at preſent corruptly, *Querne*. It was likewiſe at ſome times denominated, St. *Michael de Macello*, from its Neighbourhood to the Shambles, or Fleſh-Market.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch. This Church, which was all along in the Collation of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, and under the Subjection of the Archdeacon, was conſumed in the great Conflagration in the Year 1666, and not being rebuilt, the Pariſh is united to the Church of St. *Vedaſt*, in *Foſter-lane*; in the Account whereof, I ſhall inſert that of the Profits and Diſburſements of the Cure; and ſhall now proceed to give an Account of the Parochial Charge, relating to the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Par. Acc. Book.	*Charles Schuckburg* receiv'd —	331	14	11½
	Paid on Account of the Church	128	2	1
	Paid on that of the Poor	203	5	9
	Balance to the Pariſh —	0	7	1½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	1550, By *Thomas Walker*, three Houſes — — —	0	0	0
	1570, By *Thomazine Leland*, one ditto — — —	0	0	0
	1679, By *John Davenport*, 60 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	3	0	0
	By the Lady *Barnardiſton* —	4	0	0
	By *Richard Barnes* —	4	0	0
	By *William Brown* — —	2	0	0
	By Mr. *Buckland* —	1	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Piæ Memoriæ ſacrum: *Gilberto Erington* de *Welſington*, Armigero, ex antiqua *Eringtonorum* Familia, de *Denton* in Comitatu *Northumbriæ* orto. Qui ex *Dorothea*, Uxore chariſſima, una Filiarum *Johannis de Lavale*, de *Seaton de Lavale*, in dicto Com. Militis, Tres Filias, *Marcum*, *Robertum*, & *Cuthbertum*; & Sex Filias, *Annam*, *Margaretam*, *Katharinam*, *Eliſab. Dorotheam*, & *Graciam* ſuſcepit. Ex Agro nativo huc in hanc Civitatem profectus, Morboque correptus; obiit 18 die *Junii*, Anno Domini 1578, Ætatis ſuæ 63. Patri optimo & chariſſimo, officioſæ Pietatis & Memoriæ perpetuum Teſtem, növiſſimum hoc parentale Munuſculum perſolvit, poſuit, præſtitit, *Marcus Erington*, Filius mœrens, 20 Die *Feb.* 1618. In te, Domine, ſperavi; non confundar in æternum. *Pſ.* 31. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Vita bonos, ſed Pœna malos, æterna capeſcit.
Vita bonis, ſed Pœna malis, per ſecula creſcit.
His Mors, his Vita, perpetuatur ita.

John Bankes, Mercer and Eſquire, whoſe Body lyeth here interred, the Sonne of *Thomas Bankes*, free of the Barber Surgeons; this *John* was aged 59, and expired the 9th of *September*, *Anno* 1630. His Firſt Wife was *Martha*, a Widow; by whom he had One only Sonne, deceaſed. His Second Wife was *Anne Haſell*; who left unto him One Daughter and Heir called *Anna*, ſince married unto *Edmund Waller*, of *Berkensfield* in *Buckinghamſhire*, Eſquire. He gave by his Laſt Will and Teſtament (written with his owne Hand) to unbeneficed Miniſters; to decayed Houſe-keepers; to the Poore of many Pariſhes; to all (or the moſt) of the Priſons, Bridewells, and Hoſpitals, in and about *London*; to young Beginners, to ſet up their Trades; to the Artillery Garden, and towards the Maintenance thereof for ever, very bountifully; to his own Company, both in Lands and Money; to his Friends, in Tokens of Remembrance; to divers of his Kindred; and to other charitable and pious Uſes, the Summe of Six thouſand Pounds: Notwithſtanding the noble and ſufficient Dower to his Daughter reſerved. And all theſe ſeveral Legacies, by his carefull Executor, *Robert Tichbourne*, and his Overſeers, punctually obſerved, and fully diſcharged. Ibid.

Imbalm'd in pious Arts, wrapt in a Shroud
Of white, innocuous Charity, who vow'd,
Having enough, the World ſhould underſtand,
No Need of Money might eſcape his Hand:
Bankes here is laid aſleepe, this Place did breed him,
A Precedent to all that ſhall ſucceed him.
Note both his Life and immitable End,
Not he th' unrighteous Mammon made his Friend;
Expreſſing by his Talent's rich Increaſe,
Service, that gain'd him Praiſe, and laſting Peace.
Much was to him committed, much he gave,
Entring his Treaſure there, whence all ſhall have
Returne with Uſe; what to the Poore is given
Claimes a juſt Promiſe of Reward in Heaven:
Even ſuch a Banke, *Bankes* left behind at laſt,
Riches ſtor'd up, which Age nor Time can waſte.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; ſeventy-ſix Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, *Biſhopſgate*, five Pounds ten Shillings *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

At the Weſt End of *Cheapſide*, and North-Eaſt Door of St. *Paul's* Church-yard, was ſituate an antient

Ran. Higd. Polychr. Poly. Virg. Hiſt. Angl.

antient Stone Croſs, denominated the *Old Croſs*; which, by a certain Author, appears to have been the Standard where *Walter Stapleton*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, and Treaſurer to *Edward* II. was beheaded by the Populace in the Year 1326. This Standard continued till the Year 1390, when it

Stow. Sur. Lnd.

was obliged to make way for the Inlargement of the Church of St. *Michael* at *Querne*, and Erection of the little Conduit at St. *Paul*'s Gate aforeſaid; which, with the Juſts held in the Reign of *Edward* III. between the great Croſs and *Soper-lane*, are ſufficient to ſhew, that this was the old Standard; and that the other at the End of *Honey-lane*, called the *Old Standard*, muſt have been erected ſince the Year 1331, otherwiſe the ſaid Juſts could not have been conveniently held in *Cheapſide*.

On part of the Site of the Church of this Pariſh, after the Fire of *London* in the Year 1666, was erected a Conduit, for ſupplying the Neighbourhood with Water. But the ſame being found unneceſſary, it was, with others, pulled down *Anno* 1727. See *Farringdon* Ward within.

St. MICHAEL Royal.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of *College-hill*, in the Ward of *Vintry*, is, like the preceding, denominated from St. *Michael*, and its Neighbourhood antiently to the Tower Royal.

Newc. Rep Eccl. Paroch.

The firſt Mention I find of this Pariſh-Church is, that *Hugh de Derby* was collated thereto in the Year 1285, by the Prior and Canons of *Canterbury*, in whom it continued till it was converted into a College; and even then the ſaid Monks ſo far continued Patrons thereof, as to preſent a Perſon nominated by the Maſter and Wardens of the Mercers Company.

Ibid.

This Church, which is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was conſumed in the deſtructive Fire of 1666: But it being rebuilt in a handſome Manner, the Pariſh of St. *Martin Vintry* is thereunto united; whereby the Rectorial Profits are greatly augmented; which, together with the Diſburſements on account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	140	0	0
Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.	By Glebe *Anno* 1636	—	1	0	0
	By Caſualties in ditto	—	21	0	0
	By Bequeſt Sermons	— —	13	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits —	28	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
	To Tenths — —	2	16	$6\frac{3}{4}$
	To the Archbiſhop's Procuration	0	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	10	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

Pariſh Ac. Book.	*Thomas Sheppard* received	144	13	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Paid on Account of the Church	32	3	5
	Paid on that of the Poor —	102	19	6
	Balance to the Pariſh —	9	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	1508, By *James Finch*, for a Lecture	10	0	0
	1575, By *John Heydon*, Alderman, for ditto — — —	13	6	8
	1575, By *John Heydon*, Alderman, for the Poor — —	5	12	0
	1620, By *Thomas Juxon* —	2	13	4
	By *Elizabeth Juxon* — —	15	0	0
	By *Martha Barrat* — —	0	16	8
	By the Lady *Bayley* —	4	6	8
	1706, By *Humphrey Hody* —	5	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

For Sir *Richard Whittington*.

Ut fragans Nardus, famâ fuit iſte *Ricardus*,
Albificans Villam, qui juſtâ rexerat illam.
Flos Mercatorum, Fundator Preſbiterorum,
Sic & egenorum teſtis ſit certus eorum.
Omnibus Exemplum Barathrum vincendo moroſum.
Condidit hoc Templum *Michaelis*, quam ſpecioſum.
Regia Spes & Pres, Divinis Res rata turbis.
Pauperibus Pater extiterat, Major quater Urbis.
Martius hunc vicit, en Annos Gens tibi dicit.
Finiit ipſa Dies; ſis ſibi *Chriſte*, Quies.
Ejus Sponſa pia, generoſa, probata, *Sophia*
Jungitur, *&c.*

Weav. Fun. Mon. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet *Edwardus Lupton*, cognomine dictus;
Occidit, heu! Juvenis, cum Spes foret omnibus una.
Pauperibus fuerat ſtudioſis ille Patronus,
Mille & quingentos ter ſævos vidit ademptos.
Moribus & Studiis, qui vivens claruit olim;
Spiritus iſte, *Jeſus*, meus, a te ſuſcipiatur.

Ibid.

Quiſquis ades, plora Fata dolenda Viri,
Hujus Collegii quique Magiſter erat;
Doctor, & in Sacro Dogmate clarus erat;
Qui obiit *Octobris*, & quoque Nona fuit.
Credere nunc fas eſt, Spiritus Aſtra tenet:
Spes me tua, *Jeſus*, es, Gratia non Opera.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty-nine Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

This Church was rebuilt by the famous Sir *Richard Whittington*, (four times Mayor of this City.) See *Vintry* Ward.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

St. MICHAEL's, Woodſtreet.

This Church is a Rectory, ſeated on the Weſt Side of *Woodſtreet*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate within*: *John de Eppewell* was Rector thereof before the Year 1328. Its Name it owes to its Dedication to the often-named St. *Michael*, and the Place of its Situation.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently in the Abbot and Convent of St. *Alban*'s, in whom it continued till the Suppreſſion of their Monaſtery; when coming to the Crown, it was, with the Appurtenances, in the Year 1544, ſold by King *Henry* VIII. to *William Barwell*; who, in the Year 1588, conveyed the ſame to *John Marſh*, and others, in Truſt for the Pariſh; in which it ſtill continues. But in Affairs Eccleſiaſtical 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon, except what relates to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

This Church being deſtroyed in the great Conflagration in the Year 1666, 'tis handſomely rebuilt, and the Pariſh of St. *Mary Staining* thereunto united, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Newc. Repert Eccles. Paroch.	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	100	0	0
	By Glebe *Anno* 1636 — —	8	10	0
	By Casualties in ditto — —	15	0	0
	By two Parsonage Houses —	0	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits — —	24	0	0
	To Tenths — — —	2	8	0
	To the Bishop's Procuration —	0	11	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book.	*Richard Savage* received —	163	15	6
	Paid on Account of the Church	60	2	5
	Paid on that of the Poor —	157	8	9
	Balance to the Warden— —	53	15	8

Donations, per Annum.

1393, By *John Eve*, *John Foster*, and *Peter Fikeldon*, two Messuages in *Lad-lane* —		0	0	0
By the Lady *Read* — —		0	8	0
By Mr. *Hill* — — —		0	5	0
By *John Casey* and *Thomas Bowrman* — — —		1	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. *John Casey*, of this Parish, whose Dwelling was
In the North Corner House, as to *Lad-lane* you pas;
For better Knowledge, the Name it hath now
Is called and knowne by the Name of the *Plow*;
Out of that House yeerly did geeve
Twenty Shillings to the Poore, their Neede to releeve.
Which Money the Tenant must yeerlie pay
To the Parson and Church-Wardens on St. *Thomas* Day.
The Heire of that House, *Thomas Bowrman*, by Name,
Hath since, by his Deed, confirmed the same.
Whose Love to the Poore doth hereby appear,
And after his Death shall live many a Yeare,
Therefore, in your Life do Good, while yee may.
That meagre Death shall take yee away,
You may live like form'd as *Casey* and *Bowrman*:
For he that doth well shall never be a poore Man.

Maud. Ed. Stow. Sur. The Body of *William Harvie*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, and Deputy to the Alderman of this Ward of *Cripplegate within*, was buried the Twentieth Day of *March*, *Anno Domini* 1597, of the Age of Sixty-eight Yeeres. *Maudlin*, his First Wife, by whom he had Issue Four Sonnes and One Daughter, was buried the 16th Day of *November* 1581. *Margaret*, his Second Wife, by whom he had Issue One Son, was buried the 14th of *January* 1593. *Joane*, his Third Wife, survived.

Ibid. Here lyeth *John Blount*, Citizen and Clothworker of *London*, Eldest Son of *W. Blount* of *Mauggarefield* in the County of *Glocester*, Esq; who had to Wife *Anne Layton*; of whom he had Issue Six Sonnes and Eight Daughters, and lived together Man and Wife Nine and Twenty Yeeres, in worshipful and good Reputation, and dyed at the Age of Threescore and Three Yeeres, the first Day of *May* 1599.

Ibid. *Robert Harvie*, his Eldest Sonne, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, was buried in his Father's Grave, the Ninth of *November* 1608, out of his House in the *Old Jewry*, being of the Age of 47 Yeeres, 5 Moneths and 10 Days; when he had served his Prince, Comptroller of the Customehouse, and Warden of the Grocers. Hee had to Wife *Sara Audley*, of whom hee had Issue Three Sonnes and Three Daughters, *&c.*

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of *Nicholas Waren*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, borne at *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*; who had to Wife *Margaret Crome*; who lived together married Two and Twenty Yeeres and Eleven Moneths. He dyed in Joy and Peace of a faithful Confession, the Tenth Day of *April* 1614, being about the Age of Two and Fifty Years.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; eighty-nine Houses. Augmentation paid to the Parish of St. *Sepulchre*, two Pounds *per Annum*.

St. MILDRED's, Bread-street.

Newc. Repert. Eccles. Paroch. This Church is a Rectory, situate on the East Side of *Bread-street*, in the Ward of that Name; but when, or by whom the first Church was founded, I cannot learn; however, *Nicholas de Iford* was collated thereto in the Year 1333; and it is denominated from its Dedication to St. *Mildred*, a *Saxon* Lady, and Daughter of *Merwaldus*, a *West-Mercian* Prince, and Brother to *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*; who, despising the Pomp and Vanities of this World, retired to a Convent at *Hale*, in *France*; whence returning to *England*, accompanied by seventy Virgins, she was consecrated Abbess of a new Monastery in the Isle of *Thanet*, by *Theodore*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; where she dyed Abbess, *Anno* 676. Mat. West Flor. Hist.

Newc. Repert. Eccles. Paroch. The Advowson of this Church was antiently in the Prior and Canons of St. *Mary Overie's*, till *Bartholomew*, the Prior, and Convent, in the Year 1533, granted the Patronage thereof to *John Iment*, *John Oliver*, and others, for a certain Term of Years; after the Expiration of which, it came to Sir *Nicholas Crispe*, in whose Family it still (1710) remains. In Ecclesiastical Matters 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church suffering in the great Calamity in the Year 1666, 'tis since rebuilt, and the Parish of St. *Margaret Moses* thereunto united; by which the Rectorial Revenues are considerably advanced; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	130	0	0
Ibid.	By Casualties *Anno* 1636 —	24	0	0
	By a Parsonage House —	20	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	To First-fruits — —	21	15	0
Ibid.	To Tenths — —	2	3	6
	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	15	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

	Joseph Palmer received —	186	3	2
Church-Wardens Acc.	Paid on Account of the Church	56	11	5
	Paid on that of the Poor —	144	4	4
	Balance to the Warden —	14	12	7

Donations, per Annum.

1430, By Sir *John Chadworth*, the Parsonage House, Vestry, and Church-yard —		0	0	0
1575, By *Thomas Langham*, three Houses —		15	0	0

Don. Regist.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
By *David Gittins*	—	1	0	0
By *Thomas Copynger*	—	0	3	10
By the Lady *Nicholas*	—	1	0	0
By Mr. Alderman *Thwaite*	—	1	0	0
By *Thomazine Symonds*	—	5	18	4
By *John Ireland*	— —	4	0	0
By *Ellis Criſpe*, Alderman	—	1	0	0
By *Thomas Brightwell*	—	1	10	0
By *Thomas Hawes*	—	5	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur. An Obite, conſecrated to the happy Memorial of Sir *John Chadworth*, or *Shadworth*, Knight, ſome time Mercer and Lord Maior of this City of *London*, who gave a Veſtry to this Church; an Houſe for the Paſtor to dwell in; and a Church-yard to the Pariſhioners, wherein to bury their Dead. He deceaſed the 7th Day of *May*, *An. Dom.* 1401.

Here lieth a Man, that Faith and Works did even,
Like fiery Chariots, mount him up to Heaven:
He did adorne this Church, when Words were weake,
And Men forgot, the living Stones will ſpeake.
He left us Land; this little Earth him keepes,
Theſe blacke Words Mourners, and the Marble weepes.

Ibid. Here lieth *Roger Forde*, Vintner of *London*, with *Joane* and *Margaret*, his Wives; the which *Joane* deceaſed the 8th Day of *Auguſt*, *An. Dom.* 1467; and *Margaret* deceaſed the 11th Day of *June*, *An. Dom.* 1492. And the foreſaid *Roger* deceaſed, *&c.*

Ibid. Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Copynger*, the which deceaſed the 14th Day of *November*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1513; on whoſe Soule, *&c.*

Ibid. Here lieth Sir *Cuthbert Barne*, Knight; who deceaſed the 16th Day of *October*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1521; on whoſe Soule, *&c.*

Ibid. Here lieth buried *Thomas Clivelod*, of *Warmoſter* in the County of *Wiltſhire*, Clothier, who deceaſed the 24th Day of *Jnne*, *An. Dom.* 1558.

Ibid. Th' admired Empreſſe, through the World applauded,
For ſupreme Vertues rareſt Imitation;
Whoſe Scepter's Rule Fame's loud-voyc'd Trumpet lauded,
Unto the Eares of every foreign Nation.
Canopied under powerfull Angels Wings,
To her immortal Praiſe ſweet Science ſings.
Queen *Elizabeth* dy'd 24 *March* 1602.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lye buried the Bodies of *John Ireland*, Citizen and Salter of *London*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who were married together about Nine and Forty or Fifty Yeeres: And hee had Iſſue by her Sixe Sonnes and Sixe Daughters; and he lived in this Pariſh Sixty Yeeres: He was Deputy of this Ward Fifteen Years; and was the firſt Maſter of the Company of Salters. She deceaſed the Second Day of *April*, 1613, being of the Age of 75 Yeeres; and hee deceaſed the 25th Day of *June*, being aged 83 Yeeres. So reſt they both here in the Bed of Death, in Hope of a joyful Reſurrection.

Reſpice & proſpice Finem.

Ibid. This Stone openeth upon the Stairs of a Vault, made by Captain *Nicholas Criſpe*, *anno* 1628, wherein lieth buried his Grandfather, Maſter *John Ireland*, late Deputy of this Ward: He was buried the 29th of *June* 1641. And Miſtreſs *Elizabeth Ireland*, his Wife, buried the 13th Day of *April*, 1613. And his Father, *Ellis Criſpe*, late Alderman, and died Sheriff; he was buried the 10th Day of *November* 1625. And his Son *Nicholas Criſpe*, who was buried the 23d Day of *January* 1626. *Nicholas*, *Elizabeth* and *John*, Children of Captain *Nic. Criſpe*, buried *An. Dom.* 1632.

Ere his Worth was fully known,
London loſt him, once her own.
Let that Year ly buried here,
In which *London* Two did gain,
Sheriffs good, and loſt again.
City, Church, Wife, Children weep,
Reaſon good, though he but ſleep.
Ill can *London* not lament,
Spoil'd of one chief Ornament.
Pity Death had him ore grown,
Ere his Worth was fully known.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; Fifty-ſix Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Giles*, *Cripplegate*, five Pounds *per Annum*.

St. MILDRED's, Poultry.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate at the Corner of *Scalding-alley*, in the *Poultry*, and Ward of *Cheap*. *John de Aſſwell* was collated thereto in the Year 1325. Its Name it owes to its Dedication to the above-named St. *Mildred*, and the Place of its Situation.

To this Church antiently belonged the Chapel of *Corpus Chriſti* and St. *Mary*, at the End of *Conyhop-lane*, or *Grocer's-alley*, in the *Poultry*; wherefore in ancient Records 'tis denominated, *Eccleſiæ* S. Mildredæ, *ſuper* Walbroke, *vel in* Pulteria *una cum Capella Beatæ* Mariæ de Conyhop, *eidem annexæ*. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Church was in the Prior and Canons of St. *Mary Overie's* in *Southwark*, till their Suppreſſion; when coming to the Crown, it has ever ſince been in the Giſt of the King. But in Affairs Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

This Church being conſumed in the great Fire *Anno* 1666, it is rebuilt in a beautiful manner; and the Pariſh of St. *Mary Cole* being thereunto annexed, the Incumbent's Profits are thereby conſiderably increaſed; which, together with his Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, are as follow: Act. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	170	0	0
By Caſualties *Anno* 1636	—	6	13	4
By a Parſonage Houſe in ditto		0	0	0

Ibid. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits	—	18	13	4
To Tenths	— —	1	17	4
To the Biſhop's Procuration		0	9	6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	5	4

Ibid.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

John Hodges received	—	250	2	7	Pariſh Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church		76	11	1	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	165	5	8	
Balance to the Pariſh	—	8	5	10	

Donations, per Annum.

1529, By *William Butler*	—	0	12	0	Don. Reg.
1571, By *Thomas Thomlynſon*	—	1	12	0	
1529, By *Thomas Lane*, his Houſe		0	0	0	
1628, By *John Hodgſon*, 20 Chaldron of Coals	—	0	0	0	
1628, By *Will. Watſon*, 65 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for a Purchaſe	—	3	5	0	
1631, By *Sibille Winch*	—	1	12	0	

By

			l.	s.	d.
	By *Richard Croſbaw*, 50 *l.* for a Purchaſe		2	10	6
1630,	By *Lambert* and *Stiles*		0	1	0
1633,	By *Thomas Hawes*	—	5	0	0
1642,	By *Richard Hale*, 200 Faggots		0	0	0
	By *Margaret Deane*	— —	0	5	0
1657,	By *William Tudman*	—	12	0	0
1663,	By *Sarah Tudman*	—	3	0	0
Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. 1693,	By *Henry Dixon*	—	32	0	0
1713,	By *Richard Clarke*	—	32	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Hanc ſubter ſpeciem Corpus jacet ecce *Johannis Saxton*, qui fuerat vocitatus ejus in Annis.
Hunc qui plaſmavit de Terra, ſuppeditavit.
Nunc Pater & Flamen, ſibi dent cum prole lo-camen.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Here *Thomas Tuſſer*, clad in Earth, doth lie,
That ſome time made the Poynts of Huſbandry.
By him then learne thou maiſt, here learne we muſt,
When all is done, we ſleepe and turn to Duſt.
And yet through *Chriſt* to Heaven we hope to goe,
Who reades his Bookes ſhall find his Faith was ſo.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. In this Chancell lyeth the Body of *Thomas Iken*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, who was borne in *Hodnet*, in the County of *Salope*, and had to Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Roger Smith*, of *Newport Pagnell*, in the County of *Buckingham*, by whom he had Six Sonnes and Eight Daughters; which *Thomas* departed this Life the 10th Day of *March*, *Anno Dom.* 1590.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. In *Hodnet* and *London*, God bleſſed my Life,
Till Forty and Six Yeares, with Children and Wife;
And God will raiſe me up to Life againe,
Therefore have I thought my Death no Paine.

New View Lond. Under the Communion Table, in the Vault, is depoſited the Body of *John Lorymer*, late of *London*, Eſq; with Two of his Children. Alſo the Body of *Frances Lorymer*, the Relict of the ſaid *John Lorymer*, who died *September* 9th, 1674.

Here alſo is buried the Body of Dr. *Cronne*, one of the Fellows of the *Royal Society* and of the College of Phyſicians in *London*, who died the 12th of *October* 1684, and left behind him his ſorrowful Widow, *Mary Cronne*, Daughter of the ſaid *John* and *Frances Lorymer*.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted that have either ſerved or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; ſeventy-eight Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*, ſix Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Stow. Sur. Lond. The Rivulet or running Water, denominated *Walbrook*, ran thro' the Middle of the City above Ground, till about the Middle of the fourteenth Century, when it was arched over: Since which Time it has ſerved as a Common Sewer, wherein, at the Depth of ſixteen Feet, under this Church Steeple, runs a great and rapid Stream.

Ibid. At the South-Eaſt Corner of *Grocers-alley*, in the *Poultry*, ſtood a beautiful Chapel, called *Corpus Chriſti & Sancta Maria*, which was founded in the Reign of *Edward* III. by *Jonirunnes*, for a Maſter and Brethren, for whoſe Support he endowed the ſame with Lands, to the Amount of twenty Pounds *per Ann.* See *Cheap* Ward.

St. NICHOLAS Acons.

In the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, *Anno* 1084, *Godwin*, and *Thurund* his Wife, for the Redemption of their Souls and the Remiſſion of their Sins, and thoſe of all Chriſtians, gave this Church, together with all their Meſſuages and Appurtenances, to St. *Mary* and St. *Adelme the Confeſſor*, and the Church of *Malmſbury*, for ever. This Gift was confirmed by the Bull of Pope *Innocent* the Fourth, at *Lyons*, on the third of *October*, in the ſixth Year of his Pontificate. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

This Church, which ſtood on the Weſt Side of *Nicholas-lane*, in the Ward of *Langbourne*, owed its Name to its Dedication to St. *Nicholas*, a Citizen of *Lycia*, in *Aſia Minor*; who being only a private Houſe-keeper, was, out of a Caprice of the Electors, caſually choſen Biſhop of *Myræa*; for the Biſhops and Prieſts intereſted in the Election, came to an unanimous (but very ridiculous) Reſolution, that whatever Perſon ſhould firſt enter the Church the next Day, ſhould be elected Biſhop. *Nicholas*, according to Cuſtom, repairing early next Morning, to perform his Mattin Devotions, being the firſt that entered, was choſen Biſhop, purſuant to the ſaid Reſolution; in which Office his Deportment was ſuch, as to procure him a Seat in the Claſs of Saints. Ibid.

From the Time of the aforeſaid *Godwin* and *Thurund*'s Gift, the Patronage of this Church continued in the Abbot and Convent of *Malmſbury*, till their Suppreſſion; when coming to the Crown, it therein ſtill continues. But as to Matters Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon, ſave as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary. Ibid.

The late Church of this Pariſh, being deſtroyed by the Fire of *London*, *Anno* 1666, and the ſame not rebuilt, the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of St. *Edmund the King*, in *Lombard-ſtreet*; whereby the Rectorial Revenues are conſiderably increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, I have inſerted in the Account of St. *Edmund's* Pariſh: Therefore ſhall proceed to the Parochial Charge relating to the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.		l.	s.	d.
John Thornell received	—	298	6	6
Paid on Account of the Church		187	17	3
Paid on that of the Poor		129	10	1½
Balance to the Warden	—	19	0	10½

Pariſh Account Book.

Donations, per Annum.

By *Margaret Deane*	—	0	2	6
By Sir *John Allen*	—	0	9	0
By Sir *John Percival*	—	0	1	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

O ye dear Friends which ſall hereaftyr be,
Of yowr Devotion pleaſe ye to remembyr
Me, *Richard Payne*, whych of this noble Cite,
Somtym, whylſt I lived, was Citizen and Drapier:
And now thro' Goddys Grace bury'd am I here,
For Mercy to abyd aftyr this Lif preſent,
Treſtyng by Preyer celeſtiall Joy to be my Judgment.
Wherefor, O my Frendys dere, my Soul ye like aſſiſt,
And eke *Elizabeth*, my Wyf, and Chyldren, on by on;
And I ſall prey God fro Peyne yowr Souls to reſiſt,
The ſooner by Mediation of bleſſyd Sant *Albion*:
On whoſe Day in *Jun* on M.CCCC.LX. and Thrice on,

Weav. Fun. Mon.

Then being the Yere of God, as hit did him pleaſe,
Out of this preſent World did I deceſe.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Here lieth Sir *John Brug*, or *Bruges*, Knight, Lord Maior of this Citie, the Sonne of *Thomas Brug*, or *Bruges*, of *Dimmock* in *Glocesterſhire*, who executed that honourable and famous High Office the Yeare 1520, the Twelfth of King *Henry* the Eight.

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur. Corpus *Caroli Hawkins*, Civis & Aromatarii *Londinenſis*, in hoc Tumulo depoſitum eſt. Erat Deo devotus, Charitatis plenus & Virtutis; adeo Studioſus, ut vitam laudabilem, finemque optimum peregerit. *Jana*, Uxor ejus, Filia *Johannis Reeve*, Armigeri, natu minima, poſtea Nupta fuit *Johanni Suckling*, Equiti Aurato, Regiæ Majeſtati à Supplicum libellis. Prædicti *Caroli* & *Janæ* inſignes Dotes tanti æſtimavit, ut Monumentum hoc ſumptibus propriis in honorem defuncti pie poſuerit, An. Dom. 1621.

This Picture is for others, not for me,
For in my Breaſt I weare thy Memory.
It is here placed that Paſſengers may know,
Within thy Ground, no Weeds, but Corne doth grow.
That there did flow within thy vitall Blood,
All that could make one honeſt, juſt and good.
Heere is no Elbow Roome to write of more,
An Epitaph yeelds Taſte, but ſeldom Store.
Thy Troop of Vertues grac'd thee amongſt Men,
And now attend thee at the Court in Heaven.
Thy Worth, ſweet *Charles*, deſerves the rareſt Wit,
Thy *Jane*, for ſuch a Taſk, is moſt unfit.

Officers &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty-one Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, ſeven Pounds *per Ann.* See *Langbourne* Ward.

St. NICHOLAS Cole-Abbey.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch. This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate on the South Side of *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Queenhithe*, is denominated from its Dedication to the above-named Saint, and the additional Epithet of *Cole-Abby*, by ſome from *Golden-Abbey*, *Cold-Abbey* or *Coldbey*, from its cold or bleak Situation. *John Brand* was Rector thereof before the Year 1383.

Ibid. The Advowſon of this Rectory was antiently in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Martin's le Grand*; but upon the Grant of that Collegiate Church to the Abbot and Canons of *Weſtminſter*, the Patronage devolved to that Convent, in whom it continued till the Diſſolution of their Monaſtery; when coming to the Crown, it remained therein, till Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1560, granted the Patronage thereof to *Thomas Reeve* and *George Evelyn*, and their Heirs, in Soccage, who conveying it to others, it came at laſt to the Family of the *Hackers*; one whereof, was Colonel *Francis Hacker*, Commander of the Guard that guarded King *Charles* I. to and from his Trial, and at laſt to the Scaffold; for which, after the Reſtoration, he was executed as a Traytor, when the Advowſon reverted to the Crown, wherein it ſtill continues, ſubject nevertheleſs to the Archdeacon in Matters Eccleſiaſtical, except what relates to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

This Church being conſumed in the great Conflagration *Anno* 1666, 'tis handſomely rebuilt, and the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas Olave* thereunto united, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly augmented; which, with his Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes		130	0	0	Stat.Larg. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.
By Caſualties *Anno* 1636	—	14	0	0	
By two Parſonage Houſes		40	0	0	

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits — —	26	12	7	Ibid.
To Tenths — — —	2	13	3½	
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	16	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	4	6	
To the Dean and Chapter's Penſion	0	6	8	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Arthur Ogle received — —	141	0	7	Ibid.
Paid on Account of the Church	35	16	1	
Paid on that of the Poor —	117	15	2	
Balance to the Warden —	12	10	8	

Donations, per Annum.

1641, By *William Haſlefoot* —	24	0	0	
1643, By *Thomas Jennings*	0	13	4	
1645, By Mr. *Watſon* —	0	6	8	
1646, By *Anne Broomſgrave*	1	0	0	
1651, By *David Smith* —	0	8	4	
1662, By *John Haydon* —	5	0	0	
1694, By *John Hockley* —	5	0	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Hic jacet Humatus, *Walterus Turk*, vocitatus, · · · · famoſus, pulcher, Civis animoſus, Pauperibus · · · · Piſcinarius Vicecomes Maior Civitatis fuerat *Londoniarumque* Anno milleno tricenteſimo · · · · pleno *Octobris* obiit triceſimoque Die.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Nicolaus Wolbergh*, Civis & Piſcenarius *London.* & *Margareta* Uxor ejus, cum Filiis & Filiabus ſuis; qui *Nicolaus* obiit 5 Die Menſ. *Novembris*, An. Dom. 1407. Quorum animabus · ·

Ibid. Hic jacet *Willielmus Coggeſhall*, nuper Civis & Piſcenarius *London.* cum *Eliſabetha*, Ux. ejus, & octo Liberis eorundem; qui *Willielmus* obiit 7 Die Menſ. *Feb.* An. Dom. 1426. Cujus, &c.

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur. Hic jacet Magiſter *Will. Sandhill*, Canonicus Ecle— Magni *London.* Et hujus Eccleſiæ quondam Rector. Qui obiit 26 Die Menſ. *Auguſti*, An. Dom. 1445. Cujus Animæ, &c.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Orate pro Anima *Thomæ Paynard*, alias dict. *Thomæ Alywood*, quondam Secretarii cum *Radolpho*, nuper Domino *Cromwell*, ac nuper Secretarii cum *Willielmo* Domino *Beaumont*, & poſtea Secretarii cum *Willielmo* Domino *Haſtyngs*; qui quidem *Thomas* obiit 27 Die *Novembris*, Anno Dom. 1473.

Ibid. Pray for the Souls of *Thomas Padyngton*, ſome time Citiſon and Fiſhmonger of *London*, *Margaret* and *Anne*, his Wifes; which ſaid *Thomas* deceaſſyed the 5 *March*, *An. Dom.* 1483.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Joanna Coppinger*, Vidua, quondam Uxor *Willielmi Coppinger*, Armigeri, & poſtea Nupt. *Richardo Darland*, gen. qui quidem *Joanna* obiit 18 Die *Martii*, An. Dom. 1492.

Stryp. Ed. Stow.Sur. Orate pro Animabus *Richardi Hunſher*, Civis & Piſcenarii; ac etiam *Matilde*, nuper Conſortis ejus. Qui quidem *Richardus* ob. ultimo *Aprilis*, An. Dom. 1500; & eadem *Matilda* migravit ad Deum 14 *Maii* 1493.

Stryp Ed. Stow. Sur. Here ben buried the Bodies of *John Orenge*, Gent. and *Agnes* his Wife; which *John* deceaſed One thouſand Five hundred · · · · And *Agnes*, his Wife, deceaſed the 3 *Jan.* 1504.

Ibid. Pray for the Soul of *William Clarke*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger, and Gager of *London*; and *Jane* and *Chriſtian*, his Wives; which *William* obiit *June* 23, 1505.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Here lieth *Rychard Fernefold*, ſome time Citiſon and · · · *London*, Sonne of *Peter Fernefold*, ſometime of *Stenning*, in the County of *Suſſex*, Gentylman, and *Margaret* his Wife; which *Rychard* deceſſyd the 25 of *March*, *An. Dom.* 1525, and the ſaid *Margaret* the 16 of *Auguſt*, 1506. On whos Souls, &c.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Pray for the Soul of *Thomas Nicolls*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London*, and of *Chriſtian* his Wife; which *Thomas* deceaſed 27 *Dec.* 1527.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Pray for the Soul of *Roger Hunning*, ſome time Purveyor of Sea-Fiſh for our Soveraigne Lord King *Henry* the Eight, and *Margaret* his Wyff; the whioh *Roger* deceſſyd the 3 Day of *May*, *An. Dom.* 1541, whoſe Soul *Jeſu* pardon. *Amen.*

Ibid. Of your Cheritie prey for the Souls of *Richard Story*, Fiſhmonger of *London*, and *Jone* his Wife; which *Richard* deceſſyd the 20th of *Anguſt*, 1532, and the ſaid *Jone* · · · ·

Mund.Ed Stow. Sur. *Leonard Smith*, Fiſhmonger, ended his Days,
He feared the Lord, and walkt in his Wayes.
His Body here in Earth doth reſt,
His Soul with Chriſt in Heaven is bleſt.
The 14th Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1601.

Ibid. Here lye buried the Bodies of *Dorothy Hayle*, late Wife of *Robert Hayle*, of *Ipſwich*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Merchant; and of *William Wymer*, Son of *William Wymer*, and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of the ſaid *Robert* and *Dorothy*; which *William* the Son deceaſed the 19th Day of *Auguſt*, and the ſaid *Dorothy* the 20th Day of *September* next following, *Ann. Dom.* 1601.

Ibid. Hic jacet in Foſſa, putredo mortis, & oſſa,
Cum Mulieris quie in Cœlis vivit amœnè.
Ut puto per vitam, Morum ſignis redimitam.
Anno Milleno qt. I. C. X. quæ ſeno.
Biſque die dena, cum perit en *Elena*,
Cum quarto pleno, requiem tenet hic in Ceno,
Quo cujus *Jane* conſternis Corpus inane.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; ſixty-three Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Stow.Sur. Lond. In the North Wall of the late Church was erected a large Stone Ciſtern, for the Reception of *Thames* Water, for the Uſe of the neighbouring Fiſhmongers. And the only Remarkable at preſent is the handſome Pariſh-Church.

St. NICOLAS Olave's

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood on the Weſt Side of *Breadſtreet-hill*, in the Ward of *Queenhithe*; but when or by whom the ſame was founded, is unknown. However, that it is of great Antiquity, is evident by *Gilbert Foliot*'s, Biſhop of *London*, having given the ſame to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's* about the Year 1172; and its Name, like thoſe abovementioned, is owing to the aforeſaid *Nicholas*, and is ſuppoſed to be derived from *Olave*, or *Olaus*, King of *Norway*.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Ibid. Since *Foliot*'s Gift of this Church, the Advowſon thereof has ever ſince continued in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*: But as to Matters Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Archdeacon, ſave as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

This Church ſharing the common Fate in the devouring Flames of 1666, it has not been rebuilt; wherefore the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of St. *Nicholas Cole-abbey*, where I have inſerted the Profits and Diſburſements of the Cure; therefore ſhall proceed to give an Account of the Receipts and Diſburſements in reſpect to the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
Thomas Ratcliffe received —	133	12	6	Par. Ac Book
Paid on Account of the Church	43	0	0	
Paid on that of the Poor —	73	19	2½	
Balance to the Pariſh —	16	13	3½	

Donations, per Annum.

1557, By *Alice Leonard* — —	2	0	0	Ibid.
1632, By *Anne Townſon* —	0	10	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Ici giſt *William Newport*, jadis Citizen & peſſamere de *Londre*, & *Maſſie* ſa Femme, & leur Enfens de eus engendre: Dieu de lour alnes eit pitye. *Amen*, *Amen.*

Mund.Ed. Stow Sur. Hic jacet Dominus *Henricus Walleus*, quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ, qui obiit 4 die *Maii*, An. Domini 1391. Cujus Animæ, &c.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Hic jacet *Willielmus Read*, Civis & Piſcenarius *London.* qui obiit · · · · & *Margeria* Uxor ejus, que obiit Sexto die *Junii*, Anno Domini Milleſimo quardringenteſimo quadrageſimo ſeptimo.

Who that paſſyth by this Way,
For Mercy of God, behold and pray
For all Souls Chriſten, and for us,
On *Pater-noſter* and an *Ave*,
To the bleſſyd Saynts, and owr bleſſyd Lady
Saynt *Mary*, to pray for us.
Qui pro aliis orat, pro ſe laborat.

Ibid. Orate pro Animabus *Johannis Weſtcliff*, & *Joanne* Uxoris ſue, qui quidem *Johannes* quondam fuit Maior Ville *Sandwici*, & obiit 19 *Decemb.* 1473. Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.

Muhd Ed. Stow. Sur. Hic jacet *Richardus Sturges*, Civis & Piſcenarius *London.* & *Katharina* Uxor ejus. Qui quidem *Richard.* obiit 3 die Menſis *Julii*, An. Dom. 1479.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Here lyeth the Body of *William Fyloll*, Sonn and Heyr Apparaunt to *William Fyloll*, of *Woodland*, in the County of *Dorſet*, Knyght; and to Dame *Dorothy*, hys Wyff, Dawter and Heyr to *John Ifeyld*, of *Stondon*, in the Shyre of *Hertford*, Eſquyr; which *William* the Sonn dyed in the Lyff of his Fader, wythowt Yſſue, the 4th Day of *Septembyr*, in the Yere of owr Redemption 2509, and in the Yere of his Age the Syxteenth; whos Soul God pardon. *Amen.*

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur. Here lie the Bodies of *Thomas Lewen*, Ironmonger, and ſome time Alderman of this City of *London*, and *Agnes* his Wife; which *Thomas* deceaſed the 29th Day of *June*, *Anno Domini* 1555, and the ſaid *Agnes* deceaſed 26 Day of *October*, *An. Dom.* 1562.

Ibid. Here *Blithman* lies, a worthy Knight,
Who feared God above;
A Friend to all, a Foe to none,
Whom Rich and Poore did love.

Of Prince's Chappell, Gentleman,
Unto his dying Day,
Whom all tooke great Delight to heare
Him on the Organs play.
Whoſe paſſing Skill in Muſickes Art,
A Scholar left behinde,
John Bull, (by Name) his Maſter's Veine
Expreſſing in each Kind.
But nothing here continues long,
Nor reſting Place can have;
His Soul departed hence to Heaven,
His Body here in Grave.
He died on *Whitſunday*, *Anno Domini* 1521.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here before this Place lieth buried the Bodie of *John Widnell*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, ſome time Maſter of that Company, and Deputy of this Ward; who deceaſed the 15th of *February*, 1601, being of the Age of Seventy.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; forty-five Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Giles*, *Cripplegate*, two Pounds *per An.*

St. OLAVE's, Hart-ſtreet.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate on the South Side of *Hart-ſtreet*, in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward; Newc. Report. Eccleſ. Paroch. *William de Samford* was Rector thereof before the Year 1319; and it is denominated from its Dedication to St. *Olave*, or *Olaus*, King of *Norway*, who was a great Friend to the *Engliſh* in Oppoſition to the *Danes*; who not only invaded his Country on Account of his ſincere Attachment to the Chriſtian Religion, but likewiſe prevailed upon his Pagan Subjects to rebel againſt and deſtroy him in Battle; wherefore he was deemed worthy to be ranged among the Saints, and to have a Place aſſigned him in the *Roman* Rubrick.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been antiently in a Family of the *Nevils*, from which it came to others; whereby is ſhewn its having been all along in private Hands.

This Church having fortunately eſcaped the devouring Flames *Anno* 1666, it remains in all reſpects upon the antient Foot; wherefore the Profits and Diſburſements of the Cure are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Tithes — —	120	0	0
Ibid. By Caſualties in ditto —	10	0	0
By a Parſonage Houſe —	25	0	0
Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.			
To Firſt-fruits —	17	14	2
Ibid. To Tenths —	1	15	5
To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	6	6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	2	6
Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.			
John Vanderwell received —	609	16	4
Par. Acc. Book. Paid on Account of the Church	109	15	2
Paid on that of the Poor —	350	8	2
Balance to the Pariſh —	149	15	0
Donations, per Annum.			
By *Mary Baynham* —	5	4	0
Don. Reg. By *Richard Cheney* —	2	0	0
By *Andrew Windſor* —	6	13	4
By *John Highlord* —	2	0	0
By Sir *James Deane* —	5	4	0
By Sir *John Wolſtonholme* —	6	0	0
By *Margaret Deane* — —	0	3	6
By Dr. *John Lewen* —	2	12	0
By *John Beer* —	3	5	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By *William Jackſon* —	3	0	0
By *Benjamin Smith* —	5	0	0
By *Stiles* and *Lambert*, every 14th Year	1	0	0
By *Henry Leak* — —	0	6	0
By *Walter Hulls* —	12	10	0
By *Walter Hulls*, for a Weekly Lecture	24	0	0
By *Anne Hope*, for a Monthly Lecture	12	0	0
By *John Highlord*, for four Quarterly Sermons —	2	13	4
By *William Cooling* —	17	13	4

Monumental Inſcriptions.

In the middle Iſle of St. *Olave's*, *Hart-ſtreet*, upon a flat Stone, inlaid with Braſs, the Figure of a King of Arms in his Coat and Crown, and underneath was formerly this Inſcription, of which the Date of the Year was lately remaining in the old black Letter: Orate pro anima Johannis Clarenſeux Regis Armorum, qui obijt vjto die Menſis Februarii An. Dom. MCCCCXXVIJ. It is not mentioned by *Stow* what was the Sirname of this Clarenceux; but it is ſuppoſed to have been *Arundell*; for there is this Entry in the Office of the Chamberlain of *London*, 16 *Henry* VI. *viz.* Richardus Arundell, filius Johannis Clarenſeux Regis Armorum, venit hic coram Camerario, et cognovit ſe eſſe Apprenticium Robert Aſhely, Civis & Aurifabri, &c. Stephen Martin Leake, *Garter King at Arms.*

Orate pro Anima *Roberti Byrche*, Woolpacker: Qui obiit Viceſimo Septimo die *Julii*, Anno Dom. 1433. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus. Mund Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Burnell*, late Citizen and Mercer of *London*, and Merchant of the Staple at *Callis*. He deceaſed the 26th Day *February*, *An. Dom.* 1448. Ibid.

Here lyeth *Thomas Penthoit*, Citizen and Upholder of *London*, and *Joane* his Wife. He deceaſed the 7th Day of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1521. Ibid.

Here under lyeth buried the Body of *Philip Van Wellynder*, Eſquire, Muſician and One of the Privie Chamber to King *Henry* the Eight of moſt famous Memory, and to King *Edward* the Sixth; who dyed the 24th Day of *February*, *An. Dom.* 1553, and had Iſſue by *Frances*, his Wife, Foure Sonnes and Two Daughters, &c. Ibid.

D. O. M. *Matthæo Babalio*, Nobili *Regufino*, pietate ac probitate inſigni, immaturaq; Morte vita defuncto, Anno Ætatis ſuæ 27, Domino vero, 1567. Menſ. *Junio*. Ibid.

Gulielmo Turnero, Medico, ac Theologo peritiſſimo, Decano *Wellenſ.* per Annos Trigenta, in utraq; Scientia exercitatiſſimus, Eccleſiæ & Reipublicæ profuit, & contra utriuſq; pernitioſiſſimos hoſtes, & maximè vero *Romanum* Antichriſtum fortiſſimus, *Jeſu Chriſti* Miles acerrimè dimicavit; ac tandem, Corpus Senio & Laboribus confectum, in Spem beatiſſimæ Reſurrectionis hic depoſuit; devictis *Chriſti* Virtute Mundi, Carniſq; Civibus cap. triumphat in æternum. Ibid.

Magnus *Apollinea*, quondam *Turnerus* in Arte, Ibid.
Magnus & in vera Religione fuit.
Mors tamen obrepens, majorem reddidit illum,
Civis enim Cœli Regna ſuperna tenet.
Obiit 7 Die *Julii*, An. Dom. 1568.

Here lyeth buried (in the Mercie of God) the Bodies of *Thomas Beckingham*, Eſq; Merchant of the Staple at *Callis*, and *Anne*, his Wife. He deceaſed the 4 Day of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1576; Shee the 22 *May* 1565. Ibid.

D. O. M. Hic ſitus eſt *Petrus Caponius Florentinus*, in Vita Nobilitate clarus, Morum Integritate, ſummis Principibus, gratiſſimus, exilium Ibid.

quod

quod iniquiore fato ſubierat conſtanter tulit. Obiit An. Ætatis 32. Sal. 1582. 6 Cal. *Novembris.*

Mortuum *Britannia*, quem vivum in Sinu tulerat, in Sinu nec dum deſcincto conſervat.

Petrus Landus, ex Parentibus *Florentinis*, apud *Lugdunum Galliæ* natus, hoc Amoris & Mœroris Monumentum poſuit.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. Hic jacet *Johannes Radcliffe*, Miles, Filius *Roberti*, Comitis *Suſſexiæ*; qui obiit (nullis ſuſceptis Liberis) Nono Die *Novembris*, Anno Domini 1585.

Here lyeth Dame *Anne*, the Wife of Sir *John Radcliffe*, Knight; who dyed the 10th Day of *Decemb. An. Dom.* 1568.

Weav. Fun.Mon.
Qu A D T D P
: : : : : :
os nguis irus riſti ulcedine avit.
: : : : : :
H Sa M Ch M L

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur. As I was, ſo be ye; as I am, you ſhall be.
What I gave, that I have; what I ſpent, that I had:
Thus I count all my Coſt; what I left, that I loſt.

John Organ obiit An. Dom. 1591.

Ibid. *Georgius Schraderus*, *Brunſwigæ*, Ann. 1580, Menſ. *Februarii*, nobili Familia, Patre Autore *Schradero*, à Conſiliis ſecretiſſimis illuſtriſſimorum Duc. *Brunſwig.* & *Luneb.* Matre *Catharina a Fechtelt*, natus, in vera Dei Notitia educatus, poſtquam maximam *Germaniæ* Partem, totam *Galliam*, *Brabant.* *Fland.* vidiſſet, in *Angliam* ſe recepit, inde domum ut rediret, Febri verè correptus, placidè in Domino obdormivit, 3 *Octob.* An. Salutis 1605, Ætatis ſuæ 24, & in hoc Tumulo requieſcit.

Stryp.Ed. Stow.Sur. Orta præclarus curans illuſtrior Arte
Efficier, Patriam deſerit iſte ſuam;
Diſcendi ſtudio varias tranſiverat oras,
Heu! tandem febrius, *Anglia* finit Iter.
Nobilitas, Virtus, Pietas, Doctrina bearunt,
Schraderum, ſi vis pergere, plura ſcies.

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur. Hic juxta in Choro ſitus eſt *Jacobus Deane*, Eques Auratus, Vir bonus & in operibus Charitatis; qui primo *Suſannam*, Filiam *Chriſtoperi Bumſted*, generoſ. Uxorem habuit, ex qua unicum ſuſcepit Filiolum: Poſtea, *Elizab.* Filiam, *Hugon. Offley*, Armigeri, Alderm. *Lond.* Deinde, *Elizab.* Filiam *Richardi Thornhill*, Armig. & Viduam *Chriſtophori Web*, Arm. duxit Conjugem; ex qua duas genuit Filiolas, nullum tamen relinquens Prolem, ſe moriente, ſuperſtitem, An Ætatis 63, 15 *Maii*, 1608 in Domino.

Ibid. M. S. *Petro Turnero*, *Gulielmi Turneri* Patris inclyto Filio, Probitatis ac Eruditionis fama, illuſtrique Medicinæ Doctori peritiſſimo; quem *Cantabrigia* aluit, *Heidelbrigia* Doctoris inſignibus honoravit, *Oxonium* cohoneſtavit; *Paſcha Turnero*, Conjux mœſtiſſima, æternum Pietatis, Amoris, ac Doloris ſui Monumentum L. M. ❦.

Henricus Parreus, Epiſc. *Wigornienſis*, *Paſchæ Turneri*, Frater, Mœroris Conſors. Piis defuncti Manibus hoc Epicedium parentavit. Obiit *Maii* 27, Anno Dom. 1614, Ætatis ſuæ 72.

Stryp. Ed. Stow.Sur. *Andrew Bayning*, ſome time Alderman of *London*, lived to the Age of ſixty-ſeven Years, and died the 21ſt of *December*, *An. Dom.* 1610.

Paul Bayning, Eſq; ſome time Sheriff and Alderman of *London*, lived to the Age of Seventy-ſeven Years, and died *September* 3, *Anno Dom.* 1616.

If all great Cities proſperouſly confeſs,
That he by whom their Traffick doth increaſe,
Deſerves well of them; then th' Adventure's Worth
Of theſe Two, who were Brothers, both by Birth
And Office, prove, that they have thankful bin
For th' Honours which this City plac'd them in:
And dying old, they by a bleſt Conſent,
This Legacy bequeath'd, their Monument,
The happy Summ and End of their Affairs,
Provided well, both for their Souls and Heirs.

D. O. M. S. Viator, commorare, rimare, mirare. Ibid.

Chriſtopherus Jacobus Elſenhaimer, ab *Elſenhaim*, in *Preprunn.* junior, *Welſenſus Auſtrius*, Generis Splendore, vera in Deum Religione, Pietate in Parentes, Obſervantia in Superiores, Charitate & Comitate in quoſvis, vere nobiliſſimus Juvenis, nobile Familiæ Columen, Juventutis Exemplar Artium & Linguarum Cognitionem inſignem, pro divinis Ingenii ſui Dotibus in *Ratiſponenſium* Gymnaſio poetico, *Alterfianæ*, *Argentinenſi*, *Baſilienſi*, *Leidenſi* Academiis acquiſitam Peregrinationibus adaucturus, hic in *Anglia*, ad Angelorum ſanctorum Cœlum avocatus, Animam ſuam, Chriſto Redemptori reddidit, Corpus vero huic ſolo commiſit, Deſiderium ſui triſtiſſimum omnibus Bonis relinquens, imprimis Parentibus, *Chriſtophoro Jocobo Elſenhaimero*, ab *Elſenhaim* in *Perprunn.* ſeniori, & *Dorotheæ* ex nobili *Hendeliorum* Familia proſatæ, qui Filio unicè uniſoli Senectutis portui extremum hoc quod ſibi ab illo deſideravere animitus Amoris Monumentum inter candidiſſima Lacrymas ſtatuerunt.

Obiit anno Ætatis 21, Men. 9, Die 28, Anno *Chriſti* 1618, Die 6. *Auguſt.*

Cave ſis Gradum pergas Viator, priuſquam hoc perlegeris. In certam beatæ Reſurrectionis Spem, Terræ ſequeſtratum, hic eſt exanime Corpus, præclaræ quondam Mentis Hoſpitium, Viri juvenis Domini *Ludolphi de Warder*, *Anhaltini*, prænobili ac antiquâ *Wardorum* Familiâ orti: Cujus ſummam in Deum Pietatem, inclyti Generis Seriem, amplas eruditi Pectoris Dotes, cum tam anguſto Marmoris non comprehendantur, ſacro Silentio merito obſignamus. Ibid.

Generoſus hic Vir maximam partem primum *Germaniam* luſtravit, in qua Fami gerabilium aliquot Academiarum, puta *Lipſien.* *Jenev.* *Giſſen.* non degenerem Incolam, diu egit, magnis Literarum Nominibus mirum quantum carus. Deinde in *Belgiam* conceſſit, ubi veram Nobilitatem, decentibus Studiis, quadrien. *Leidæ* combuſſit. Tandem in *Angliam* perveniens, hic *Londini* Seſquiannum Phthiſi ſolito vehementius laboravit; cujus maligna obſtinatione etiam factum eſt, ut die 26 *Decemb.* anno 1628, natus anno 29. Rebus humanis valere, ſuis vero plangere, dixerit Anima ſua Creatori ſuo, unde tam nobile depoſitum acceperat, magna in *Chriſtum* Fide redonata. Monumentum hocce agnati, quibus acerbum ſui deſiderium reliquit, pio ducti effectu erigi curarunt.

Lectori,
Quiſquis adhuc Vitam vivis, ſic vivito Vitam,
Linquere eam quovis tempore ritè queas.

Elizabetha Pepys, *Samuelis Pepys*, clariſſ. Regiæ ab Actis, Uxor; quæ in Cœnobio primum, Aula dein. educata *Gallica*, utriſque una claruit Virtutibus; Forma, Artibus, Linguis, cultiſſima Prolem enixa, quia parem non potuit nullam huic demum placida cum valedixerat (confecto pro amœniora fere *Europæ* itinere) potiorem redux abiit luſtratura mundum. Obiit 10 *Novemb.* An Ætatis 29, Conjugii 15, Domini 1669. NewView Lond.

Heic ſitus eſt, *Johannes Menneſius*, Eq. Aurat. *Sandoviſi Cantianus*, *Andræ Menneſ.* Ar. (*Mathæi* Filii) Filius ex *Jana*, *Johannis Blechenden*, Ar. Filia; Vir probus, fortis, benignus, pius, Rei Medicæ, Chymicæ, Poeticæ gnarus; omnium quibus notus deliciæ. Ibid.

Vix adultus orbis omnes ferè oras appulit ſitus Regiminis Comercii, Morum Explorator Terra Marique

Marique perduelles, *Jacobo*, *Carolo* Primo & Secundo Regibus Hipparchus, Strategus, Hipo-Thalassiarcha Rei Classiariæ Inspector summus; variis & arduis confectus; clare Prosapiæ Decus, Nominis ultimus. Natus 1 *Martii* 1598, Denatus 18 *Feb.* 1670.

New View Lond. En *Andream Riccardum*, Eq. Auratum, Civem *Londinensem*, & Mercatorem splendidissimum; virum Pietatis in Deum insignis; Probitatis erga Homines eximiæ; Existimationis apud omnes summæ in Negotiis maxime publicis agendis Sedulitatis indefessæ; in Muneribus quibusvis obeundis Prudentiæ, simul & Integritatis maximæ; Societatis *Indicæ* Præsidem sæpius invitum; Societatis vero (uti vulgo dicitur) *Turcicæ* per Octodecim simul Annos Dictatoremque perpetuam; ad illjus itaque Memoriam Societati illi presertim pergratam Monumentum hoc ei honorifice extruendum impensis suis illa ipsa curavit Societas.

Corpus ejus superiori Ædis parte intra Cancellos, ab australi latere Mensæ sacræ inscripto sub Marmore depositum est, ubi Monumentum hoc propter loci angustias statui non possit. Obiit 6 *Septembris*, Anno Salutis 1672, Ætatis 68.

Ibid. In Christian Hope of a blessed Immortality, near this Place lyes interred the Body of *Jane*, late Wife of *Matthew Humberstone*, of *London*, Esq; (the Second Daughter of *James Host*, of *Sandringham* in *Norfolk*, Esq;) who being a Person of singular Accomplishments, and many excellent Virtues, her endeared Husband thinks this Monument a most just Debt, to her fragrant Memory. She died *July* the 17th 1694, in her 35 Year.

Her noble Soul and lovely Body join'd,
Were once the Joy and Wonder of Mankind.
They who have known her, thus, with Sighs, confess,
They wish they'd known her still, or known her less.
Her Race was short, the longer is her Rest;
God only-wise disposes all things best.

Officers, &c. *in this Parish.*

The Vestry is neither select, nor general, all being admitted that have either served, or fined for Church-warden; two Church-wardens; two hundred and seven Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. *Giles*, *Cripplegate*, three Pounds *per Ann.*

Antiquities, &c. *in this Parish.*

Stow. Sur. Lond. On the West Side of *Woodroffe-lane*, in the Place called *Savage-Garden*, was situate the Priory of *Crosled*, vulgarly, *Crouched-friars*. See *Tower* Ward.

St. OLAVE's Jewry.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. This Parish, tho' antiently a Rectory, is at present a Vicarage; the Church whereof is situate on the West Side of the *Old Jewry*, in the Ward of *Coleman-street*. It is of great Antiquity, as is manifest, from the State thereof, presented to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, in the Year 1181.

Stow. Sur. Lond. This Church was antiently denominated St. *Olave's Upwell*; the former from its Dedication to the Saint of that Name; and the latter, probably, from a Well under the East End thereof, wherein at present a Pump is placed; but that giving way to the modern Epithet of *Jewry*, 'twas owing to this Neighbourhood's becoming the common Residence of all the *Jews* in this City.

The Patronage of this Church was in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, till about the Year 1181, when they granted the same, together with two Parts of St. *Stephen's* Chapel, (now the Parish Church) in *Coleman-street*, as an Appendage thereof, to the Prior and Convent of *Butley*, in *Suffolk*, to be held of them as Vicars of the Parsonage of St. *Olave*, paying unto them annually for the same the Sum of four Shillings. And, that the said Prior and Canons of *Butley* do, by themselves, or their Vicars in the said Churches, answer to the Bishop of *London*, and his Officials, in all things belonging to them. Newc. Repert. Eccles. Paroch.

The above-named Priory having sustained great Losses by Inundations; *Stephen*, Bishop of *London*, in Consideration thereof, did, in the Year 1322, appropriate this Church and its Appendage, the Chapel aforesaid, to the said Convent. But on this Condition, that the said Bishop and his Successors should, in all Futurity, have the Power of instituting and admitting the Vicars, and of assigning them a Competency for their Support, out of the Profits of the said Church: Whereupon the Prior and Convent aforesaid became Proprietors and Patrons of this Church and Vicarage, with the Chapel of St. *Stephen*, thereunto annexed till the Year 1456, when the said Chapel was converted into a Parish-Church; which I shall give an Account of, when I come to treat of that Parish. Ibid.

The Advowson of this Church, tho' separated from St. *Stephen's* Chapel, continued in the aforesaid Prior and Convent till their Dissolution, when coming to the Crown, it therein still remains. But in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, save what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church being consumed in the great Fire of 1666, 'tis rebuilt in a handsome Manner, and the Parish of St. *Martin*, *Ironmonger-lane*, is thereunto united; whereby the Incumbent's Profits are considerably increased; which, together with the Disbursements on account of the Cure, are as follow: Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	120	0	0	Ibid.
By Casualties *Anno* 1636 —	6	13	4	Newc. Repert. Eccles.
By Glebe in ditto — —	21	0	0	Paroch.
By two Parsonage Houses —	0	0	0	

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits — —	23	6	$0\frac{1}{2}$	Ibid.
To Tenths — — —	2	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
To the Bishop's Procuration —	0	9	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	4	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

John Smith received —	297	10	$0\frac{1}{2}$	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	113	11	7	
Paid on that of the Poor —	131	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Balance to the Parish —	52	16	4	

Donations, per Annum.

1607, By *James Stoddard*, a Load of Charcoal — —	0	0	0	Ibid.
By Sir *Thomas Cambell*, five Chaldron of Coals — —	0	0	0	
1616, By *Margaret Deane* —	0	5	0	
1622, By *Mary Weld*, 300 *l.* for a Purchase — —	15	0	0	

1623, By

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
1623, By Sir *Thomas Huet*	—	5	4	0
1627, By *Richard Bennet*	—	1	0	0
1641, By Sir *James Gamble*, 50 *l.* for a Purchaſe	— —	2	10	0
1642, By *Henry Smith*	—	10	0	0
1653, By *George Vaughan*, a Houſe		10	8	0
1676, By Sir *John Frederick*, for a Lecture	— —	12	0	0
1678, By *Thomas Crookby*	—	2	0	0
1680, By *Thomas Foot*	—	8	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Hic requieſcit in Gratia & in Miſericordia Dei *Robertus Large*, quondam Mercerus & Maior iſtius Civitatis; qui obiit 24 die *Aprilis* 1441; & *Elizabeth*, Uxor ejus; ac Pueri eorundem: Cujus, *&c.*

Weav. Fun. Mon. *Thomas Morſted* giſt ici,
Dieu de Salme eit Merci. *Amen.*
Obiit An. Dom. 1450.

Ibid. Here lieth *Giles Dawes*; who ſome time was Servant to King *Henry* the Seventh and King *Henry* the Eighth, Clerk of their Libraries, and Schoolmaſter for the *French* Tongue to Prince *Arthur*, and to the Lady *Mary*: Who died 1535.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth under this Tombe the Body of *Richard Chamberlaine*, Ironmonger, Alderman, and late Sheriff of *London*, Merchant Adventurer, and free of *Ruſſia*; who had Two Wives, *Anne*, the firſt, of whom he had Iſſue Eight Sonnes and Five Daughters; of *Margaret*, his laſt Wife, he had no Iſſue; which *Richard* dyed the 19th Day of *November*, *An. Dom.* 1566.

To the Poore he was liberall, and gave for God's Sake:
But now his Fame is plentifull, and he an heavenly Make.
He was like one of us, according to our Mould:
But now he is unlike us, in Heaven, where he would.
His Time was ſhort, in Sickneſs rare, as to all is known:
But now his Time ſhall long endure, and never be caſt downe.

Ibid. *Edwinus Smith*, Filius *Roberti Smith*, Civis & Aromatarii *Londinenſis*, apud *Cantabrigenſis* in Artibus Magiſter, ibidemque Collegii *Jeſus* Socius prædilectus propter ſummam Ingenii Ubertatem, Memoriam, Noticiam, Pietatem, modeſtamque Feſtivitatem, omnibus gratus: Singulare ſui Generis Ornamentum & par Decus Collegii (non dicam Academiæ) futurus, Diem obiit, horum omnium cum incredibili Luctu, nono Calend. *Septembris*, qui Feſtus D. *Bartholomæo* fuit, Anno Salutis 1598, Ætatis ſuæ 23.

Ibid. *Humfrido Weld*, Militi, & nuper Maiori Civitatis *London*, Viro integerrimo, ſanctiſſimo, ſumma in Deum Pietate, in Homines Fide ac Comitate prædito: *Joannes Weld*, unicus Filius & Heres, hoc Monumentum Pietatis ergo mœrens poſuit. Habuit ex *Anna*, Uxore, prima Filia *Nicholai Wheler*, Armigeri, Filios Duos, *Humfridum*, olim defunctum; & *Joannem*, Maritum *Franciſcæ*, Filiæ *Gulielmi Whitmore*, Armiger; & Quinque Filias, *Joannam*, nuptam *Roberto Brooke*, de *Cockfield* in Com. *Suff.* Militi; *Annam*, nuptam *Richardo Corbet*, de *Stoke*, ſuper *Terne*, in Com. *Salop.* Armigero; *Mariam*, *Saram* & *Eliizabetham*, olim defunctas. Poſt cujus Obitum, duxit Uxorem Secundam, *Mariam*, Filiam *Stephani Slani*, Militis, adhuc Superſtitem.

Obiit 29 die *Novembris*, An. Dom. 1610, Ætatis ſuæ 64.

No. 98.

Quem tegit hoc Marmor, quem caſſum lumine flemus,
Abſtulit una dies, quantum ſi forte requiris,
Weldus erat Nomen, Maior celeberrimus Urbis;
Juſtitiæ Splendor, veræ Pietatis Imago.
Religionis amans, ævi Prudentia noſtri,
Mens humilis, puruſque Animus patienſque Laborum.
Frons hilaris, faciles Aures, Pectuſque fidele,
Os verax, mites Oculi, Gravitate refulgens
Vultus, Cor placidum ſtudioſis, dextra benigna.
Quos non inſtimulent nobis reticentibus ipſi.
Incipient Scopuli vivis Sermonibus uti;
Juſte *Welde*, minor, ſi Spes, ſi Fama fuiſſet,
De te, *Welde*, minor noſtra Querela foret.

Ibid. *Thomas Campbell*, Eques, Secundo Regis *Jacobi*, Civis *London.* ejuſdem Urbis Patricius & Prætor æquiſſimus & prudentiſſimus; Domicilium ſibi hoc in perpetuam Memoriam dicatum habet. Feliciter bis nuptus erat, & ex 1 Conjugio Filii nati ſunt 6, Filiæ 7, ex inde vero Nepotes 39, quem Cives privatim & publice, honorifice omnes colebant. Annos autem 78 cum adimplêſſet, ſuorum & omnium Honeſtorum cum luctu fato conceſſit, 13 die *Februarii*, An. Dom. 1613.

Tranſit ad Vivos e Vivis Pacis Alumnus
Juſtitiæ columen; qui decus inde ſuum
Extulit egregie: Pietatem cætera præter
Dilexit: Cultu, Religione, Fide.
Non Patrem tantum proles, ſine murmure luctus
Percipit; at vetuit Mors ſuperare modum.
Vulnus opemq; ferens, æque. Quid plangitur ultra?
Angelus en factus! nec minor ante fuit.
Quæ potuit cuiquam, optari Mors, vitaq; honore
Fulta: & amicitiis inclita, prole, fide.
Obtigit hæc, *Campbelle*, tibi, utraq; ſcilicet Annis
Maturis, meriti & plenus amoris obis.
Digna Viro tibi vita fuit, qui viveret ultra,
Dignaq; Mors vita ſed Meliore frui.
Terminus incertæ Mors vitæ, & certa Salutis,
Spes promiſſa rapit, non colit ima fides.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Memoriæ Sacrum *Roberti Bowyer*, Mercatoris *London*, ex antiqua Familia *Bowyer* de *Knipperſlay*, in Com. *Staffordiæ* Oriundi; ſecundi Filii *Franciſci Bowyer*, Arm. quondam Aldermanni hujus Civitatis, honorabilis Societatis Grocerorum, *London.* olim pro tempore Præfecti. *Margaretam*, unam Filiarum *Thomæ Cordall*, quondam etiam Mercatoris *London.* ac honorabilis Societatis Mercerorum, ejuſdem Societatis Præfecti, in Uxorem duxit. Ab ea ampliſſimam ſuſcepit prolem, quinque Filios, viz. *Thomam*, *Robertum*, *Willielmum*, & *Henricum*, Modo Cœlibes, ſuperſtites exiſtentes, & *Johannem* defunctum, & ſecundum Chriſti adventum hic expectantem.

Margareta Uxor, *Thomas* & *Robertus*, Filii ejus, ac ultimi Teſtamenti Executore,, pietatis & obſervantiæ ergo, Mœrentes poſuerunt.

Under this Tomb, the ſacred Aſhes hold,
The droſſie Part of more celeſtiall Gold;
The Body of a Man, a Man of Men,
Whoſe Worth to write at large, would looſe my Pen.
Then do thy worſt, Death, glut thy ſelf with Duſt,
The precious Soul is mounted to the Juſt.
Yet Reader, when thou read'ſt, both read and weep,
That Men ſo good, ſo grave, ſo wiſe, do ſleep.

New View Lond. Near this Place lyeth the Body of *Ephraim Skinner*, Merchant, ſome time his Majeſty's Conſul at *Livorne*, whoſe exemplary Piety towards God, Integrity towards Men, Charity to the Poor, and Humility towards all, made him live deſired, and die lamented by all that knew him.

He was born in the Town of *Barnſtaple*, in *Devon*, on St. *Andrew's Day*, *An.* 1637. Died at *Iſlington*, *May* the 6th, 1678, in the 44th Year of his Age.

New View Lond. Here lyeth in Hope of a glorious Reſurrection, the Body of Sir *Nathaniel Herne*, Kt. late Sheriff, and at his Death Alderman of this famous City, and Governor of the *Eaſt-India* Company; Son to *Nicholas* and Grandſone to *Richard Herne*, ſome time Alderman alſo of this City. A Perſon of great Prudence, and indefatigable Induſtry in the Management of all Publick Affairs; of exemplary Piety, ſpotleſs Integrity, and diffuſive Charity, having with his own Hand diſpenſed very conſiderable Sums to many charitable Uſes, particularly to the Relief of poor Seamen, and educating of their Children.

He took to Wife *Judith*, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *John Frderick*, Knight, Alderman, and ſometime Lord Mayor of *London*, his now ſorrowful Widow, by whom he had divers Children, and left Three hopeful Sons ſurviving, *viz. Frederick*, *Nathaniel* and *Thomas*; to whoſe, and this City's, and Nation's great Loſs, as alſo the Grief of all them that knew him, he departed this Life the 10th of *Auguſt*, 1679, *Ætat.* 50.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; ſixty-two Houſes. Augmentation paid to the Pariſh of St. *Sepulcre's*, three Pounds, *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in the Pariſh.

Stow. Sur. Lond. The Street wherein this Church is ſituate, was antiently denominated *Colechurch-ſtreet*, from the Church of that Name at the South-Weſt Corner thereof in the *Poultry*; but the *Jews* ſettling therein, the Appellation thereof was changed into that of *Jewry*; and afterwards, upon the *Jews* removing into another Part of the City, the additional Epithet of *Old* was conferr'd upon it. See *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward.

St. OLAVE's Silver-ſtreet.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, the ſmall Church of which ſtood at the South Weſt Corner of *Silver-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Alderſgate*; its Antiquity, I can trace no higher than the Year 1593. It owes its Name to its Dedication and Place of its Situation, and the Patronage of this Church has been all along in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, but ſubject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being conſumed in the great Fire *Anno* 1666, and not rebuilt, the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of St. *Alban's*, *Woodſtreet*; in the Account of which I have inſerted the Profits and Diſburſements of the Cure. I ſhall now ſubjoin the Receipts and Diſburſements on the Account of Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Par. Acc. Book.	*David Dennis* received —	250	0	5
	Paid on Account of the Church	41	4	7
	Paid on that of the Poor —	199	2	11
	Balance to the Pariſh. —	9	10	11

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By Mr. *Merrill* — — —	2	12	0
	By *Bernard Hide* — —	0	9	0
	By *Jerome Lambroſe* — —	2	10	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow Sur.. Here under this Stone lieth buried the Body of *John Darcy*, Second Son to *John* Lord *Darcy* of *Ebie*, who died in *An.* 1593, aged 33 Yeeres.

Here lieth *Griſſeild Windſore*, Daughter of *Henry* Lord *Windſore*, and Lady *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and Heyre of Sir *Thomas Rivet*, Knight, who departed this Life the Seven and Twentieth Day of *June*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1600. Ibid.

Great Men that ne're did good in all their Dayes, Ibid.
But at the very Inſtant of their Death,
Finde yet no meane Commenders of their Praiſe,
Although it laſts no longer than a Breath.
Shall then good Men, though leſſer in Degree,
Finde none to give them Right and Equity?
If one ſhall ſay, the great Man's Life was ſuch,
So good, ſo full of Hoſpitality;
When God doth know, he ne're did half ſo much,
Though thus he muſt be grac'd with Flattery;
Shall meane Men, who ſuch Workes truly did,
Be nothing ſpoken of? Oh, God forbid.
Not then, as equalling with any Great,
My fatherly good Friend, *John Baniſter*,
No more but Truth of thee, let me repeate,
A Sonnes Love-Tears, thy Body to intetre.
That ſuch as knew thee, better farre than I,
May ſay thy Vertues did not with thee dye.
Thy Skill and Practice, that it ſelf commends,
Some of the beſt have truly found the ſame:
Not partially employed, to wealthy Friends,
But even the pooreſt Wretch, the Sick and Lame.
Felt of the beſt; ſome Difference there might be,
The Rich pay'd ſomewhat, poore Men had it free.
Thy Care and Coſt laid out, for common Good,
In greater Meaſure than came in againe.
But that Heaven's Bleſſing, with thy Bounty ſtood,
Hardly had ſtretcht ſo many to ſuſtain.
But it is true, the liberal Heart God loves,
And from him ſtill all Cauſe of Lacke removes.
Thy Weekly Charity given to the Poore,
In Bread, beſide, in Money from thy Purſe:
Even in the hardeſt Yeeres dealt at the Doore,
When ſome repin'd that every Day did worſe;
Makes poore Men ſay, our good Relief is gone,
Let them goe to thy Find-faults, and have none.
Poore maymed Souldiers, ſore ſick-heartedMen
That under Miſeries hard Crouch did bow,
Were freely cured, methinkes they cry, Lord, when,
Where ſhall we find our good Phyſician now?
I doubt not, but ſome others will as much:
Yet (in theſe Dayes) we find not many ſuch.
Sleep then, thou happy Soule, in endleſſe Reſt,
All good Men's Groanes, be powred on the Grave;
Live thou in *Abraham*'s Boſom with the Bleſt,
Where Faith and Workes due Recompence ſhall have.
My Sight grows Dimme, ſighing my Heart makes ſore.
Tears blot my Paper, I can write no more.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and forty-ſeven Houſes. See *Alderſgate* Ward.

OLD ARTILLERY GROUND.

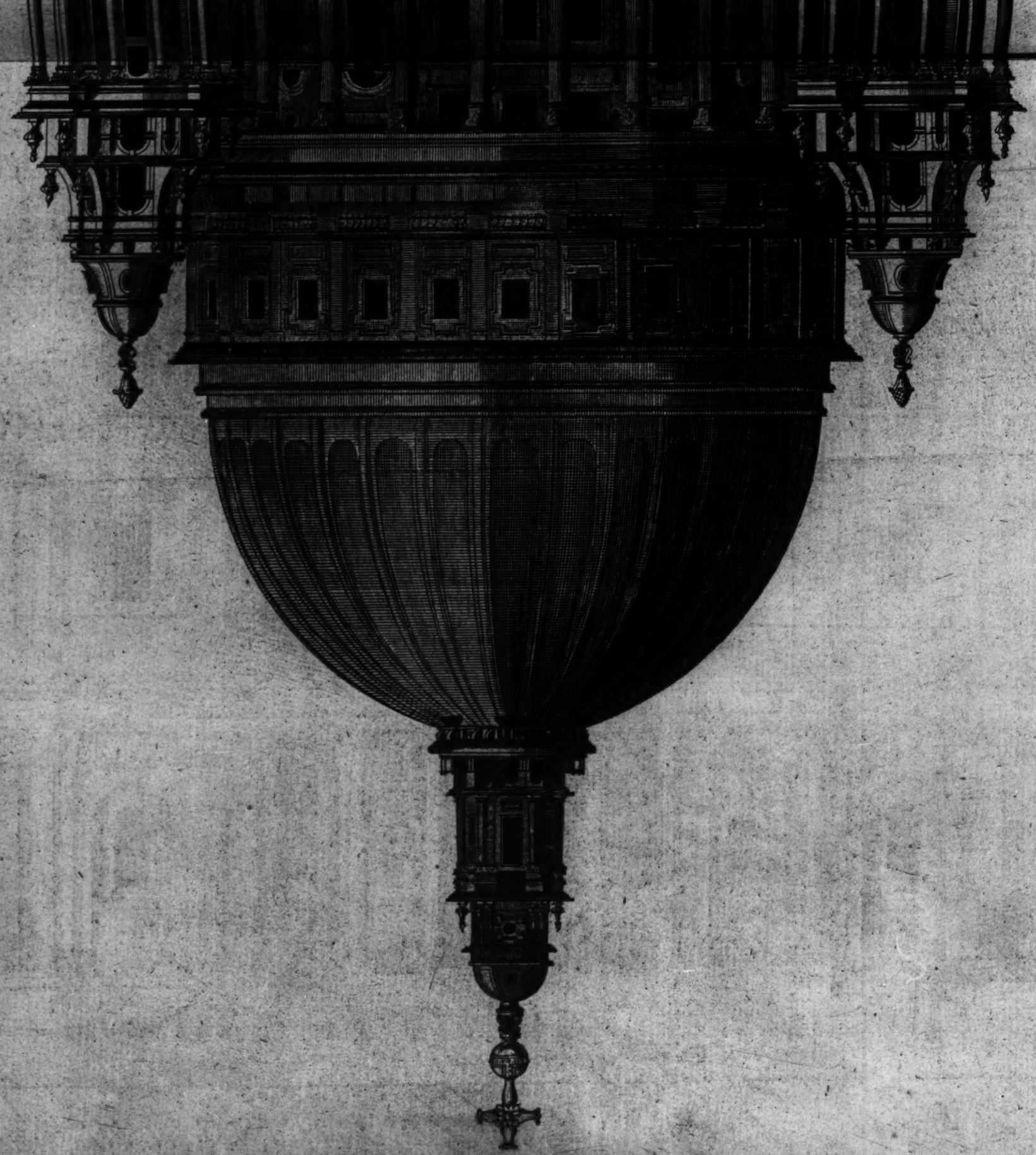
Though this is an Extraparochial Royalty belonging to the Tower of *London*, yet as it is ſituate within the ancient Bounds of the City, I ſhall therefore inſert it in this Place. The Diſburſements whereof on Account of the Poor are as follow:

Overſeers of the Poors Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
	Peter Newhouſe receiv'd —	335	12	10	Lib. Acc. Book.
	Paid on Account of the Poor	328	7	4	
	Balance to the Liberty —	5	5	6	

Officers,

Lib. Acc.
Book.



The West Prospect of S.t Paul's Cathedral

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Officers, &c. belonging to this Liberty.

Here being neither Donation, Monumental Inſcription or Veſtry, the Officers of the Liberty are, two Overſeers of the Poor; one Conſtable; two Headboroughs; one Scavenger, who paid the Raker for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt, the Sum of twenty-eight Pounds; one Beadle, and three Watchmen; two hundred and two Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.

Stow Sur. Lond. This Liberty was antiently a large Field, denominated *Taſſel-Cloſe*. See *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

St. PANCRAS.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; the Church whereof ſtood on the North Side of St. *Pancras-lane*, near *Queen-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Cheap*. *Robert de Sandwich* was Rector thereof in the Year 1319. Its Name it owes to its Dedication to St. *Pancras*, a young *Phrygian* Nobleman, who for his ſtrict Adherence to the Chriſtian Faith ſuffered Martyrdom at *Rome*, under the Emperor *Dioclefian*.

Newc. Reper. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Rectory was in the Prior and Canons of *Canterbury*, till they granted the Advowſon thereof to *Simon* the Archbiſhop in the Year 1365. Since which Time it has been in the Collation of the Archbiſhop of that See.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church being deſtroy'd in the great Conflagration *Anno* 1666, and not rebuilt, the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of St. *Mary le Bow*; wherefore having inſerted the Profits and Diſburſements of the Cure in that Pariſh, I ſhall now proceed to the Parochial Charge in reſpect to Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Pariſh Ac. Book.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Edward Walker receiv'd	—	121	6	4
Paid on Account of the Church		64	3	3
Paid on that of the Poor	—	94	1	0½
Balance to the Warden	—	36	17	11½

Donations, per Annum.

1615, By *Thomas Chapman*, Senior	3	10	0
1626, By *Thomas Chapman*, Junior	11	3	8
By ditto, 40 *l.* for a Purchaſe	2	0	0
1634, By *Edward Cotton* —	3	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here under lyeth buried *James Huych*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, Third Son of *John Huych*, of *Beuford* in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſquire: Which *James* had to his firſt Wife *Margaret Bourchier*, by whom he had Iſſue Eleven Children. And to his Second Wife *Mary Moffet*, by whom he had Iſſue Eighteen Children. He dyed the 20th Day of *Auguſt*, *An. Dom.* 1590.

Hac defunctus *Huych* tenui ſub mole quieſcit,
Nec tamen hac totus mole quieſcit *Huych*.
Corpus ineſt Tumulo, colit aurea ſpiritus aſtra,
Scilicet hunc Cœlum vendicat, illud humus.
Londinenſis erat Civis, dum fata ſinebant;
Jam cum Sydereo Milite Miles agit.
Bis Thalami Sociam duxit, prior edidit illi
Undenas proles, altera biſque novem.
Munificam perſæpe Manum porrexit egenis;
Virtutum fautor, Pieridumque fuit.
Nil opus eſt plures illi contexere laudes,
Sufficit in cœlo jam reperiſſe locum.

Hoc qualecunque Monumentum, *Rowlandus*, dicti *Jacobi* Hæres, poſuit pietatis ergo.

Here lies a *Mary*, Mirror of her Sexe, Ibid.
For all that beſt their Soules or Body decks.
Faith, Forme or Fame; the Miracle of Youth;
For Zeale and Knowledge of the Sacred Truth;
For frequent reading the whole Holy Writ;
For fervent Prayer, and for Practice fit;
For Meditations full of Uſe and Art;
For Humbleneſs in Habit and in Heart;
For pious, prudent, peacefull, praiſefull Life;
For all the Duties of a Chriſtian Wife;
For patient bearing Seven dead-bearing Throwes;
For one alive, which yet dead with her goes,
From *Travers*; her deare Spouſe, her Father *Hoyes*, Lord Maior, more honoured in her vertuous Praiſe.

Quæ pie obiit puerpera die Octavo *Martii*, Anno Ætatis 29. Anno Salutis 1614.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh,

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; thirty-two Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, *Biſhopſgate*, four Pounds *per Ann.*

St. PAUL's Cathedral.

Wren's Parentalia *p.* 271. "The *Chriſtian* Faith, without doubt, was very "early received in *Britain*; and without having "Recourſe to the *monkiſh* Tale of *Joſeph*, of *Ari-* "*mathea*, and other *legendary* Fictions, there is "authentick Teſtimony of a *Chriſtian Church* "planted here by the *Apoſtles* themſelves, and, "in particular, very probably by St. *Paul*.

"It is very certain *this Apoſtle*, from his firſt "Impriſonment at *Rome*, to his Return to *Jeru-* "*ſalem*, had ſpent eight Years in preaching in "divers Places, but more eſpecially in the "*Weſtern Countries*. We know he deſigned for "*Spain*, and it is not improbable, but his Ear-"neſtneſs to convert the *Britains* might have car-"ried him to this *Iſland*.

"This Opinion may be ſtrengthened by the "Evidence of *Venutius Fortunatus*, who ſays the "ſame Thing, ſpeaking of the Travels of St. "*Paul*, in his Poem on the Life of St. *Martin*:

"*Tranſit et oceanum, vel qua facit inſula portum,*
"*Quaſque* Britannus *habet terras ultima* Thule.

"Every *Chriſtian Church* derived from the "*Apoſtles*, had a Succeſſion of *Biſhops* from them "too, and the Condition of the *Britiſh Church* "was ſo early eſtabliſhed, that ſome maintain "there were *Biſhops* of the *Britains* at the Council "of *Nice*, aſſembled in 325: And 'tis certain, "that twenty-two Years after, *Reſtitutus*, Biſhop "of *London*, was one of the three *Britiſh* Biſhops "preſent at the Council of *Arles*.

"Some *Britiſh* Prelates were likewiſe at the "Council of *Ariminum*, aſſembled in 359, and "theſe were of ſuch Dignity, that they refuſed "the Emperor's Allowance, thinking it beneath "them not to bear their own Expences.

"The firſt Cathedral of this Epiſcopal See of "*London*, (built in the Area, where had been "the *Roman Prætorian Camp*; the Situation of "all the ſucceeding Fabricks to this Time) was "demoliſhed under the great and general Perſe-"cution by *Dioclefian*: But although, in Purſu-"ance of the Strictneſs of his Edicts, the *Chriſtian* "*Churches* in all the Provinces of the *Roman* "Government were ordered to be pulled down, "yet poſſibly the *Præfects* might not take the "Pains, when they had made them unfit for "Uſe, to tear up the Foundations alſo. The Time

"of

" of the Perſecution was ſhort, for under *Con-*
" *ſtantine* the Church flouriſhed again; the
" Churches in *Rome*, and other Parts of the Em-
" pire were ſoon rebuilt, and moſt likely ours
" among the firſt, after the Pattern of the *Roman*
" *Baſilica* of St. *Peter*, and St. *Paul*, in the *Vati-*
" *can*; and, as (Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*) the *Sur-*
" *veyor* conceived, upon the old Foundations
" left by the Perſecutors; for the *Chriſtians* were
" zealous, and in haſte to be ſettled again.

" The Church thus re-edified under *Conſtantine*,
" was afterwards deſtroyed by the *Pagan Saxons*;
" and reſtored again, upon the old Foundations,
" when they embraced *Chriſtianity*, in the ſeventh
" Century, (*viz.* in 608) by *Mellitus*, Biſhop of
" *London*, under *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, the firſt
" *Saxon* King of the *Chriſtian* Faith."

Saxon. Chron. This Church at firſt ſeems to have been but a ſmall Wooden Building; for the ſame being burnt down *Anno* 961, it was in the ſame Year ſoon after re-edified, as may be preſumed, with the like Materials, conſidering its being rebuilt in ſo ſhort a Time.

Ibid. In the Year 1086, this Cathedral was not only conſumed a ſecond Time by Fire, but likewiſe the greateſt Part of the City. This fatal Cataſtrophe, thro' great Inadvertence, is by divers Authors placed in the Year 1088.

Malmſ. de Geſt. Pont. Wren's Parentalia *p.* 272. *Maurice*, Biſhop of *London*, having reſolved to rebuild this his Church after a very ſumptuous and magnificent Manner, " obtained of the King, the
" old Stone of a ſpacious Caſtle in the Neighbour-
" hood called the *Palatine Tower*, demoliſhed by
" the ſame Fire; (this *Fort* ſtood at the En-
" trance of the *Fleet-river*, as if to defend the
" little Haven, then capable of Ships) and be-
" gan the Building, upon the old Foundations,
" a fourth Time of that *Pile*; which after Ad-
" ditions, at ſeveral Times, to the Eaſt and Weſt,
" continued till the laſt general Conflagration of
" the City, in 1666.

" The Fabrick thus began by *Mauritius*, had
" originally, as the *Surveyor* believed, a ſemicir-
" cular *Preſbyterium* or Chancel, after the uſual
" *Mode* of the *Primitive Churches*, and came near
" the Form of a *Croſs*, ſhort to the Eaſt; as he
" concluded, for this Reaſon; a *Quire* in after
" Times was added to give a greater Length
" Eaſtward than at firſt; this Building was appa-
" rently of a more modern *Gothick* Stile, not with
" *Round* (as in the old Church) but *ſharp-headed*
" *Arches*; to make Way for which, the ſemicir-
" cular *Preſbyterium* had been taken down. Upon
" demoliſhing the Ruins, after the laſt *Fire*, and
" ſearching the Foundations of this *Quire*, the
" *Surveyor* diſcovered *nine Wells* in a Row;
" which, no Doubt, had antiently belonged to
" a Street of Houſes, that lay aſlope from the
" High-ſtreet, (then *Watling-ſtreet*) to the *Roman*
" *Cauſeway*, (now *Cheapſide*) and this Street,
" which was taken away to make room for the
" new *Quire*, came ſo near the old *Preſbyterium*,
" that the Church could not extend farther that
" Way at firſt. He diſcovered alſo, there had
" been a conſiderable Addition, and a new Front
" to the Weſt, but in what Age is not aſcer-
" tained.

" The Reaſon the *Surveyor* was of Opinion,
" that though ſeveral Times the Fabrick had
" been ruined, yet that the Foundation might
" remain, as originally they were laid, was up-
" on his obſerving, that they conſiſted of no-
" thing but *Kentiſh* Rubble-ſtone, artfully worked,
" and conſolidated with exceeding hard Mortar,
" in the *Roman* Manner, much excelling what he
" found in the Superſtructure; the Outſide of
" which was built chiefly with the Free-ſtone
" of the old *Palatine Tower*, and Free-ſtone,
" ſuppoſed from the Quarries of *Yorkſhire*, and
" in every Part was apparently leſs ſkilfully
" performed, and with worſe Mortar.

" Tho' there be now no Hiſtory or Record no-
" tifying directly the firſt Building of the firſt
" new *Quire*, yet it is probable it might have
" been executed by *Richard*, who was Biſhop of
" *London* in the firſt Year of the Reign of King
" *Richard the Firſt*, and had been Treaſurer to
" King *Henry the Second*; *who is ſaid to have ex-*
" *pended a vaſt Sum of Money on the Buildings of*
" *his Church*, &c.

" But the ſaid *Quire* being, afterwards, not
" thought beautiful enough, and a Reſolution
" taken for an Improvement, they began with
" the *Steeple*, which was finiſhed in the Year 1221,
" (5 *Hen.* III.)" And then *Roger Niger*, promoted to the See of *London* in 1229, having vigorouſly proſecuted the Work, finiſhed the Quire, and ſolemnly conſecrated the ſame in the Year 1240, in Preſence of the King, the Pope's Legate, and many Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal. Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc.

Ibid. The farther Enlargement of this Church, ſo long before intended, (being the whole Extent of the Church of St. *Faith*) was begun to be erected in the Year 1256, by *Fulco Baſſet*, Biſhop of *London*, at the Eaſt End of the Quire, on a Spot of Ground formerly obtained from King *John*, for a Market-place; which magnificent and ſtately Edifice, called the *New Work*, was paved and finiſhed about the Year 1312, which is two hundred and twenty-four Years after laying the Foundation by *Maurice*, *Anno* 1088. Lel. Coll.

Dugd. Hiſt. St. Paul. The Charge of the *New-Work*, together with all thoſe carried on ſince the Year 1228, appear to have been defrayed by Money ariſing from Indulgences. This very ſpacious and moſt magnificent Edifice being intirely finiſhed, a Survey thereof was taken, whereby its ſeveral Dimenſions appear to have been as follow:

The Dimenſions of the Old Church of St. Paul.

	Feet.	
Length of the Church — —	690	
Ditto in Breadth — — —	130	Ibid.
Height of the Weſt Part within —	102	
Height of the Quire within — —	88	
Height of the Body of the Church —	150	
Height of the Tower — —	260	
Height of the Spire — — —	274	
Height of the Tower and Spire —	534	
The Ball on the Top could contain 10 Buſhels of Grain		
Length of the Croſs above the Ball —	15	
Length of the Traverſe of the Croſs —	6	

" Antiquaries differ in their Accounts of its
" Altitude. By *Stow*'s Meaſures, the Stone-
" tower, and Spire, were equally 260 Feet each
" in height, the whole 520 Feet. Mr. *Camden*'s
" Dimenſions

Wren's Parentalia *p.* 274.

" Dimenſions riſe to 534 Feet. *Dugdale* (ſeem-
" ly by good Authority, who took his Relation
" from a Braſs Table heretofore hung on a Pillar
" on the North Part of the Quire) makes the
" Heighth of the Tower 260 Feet, and of the
" Spire 274 Feet, and yet the whole, *viz.* both
" of Tower and Spire did not exceed 520 Feet,
" as is teſtified by the Table, (whereof there is a
" MS. Copy alſo in the publick Library in *Cam-*
" *bridge*) which is 14 Feet ſhort of the Height
" of the two Dimenſions of the Tower and
" Spire added together: ' This, (ſays the Right
" Rev. and Learned Editor of *Camden*'s *Britan-*
" *nia*) muſt indeed have been true, had the
" Spire riſen from the *Summit* of the Battlements:
" Whereas, I ſuppoſe, it roſe, (as the Spires of
" moſt Steeples do) much below them; the
" Battlements here riſing 14 Feet above the Baſe
" of the Spire, muſt occaſion the Difference.'

" All the Stone Tower was ſtanding when the
" *Surveyor* meaſured it before the *Fire*, and,
" agreeable with the other Accounts, was in
" Height 260 Feet; the *Baſis* of the Spire he
" found was 40 Feet, therefore, according to the
" uſual Proportion of Spires in *Gothick* Fabricks,
" which was 4 Diameters, or 5 at moſt, it
" could riſe no higher than 200 Feet, and make
" the whole Altitude not to exceed 460 Feet to
" the *Ball*, of Copper gilt, and *Croſs*; upon which,
" after the firſt Fire by Lightning, was added a
" *Weathercock*, repreſenting an *Eagle*, of Copper
" gilt likewiſe.

" The Proportions of theſe Copper *Ornaments*
" are thus recorded: The *Ball* was in Circumfe-
" rence 9 Feet one Inch. The Height of the *Croſs*,
" from the *Ball*, 15 Feet 6 Inches, and its Tra-
" verſe 5 Feet 10 Inches. The *Eagle* from the
" Bill to the Tail, 4 Feet, the Breadth over the
" Wings, 3 Feet and a half."

Stow. Sur. Lond. The firſt Caſualty that happened to this ſtately Edifice, after it was finiſhed, was on the firſt of *February*, *Anno* 1444, when, about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, its lofty Spire was fired by Lightning, which, by the laudable Aſſiduity of the Citizens, was ſoon ſeemingly extinguiſhed; but, to their great Surprize and Terror, it broke out again, about nine o'Clock at Night, with redoubled Fury; but by the indefatigable Pains of the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, it was effectually overcome. However, the Damage occaſioned thereby was not fully repaired till the Year 1462, when the Spire was beautifully refitted, and a ſtately Eagle Weathercock of gilt Copper placed thereon.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. In the Year 1561, a much greater Misfortune befel this noble Pile; for on the fourth of *June*, about four o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Top of this towering Spire was again ſet on Fire, by Lightning, as we have informed our Readers in our firſt Book, Page 255.

Heyl. Eccl. Reſt. But a modern Author gives us a different Account thereof, by acquainting us, that an antient Plummer, at his Death, confeſſed, that the above-named Spire was not fired by Lightning, but by his Careleſſneſs, in leaving a Pan of Coals and other Fewel in the Steeple, while he went to Dinner; which ſeizing the Spire, the Fire was got to ſuch a Head at his Return, that he judged it impoſſible to quench the ſame; therefore concluded it would be more conſiſtent with his Safety not to divulge it. In the mean Time the Fire burning downwards, it ſoon conſumed the whole Spire; and continuing to rage furiouſly, it deſtroyed all the Roof of the Church within the Space of four Hours.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Snr. This melancholy Accident greatly affected the Queen, inſomuch that ſhe forthwith ſent Letters to the Lord-Mayor, ſtrictly enjoining him to take ſome ſpeedy Courſe for its Reparation: And was graciouſly pleaſed not only to give a thouſand Marks in Money towards repairing the ſame, but alſo a Warrant for a thouſand Loads of Timber to be taken out of her Woods.

Ibid. The Citizens made large Contributions for the intended Work, and granted three Fifteenths for the more effectual performing the ſame, which amounting to 3247 *l.* 16 *s.* 2 *d.* this, together with other Sums collected in the Province of *Canterbury*, and the Courts of Juſtice, amounted to 6702 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* In the Interim, ſix Citizens and two of the Petty Canons were appointed to ſuperintend the Work; which was carried on with ſuch an aſſiduous Application, that before the Month of *April*, *Anno* 1566, all the Roofs were leaded and perfectly finiſhed: But the Steeple, tho' divers Models were prepared for its Reconſtruction, yet during the remaining Part of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, there was not the leaſt Attempt made that Way.

Dugd. Hiſt. St. Paul. Nothing having been done for many Years towards finiſhing the Repairs of this Church, King *James* I. (at the earneſt and preſſing Solicitations of *Henry Farely*, a private Citizen) in the Year 1620, began to think of renewing the Work; and on the ſixteenth of *November*, iſſued a Commiſſion under the great Seal, directed to Sir *Francis Jones*, the Lord-Mayor, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, great Officers of State, and a great Number of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy; who meeting ſome Time after, agreed to attempt a general Subſcription or Contribution, which was begun by the King, and followed by many of the Nobility and others; but the People being averſe to ſuch a Method, it was ſeemingly laid aſide; till Dr. *Laud*, advanced to the See of *London* ſome Time after, obtained of King *Charles* I. Ibid. in the Year 1631, a new Commiſſion to revive the Subſcription; which he heartily ſetting about, by his great Aſſiduity, the Subſcriptions went on ſo ſucceſsfully, that he found himſelf in a Condition to lay the firſt Stone of the new Work; which the King willing to encourage, erected the magnificent Weſtern Portico, of the *Corinthian* Order, at his own Charge.

Ibid. The Work was carried on with great Application for the Space of nine Years, during which Time, the Money received on that Account amounted to the Sum of one hundred and one thouſand three hundred and thirty Pounds four Shillings and eight Pence: But the Flames of Civil War breaking out in the Year 1642, an intire Stop was put to the Proſecution of that Undertaking.

Dugd. Hiſt. St. Paul. 2 Edit. This magnificent Structure ſharing the common Calamity of Civil War, the Weſt Part thereof was converted into a Stable, and the ſtately new

Portico into Shops for Milliners and others, with Rooms over them for the Convenience of Lodging; at the erecting of which, the magnificent Columns were pitiouſly mangled, being obliged to make way for the Ends of Beams, which penetrated their Centers.

Dugd. Hiſt. St. Paul. 2 Edit.

After the Reſtoration of Monarchy, King *Charles* II. by his Letters Patent, conſtituted divers Perſons of Quality and others, Commiſſioners, for perfecting the Repairs of this noble Piece of Antiquity: The ſaid Commiſſioners, being zealous to promote ſo deſirable a Work, met frequently to conſult about the moſt proper Methods for raiſing Money; at laſt a voluntary Contribution being agreed on, Money came flowing in from all Quarters; and many Hands being ſet to work, the Houſes adjoining to the Church were all pulled down, and the Work carried on till the great Conflagration in the Year 1666, when the Church was irreparably deſtroyed.

Having in this compendious Account brought the Church of St. *Paul*'s from its Foundation to its Deſtruction by the Fire of *London* aforeſaid; I ſhall now, for the Information of the Reader, ſubjoin an Account of the great Number of perpetual Chantries, which were founded and endowed in this Cathedral by ſuperſtitious Men, for a certain Number of Prieſts, to celebrate Divine Service for the Good of their Souls.

Ibid.

The Founders of Chantries, with the Number of Prieſts belonging to each.

John de *London*, 1; *Richard Nigell*, Biſhop of *London*, 2; *Euſtace Fauconberg*, Bp. *L.* 1; *Geffrey de Lucie*, 1; *Alice Marſhal*, 2; *John Romaine*, 1; *Richard*, Archd. *Colcheſt.* 1; *Peter de S. Maria Eccleſ.* 1; *Martin de Patiſhul*, 2; *William de S. Maria Eccleſ.* 1; *Alexander Swereford*, 1; *Fouk Baſſet*, B. *L.* 3; *Robert de Draiton*, 1; *William de Harworth*, 1; *Reginald de Brandon*, 1; *Richard de Newport*, 2; *John de Munden*, 1; *Henry de Geldeford*, 1; *Richard de Graveſend*, 1; *Raphe Donion*, 1; *Walter de Thorpe*, 1; *Raphe de Baldok*, B. *L.* 2; *William de Caldeſhunt*, 1; *Walter de Blockley*, 1; *Nicholas de Wokyndon*, 1; *Roger de Waltham*, 2; *William de Melford*, 1; *James Triſell*, 1; *Godfrey de Arca*, 1; *Roger*, Can. St. *Paul*, 1; *William de Havirhulle*, 1; *John de Brainford*, 1; *Roger de Leye*, 1; *Iſabell Bokerell*, 2; *Aveline de Baſinges*, 1; *John de S. Maria*, 1; *Fouk Lovell*, 1; *John Lovell*, 1; *Richard de Graveſend*, B. *L.* 1; *Henry de Wingham*, B. *L.* 2; *Roger Holme*, 4; *John de Wingham*, 1; Sir *John de Beauchamp*, 1; *John*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, 2; *Richard de Beaurley*, 1; *Thomas de Evere*, 1; King *Henry* the Fourth, 2; *Thomas Stowe*, 1; King *Edward* the Fourth, 1; *Thomas Liſeaux*, 1; *Richard de Fitz James*, B. *L.* 1; *John Dowman*, 2; *John Withers*, 2; *Henry de Edelme*, 1; *Roger Bevin*, 1; *Athelina de St. Olavo*, 1; *Geffrey de Eyton*, 1; Sir *John Pulteney*, L. M. 3; *Gilbert de Bruera*, 1; *Stephen de Graveſend*, B. *L.* 2; *Michael de Northberg*, B. *L.* 1; *Walter Neel*, 1; *Nicholas de Farendon*, 1; *Walter Shirynton*, 2; *Walter Cakton*, 1; *Thomas Moore*, 3; *William de Maria*, 1; *Henry de Caddeſdon*, 2; *John Hiltoft*, 1; *Adam de Bury*, L. M. 3.

Total of Founders 70, of Prieſts 96.

Beſides theſe perpetual Chantries, there were in this Church no leſs than ſixty endowed Anniverſary Obits; which, together with the numerous Officers belonging to the Cathedral, great Numbers of Saints Chapels, Statues of the Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Erkenwald*'s Shrine, where many Oblations were daily offered; it may be preſumed, that the Number of Prieſts belonging to this Church could not amount to leſs than two hundred. Ibid.

By an Inventory taken by *Ralph Baudak*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, at his Viſitation in the Year 1295, the Treaſury of this Church appears to have been very rich; but as the Particulars thereof take up thirteen Leaves in Folio, I ſhall content myſelf with inſerting a Summary of the Articles therein particularly expreſſed, *viz.* Dugd. Mon. Ang.

Three golden Morſes; fourteen of Silver; thirty of Copper, gilt; ſeven ditto of Wood, plated with Silver; all of which were richly embelliſhed with Jewels: Four Pair of Silver Phials, or Cruets; three Ampuls of ditto; one Chriſmatory of ditto; two Pair of ditto Candleſticks; a gilt Silver Cup, with Cover and Pyx; two holy Water Veſſels; nine Silver Cenſers; three Silver Globes, with a Plate and Ship for Frankincenſe; ſix Silver Baſons; eleven Silver Croſſes; five golden Chalices, or Cups; five ditto of Silver; eleven Books richly bound; five Silver Biers, with many Trunks, Boxes, and Caſkets with Relicks, decorated with Jewels; ſix Silver Cups; four Horns, enriched with Silver; nine Mitres, partly adorned with Jewels, as were alſo the Biſhop's Gloves; nine Pair of rich Sandals; eight Croſiers; ten rich Cuſhions; one hundred Copes of the richeſt Silks, many of Cloth of Gold, and others embroidered with curious Figures; eighteen Amices; one hundred Veſtments, with proper Stoles, Manciples, Tunicks, Dalmaticks, Albes, Corporals, Canopies, *&c.* Beſides the above, there was a great Variety of Particulars belonging to the Altars of ſundry Chapels, which, for Brevity's Sake I ſhall omit, and refer the curious to *Dugdale's Monaſticon* for the ſame.

Tho' this Church was irreparably deſtroyed by the Fire of *London*, as already obſerved, yet an Attempt was made to repair it. " The firſt " Thing deſigned after this deplorable *Fire*, was " to fit ſome Part of the Church, thus ruined, " for a Quire; wherein the Dean and Prebends " might have divine Service, until the Repair " of the whole, or a new Structure could be ac- " compliſhed: To which End, upon a View " thereof, it was reſolved, that Part of the Body " of it, towards the Weſt End, might, with the " leaſt Charge, be made uſeful for that Purpoſe. " Whereupon Workmen were ſet upon it, and " Scaffolds raiſed for Search of the Walls, and " cutting the Remainder of the unmelted Lead " from the high Roof, and other Parts of the " Church. Ibid. Wren's Parentalia *p.* 278.

" In which Employment, as alſo in digging " up the melted Lead, clearing the Rubbiſh, " taking down the Remainder of the vaulted " Roof and Walls, with the greateſt Part of the " Tower-ſteeple, digging up the Floors, ſorting " the Stone, and carrying it to ſeveral Places, " repairing

" repairing the Convocation-houſe, and building " new Offices for the Work; no leſs than two " Years, (*viz.* the reſt of the Year 1666, the " whole Year 1667, and Part of the Year 1668) " were ſpent. Towards the latter End of which " two Years, they fell to caſing ſome of thoſe great " and maſſy Pillars, which ſtood betwixt the " middle Aile, and the ſide Ailes; beginning " with thoſe below the little North Door, to- " wards the Weſt: But, before the third Pillar " was perfectly caſed, ſo weak and unſound had " the exceſſive Heat of the Fire left it, with the " remaining Pillars and Walls, which were all " miſerably ſcaled with the Flame, and ſhattered, " that upon farther Search into them, they were " found to be altogether uncapable of any ſub- " ſtantial Repair: It was therefore fully con- " cluded, that, in order to a new Fabrick, the " Foundations of the old Cathedral, thus made " ruinous, ſhould be totally cleared; and Prepa- " ration of Materials, and all Things needful " made ready, conducing to a new Fabrick. " Which Work continued until the laſt of *April* " 1674".

And, every thing being ready, the firſt Stone of the preſent moſt ſtately and magnificent Edifice was laid by Mr. *Strong*, the chief Maſon, on the twenty-firſt of *June* 1675; and the Work being proſecuted at the Charge of the Publick, the Croſs was put up, and the Body of the Building finiſhed in the Year 1711; whereby it appears, that the Time employed in the Conſtruction of this noble Structure was thirty-ſix Years. But many Decorations, as well as neceſſary Works, being required to embelliſh and finiſh this magnificent Church, an Account of the Expence of the whole is brought down to the Year 1723, as will appear by a Specification thereof below.

See Q. Anne's *Commiſſion, dated* Oct. 18, 1712.

By the beſt Accounts I have been able to come at, the Dimenſions of this Cathedral Church are as follow:

Length.

	Feet.	Inch.
Length of the Church and Porch	500	0
Length of the Croſs — —	250	0
Length of the Porch within —	50	0
Length of the Platea at the upper Steps	100	0

Breadth.

Breadth of the Weſt Front —	180	0
Breadth of the Church and Three Naves	130	0
Breadth of the Church and wideſt Chapels — — —	180	0
Breadth of the Nave at the Door	40	0
Breadth of the Iſles — —	17	0
Breadth of each Turret — —	35	0
The outward Diameter of the Cupola	145	0
The inward Diameter of ditto —	100	0
The outward Diameter of the Lantern	18	0
Breadth of the Pillars — —	10	0
Diſtance between the Pillars of the Nave	44	0
Breadth of the Sides of the Cupola Pilaſters — — — —	35	0
Diſtance between the ſaid Pilaſters	40	0

Height.

Height from the Ground to the Top of the Croſs — — —	340	0
Height of the Turrets — —	208	0
Height of the Body of the Church	120	0
Height of the middle Iſle within	88	0
Height of the Corinthian Pillars	33	0
Height of their Baſis and Pedeſtals	4	0
Height of their Capitals — —	12	0
Height of the Architrave, Frize and Cornice — — —	5	0
Height of the Compoſite Pillars	25	0
Height of their Ornaments —	16	0
Height of the outward Slope of the Cupola — — — —	50	0
Height of the Lantern — —	50	0
Diameter of the Ball — —	6	2
Height of the Ball — — —	8	0
Height of the Croſs, Ball, Pedeſtal and Baſis — — — —	29	0
Height of the Statues upon the Fronts	15	0

The Difference between the Dimenſions of St. Peter's *Church at* Rome, *and* St. Paul's *in* London. Wren's Parentalia *p.* 278.

N. B. *The Proportion of the* Roman *Palm to the* Engliſh *Foot is as* 732 *is to* 1000. 1000=732. 914 669,048, *and ſo of the reſt*, ut infra.

	St. Peter's	2.	3.	St. Paul's	Exceſs of St. Peter's above St. Paul's.
	Roman Palms.	Eng Feet.	Fract. of a Foot.	Engliſh Feet.	Diff. of Feet.
Long within	914	669	048	500	169
Broad at the Entrance	310	226	920	100	126
Front without	540	395	280	180	215
Broad at the Croſs	604	442	128	223	219
Cupola clear	190¾	139	629	108	031
Cupola and Lant. high	591	432	612	330	102
Church high	200	146	404	110	036
Pillars in the Front	121	091	500	040	051

" The grand Cathedral of St. *Paul* (ſays an " ingenious Writer) is undoubtedly one of the " moſt magnificent modern Buildings in *Europe*; " all the Parts of which it is compoſed are ſu- " perlatively beautiful and noble; the North " and South Fronts in particular are very per- " fect Pieces of Architecture, neither ought the " Eaſt to go without due Applauſe. The two " Spires at the Weſt End are in a finiſhed Taſte; " and the Portico with the Aſcent, and the " Dome that riſes in the Center of the whole, " afford a very auguſt and ſurprizing Proſpect.'

" The Parts (ſays a judicious Traveller) of the " Front of that moſt admirable Fabrick of St. " *Peter*'s in *Rome* are certainly very beautiful, " grand, and noble, the Pillars being nine Feet " in Diameter; but the whole is terminated by " a ſtraight Line at Top, which (without any Pre- " judice in favour of my own Country) I cannot " think has ſo good an Effect as the agreeable " Variety, which is given by the Turrets at each " End, and the Pediment riſing in the Middle of " the Front of St. *Paul*'s."

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Hoc in loco requieſcit in Domino *Erkenwaldus* tertius poſt *Anglo-Saxonum* in *Britannia* ingreſſum, Epiſco- Dugd. Mon. Angl.

Epiſcopus *Londinenſis*; cujus in Epiſcopatu & ante Epiſcopatum Vita & Converſatio fuit ſanctiſſima: ex nobili Proſapia oriundus: *Offæ*, *Orientalium Saxonum* Regis, erat Filius; ad Fidem Chriſtianam à *Mellito*, primo *Londinenſi* Epiſcopo, Anno Domini DCXLII. converſus.

Is priuſquam Epiſcopus factus eſſet, duo præclara conſtruxit Monaſteria ſumptibus ſuis, de bonis quæ jure hæreditario ſibi obvenerunt: unum ſibi in finibus *Auſtralium Saxonum* loco, qui *Certſey* vocatur; alterum *Ethelburgæ*, Sorori ſuæ, Feminæ laudatiſſimæ, ad *Berching* in ditione *Orientalium Saxonum*.

In Epiſcopatum vero Anno Salutis 675, a *Theodoro*, *Dorobernenſium* ſive *Cantuariæ* Archiepiſcopo ſacratus eſt. *Sebbam*, *Orientalium Saxonum* Regem, ad Chriſti Fidem convertit, & ſalutari Baptiſmatis unda ſuis manibus perfudit; qui ſtatim Mundo renuncians, ſe totum Deo addixit, & in hac ipſa Eccleſia Archa Marmorea (quæ ad noſtra uſque tempora permanet) ſepultus eſt. Idem *Erkenwaldus* celeberrimum hoc S. *Pauli* Templum novis Ædificis auxit, proventubus locupletavit, & eidem immunitates nonnullas à Regibus impetravit. Tandem circiter Annum Domini 685. Spiritum Deo reddidit, poſtquam Annis 11 in Pontificatu ſediſſet, & magnifico Sepulchro hic conditus eſt, quod noſtra Memoria, circiter Annum Domini 1533. hoc loco viſebatur.

Weav. Fun.Mon. Hic jacet *Sebba*, Rex *Orientalium Saxonum*; qui converſus fuit ad Fidem per S. *Erkewaldum*, *Londinenſ.* Epiſcopum, Anno Chriſti 677. Vir multum Deo devotus, Actibus religioſis, crebris Precibus, & piis Eleemoſynarum Fructibus plurimum intentus; Vitam privatam & monaſticam cunctis Regni Divitiis & Honoribus preferens: Qui, cum regnaſſet Annos xxx. Habitum religioſum accepit, per Benedictionum *Waltheri*, *Londinenſ.* Antiſtitis, qui prefato *Erkenwaldo* ſucceſſit; de quo Venerabilis *Beda*, in Hiſtoria Gentis *Anglorum*.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Ethelredus*, *Anglorum* -Rex, Filius *Edgari* Regis; cui in die Conſecrationis poſt impoſitam Coronam, fertur S. *Dunſtanus*, *Cantuar.* Archiepiſcopus dira prædixiſſe his Verbis: Quoniam aſpirâſti ad Regnum per Mortem Fratris tui, in cujus Sanguine conſpiraverunt *Angli*, cum ignominioſa Matre tui; non deficiet Gladius de domo tua, ſæviens in te omnibus diebus Vitæ tuæ, interficiens de Semine tuo, quouſque Regnum tuum transferatur in Regem alienum, cujus Ritum & Linguam Gens cui præſides non novit; nec expiabitur, niſi longa Vindicta, Peccatum tuum, & Peccatum Matris tuæ, & Peccata Virorum, qui interfuêre Conſilio illius nequam. Quæ, ſicut à Viro ſancto prædicta erant, evenerunt: Nam *Ethelredus*, variis Præliis per *Swanum*, *Danorum* Regem, Filiumq; ſuum *Canutum* fatigatus & fugatus, ac tandem *Londini* Arcta Obſidione concluſus, miſere Diem obiit, Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis MXVII. poſtquam Annis XXXVI. in magna Tribulatione regnâſſet.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. *Gulielmo*, Viro Sapientia & Vitæ Sanctitate claro; qui primum *Edwardo* Regi & Confeſſori familiaris, nuper in Epiſcopum *Londinenſem* erectus; nec multo poſt apud invictiſſimum Principem *Gulielmum*, *Angliæ* Regem, ejus Nominis primum, ob Prudentiam, Fidemque ſingularem, in Concilium adhibitus; ampliſſima tunc Urbi celeberrima Privilegia ab eodem impetravit: Senatus Populuſque *Londinenſis* bene merenti poſuit, ſedit Epiſcopus Annos xx. Deceſſit Anno a Chriſto nato 1070.

Hæc tibi (clara Pater) poſuerunt Marmora Cives,
Præmia non meritis æquiparanda tuis.
Namq; ſibi Populus te *Londinenſis* Amicum
Senſit, & huic Urbi non leve Præſidium.
Reddita Libertas duce te, donataq; multis
Te duce, res fuerat publica muneribus.
Divitias, Genus, & Formam brevis opprimat hora,
Hæc tua ſed Pietas & Benefacta manent.

Euſtacius de Fauconbrigge, Regis Juſticiarius, una atq; altera Legatione perfunctus in *Gallia*, ſub *Joanne* & *Henrico* tertio, Regibus; quibus ab intimis Conſiliis, & ſupremus *Angliæ* Theſaurarius fuit. Poſt Conceſſionem *Gulielmi de ſancta Maria*, hujus Eccleſiæ Antiſtitis, electus eſt in Epiſcopum *Londinenſem*, Anno Verbi incarnati 1221, Conſecratus a *Benedicto*, *Roffenſi* Epiſcopo, cum jam abeſſet Archiepiſcopus *Cantuarienſis*. Quumq; ſediſſet Annos ſeptem, Menſes ſex, obiit Diem pridie Cal. *Novembris*, Anno Salutis 1228. Dugd. Hiſt St. Paul.

Hic jacet *Euſtachius*, redolens ut *Aſſyria* Nardus,
Virtutem multis Floribus, & Meritis. Weav. Fun.Mon.
Vir fuit hic magnus & Epiſcopus · · · ut Agnus.
Vita conſpicuus, Dogmate precipuus.
Pro quo, qui tranſis, ſupplex orare memor ſis;
Ut ſit ei ſaties, Alma Dei facies.

De *Wengham* natus *Henricus*, ad Aſtra levatus, Ibid.
Hic nece proſtratus jacet, Anno Pontificatus
Ter vix, & Domini Mil. ſexagint. bis que bis C.
Huic ſis Salvamen, Deus O, te deprecor. *Amen.*

Hic requieſcit in Domino *Rogerus*, cognomento *Niger*, quondam Canonicus hujus Eccleſiæ S. *Pauli*, ac deinde in *Londinenſ.* Epiſcopum conſecratus, Anno Salutis 1228. Vir in Literatura profundus, Moribus honeſtus, ac per omnia laudabilis; Chriſtianæ Religionis Amator, ac Defenſor ſtrenuus. Qui, cum paſtorale Officium vigilanter ac ſtudioſe rexiſſet Annis 14. Diem ſuum clauſit extremum, apud Manerium ſuum de *Stebunheath*, 3 Calend. *Octob.* Ann. Chriſti 1241, regnante Rege *Henrico* 3. Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur.

Contigit his diebus, dum Epiſcopus iſte *Rogerus* in hac Eccleſia ante majus Altare ſtaret infulatus, ad celebrandum Divina, quod tanta in Aere facta eſt Nubium Denſitas, ut vix alterum diſcernere poſſit; quam confeſtim ſecuta eſt Tonitrui horribilis Concuſſio, cum tanta Fulminis Coruſcatione, ac Fœtore intolerabili, ut omnes, qui aderunt, rapidè fugientes, nihil verius quam Mortem expectarent; ſolus Epiſcopus cum uno Diacono remanſit intrepidus. Aere tandem purgatò, Epiſcopus Reſiduum Rei Divinæ explevit.

Epitaphium.

Eccleſiæ quondam Præſul præſentis, in Anno
M. bis C. quater X. jacet hic *Rogerus* humatus. Ibid.
Hujus erat Manibus Domino Locus iſte dicatus:
Chriſte, ſuis Precibus Veniam des, tolle reatus.

Per Verſui patet hos, *Anglorum* quod jacet hic Flos; Dugd. Hiſt. St. Paul.
Legum qui tuta dictavit vera Statuta;
Ex *Hengham* dictus *Radulphus*, vir benedictus.

Here lyeth buried *Michaell Northbrook*, Biſhop of this See, Doctor of Law; who had his Election confirmed *Jul.* 7, 1355, and died of the Plague *Septemb.* 9, 1361, at *Copford*. This Biſhop gave a Cheſt with a Thouſand Markes; which Money was to be lent to the Poore upon Securite; as appears by his Will. Weav. Fun.Mon.

Hic requieſcit *Simon Burley*, Banerettus, quinq; Portuum Præfectus, Ordinis Garterii Miles, & Regi *Ricardo* Secundo Conſiliarius longe chariſſimus. Connubio ſibi conjunctas habuit, ex ampliſſimis Familiis, Duas Uxores; alteram *Staffordiæ*, alterum Baronis de *Roos* Filiam: Verum difficillimo illo Tempore, cum inter *Angliæ* Proceres omnia ſub juvene Principe Simultatibus agitarentur, Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur.

tur, in tantum nonnullorum Odium incurrit, ut Parliamentaria auctoritate Capite plecteretur, Anno Domini 1388. Posteri autem, eadem postea Auctoritate, sub Rege *Henrico* quarto sunt restituti. Obiit Anno Salutis 1398.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Hic in Domino obdormivit *Johannis Gandavensis*, vulgo de *Gaunt*, a *Gandano*, *Flandriæ* Urbe, loco natali ita denominatus; *Edwardi* Tertii, Regis *Angliæ*, Filius, a Patre Comitis *Richmondiæ* Titulo ornatus. Tres sibi Uxores in Matrimonio duxit; Primam, *Blanchan*, Filiam & Heredem *Henrici*, Ducis *Lancastriæ*, per quam amplissimam adiit Hereditatem. Nec solum Dux *Lancastriæ*, sed etiam *Leicestriæ*, *Lincolnie*, & *Derbie* Comes effectus. E cujus Sobole Imperatores, Reges, Principes, & Proceres propagati sunt plurimi. Alteram habuit Uxorem *Constantiam* (que hic contumulatur) Filiam & Heredem *Petri* Regis *Castillie* & *Legionis*, cujus Jure optimo Titulo Regis *Castillie* & *Legionis* usus est. Hæc unicam illi peperit Filiam *Catherinam*, ex qua ab *Henrico*, Reges *Hispanie* sunt propagati. Tertiam vero Uxorem duxit *Catharinam*, ex Equestri Familia, & eximia Pulchritudine Feminam, ex qua numerosam suscepit Prolem: Unde Genus ex Matre duxit *Henricus* VII. Rex *Angliæ* prudentissimus. Cujus felicissimo Conjugio cum *Elisabetha*, *Edwardi* Quarti Regis Filia, e Stirpe *Eboracensi* Regiæ ille *Lancastrienſium* & *Eboracensium* Familie ad exoptatissimum *Angliæ* Pacem coaluerunt.

Illustrissimus hic Princeps *Johannes*, cognomento *Plantagenet*, Rex *Castiliæ* & *Legionis*, Dux *Lancastriæ*, Comes *Richmondiæ*, *Leicestriæ*, *Lincolniæ* & *Derbiæ*, locum tenens *Aquitaniæ*, Magnus Seneschallus *Angliæ*, Obiit Ann. 22 Regni Regis *Richardi* 2, Annoque Domini 1399.

Dugd. Hist. St. Paul. Nobilis Antistes *Robertus*, *Londinensis*
Filius *Hugonis*, hic requiescit; honor
Doctorum, Flos Pontificum, quem postulat *Ely*,
Romæ Basilicæ Regia facta refert.
Plangit eum Papa, Rex, Grex, sua Natio tota,
Extera Gens, si qua noverat ulla pium.
Gemma Pudicitiæ, Spectrum Pietatis, Honoris,
Famaque Justitiæ, Formula Juris erat.
Mors violenta rapit viventem, unde cui Mors
Extitit Mortem Vita beata tulit.
Mille quadringentis trigenta quinque sub Annis,
In Festo *Mauri* cœlica Regna petit.
Obiit Anno 1435.

Ibid. Hic situs est D. *Jo. Coletus*, hujus Ecclesiæ Decanus, Theologus insignis, qui ad Exemplum S. *Pauli*, semper egit gratuitum Evangelicæ Doctrinæ Præconem, ac synceræ Doctrinæ perpetua Vitæ Synceritate respondit. Scholam *Paulinam* suo Sumptu solus & instituit, & annuo Reditu dotavit: Genus honestissimum Christi Dotibus cohonestavit; præcipue Sobrietate mira, ac Pudicitie: Nunc fruitur Evangelica Margarita, cujus Amore neglexit omnia: Vixit An. 53, administravit xvi. obiit anno 1519.

Morere Mundo, ut vivas Deo.

In Memoriam venerabilis Viri *Johannis Coleti* sacræ Theologiæ Doctoris, ad divum *Paulum* Decani & Scholæ ibidem Fundatoris; *Wilhelmi Lilii*, primi ejusdem Scholæ Magistri, in Gratitudinis Monumentum Ogdasticon.

Inclita *Johannes Londinæ* Gloria Gentis,
Is tibi qui quondam, *Paule*, Decanus erat;
Qui toties magno resonabit Pectore Christum,
Doctor & Interpres fidus Evangelii;
Qui Mores Hominum multum Sermone diserto
Formabat, Vitæ sed Probitate magis;
Quique Scholam struxit celebrem, cognomine *Jesu*,
Hac dormit tectus Membra *Coletus* humo.

Floruit sub *Henrico* 7, & *Henrico* Octavo, Regibus:
Obiit Anno Domini 1519.
Discе mori Mundo, vivere discе Deo.

Weav. Fun. Mon. *Gulielmo Lilio*, *Paulinæ* Scholæ olim Preceptori primario, & *Agnetæ*, Conjugi, in sacratissimo hujus Templi Cœmeterio, hinc a tergo nunc destructo, consepultis: *Georgius Lilius*, hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus, Parentum Memoriæ pie consulens, Tabellam hanc ab Amicis conservatum, hic reponendam curavit.

Obiit ille *G. L.* Ann. Dom. 1522. v. Calend. Mart. Vixit Annos 54.

Ibid. *Hagnes* hic jaceo, Conjux olim *Gulielmi*,
Lilio Cognomen cui tribuere, fui.
Septem ter denos Ætas mea viderat Annos;
Bis septem vixi, tres quoque, juncta Viro:
Mater eram felix ter quinque Prole; Puellæ
Sex fuerant numero, cætera turba Mares.
Me Luce octava Mensis Sextilis adorta est;
Me Luce undecima sustulit atra Lues:
Æterne ut pateant, Lector, mihi Lumina Lucis,
Authorem Lucis supplice Mente roga.

Ibid. Hujus in obscuro Tumuli interiori recessit,
Stokesley Cineres, Ossaque tecta jacent.
Cujus Fama patens, Vite Decus, Ingeniique
Dexteritas . . . . Luce tamen.
Iste Deo, Regique suo, Populoque fideli
Viveret ut charus, perpetuo studuit.
Exterius siquidem potuit Regionibus . . . .
. . . . . .
Qui *Latias* lustravit Opes, intravit *Hebreas*;
Huic & *Græcorum* Palma parata fuit.
Artes quid memorem vanas, ad quas penetravit?
Quum κυκλοπαιδιας auctus Honore fuit.
. . . . . .
Virginis & Matres Cultori certa supremum,
Natalem *Marie* Fata dedere Diem.
Obiit Anno 1539.

Dugd. Hist. St. Paul. En recubat Tumulo *Gulielmus Meyius* isto;
Qui sacra bis in hac Ædе Decanus erat.
Cantabriam teneris petiit studiosus ab Annis
Ingenium Ingenuis Artibus excoluit.
Clarus Doctorum Jurisprudentia fecit,
Pectore qui miti carus ubique fuit.
Factus *Eboracus* forte Archiepiscopus idem est,
Quem fungi Officio Fata proterva vetant.
Attulit hæc Mortem, quæ Lux concessit Honorem;
Maluit, ac fieri Præsul, adire *Polum*.
Aspice quem rebus sit Sors inserta Caducis,
En pete quæ nulla sunt peritura Die.
Obiit 1560.

Ibid. Si quis erat prudens unquam, fidusq; Senator,
Si quis erat Patriæ charus amansq; suæ,
Si quis ad externas Legatus idoneus oras,
Si cui Justitiæ cura boniq; fuit;
Is *Masonus* erat, si tota *Britannia* testis,
Testis Amor Procerum, sit Populiq; Favor,
Tempore quinq; suo regnantes ordine vidit;
Horum a Consiliis quatuor, ille fuit.
Tres & Sex decies vixit, non amplius, Annos;
Hic tegitur Corpus, Spiritus Astra tenet.
Hunc Tumulum Conjux posuit dilecta Marito;
Quemque Viro posuit, destinat ipsa sibi.
Triste Nepos Carmen, quem fecit Adoptio Natum.
Tum Patris inscripsit, tum Patrui Tumulo.
Obiit Anno 1566.

Ibid. *Guil. Herberto*, *Pembrochiæ* Comiti, Equi Aurato, prænobilis Ordinis *Anglici*, *Henrico* Octavo, a Cubiculis; *Edwardo* Sexto, Regi, Equitum Magistro; *Walliæ* Presidi; Tumultu occidentali, cum *Russello* & *Grayo*, Baronibus, paribus Auspiciis, summæ rerum Prepositо: *Mariæ*, Reginæ,

contra Perduelles, ac Expeditione ad *Anguſtam Veromanduorum* bis totius Exercitus Duci: Bis ſummo in Agro *Caletum* limitum Præfecto: *Elizabethæ*, Reginæ, Officiorum, ſeu magno Regiæ Magiſtro. Pariter & Dominæ *Annæ*, ex vetuſto *Parrorum* gente oriundæ, Sorori *Katharinæ*, Reginæ (*Henrico* Octavo, Regi, ſexto Matrimonio conjunctæ) ac Marchionis *Northamptoni*, prudentiſſimæ Fœminæ, Pietatis, Religionis, Probitatis, omniſque Avitæ Virtutis, retinentiſſimæ Fidæ Comitis Conjugi. Secunda Conjuge Superſtite, *Georgio Salopiæ* Comite genita, inſigni præter antiquum Nobilitatis decus, Virtute fœmina. Ob. Æt. 63. A. D. 1569.

Virtuti & Honori ſacrum.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. *Franciſcus Walſinghamus*, ortus Familia multis ſeculis illuſtri, Claritatem Generis Nobilitate, Ingenii præſtantibuſque Animi Dotibus ſuperavit. Puer, ingenue domi educatus, generoſis Moribus Artibuſq; optimis Animum excoluit. Adoleſcens, peregrinatus in exteras Regiones, earum inſtituta, Linguas, Policiam, ad civilem Scientiam, Reiq; publicæ uſum didicit. Juvenis, Exilium, *Maria* regnante, ſubiit voluntarium Religionis ergo. Sereniſſimæ Reginæ *Elizabethæ*, matura jam Ætate, Orator fuit apud *Gallum*, turbulentiſſimo tempore, annis compluribus: rurſum bis in *Galliam*, ſemel in *Scotiam*, ſemel in *Belgiam*, ſuper graviſſimis Principis Negotiis Legatione functus eſt; eique annis ſedecim ab intimis Conciliis & Secretis fuit, ac triennium Cancellarius Ducatus *Lancaſtriæ*. Quibus in Muneribus tanta cum Prudentia, Abſtinentia, Munificentia, Moderatione, Pietate, Induſtria, & Solicitudine verſatus eſt, ut a multis Periculis Patriam liberârit, ſervârit Rempublicam, confimârit Pacem, juvare cunctos ſtuduerit, imprimis quos Doctrina aut bellica Virtus commendârit, ſeipſum denique neglexerit, quo prodiſſet aliis, eoſque Valetudinis & Facultatum ſuarum diſpendio ſublevaret.

In Matrimonio habuit lectiſſimam Feminam *Urſulam*, è Stirpe *S. Barborum*, antiquæ nobilitatis: E qua unicam Filiam ſuſcepit, *Franciſcam*, *Philippo Sydneio* primum nuptem; deinde honoratiſſimo Comiti *Eſſexiæ*.

Obiit *Apr.* 6, An. 1590.

An Acroſtick.

Ibid. Shall Honour, Fame, and Titles of Renowne
In Clods of Clay be thus incloſed ſtill?
Rather will I, though wiſer Wits may frowne,
For to inlarge his Fame extend my Skill.
Right gentle Reader, be it knowne to thee,
A famous Knight doth here interred lye,
Noble by Birth, renown'd for Policie;
Confounding Foes, which wrought our Jeopardy.
In forraine Countries their Intents he knew,
Such was his Zeale to do his Country good,
When Dangers would by Enemies enſue,
As well as they themſelves, he underſtood.
Lanch forth, ye Muſes, into Streames of Praiſe,
Sing, and ſound forth Praiſe-worthy Harmony;
In *England* Death cut off his diſmall Dayes,
Not wrong'd by Death, but by falſe Trechery.
Grudge not at this unperfect Epitaph;
Herein I have expreſt my ſimple Skill,
As the Firſt-fruits proceeding from a Graffe:
Make then a better whoſoever will.

Diſce quid es, quid eris, memor eſto quod morieris.

On a Table adjoining to the above, were the following Lines.

Ibid. *England*, *Netherlands*, the Heavens and the Arts,
The Souldiers and the World, have made Sixe Parts
Of the Noble *Sidney*; for none will ſuppoſe,
That a ſmall Heape of Stones can *Sidney* incloſe.
His Body hath *England*, for ſhe it bred;
Netherland his Bloud, in her Defence ſhed;
The Heavens have his Soule, the Arts have his Fame;
All Souldiers the Griefe; the World his good Name.

D. *Chr. Hattoni*, *Guil.* fil. *Joh.* nepoti, Antiquiſſ. *Hattonorum* gente oriundi; Regiæ Majeſtatis D. *Elizabethæ* ex nobilibus Stipatoribus L. vici: Sacratoris Cameræ Generoſorum unius; Prætorianorum militum Ducis: Regii procamerarii: Sanctioris conſilii Senatoris; ſummi *Angliæ* ac *Oxon.* Acad. Cancellarii: Ordinis nobiliſſ. San. *Georgiani* de *Periſcelida*, Equitis. Maximo Principis omniumq; bonorum mœrore (cum 51 Annos cœlebis vixiſſet) 20 *Novembris*, Anno 1591, in ædibus ſuis *Holburnæ* piè fato functi. Dug. Hiſt. St. Paul.

Ibid. Quæ verò, quæ digna tuis virtutibus (Heros)
Conſtituent Monumenta tui? Si qualia debet
Poſteritas, ſi quanta tibi prudentia, Juſti
Quantus Amor, ſi quanta fuit facundia linguæ,
Et decus & pulchro veniens è corpore Virtus,
Illaq; munificæ ſemper tibi copia dextræ;
Deniq; quanta fuit magno tibi gratia quondam
Principis, eque tuis quæ creverat inclita factis,
Gloria, tanta tibi ſtatuant Monumenta Nepotes,
Ipſa tuos caperat vix tota *Britannia* Manes.

On a Table hard by.

Ibid. Stay and behold the Mirrour of a dead Man's Houſe,
Whoſe lively Perſon would have made thee ſtay and wonder:
Look, and withal learn to know how to live and dye renown'd;
For never can clean Life and famous Herſes ſunder.
Hatton lies here, unto whoſe Name *Hugh Lupus* gave
(*Lupus* the Siſter's Sonne of *William Conqueror*)
For *Nigel* his dear Servant's Sake Worſhip and Land:
Lo there the Spring; look here the Honour of his Anceſtry.
When Nature molded him her Thoughts were moſt on *Mars*,
And all the Heavens to make him goodly were agreeing:
Thence was he valiant, active, ſtrong, and paſſing comely,
And God did grace his Minde and Spirit with Gifts excelling.
Nature commends her Workmanſhip to Fortune's Change,
Fortune preſents him to the Court and Queen,
Queen *Eliz.* (O God's dear Handmayd) his moſt Miracle;
Now hearken, Reader, Raritie not heard or ſeen;
This bleſſed Queen, Mirror of all that *Albion* rul'd,
Gave Favour to his Faith, and Precepts to his hopeful Time;
Firſt trained him in the ſtately Band of Penſioners,
Behold how humble Hearts make eaſie Steps to clime:
High Carriage, honeſt Life, Heart ever loyall,
Diligence, Delight in Duty, God doth reward:
So did this worthy Queen in her juſt Thoughts of him,
And for her Safety make him Captain of her Guard.
Now doth ſhe prune this Vine, and from her ſacred Breaſt
Leſſons his Life, makes wiſe his Heart for her great Councells,
And ſo Vice-Chamberlein, where forrein Princes Eyes
Might well admire her Choyce, wherein ſhe moſt excells.

So

So ſweetly temper'd was his Soul with virtuous Balme,
Religious, juſt to God, and *Cæſar* in each thing;
That he aſpired to the higheſt Subjects Seat,
Lord Chancelour (Meaſure and Conſcience of a holy King)
Robe, Coller, Garter, dead Figures of great Honour,
Alms-deeds with Faith, honeſt in Word, franke in Diſpence,
The Poor's Friend, not popular; the Churches Pillar.
This Tombe ſheweth one; the Heavens Shrine the other.

Dug. Hiſt. St. Paul. Clarus *Johannes* vitæ Moderamine *Mullins*,
Doctrinæ inſignis, plenuſq; ſenilibus Annis;
Qui *Londinenſis* fuit Archidiaconus, atq;
Ædis item iſtius merito, ex primoribus, unus,
Molliter hac Urna compoſtos, pace quieſcit:
Spiritus ad cœlum rediit, ſed poſthuma Virtus
Nominis æternum manſit fidiſſima cuſtos.
Sors eadem ſubeunda tibi; ſed quando, Viator,
Neſcis, certa, licet tamen hora incognita Mortis.

Ibid. *Thomas Heneage*, Eques Auratus, ex Antiqua *Heneagiorum* Familia, in Comitatu *Lincolnienſi* oriundus; ingenii Splendore, morum elegantia, Orationis facultate, & optimis Studiis ornatiſſimus, Cameræ Regiæ Theſaurarius, Procamerarius, Ducatus *Lancaſtriæ* Cancellarius, & ab intimis Conciliis *Elizabethæ* Reginæ, cui privatæ & Principi, fide & famâ integra maximis negotiis ſpectatus, ſummâ cum gratiâ Annis 38 inſervivit, hic, ſecundum Chriſti adventum in pace expectat; unà cum *Anna* Uxore Chariſſima, Filia *Nicolai Points*, Equitis Aurati, ex *Joanna* Filia *Thomæ* Baronis *Berkeley*, fœmina lectiſſima, ſanctiſſimis moribus, & à teneris ad mortem uſq; *Elizabethæ* Reginæ, prædilecta famula: Quæ illi unicum filiolum infantiâ prereptum, ex unicâ enixa filiam hæredem *Elizabetham*, *Moylo Finch* equiti Aurato enuptam.
Obiit 17 *Octob.* An Dom. 1594.

Ibid. *Wolleii*, clarum nomen, Natuſque Paterque,
Ambo Equites, Natus *Franciſcus* Patre *Johanne*:
Clarus, ut heredem virtutis, amoris, honoris
Præſtaret, Monumenta ſibi hæc, & utrique Parenti
Conſtituit, generis, qui nominis, unicus hæres:
Tam citò tam Clarus eſt defeciſſe dolendum.
Ille Pater, lumen literarum Nobile, ſydus
Oxoniæ, ex meritis Reginæ accitus *Elizæ*,
Ut qui a Secretis cum Scriberet illa Latinè,
Atque à Conciliis, cum conſultaret in aula,
Atq; Periſcelidis qui Cancellarius eſſet,
Tantum illo ingenio voluit, tantum inſtat in illo.
Non minùs omnimoda virtute illa inclyta Mater,
Nobilibus Patre & Fratre illuſtriſſima *Moris*;
Clara domo per ſe, ſed *Elizam* aſcivit *Eliza*,
Clarior ut fieret *Wolleio* ornata marito;
Quo viduata Viro, quo non præclarior alter,
Nubat *Egertono*, repetat ſed Mortua primum.
Franciſcus tandem, at nimium cito, utrumque ſequutus.
Hic jacet ante pedes Eques illuſtriſſimus illis,
Hæc poni juſſit, ſeque & tria Nomina poni,
Sic voluit, placuit ſuperis pia grata voluntas.
Diſcite, Mortales memores ſic eſſe Parentum,
Diſcite qui legitis; ſic, ſic petit æthera Virtus.
Obiit Anno 1595.

Ibid. Parva tibi Statua eſt, qui parva Statura, ſupellex
Parva, volat parvus magna per ora liber:
Sed non parvus honos, non parva eſt gloria, quippe
Ingenio haud quicquam eſt majus in Orbe tuo.
Parva domus texit Templum, ſed grande Poetæ
Tum verè vitam, quum moriuntur, agunt.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Six Lines this Image ſhall delineate
Hight *Croft*, high borne, in Spirit and Vertue high,
Approv'd, belov'd, a Knight, ſtout *Mars* his Mate,
Loves Fire, Wars Flame, in Heart, Head, Hand and Eje;
Which Flame, Wars Comet, Grace now ſo reſignes,
That fixt in Heaven, in Heaven and Earth it ſhines.
Obiit Anno 1609.

Proſopopeia.
The Womb and Tomb in Name be not ſo neer,
As Life to Death, and Birth is to the Beer:
Oh then how ſoon to Beer are Captains brought,
That now do live, and die now with a Thought:
Then, Captains, ſtay and read, ſtill think on me;
For with a Thought, what I am, you may be.
As *Mars* neer *Mors* doth ſound,
So *Mors* neer *Mars* is found.

Theſe are the Glories of a worthy Praiſe, Ibid.
Which (noble *Baſkervile*) here now are read,
In Honour of thy Life, and latter Dayes,
To number thee among the bleſſed Dead.
A pure Regard to thy immortall Part,
A ſpotleſſe Minde, a Body prone to Paine,
A giving Hand, and an unvanquiſh'd Heart,
And all theſe Vertues, void of all Diſdeane.
And all theſe Vertues yet not ſo unknowne,
But *Netherlands*, Seas, *India*, *Spaine* and *France*,
Can witneſſe that theſe Honours were thine owne;
Which they reſerve, thy Merit to advance;
That Valour ſhould not periſh void of Fame,
Nor noble Deeds, but leave a noble Name.
Obiit 1594.

Here lieth Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Kt. Builder of this Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, &c. who dyed in the Year of our Lord 1723. *Ætat.* 91.

On the Wall above the Tombſtone.

Subitus conditur hujus Eccleſiæ & Urbis conditor, *Chriſtophorus Wren*, qui vixit Annos ultra Nonaginta, non ſibi, ſed bono publico. Lector, ſi Monumentum requiris circumſpice. Obiit 25 *Feb.* Anno 1723. *Ætat* 91.

M. S. Deſideratiſſimæ Virginis *Janæ Wren*, Clariſſ. indolis Literis deditæ, Pie, Benevolæ domi ſedæ Arti Muſica peritiſſimæ.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs. *Jane Wren*, only Daughter of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Kt. by Dame *Jane*, his Wife, Daughter of *William* Lord *Fitz-Williams*, Baron of *Lifford*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. *Obiit* 29th *Decemb.* *Anno* 1711. *Ætat.* 26.

Antiquities, &c. *belonging to this Church.*

Stow. Sur. Lond. This Cathedral, with its ſpacious Cemetery, was encompaſſed with a Wall by *Richard* Biſhop of *London*, about the Year 1109, which, from the North-Eaſt Corner of *Ave-Mary-lane*, extended Eaſtward along *Pater-noſter-row*, to the North End of the *Old Exchange* in *Cheapſide*; whence it ran Southwards to *Carter-lane*, and paſſing on the North Side thereof to *Creed-lane*, it turned up to its great Weſtern Gateway in *Ludgate-ſtreet*.

Dugd. Hiſt. St. Paul. The Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's* having granted to Sir *William le Baud* twenty-two Acres of Land, for inlarging his Park at *Weſtlee* in *Eſſex*, he, in Conſideration thereof, in the Year 1725, covenanted with the ſaid Dean and Canons, to give them annually a fat Doe, on the Day of St. *Paul's* Converſion, and a fat Buck on the Commemoration Day of that Saint. On which Days, the Dean and Chapter, in their Pontificalibus, with Garlands of Flowers on their Heads, in a ſolemn Proceſſion, were to receive the ſaid Doe and Buck at the Foot of the Steps leading to the Quire; whence *Baud*, or his Servants who brought

brought the ſame, (received a Fee of one Shilling) proceeded to the High Altar, where having offered them, they were divided amongſt the Reſidentiaries; and the Buck's Horns being carried on the Top of a Spear in Proceſſion round the Inſide of the Church, they were attended by a noiſy Concert of Horns.

Stow. Sur. Lond. The above-mentioned Wall it ſeems falling to decay, the Church-yard became as it were the Receptacle for Whores and Thieves, who committed numerous Robberies and other nocturnal Villanies therein; wherefore the Dean and Canons, by a Grant from *Edward* II. *Anno* 1317, fortified the ſame in ſuch a manner, as effectually put a Stop to thoſe wicked Practices.

Ibid. Dugd. Hiſt. St. Paul. This ſpacious Incloſure contained, at the North-Weſt Corner of the Church-yard, the Epiſcopal Palace; contiguous to which, on the Eaſt, was a Cemetery, denominated *Pardon Church Haw*, wherein *Gilbert Becket*, Sheriff of *London* in the Time of King *Stephen*, erected a Chapel. This Chapel, *Thomas More*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, not only rebuilt, in the Reign of *Henry* V. but likewiſe encompaſſed the ſame with a ſtately Cloiſter; in the lower Part of which was curiouſly depicted the Dance of Death, who, in a dancing Poſture handed all Degrees of Men into Eternity.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Over the Eaſt Side of the ſaid Cloiſter was a handſome Library, founded by *Walter Shirynton*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; and the Sepulchral Monuments below excelled all thoſe in the Cathedral, both in Number and Magnificence.

Ibid. Between this Cloiſter on the Weſt, the College of Petty Canons on the North, and *Canon-alley* on the Eaſt, ſtood a Chapel, founded in the Time of *Henry* VI. by the aforeſaid *Walter Shirynton*, for two Chantry Prieſts. And adjoining to *Canon-alley*, in the Eaſt, ſtood a Chapel, called the Charnel, ſo denominated from the Repoſitary of Human Bones underneath, wherein, according to my Author, were depoſited above one thouſand Cart Loads of the ſaid Bones, as appeared at their carrying from thence to *Finſbury Fields*, *Anno* 1549, where they were laid in a Mooriſh Soil; and the ſame being covered with a Layſtall, formed a conſiderable Mount, ſince denominated *Windmill-hill*, from the erecting of divers Windmills thereon.

Ibid. A little Eaſt from *Canon-alley*, about the Middle of the Church-yard, was ſituate a Pulpit-croſs, where Sermons were Weekly preached, and at which Croſs were held the Falkmote, or General Convention of the Citizens. See Page 50.

Ibid. Contiguous to this Steeple, on the South, ſtood St. *Paul*'s School, where the preſent is now ſituate. And on the South Side of the Cathedral, almoſt oppoſite St. *Paul*'s Chain, was ſeated the ſtately Chapter-houſe, and a handſome Cloiſter, which in the Year 1332 were erected in the Dean and Chapter's Garden, and on the Site of the old Chapter-houſe.

Ibid. A little to the Weſt of the ſaid Chapter-houſe, adjoining to the South-Weſt Angle of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, was ſituate the Pariſh-Church of St. *Gregory*; and to the South-Weſt of the ſame, ſtood the Dean's-houſe; and on the Weſt Side thereof were divers ſpacious Houſes for the Uſe of the Reſidentiaries.

The Weſt End of the Church-yard was made uſe of in a military Manner, by the Citizens repairing to their Standard therein, as often as ſummoned by their Banner-bearer, the Lord *Fitz-Walter*.

There were ſix Gates in the Wall: The Weſtern and principal whereof was ſituate near the Ends of *Creed* and *Ave-Mary-lanes* in *Ludgate-ſtreet*. The ſecond was that at *Paul's-alley* in *Pater-noſter-row*, which led to the Poſtern Gate of the Church. The third, at *Canon-alley*, led from the North Gate of the Cathedral to *Pater-noſter-row*. The fourth, denominated the Little Gate, was ſituate where at preſent the Street leads out of St. *Paul*'s Church-yard into *Cheapſide*. The fifth, called St. *Auſtin*'s, led to *Watling-ſtreet*; and the ſixth fronted the South Gate of the Church, near St. *Paul*'s Chain.

The Fence of the Church-yard is a dwarf Stone Wall, of an irregular Height (occaſioned by a Declivity of the Ground) from two Feet ſix Inches, to about four Feet; on which is placed the moſt magnificent Iron Balluſtrade, perhaps, in the Univerſe; and the ſame being of the Height of five Feet ſix Inches, it makes the Altitude of both eight Feet, where loweſt.

In this ſtately Incloſure are ſeven beautiful Iron Gates, which, together with the Baniſters, weigh two hundred Tons and eighty-one Pounds, which having coſt ſix Pence *per* Pound, the whole, with other Charges, amounted to the Sum of eleven thouſand two hundred and two Pounds and ſix Pence.

Within this ſtately Fence is ſituate the magnificent Cathedral Church; at the Weſt End whereof is a curious Marble Statue of Queen *Anne*, which is ſurrounded with four beautiful Figures, repreſenting *Great Britain*, *France*, *Ireland* and *America*. The North-Eaſt Part of the Church-yard is conferred by the Dean and Chapter upon the Inhabitants of St. *Faith*'s Pariſh, for the Interment of their Dead; as is alſo the South-Eaſt Part of the Cemetery, with a Vault therein, granted to St. *Gregory*'s Pariſh, for the Burial of their Dead.

Conyer. MS. in Bib. Sir Hans Sloane. In the Year 1675, divers Labourers, in digging at the North-Eaſt Corner of the late Cathedral for Foundation for the preſent, they dug in ſome Places twenty-five and in others thirty Feet deep, before they reached the Virgin Earth. About ſix Feet below the Surface of the Ground, a Layer of Corps were interred, and five Feet lower another, the latter whereof my Author ſuppoſes to have been the firſt buried in that Ground, after it became cuſtomary to bury in Church-yards, in the Time of the *Saxons*: Whence 'tis manifeſt, that the former were buried in the new raiſed Ground after rebuilding the Cathedral by *Maurice* and *Beaumeis*, Biſhops of *London*. And at the Depth of twelve Feet lower was diſcovered a Layer of Rubbiſh, conſiſting of Chalk and Hewings of Stones, thought to have been the remaining Refuſe after rebuilding the Church by *Erkenwald*, the fourth Biſhop from *Mellitus*.

Ibid. Parallel to the Eaſt End of the Church, and about the ſame Height with the Stratum of Chalk and Stones, lay interſperſed divers flinty Pavements, by my Author juſtly ſuppoſed to have been Yards to the Houſes purchaſed by Biſhop

ſhop *Maurice*, for enlarging the Foundation of the intended new Church. See Book I. P. 17, 18.

Conyer. MS. in Bib. Sir Hans Sloane.

Below theſe Pavements, as the Earth changed its Colour, and became of a Yellowiſh Dye, were diſcovered a great Quantity of *Roman* Potſheards, ſound and of a beautiful Red, much reſembling that of Sealing-Wax; on the Bottoms of ſome of which were Inſcriptions, denoting them to have been drinking Veſſels; and on others, repreſenting our modern Sallet Diſhes, beautifully made and curiouſly wrought, was the Inſcription, Dz. PRIMANI. And on others, thoſe of PARICI. QVINTIMANI. VICTOR. IANUS. RECINIO, *&c.* Together with divers Braſs Coins, which, by their long Continuance in the Earth, were become a Prey to devouring Time. And one of which, tho' of a finer, whiter and harder Metal than that of Bells, was almoſt eat up by the corroding nitrous Salt; but thoſe that happened to lie in a more generous Soil, were ſo much preſerved as to diſcover in whoſe Reigns they were coined: On one of which was an *Adrian*'s Head, with a Galley under Oars on the Reverſe. And on others, the Heads of *Romulus* and *Rhemus*, *Claudius* and *Conſtantine*.

Ibid. The Pots and divers Glaſs Veſſels were of a Murrey Colour; others, reſembling Urns, were beautifully embelliſhed on the Outſides with raiſed Work, repreſenting Grey-hounds, Stags, Hares and Roſe Trees. Others, of a Cinnamon Colour and Form of an Urn, tho' a little faded, appeared as if they had been gilt. Some, reſembling Jugs of an obſolete Make, formed an Hexagon, curiouſly indented and adorned with a Variety of Figures, in *Baſſo Relievo*. Many appeared like Black Earthen Pudding-Pans, indented and croſſed quincunx Faſhion.

Ibid. The Red Veſſels appeared to have been the moſt honourable, for on them were inſcribed the Names of their Deities, Heroes and Judges; and the Matter whereof theſe Veſſels were made, was of ſuch an excellent Compoſition, as to vye with poliſhed Metal in Beauty.

Ibid. Theſe curious Antiquities were found at the Depth of twenty Feet, in Holes, filled with the Refuſe of coarſe Gravel and Potſheards, which makes me believe they were antiently *Roman* Gravel-pits. Beſides, near the ſame Place, at the Depth of fifteen Feet, were diſcovered a Number of *Lapilli* or *Teſſelæ* of various Sorts of Marble, *viz. Egyptian*, Porphyry, Jaſper, *&c.* in the Form of Dice, which were uſed by the *Romans* in paving the *Prætorium*, or General's Tent.

In the ſame Place were alſo found divers Glaſs Beads or Rings of various Colours, fit for the Little Finger, with a Number of large Pins of Ivory and Bone, ſome with Heads ſtuck on like our modern Pins, and others ſcrewed; together with many Pieces of Bucks Horns, ſawn aſunder, and many Tuſks of Wild-Boars; which in ſome meaſure corroborates the Opinion, that here antiently ſtood a Pagan *Roman* Temple.

Our Antiquary is of Opinion, that the great Deſtruction of theſe Veſſels and Utenſils muſt have happened at the Sacking of *London*; if ſo, I am of Opinion, that muſt have been when the *Britiſh* Heroine *Boadicea* plundered and burnt this City in the Year ſixty-three.

To what has been ſaid of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, I ſhall ſubjoin a compendious Account of the ſeveral Sums of Money received and paid, as well for and towards repairing the ſaid Church, from the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. in the Year 1660, to the Fire of *London*, *Anno* 1666, as for and towards the rebuilding thereof after the ſaid Fire; with other neceſſary Works and Expences done and diſburſed, in order to the Beginning of the ſaid Work of Rebuilding.

Receipts.

Received by King *Charles* II's Gifts of Arrears of Impropriations, by Fines, and Forfeitures upon Green Wax, by Commutation upon Penances, by Gifts, Legacies and Subſcriptions of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy by King *Charles* II's Letters Patent, by old Materials, and by other Caſualties, from the firſt of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1663, to the End of the Year 1722, 68341 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.* ½

By an Impoſition upon Coals by Act of Parliament, at four Pence Half-penny the Chalder, which commenced the firſt of *May*, *Anno* 1670, and expired at *Michaelmas* in the Year 1687, 84355 *l.*

By an Impoſition upon Coals by Act of Parliament, at one Shilling and ſix Pence the Chalder, which commenced at *Michaelmas*, *Anno* 1687, and expired at *Michaelmas* in the Year 1700, 247674 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.*

By Money borrowed on the Credit of the Eighteen Penny Act, 62100 *l.*

By an Impoſition upon Coals, by Act of Parliament, at one Shilling the Chalder, which commenced at *Michaelmas*, *Anno* 1700, and expired at *Michaelmas* in the Year 1716, 183990 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.*

By an Impoſition upon Coals, by Act of Parliament, at two Shillings the Chalder, which commenced 15 *May*, *Anno* 1708, and expired 15 *May* in the Year 1716, 294161 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.*

By Money borrowed on the Credit of the Twelve Penny Act, and Intereſt upon Exchequer Bills, 29562 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* ¾

By Money borrowed on the Credit of the Two Shilling Act, 197290 *l.*

Sum Total 1167474 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* ¾.

Diſburſements.

Paid for Work, Materials, Salaries and Incidents, including the Repairs of the Church before the Fire of *London*, repairing the Weſt End after the ſaid Fire, which ſucceeded not, but fell down, the Walls and Pillars being periſhed by the Fire, refining one hundred and ninety-four Tons of Lead, out of the Rubbiſh, repairing the old Convocation-houſe, building Offices, making Deſigns and Models, taking down the great and ruinous Tower, and the Walls and Pillars of the Church, and maintaining the Ways and Cranes in the Iſle of *Portland*, removing the Materials and clearing the Ground in order to lay a new Foundation, 740247 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.*

To Money paid off, borrowed on the Credit of the Eighteen Penny Act, 34250 *l.*

To Intereſt paid for Money, borrowed on the Credit of the Eighteen Penny Act, 10935 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.*

To Money paid off, borrowed on the Credit of the Twelve Penny Act, 48750 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*

To Money paid off, borrowed on the Credit of the Two Shilling Act, 196290 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*

To Intereſt paid for Money, borrowed on the Credit of the Twelve Penny Act, 21026 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.*

To Intereſt paid for Money, borrowed on the Credit of the Two Shilling Act, including the Intereſt paid to the Biſhop, Dean and Chapter, Minor Canons and Almoner, for the Purchaſe-Money of the demoliſhed Houſes, 51782 *l.* 2 *s.* 5 *d.* ½

To Money for the Purchaſe of Houſes to be demoliſhed, 14808 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.*

To Balance remaining in Caſh, 49384 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.* ¼

Sum Total 1167474 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* ¾

Since the adjuſting of the above Account, about 11000 *l.* has been expended in additional Embelliſhments to this Cathedral, which makes the whole Sum amount to 751247 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.* But from the Year 1660, to 1668, the Sum of 14495 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.* ¾ was laid out in repairing the old Church; which being deducted from the Sum of 751247 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.* the remaining Sum of 736752 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.* ¼ will appear to be the whole Expence that the preſent ſtately and magnificent Cathedral Church coſt in building.

St. PETER Ad Vincula.

See Page 148, Vol. I. To which Account add as follows:

Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Lib. A c. Book. *Ralph Arnold* received	—	198	5	0
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	153	0	10
Balance to the Liberty	—	45	4	2

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

The Veſtry is general; two Overſeers of the Poor; two Conſtables; one Headborough; one Scavenger, who paid the Raker 18 *l.*; one Beadle and four Watchmen; Number of Houſes within and without the Tower, one hundred and eighty-ſeven. See the Hiſtory of the Tower of *London*, in Chap. XVI. Vol. I. Page 146.

Many and great Conteſts having ariſen between the Lord Mayor and Citizens of this City, and the Conſtables and Lieutenants of his Majeſty's Tower of *London*, (in reſpect to the Boundaries of their ſeveral Juriſdictions) which had often like to have been attended with dangerous Conſequences; the Conſideration thereof, induced King *James* by his Charter to obviate all ſuch Diſputes for the future: Which ſaid Charter having not only aſcertained the Limits of the ſeveral Liberties belonging to the aforeſaid Tower, but likewiſe in a manner the Civil Government thereof, I have for the Satisfaction of both Parties, as well as that of the Curious, inſerted the Charter on Page 284, Book I. Vol. I.

The TOWER LIBERTIES.

I. *The Liberty incompaſſing the Tower is bounded thus:*

Ibid. "*Imp.* From the Water-gate by the *Thames* Side, to a Place long ſince in the Tenure of *Thomazine Clee*, Widow, anciently called *Pikes-corner*, now *Robert Richardſon*'s Wharf, ſeven and twenty Foot Weſt from the Watering-gate, and ſomething more than the Breadth of the Dock."

"*Item.* From the King's Mark, or *Richardſon*'s Wharf, ſtraight up *Petty Wales* Northwards, to the Eaſt End of *Tower-ſtreet*, anciently called *Pye-corner*, ſometime in the Tenure of *Mary Hopkins*, and ſince in ſeveral others, but now, or late, in the Poſſeſſion of Doctor *Hicks*, three and twenty Pole, little more or leſs, and diſtant Weſtward from the Tower Ditch Twelve Pole, more or leſs."

"*Item.* From the Eaſt End of *Tower-ſtreet*, by the Houſe called the *King's-head*, where *Chriſtopher Surgiſon* now liveth, Northward to a Place ſometime called the *Brick-wall*, anciently the *Mud-wall*, and ſince by divers other Names, now an Houſe in the Tenure of one *Cooland*, and is near the Entrance into *Muſcovy-court*, thirty Pole, more or leſs broad. From the Tower Ditch Weſtward, to the *Broad Arrow* on *Surgiſon*'s Houſe, thirty Pole, more or leſs."

"*Item.* From the King's Mark on *Cooland*'s Houſe, along by the Rails Eaſtward, to the North-weſt Corner of Mr. *John Mortimer*'s Houſe, and from thence due Eaſt to *London* Wall, through the ſaid Wall, where the King's Mark ſtands upon *London* Wall, is in all five and twenty Pole, little more or leſs; this is the Nothermoſt End of the *Wine-gardens*."

"*Item.* From the Mark at Mr. *Mortimer*'s, due South along by the Ground anciently called the *Wine-gardens*, to the old Poſtern Gate, two and twenty Pole, little more or leſs."

"*Item.* From the Poſtern Gate on the Eaſt Side of *London* Wall, due North to the Place where the broken Tower ſtood, and where the King's Mark now ſtandeth, the Ground being now, or late, in the Tenure of *John Ozden*, is thirteen Pole and about twelve Foot."

"*Item.* From the broken Tower Eaſtward, to the Middle of the End of *Hog-lane*, which Paſſage is now ſtopp'd by divers Sheds and Houſes built thereon, the furthermoſt of which Eaſtward is now in the Tenure of one *Smith*, a Turner, and is at the South End of the *Minories*, where the King's *Broad Arrow* now ſtandeth, and hath anciently ſtood, the whole Diſtance from the ſaid broken Tower to the Middle of the End of *Hog-lane*, is four and thirty Pole, more or leſs."

"*Item.* From the Middle of the End of *Hog-lane* Southwards, to the Stone Houſe, ſometime called *Noah's Ark*, and ſince by other Names, now the *Cock*, nine and twenty Pole, more or leſs."

"*Item.* From the Stone Houſe due South to the Iron Gate Stairs, forty and ſix Pole and twenty-ſix Foot, more or leſs.

"*Item.* From the farther Side of *Iron-gate* Stairs, from the Tower Eaſtwards, ſix Foot from the Stairs towards *St. Katherine*'s, where the King's Mark ſtandeth."

II. *The* Little Minories, *Tower Liberty.* Ibid.

"It beginneth at the South-weſt Corner thereof, near *Heydon-yard* Gate, at the Houſe of *John Ruſden*, Goldſmith, and goes up Northward to the Street Side, ſixteen Pole, more or leſs, to the Houſe of *Thomas Dodſon*, Tinman; this is the Front of the *Little Minaries*, Weſtward. From thence Eaſtward to the Corner of a certain Brick Wall, nine Pole, little more or leſs. And from thence Northward through the Houſe of *William Callie*, cloſe up to the Wall, thirteen Pole, little more or leſs. From thence Eaſtward along by the

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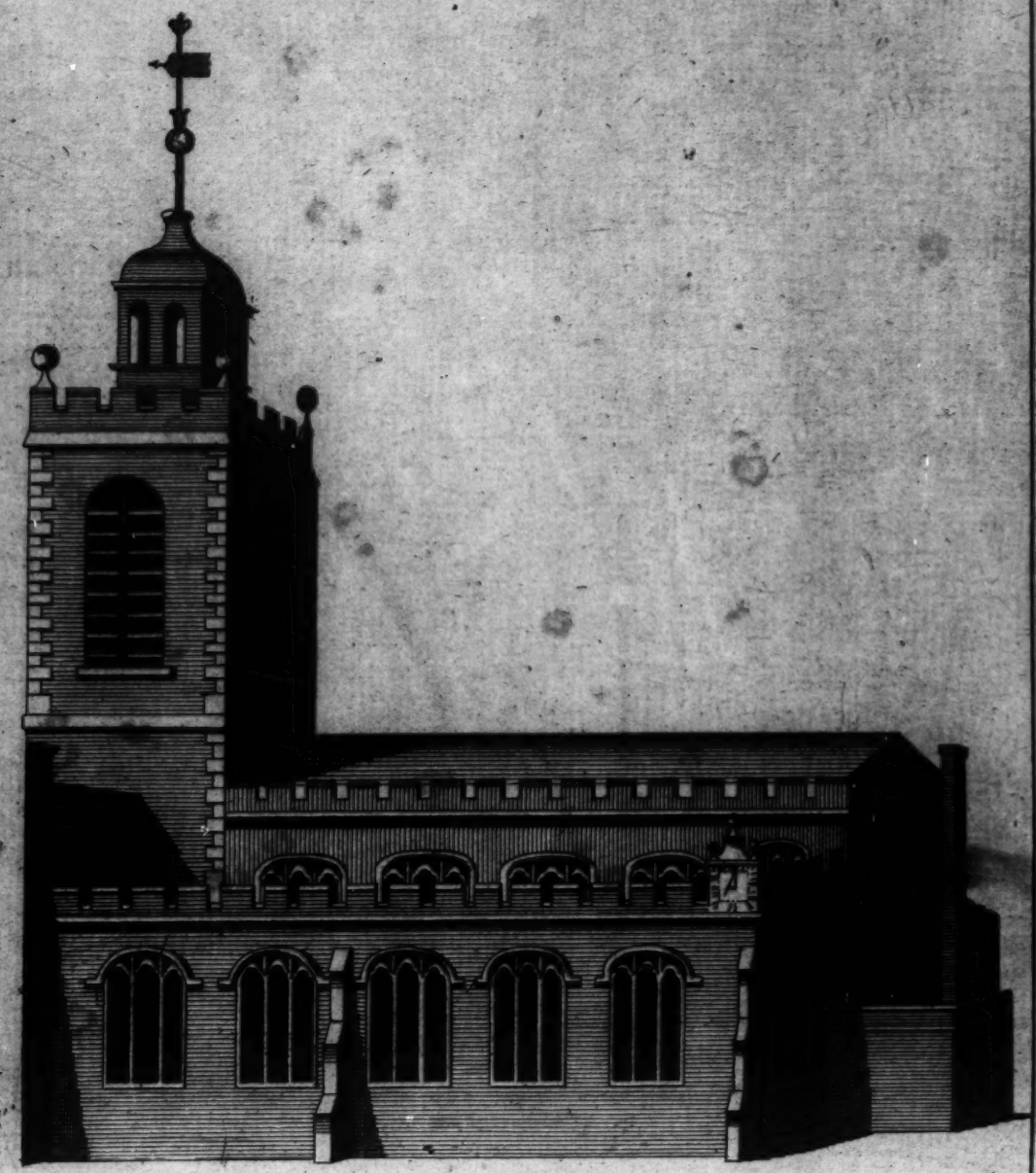
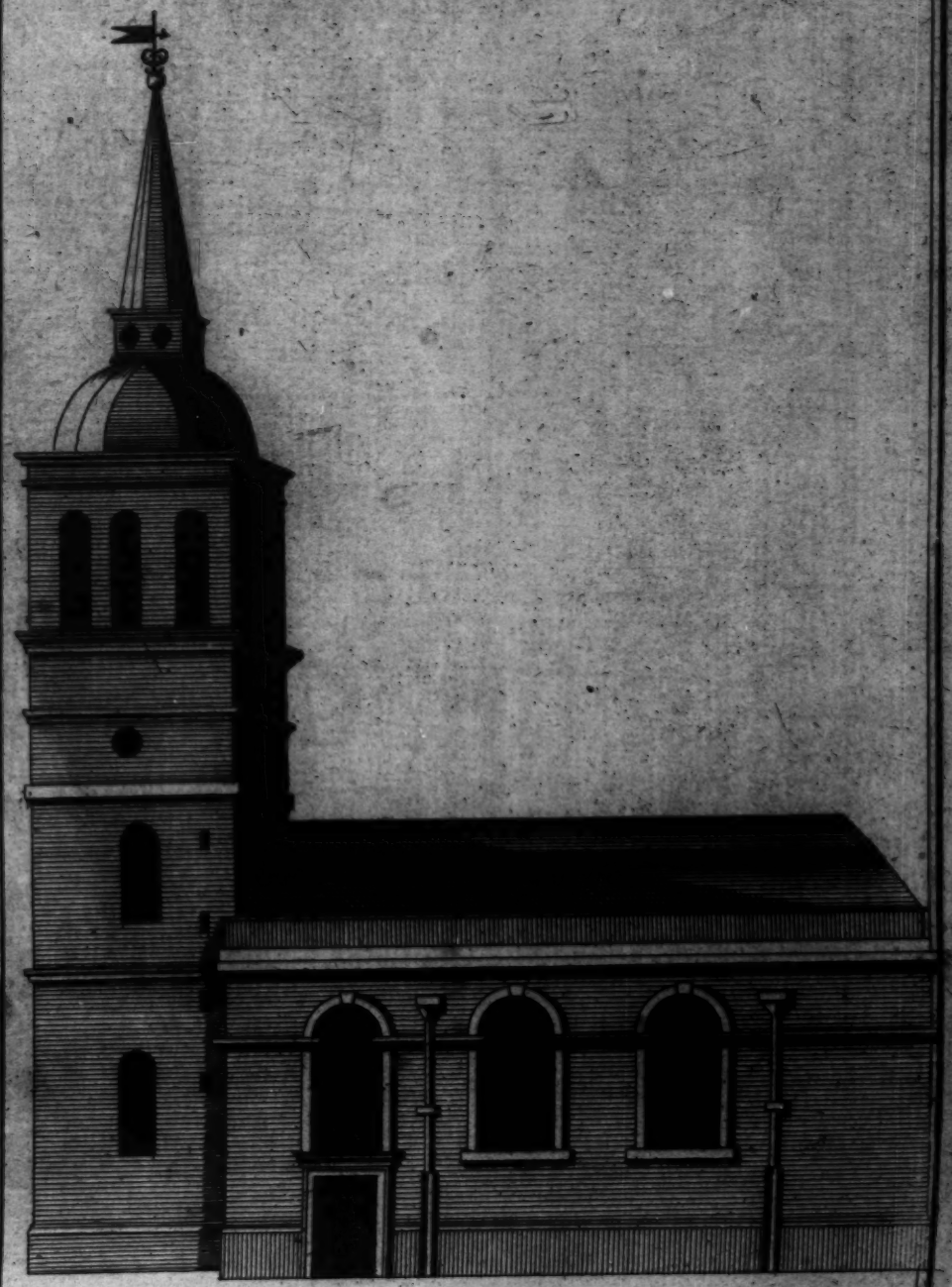
St Vedast alias Foster Lane.



Alhallows Barking



St Peters in Cornhil.

B. Cole Sculp.

the Wall, which is the North Side of the ſaid Pariſh, to the Eaſtermoſt Bounds or Wall, eighteen Pole, little more or leſs. From thence Southward by the Bottom of the Orchard and divers Houſes and Stables, ſome of which are in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *William Pritchard*, is eight and twenty Pole, little more or leſs. From thence Weſtward through *Heyden-yard* Gate, to the Middle of the Channel in the Minories, three and twenty Pole, little more or leſs. Between the Channel in the Street and the Houſes is a Space, incloſed by certain Rails and Trees, of three and twenty Foot in Breadth."

III. Wellcloſe-Square, *Tower Liberty*.

Ibid. "It beginneth at the North-eaſt End of *Roſemary-lane*, at the Houſe of *Thomas Horne*; and from thence Southward along the Place called the *Salt-Petre Bank*, to the South-eaſt Corner of *Eaſt Smithfield*, and is thirty and ſix Pole, little more or leſs. From thence Eaſtward along the King's Highway, to a Watchhouſe ſtanding near the Sign of the *Adam* and *Eve*, where one *Bezar* now liveth, is thirty and ſix Pole, little more or leſs. From thence Northward it is bounded by a Ditch, which parts the ſaid Ground and the Garden of *Samuel Hurley*, and goeth to the Sign of the *Windmill* and *Key*, now in the Poſſeſſion of one Mr. *Baker*, up to the King's Highway, being the upper Way to *Ratcliff*, is eight and thirty Pole, little more or leſs. From thence Weſtward by the ſaid Highway, to the Houſe of the aforementioned *Thomas Horne*, at the Corner of *Roſemary-lane*, is forty and three Pole, little more or leſs."

IV. *The* Old Artillery-Ground, *Tower Liberty*.

Ibid. "It beginneth by the South End of a Wall at *Gun-ſtreet*, at the Houſe of *William Borman*, and from thence Northward to the Houſe of *Nicholas Squire*, is eight hundred, twenty and four Foot, little more or leſs. From thence Weſtward to the Houſe of *John Bellamy*, Joiner, one hundred forty and eight Foot, or thereabout. From thence Southward to the dead Wall, one hundred forty and four Foot; and from the Pump within-ſide of the ſaid Wall, along *Fort-ſtreet*, Weſtward to the Corner of *Charles Armſtead* and *John Stagger*'s Houſes, two hundred ſeventy-two Foot, little more or leſs. From thence Southward along *Duke-ſtreet*, to the empty Houſe of *Dupre*'s, the Landlord, three hundred thirty and ſix Foot. From thence South-eaſterly to the Houſe of Mr. *Edward Rainford*, at the Corner of *Smock-alley*, three hundred ſixty and eight Foot. From along *Smock-alley* toward the Eaſt, to the Houſe of *Thomas Robinſon*, Shoemaker, one hundred ſeventy and four Foot, little more or leſs."

"Upon all which Boundary Houſes, the *Broad Arrow*, the Royal Mark, has, by his Majeſty's ſpecial Command, been affix'd ever ſince their Erection."

St. PETER's Cheap.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. This Pariſh is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood at the South-weſt Corner of *Wood-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Farringdon-within*; but of what Antiquity I know not, other than that *Thomas de Winton* was Rector thereof in the Year 1324. However, it is denominated from its Dedication to St. *Peter* the Apoſtle, and its Vicinity to *Cheapſide*: Yet in Records it is frequently called *Eccleſia S. Petri de Wood-ſtreet*, as it is alſo *S. Petri de Weſt-chepin*.

The Patronage of this Church was anciently in the Abbot and Convent of St. *Alban*'s; with whom it continued till the Suppreſſion of their Monaſtery, when *Henry* the Eighth, in the Year 1546, granted the ſame to the Earl of *Southampton*; at preſent it is in the Duke of *Montague*, but ſubject to the Archdeacon. Ibid.

This Church being deſtroyed in the Fire of 1666, and not rebuilt, the Pariſh is united to the Church of St. *Mathew*, *Friday-ſtreet*, where I have given an Account of the Profits and Diſburſements of the Cure; and ſhall now proceed to thoſe of the Pariſh, in reſpect to the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
Richard Clavering received		182	13	6	Pariſh Acc; Book.
Paid on Account of the Church		144	7	9	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	110	0	2½	
Balance to the Ward	—	71	14	5½	

Donations, per Annum.

By Sir *Lionel Ducket*	—	2	9	4	Ibid.
By the Lady *Read*	—	0	3	4	
By Mr. *Walton*	— —	0	7	6	
By Anonymous	—	1	5	0	

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Here were no Monumental Inſcriptions worthy of Notice. However, the Veſtry is general; two Church-Wardens; ſixty-eight Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

At the End of *Wood-ſtreet*, in *Cheapſide*, ſtood a great Croſs, erected in the Year 1290.

In the Year 1401, Licence was granted to the Inhabitants of this Pariſh to erect a Shed or Shop before their Church in *Cheapſide*. On the Scite of this Building, anciently called the *Long-Shop*, are now erected four Shops, with Rooms over them. See *Farringdon* Ward *within*. Ibid.

St. PETER's, Cornhill.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate near the South-eaſt Corner of *Cornhill*, in the Ward of that Name, and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to St. *Peter*, and its Vicinity to a Corn-Market anciently held in this Neighbourhood.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in a Family of the *Nevil's*; for the Lady *Alice*, Relict of Sir *Hugh Nevil*, in the Year 1362, made a Feoffment thereof to *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*; and paſſing through divers Hands ſince, it was in the Year 1411 conveyed, by *Richard Whittington* and others, to the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of this City, in whom the Right of Advowſon ſtill remains, but ſubject to the Archdeacon. Newc. Rep. Ecc. Paroch,

This Church ſharing the common Fate in the great Conflagration *Anno* 1666, it is handſomely rebuilt, and not having a Pariſh annexed to it, it remains in all reſpects upon the ancient Foot, other than, inſtead of uncertain Tithes, a certain Stipend is by Parliament ſettled upon the Incumbent; which, together with the other Profits and Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow: Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	110	0	0
Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.	By Glebe, about	—	120	0	0
	By Caſualties in 1636	—	16	10	0
	By Two annual Sermons	—	1	0	0
	By a Parſonage Houſe	—	35	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits	—	39	5	7½
	To Tenths	— —	3	18	6¾
	To the Biſhop's Procuration	—	0	10	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	6	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Par. Acc. Book.	*Edward Bently* receiv'd	—	331	7	7
	Paid on Account of the Church		181	13	1
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	194	5	5
	Balance to the Warden	—	44	10	11

Overſeers of the Poor's Account.

Ibid.	*Jaſper Waters*, &c. received		376	4	10
	Paid on Account of the Poor		373	13	10
	Balance to the Pariſh	—	2	11	0
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts		567	19	3

Donations, per Annum.

Stow. Sur. Lond.	1298, By *William Kingſton*, a Houſe		0	0	0
	1477, By *Peter Maſon*	—	7	0	0
Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.	1603, By *Lancelot Thompſon*	—	5	0	0
	1606, By *William Walthall*, 200 *l.* to be lent	— —	0	0	0
Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.	1609, By *Robert Warden*	—	2	12	0
	1621, By *Thomas Simonds*	—	6	0	0
	1630, By *Lucy Edge*	—	21	10	0
	1635, By *Thomas Hind*	—	6	0	0
	1637, By *William Dwight*	—	1	10	0
	1657, By *Thomas Hawks*	—	2	10	0
	1682, By Sir *Benjamin Thorowgood*		0	0	0
	Four Shops	— —	0	0	0

Monumental Inſcription.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur.

In the Yeere of *Jeſus Chriſt*'s Incarnation
One thouſand Five hundred Forty and Foure,
The Twenty-ſecond Day of *April* by juſt Computation,
In this Place was buried with great Honour,
Which prov'd a Man meet to bee a Governour
For the Commonwealth of this high and famous Citie:
Called Sir *William Bowyer*, Lord of the Maioralty,
Which departed not with finding great Calamity:
And pray wee to God to grant his Soule Mercy.
O *London*, if thou looke to the *Lacedemonies*,
There to find *Lycurgus*, that noble and kinde King,
Or if thou ſeeke for *Ciceroes*, Men moſt of Prize;
Or if thou apply thee to have all the whole Deſiring
Of *Amphion*, *Orpheus*, or of *Mecenas*, demeaning;
Seeke no further to find, for here is buried,
Which had all their Properties for *London*'s good Ordering.
Bee wee then of this honourable Degree well conceiving,
For his Acts for ever be regiſtred in *London*'s Meaning.

Here under lieth buried *William Meſſe*, of this Citie,
Whilſt he lived, free of the Grocers Company;
And *Julian*, his Wife, to whom 24 Yeeres married was he,
By whom God ſent him Five Sonnes and Daughters Three.
And to God's Will his Heart was alwaies bent,
So did his Death ſhew a Life well ſpent.

Here this is written that others may remember His godly Departure from this World, the 26th of *September*.

Officers, &c. *this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of forty Members; two Church-wardens; two Overſeers of the Poor; one hundred and ninety Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, *Biſhopſgate*, ten Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

In this Church hangs a Table, with the following Inſcription:

" Be hit known to all Men, that the Yeerys of owr Lord God, *An.* CLXXIX. *Lucius*, the fyrſt Chriſten King of this Lond, then cally'd *Brytayne*, fowndyd the fyrſt Chyrch in *London*, that is to ſey, the Chyrch of *Sent Peter apon Cornhyl*; and he fowndyd ther an Archbiſhop's See, and made that Chirch the Metropolitant and cheef Chirch of this Kindom, and ſo enduryd the Space of CCCC. Yeerys and more, unto the Commyng of Sent *Auſten*, an Apoſtyl of *Englond*, the whych was ſent into the Lond by Sent *Gregory*, the Doctor of the Chirch, in the Tyme of King *Ethelbert*, and then was the Archbiſhoppys See and Pol removyd from the aforeſeyd Chirch of *Sent Peter's apon Cornhyl* unto *Derebernaum*, that now ys callyd *Canterbury*, and ther yt remeynyth to this Dey." Weav. Fun. Mon.

" And *Millet Monk*, whych came into this Lond wyth Sent *Auſten*, was made the fyrſt Biſhop of *London*, and hys See was made in *Powllys* Chyrch. And this *Lucius*, Kyng, was the fyrſt Foundyr of *Peter*'s Chyrch apon *Cornhyl*; and he regnyd King in thys Ilond after *Brut*, MCCXLV. Yeerys. And the Yeerys of owr Lord God a CXXIV. *Lucius* was crownyd Kyng, and the Yeerys of hys Reygne LXXVII Yeerys, and he was beryd aftyr ſum Cronekil at *London*, and aftyr ſum Cronekil he was beryd at *Glowceſter*, at that Plaſe wher the Ordyr of Sent *Francys* ſtandyth."

Could this Inſcription be depended upon, it would plainly demonſtrate, that this Church was the firſt Chriſtian Temple erected in *Britain*; as it is manifeſt, by *Bede*, that there was no Chriſtian Church in *London* at the Arrival of *Mellitus*; for *Ethelbert*, as an Encouragement for him to proceed in the Work of Converſion, erected a Church in this City for the Accommodation of him and his Proſelytes, and dedicated the ſame to St. *Paul*. I think it is not to be doubted that this, and all the other ancient Churches in *London*, owe their Origin to the *Saxons*, *Danes* and *Normans*, and not to the *Britons*. Bed. Eccleſ. Hiſt. Angl.

The firſt authentic Account I find of this Church, is, that *William Kingſton*, before the Year 1298, gave to it his Tenement in *Graſs-ſtreet*, called the *Horſe Mill*: And that anciently belong'd to the ſame, a publick Library well furniſhed with Books; which being diſpoſed of in a private Manner, the Building was converted into a Schoolhouſe for the Education of Youth. Stow Sur. Lond.

Under the corner Houſe of *Leadenhall* and *Biſhopſgate Streets*, and two Houſes on the Eaſt, and one on the North Side thereof, was ſituate a very ancient Church of *Gothick* Conſtruction, the principal Part of which is ſtill remaining under the ſaid corner Houſe and the two adjoining in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*; but Part of the North Iſle, beneath the

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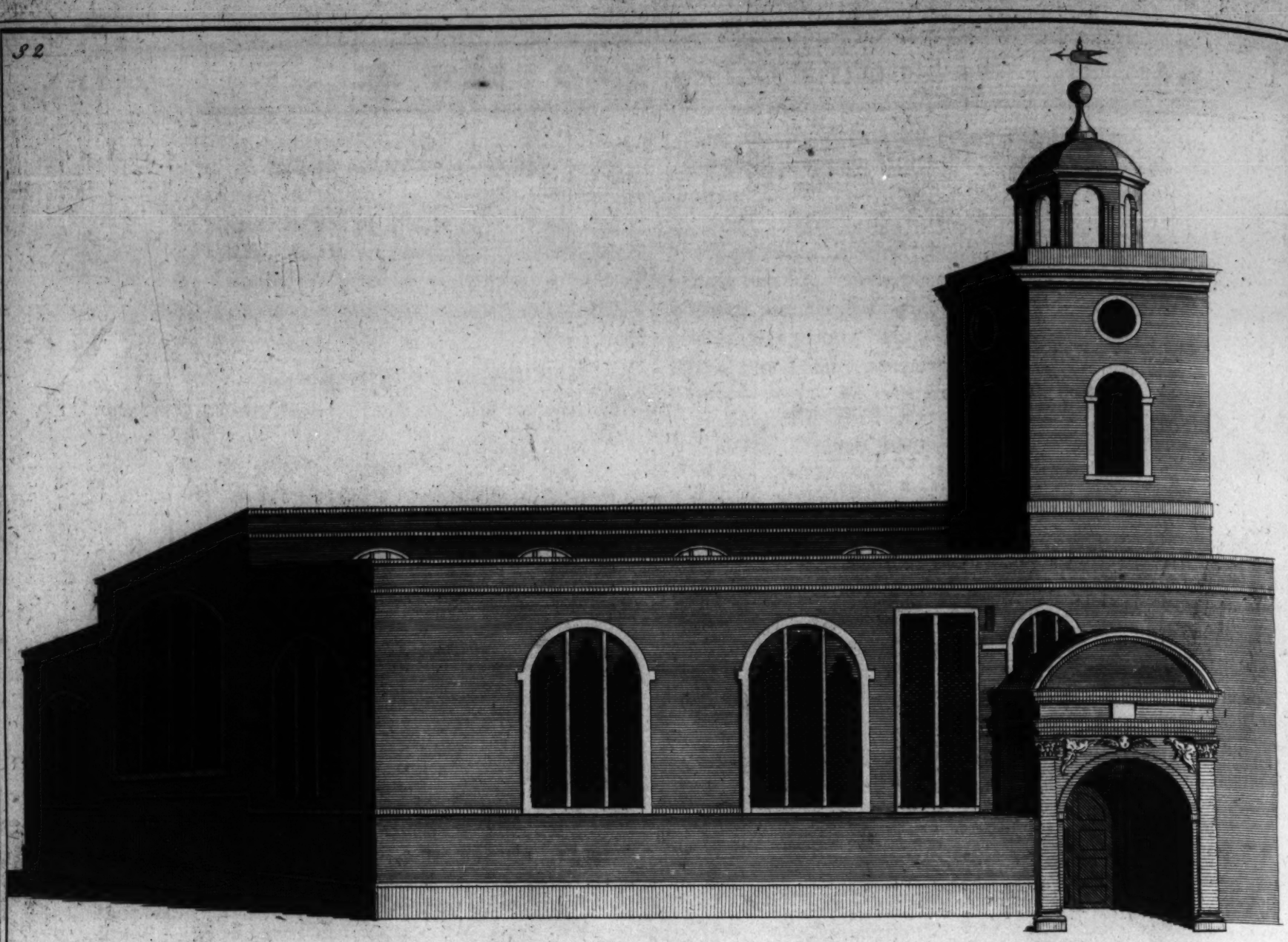
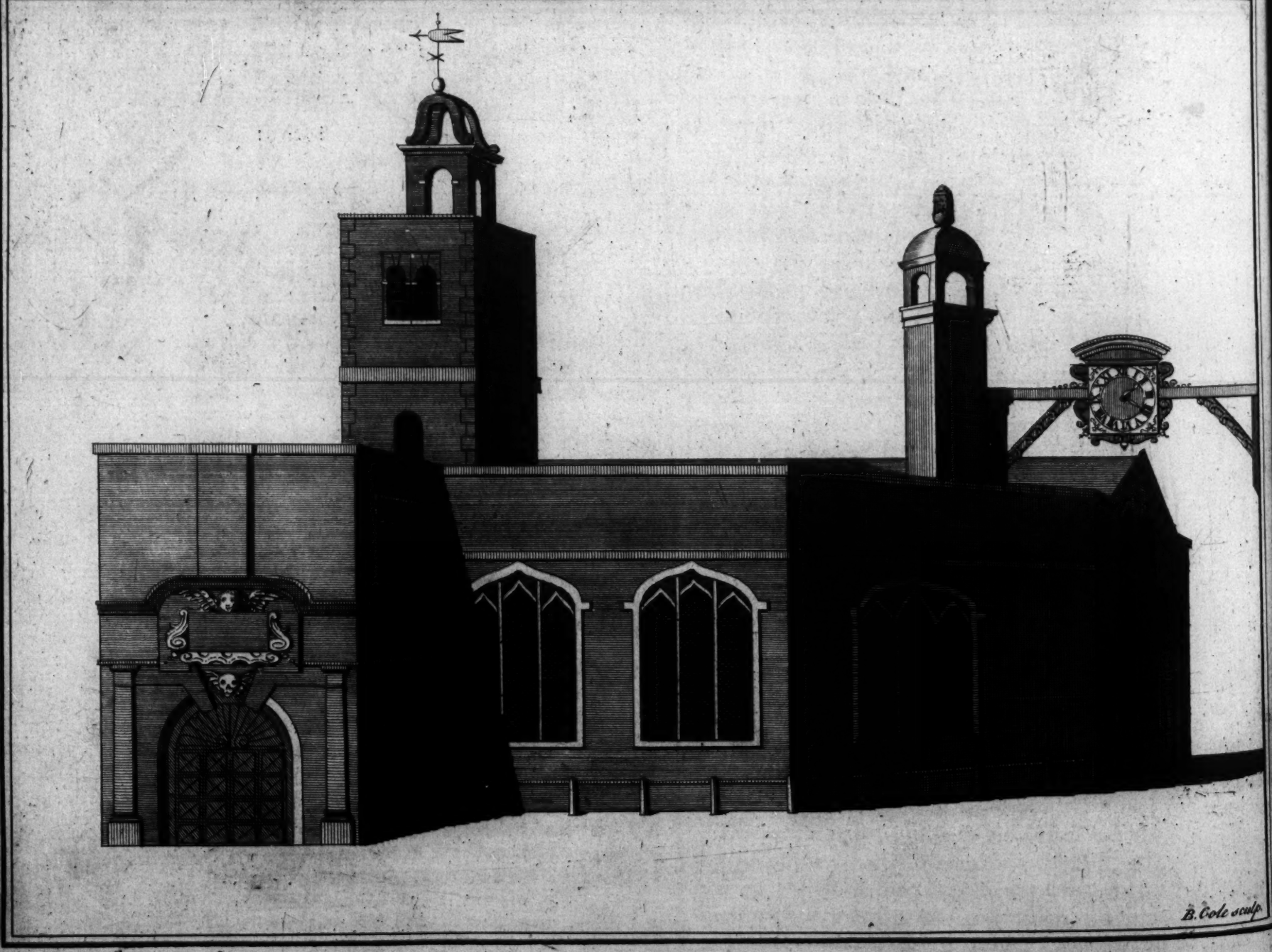


The North East prospect of S.t Olives Church Hart Street.



B. Cole sculp.

The South East prospect of S.t Peters Le poor in Broad Street.

the Houſe contiguous in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, was lately obliged to make way to inlarge the Cellar.

When or by whom this old Church was founded I cannot learn, it not being ſo much as mention'd by any of our Hiſtorians or Surveyors of *London*, that I can diſcover: However, the Inſide of it appears of the Length of forty Feet, and the Breadth of twenty-ſix and one Inch; the former whereof conſiſts of four Arches, and the latter of two Iſles, that towards the South being of the Breadth of nine Feet three Inches, and that on the North ſixteen Feet, which ſhews the ſmall Pillars to be only ten Inches in Diameter.

The Roof of this ancient Structure, which is a flattiſh *Gothick* Arch, is at preſent only ten Feet nine Inches above the preſent Floor; wherefore I am of Opinion, that this Church originally was not above the Height of ſeventeen Feet within; which, together with three Feet, the Thickneſs of the Arch, as lately diſcovered by a Perforation, ſhews that the Ground is very much raiſed in this Neighbourhood.

The Walls of this Church being ſo much decay'd, and patch'd with Brick-work, I could diſcover neither Door or Window therein; however, the Entrance to the chief Part thereof, (A.D. 1738) is at Mr. *Jones*'s, a Diſtiller, oppoſite *Leadenhall-Gate*.

At the Diſtance of twelve Feet from this Church, Northward, is to be ſeen, under the Houſe late Mr. *Macadams*, a Peruke-maker, in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, a Stone Building of the Length of thirty Feet, Breadth of fourteen, and Altitude of eight Feet ſix Inches above the preſent Floor, with a Door in the North Side, and a Window in the Eaſt End, as there probably was one in the Weſt. It is covered with a ſemi-circular Arch, built with ſmall Pieces of Chalk in the Form of Bricks, and ribb'd with Stone, reſembling thoſe of the Arches of a Bridge. What this Edifice at firſt was appropriated to is very uncertain, though, by the manner of its Conſtruction, it ſeems to have been a Chapel: But the Ground being ſince raiſed on all Sides, it was probably converted into a ſubterraneous Repoſitory for Merchandize; for a Pair of Stone Stairs, with a deſcending Arch over them, ſeems to have been erected ſince the Fabrick was built. See *Cornhill* Ward.

St. PETER Le Poor.

This is a Rectory Church, ſeated on the Weſt Side of *Broad-ſtreet* in the Ward of that Name, but in reſpect to its Origin, I am at a great Loſs; but that it is of an ancient Foundation, is manifeſt from the State thereof in the Year 1181. Its Name, like thoſe of the ſame Appellation, it has from its Dedication to St. *Peter*, and the additional Epithet of *Le Poor* from the mean Condition (as is ſuppoſed) of the Pariſh in ancient Times: If ſo, that Epithet may at preſent be juſtly chang'd to that of *Rich*, becauſe of the great Number of Merchants and other Perſons of Diſtinction inhabiting there.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

The Advowſon of this Church appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*; but in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs it is ſubject to the Archdeacon, ſave as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

Ibid.

This Church eſcaping the great Fire of 1666, it remains in all Reſpects upon the ancient Foot in regard to the Incumbent: However, by the great Improvement of Rents, and Erection of Houſes upon new Foundations, the Tithes are increaſed above double to what they were, which, with the other Profits and Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
By Tithes at preſent	—	130	0	0	Ibid.
By Caſualties in 1636	—	10	0	0	

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits — —	10	16	8	Ibid.
To Tenths — — —	0	11	8	
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	4	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	1	6	
To the Dean and Chapter's Penſion	0	5	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Francis Baker received —	665	12	5	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	173	11	6	
Paid on that of the Poor —	368	19	3	
Balance to the Pariſh —	123	1	8	

Donations, per Annum.

1516, By *Thomas Johnſon* —	80	0	0	
1569, By *Margaret Deane* — —	0	2	0	
1596, By the Lady *Ramſey* —	4	0	0	
By *John Quarles* —	5	4	0	
By the Lady *Anne Bacon* —	2	0	0	
By the Counteſs of *Dover* —	5	4	0	
By the Lady *Anne Rich* —	20	0	0	
By *William May* —	0	2	0	
1712, By the Lady *Eliz. Chapman*	20	0	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Dominus *Johannes Hales*, a pueritia literis deditus, excellenti Ingenio, Docilitate, Memori, Studio & Induſtria Singulari, adjuncta Linguarum, Diſciplinarum, Juris, Antiquitatis, Rerum Divinarum, atque Humanarum, magna & multiplici Doctrina inſtructiſſimus evaſit; Innocentia, Integritate, Gravitate, Conſtantia, Fide, Pietate, Religione, graviſſimæ etiam Ægrotationis, & rerum difficilium diuturna perpeſſione, & in Patientia ornatiſſimus fuit, Vitæ honeſtiſſimæ Sanctiſſimæque Actæ, Diem ſupremum Quinto Cal. *Januar.* 1572, clauſit Anima; & corporis reliquiæ hoc loco ſitæ ſunt. Expecto Reſurrectionem Mortuorum, & Vitam æternam. Mund Ed. Stow. Sur.

A Memorial of the worſhipful Maſter *Robert Wadſon*, late Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*. Ibid.

Epitaphium.

So fraile and brittle is the Life of Man,
That who lives longeſt, liveth but a Span;
In Youth and Age all dye, God hath ſo doom'd,
That Earth returnes to Earth to be intomb'd.
Wadſon, who of that Subſtance was compos'd,
Lies in his Mother Center here inclos'd;
A Sheet doth hide his Face, but not his Fame,
The Grave contains his Corps, not his good Name:
For his good Name outlives (O bleſſed Man)
When others good Names dye before they can.
The Sixt of *January* (that fatal Day)
Sixteene hundred Twenty-foure, he did pay
The Debt to Nature, which all Men doe know,
He was no ſooner born but he did owe.
If Vertues could have ſtaid the Hand of Death,
Then *Wadſon* ſtill had drawne his vitall Breath.
His Soule above, his Worth doe here remaine,
Till Chriſt ſhall come to raiſe him up againe.

Thus he enjoyes Heaven's Immortality,
And here on Earth, Earth's happy Memory.
Post varios Vitæ casus, dabit Urna quietem.
Obiit Anno 1624. Ætatis 54.

Ibid. Hic vivit *Gulielmus Gorway*, Eques Auratus, Civis *Londinensis*, qui Annos egit 54; cum *Elizabethæ*, Uxore integerrima, Filia *Thomæ Anderson*, Civis etiam *Londinensis*, beatitudine Lecti fructifera Pater erat 17 Liberorum, illustre Probitatis, & Pietatis exemplar, Industria singulari, Universalem expectavit Mercaturam. Feliciter magis quam avare, bis ad Senatoriam dignitatem vocatus, qui purpuram recusavit, nunc triumphat in Albis. Tandem postquam Alam hujus Templi sinistram construxisset, placide Corpus suo operi, Animam suo Opifici reposuit. Anno Ætatis suæ 88, Domini 1625, *Septemb.* 26.

Templa Dei in Terris duo sunt Ecclesia, Corpus,
Una Domus Carnis, cultus Domus Altera, & Ambo
Conveniunt Tumulo, parvo coëuntque sacello.
Non quæras igitur Cineres sub respite, Lector,
Est Templum in Templo clausum, non ossa Sepulchro.
Marmore sublato, subsellia, Porta columnæ,
Ala hæc & Paries, spatium totum, atque Fenestræ,
Omnia Structorum monstrant, resonantque Patronum,
Sic tenet immortalem & mortalem locus idem.
Conditur in Templo quod condidit & Monumentum,
Hoc unum Vite, & Mortis commune relinquit.

Officers, &c. *in this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and forty-one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. *Botolph*, *Aldgate*, two Pounds ten Shillings *per Ann.*

Antiquities, &c. *in this Parish.*

Stow. Sur. Lond. Between the Streets of *Throgmorton*, *Broad*, and *London-Wall*, stood the spacious and magnificent Priory of St. *Augustin*.

Opposite St. *Augustin*'s Gate was situate a handsome Messuage, the City Residence of the Abbot of St. *Alban's* See *Broad-street* Ward.

St. PETER's, Paul's Wharf.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood at the South-east Corner of St. *Peter's-hill* in *Thames-street*, and Ward of *Queenhithe*, but of what Antiquity is unknown; its antient Foundation is manifest from the State thereof in the Year 1181. Its Name, like the above-mention'd, it owes to its Dedication to St. *Peter*, and the additional Epithet to its Neighbourhood to St. *Paul's Wharf*. Anciently it was denominated St. *Peter's Parva*, or the *Little*, from the Smallness of its Dimensions.

Newc. Repert. Eccles. Paroch.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*; but in Ecclesiastical Matters 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church being destroyed in the great Conflagration of 1666, and the same not rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of St. *Bennet*, *Paul's Wharf*; where having accounted for the Incumbent's Profits and Disbursements on Account of the Cure, I shall now subjoin the Parochial Receipts and Payments in respect to the Church and Poor.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Christopher Jones received —	138	3	1½
Paid on Account of the Church	28	15	5
Paid on that of the Poor —	99	14	2
Balance to the Parish —	9	13	6½

Donations, per Annum.

By King *James* the First's Gift	0	15	0
By Justice *Randal* — —	1	2	0
By Mr. *Gore* — —	1	0	0

Officers, &c. *in this Parish.*

Here were no Monumental Inscriptions. The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; seventy-five Houses. See *Queenhithe* Ward.

St. SEPULCHRE's, the City Liberty.

This Church is a Vicarage, situate on the North Side of *Snow-hill*, in the Ward of *Farringdon without*; but when or by whom founded is unknown. That it is of great Antiquity, is apparent, by *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury*'s giving the same, with its Appurtenances, (about the Beginning of the twelfth Century) to the Prior and Canons of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, as appears by a Charter of Confirmation of *Henry* the Third, dated at *Winchester* 15 *June* 1253. Its Name it owes to its being dedicated in Commemoration of Christ's Sepulchre at *Jerusalem*, and was anciently called St. *Sepulchre's in the Bailey*, or by *Chamberlain Gate*, now *Newgate*. Dugd. Mon. Ang

By Virtue of the above-mentioned Gift of this Church, the Prior and Convent aforesaid became Patrons thereof, and in whom the Right of Advowson continued till the Dissolution of their Monastery; when coming to the Crown, it continu'd therein, till *James* the First, *Anno* 1610, granted the Rectory and its Appurtenances, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, to *Francis Philips*, and others; after which the Rectory, with its Appurtenances, were purchased by the Parishioners to be held in Fee-Farm of the Crown; while the Advowson thereof was obtained by the President and Fellows of St. *John Baptist*'s College in *Oxford*, in whom the Patronage still continues: But in Affairs Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Though this Church was not destroyed by the great Conflagration of 1666, it was yet greatly damaged; however it being repaired again, no Alteration has happened in that Respect, other than, in lieu of uncertain Tithes, a certain Stipend is settled by Parliament on the Vicar; which, together with the other Profits and Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow: Act. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

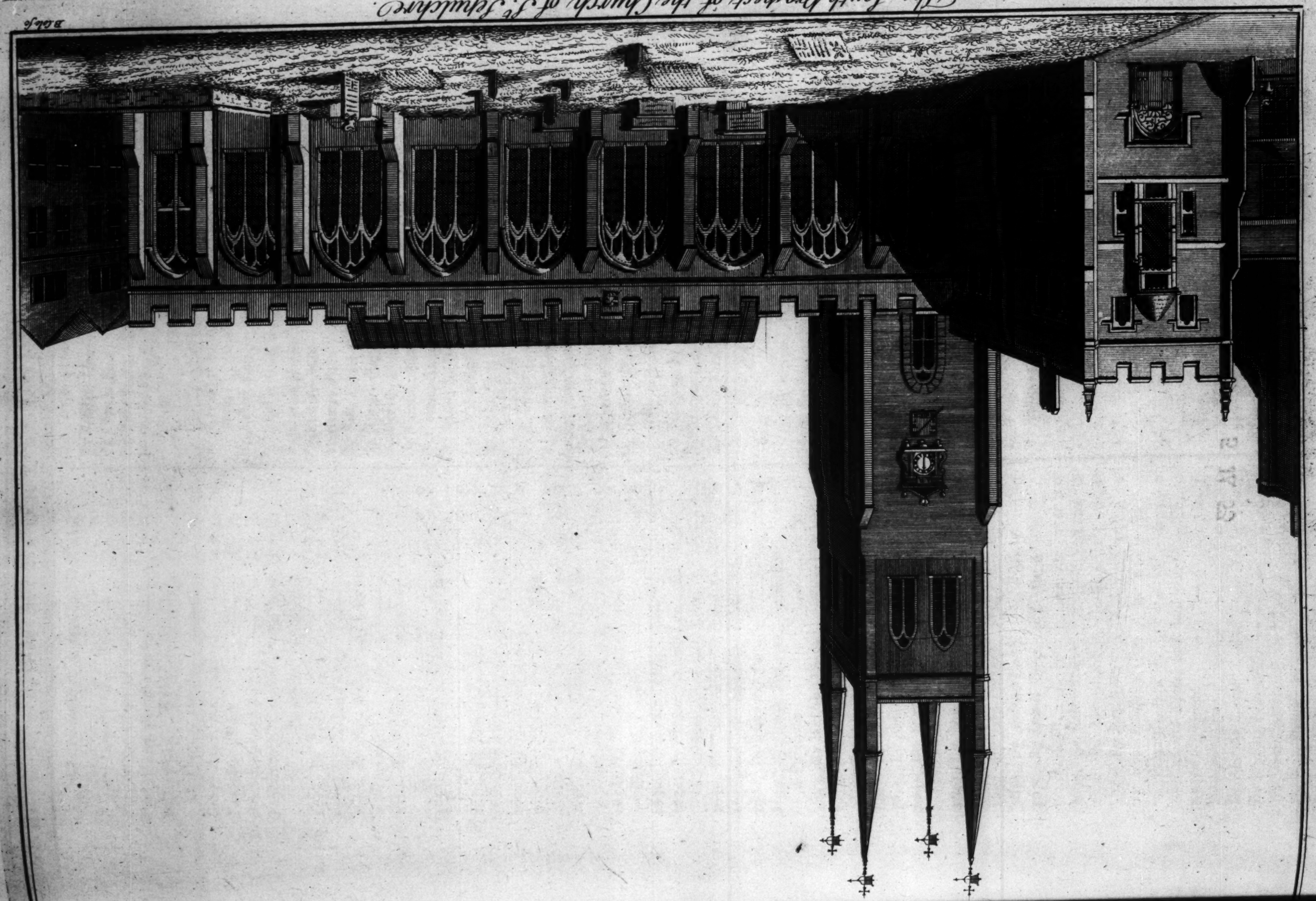
Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
By Money in lieu of Tithes —	200	0	0	Ibid.
By Glebe *Anno* 1636 —	17	13	4	Newc.
By Casualties in ditto —	52	6	8	Repert. Eccles.
By a Parsonage House —	0	0	0	Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits — —	20	0	0	Ibid.
To Tenths — —	2	0	0	
To the Bishop's Procuration for R. & V.	0	7	7	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	4	0	

The South prospect of the Church of St Stephens.

Plate 9



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Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

		l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc. Book.	*Edward Lambeth* received —	1626	16	1
	Paid on the Church Account	765	18	9
	Paid on that of the Poor —	1329	2	3½
	Balance to the Wardens —	468	4	11½

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1726.

Ibid.	*George Peach*, &c. received —	902	14	8
	Paid to the Poor — —	766	10	5
	Balance to the Pariſh — —	136	4	3
	Paid in both Accounts for the Poor	2095	12	8½

Donations, per Annum.

Don. Reg.	1558, By *Richard Hudſon* —	4	0	0
	1574, By *Thomas Stevens* —	1	0	0
	1603, By Mrs. *Hellen*, 50 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	2	10	0
	1610, By *Richard Farrington*, 60 *l.* for ditto — — —	3	0	0
	1618, By *Otho Nicholſon*, 100 *l.* laid out — —	5	0	0
	1619, By *Rowland Gould* —	3	0	0
	1621, By *Laurence Mansfield*	3	0	0
	1625, By *Nathaniel Loane*	20	4	0
	1625, By *Thomas Mariſhal*, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	5	0	0
	1626, By *Anne Elleſdon*, 30 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	1	10	0
	1628, By *Frances Mansfield*, 50 *l.* for ditto — —	3	0	0
	1630, By *Bernard Hide* —	0	9	0
	1630, By *Vincent Januarin*, 50 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	2	10	0
	1630, By *James Shaw*, 50 *l.* for ditto	2	10	0
	1631, By *John Meredith* —	4	10	0
	1632, By *Margaret Ponnel* —	3	0	0
	1632, By *George Pomerton*, 150 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	7	10	0
	1633, By Sir *John Fenner* —	5	0	0
	1635, By *Anthony Hawks* —	10	0	0
	1637, By *John May*, a Houſe	0	0	0
	1640, By *Anthony Bailey* —	4	0	0
	1649, By *Abraham Raye* —	4	0	0
	1651, By *Parthenia Lowman*, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe —	5	0	0
	1653, By *James Glaſsbrooke*	5	0	0
	1655, By *James Glaſsbrooke*	5	0	0
	1659, By *John Bathurſt* —	2	0	0
	1673, By *Andrew Dandy* —	6	0	0
	1676, By *Samuel Berry*, 25 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	1	10	0
	1690, By *Robert Cowper* —	1	10	0
	1702, By *Richard Reeve* —	115	0	0
	1717, By *Paul Jervis* —	21	10	10
	By *Suſan Smallman*, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe, now — —	4	0	0
	By *Elizabeth Deane*, 60 *l.* laid out	3	0	0
	By *John Newman* — —	1	0	0
	By *Henry Garret* — —	0	15	0
	By *Martha Barret* — —	1	13	0
	By *William Pennent* — —	2	0	0
	By *Thomas Dickenſon*, an Eſtate	0	0	0
	By Mrs. *Potter* — —	1	0	0
	By *Lambert* and *Stiles*, Aldermen	0	2	3
	By *Stephen Scudmore* — —	1	0	0
	By Mr. *Skynner* — —	0	16	0
	By *William Bowes* — —	4	5	0
	By *Henry Smith*, to help poor Maids to Huſbands, and to put Children Apprentices —	36	0	0

	By *William Hearne* —	4	0	0
	By *Thomas Buck* — —	2	0	0
	By *John Soules*, about —	20	0	0
	By *James Hodgſon*, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	5	0	0
	By *Richard Turner* — —	0	13	0
	By *William Watſon*, 150 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	7	10	0
	By *Robert Smith* — —	2	12	0

Gifts to a Stock, which are yearly laid out in Coals.

	By *Thomas Haynes* — —	50	0	0	Ibid.
	By *Richard Smith* — —	50	0	0	
	By *George Palen* — —	20	0	0	
	By *John Dowſe* and his Relict	70	0	0	
	By *George Alington* — —	50	0	0	
	By Doctor *Bathurſt* — —	5	0	0	
	By *Thomas Aſhton* — —	10	0	0	
	By *Thomas Glover* — —	50	0	0	
	By *Robert Rogers* — —	30	0	0	
	By Sir *Edmund Anderſon* —	20	0	0	
	By *John York* — —	30	0	0	
	By *John Spenſer* — —	20	0	0	
	By *Thomas Chapman* — —	10	0	0	
	By *Anthony Cookſon* — —	10	0	0	
	By Sir *John Fenner* — —	50	0	0	
	By Anonymous — —	100	0	0	
	By *Sarah Dove* — —	100	0	0	
	By *William Watſon* —	30	0	0	

Gifts to be lent to the Poor, without Intereſt.

	By *John Smith* — —	10	0	0	Ibid.
	By *Margaret Pennel* —	250	0	0	
	By *Jaſper Yardley* — —	40	0	0	

Gifts to be laid yearly out, in Bibles.

	1633, By Sir *John Fenner* —	6	0	0	Ibid.
	1636, By *Richard Adams* —	6	0	0	
	1630, By *Vincent Januarin* —	0	10	0	
	1630, By *James Shaw*, four— yearly	0	0	0	
	By *Robert Smith*, four—yearly	0	0	0	

Gifts for repairing the Church.

	By *Henry Garret* — —	0	6	8	Ibid.
	By *John May* — —	1	0	0	
	By *William Newcaſtle* —	127	0	0	
	By *Jeffrey Arthur* —	8	6	8	
	By *William Hearne* —	5	0	0	
	By *John Aſhton* —	0	10	0	
	By *Thomas Buck* —	1	0	0	
	By *William Creſwick* —	0	13	0	
	By *John Holmes* —	75	0	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Qualis vita, finis ita. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here under lyes the Wonder of her Kinde,
The Quinteſſence of Nature and of Grace,
Wit, Beauty, Bounty, and (in noble Race
The rareſt Jewel) a right humble Minde,
Here lyes her Body, but her Soule refin'd
Above th' Empyreall, hath Imperial Place,
In Bliſs ſo boundleſſe, as no Words embrace,
Nor Art can feigne, nor mortall Heart can finde.
Her Fame remaines a Monument of Honour,
Built by her Vertue, gilt with pureſt Gold,
With Lilly Flowers and Roſes ſtrewed upon her.

Her Epitaph.

Urania thus enrol'd:
Milde Childe, chaſte Mayden, and religious Wife:
The Even crownes the Day, *Joane Eſſex'* Death her Life.
Pie Obiit Die Martis *Martii* 15, Ann. Ætat. ſuæ 26, Salutis noſtræ 1607.

A *Dor-*

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur.

A *Dorcas* milde, a *Mary* full of Grace,
A Virgin chaſte, and of rare Education,
Entombed lyeth here underneath this Place,
Whoſe Life and Name deſerved Commendation,
But in the blooming Month of pleaſant *May*,
Untimely Death hath ſtolne her Life away.
Yet ſpight of Death, her Vertue ſtill remaineth,
And in the Heaven a better Life ſhe gaineth.
Upon whoſe Tombe I conſecrate this Verſe;
Inſtead of Flowers to decke her funeral Hearſe.
Nemo ante Obitum fælix.

Ibid.

In *Joannem Brewſter*, Armigerum in obitum D. *Elizabethæ Deane*, Uxoris ejus. Obiit 24 Die *Octob.* 1609.

Made generous by Birth, and kept that Fount
From Times Pollution, ſtriving ſtill to riſe
Above the Earth, high in the World's Account,
For outward and inbred Courteſies.
Her Actions, Almes, her Life, Faith, Hope and Love,
A ſuffering Spirit, rendring Right for Wrong:
Her Heart a Spheare, where all good Thoughts did move,
Whoſe Influence was diſperſed by the Tongue.
Religion was her Compaſſe, Truth her Starre,
In ſundry Seas of Worlds Proſperity.
Wealth her bad Angell, Fleſh and Bloud her Warre,
Yet Wiſedome made this Diſcord Harmony.
Then Marble keepe to all Poſterity
Her Lives deare Memory, upon whoſe Urne
And to her Obſequies (O! obſequiouſly)
In Loves ſweet Odours Hearts ſhall ever burne.
And let each Chriſtian Heart, joine with my Pen,
T'embalme her Vertues in the Hearts of Men.
Thou Bed of Reſt, reſerve for him a Roome,
Who lives a Man divorc't from his deare Wife:
And as they were one Heart, ſo this one Tombe
May hold them neere in Death, as linckt in Life.
She's gone before, and after comes her Head;
To ſleepe with her among the bleſſed Dead!

Ibid.

Barckly ſublatus, jacet hic ſub marmore ſtratus,
Qui pueros docuit multos veluti bene ſciunt.
Quem rapuit Dominus, ſed vivit Spiritus ejus,
Inter ſecula quo obierunt qui bene formas
Annis Millenis quingentenis ſimul Octo,
Quod Domini migrat, qui non curſum ſibi pigrat.
Menſe *Decembre* fero de quo non plus majus edo.
Binas Uxores habuit, ſenas quoque proles
Quarum tres nati, natæ tres atque fuere,
Quos nece truncavit *Chriſtus* quicunque creavit.

Ibid.

To the living Memory of his deceaſed Friend, Capt. *John Smith*, ſome time Governour of *Virginia* and Admiral of *New England*, who departed this Life the 21ſt of *June* 1631.

Accordiamus, vincere eſt vivere.

Here lies one conquer'd that hath conquer'd Kings,
Subdu'd large Territories, and done Things
Which to the World impoſſible would ſeem,
But that the Truth is held in more Eſteem.
Shall I report his former Service, done
In Honour of his God and Chriſtendom?
How that he did divide from Pagans Three,
Their Heads and Lives, Types of his Chivalry:
For which great Service in that Climate done,
Brave *Sigiſmundus* (King of *Hungarion*)
Did give him as a Coat of Armes to wear,
Thoſe conquered Heads, got by his Sword and Spear.
Or ſhall I tell of his Adventures ſince,
Done in *Virgina*, that large Continent?
How that he ſubdu'd Kings unto his Yoke,
And made thoſe Heathen flee, as Wind doth Smoke;
And made their Land, being of ſo large a Station,
A Habitation for our Chriſtian Nation:
Where God is glorifyed, their Wants ſupply'd,
Which elſe for Neceſſaries might have dy'd.
But what avails his Conqueſt now he lies
Interr'd in Earth, a Prey to Worms and Flyes?
O may his Soul in ſweet *Elyſium* ſleepe,
Untill the Keeper, that all Souls doth keep,
Return to Judgment; and that after thence,
With Angels he may have his Recompence.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted that have either ſerved or fined for Offices; four Church-wardens; ſix Overſeers of the Poor; twelve hundred and twenty-ſix Houſes. By the Augmentation-Roll it appears, that this Liberty receives annually from the following Pariſhes the Sum of forty-four Pounds: *viz.* From St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*, 20 *l.* St. *Helen's*, 10 *l.* St. *Mildred's*, *Poultry*, 6 *l.* St. *Olave's Jewry*, 3 *l.* *Allhallow's Honey-lane*, 2 *l.* St. *Michael's*, *Wood ſtreet*, 2 *l.* and St. *Martin's*, *Ironmonger-lane*, 1 *l.*

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Name of the Market-place in this Pariſh denominated *Smithfield*, according to an antient Author, is derived from a Plain, or ſmooth Field of great Extent formerly. This ſpacious Field, which by Encroachments is greatly reduced in its Dimenſions, is at preſent ſurrounded by a great Number of Inns, Taverns, and other Publick Houſes, *&c.* for accommodating the People who attend the Markets, which are here held on *Mondays*, *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*, for the Sale of Horſes, Beaſts, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Swine, Hay and Straw. See *Farringdon* Ward *without*. Fitzſteph. Hiſt.

"Mr. *Robert Dowe*, the eighth Day of *May*, "1605, by Deed of Gift gave to this Pariſh fifty "Pounds, on Condition that the ſaid Pariſh "for ever (with the Approbation of the Lord-"Mayor and Biſhop of *London*) hereafter, at "every Seſſions holden for the Priſoners in *New-*"*gate*, not exceeding twelve Seſſions in the "Year, ſhall, about the Hour of ten of the "Clock in the Quiet of the Night, next before "every Execution Day, appoint one to go unto "*Newgate*, there to ſtand as near the Window "as he can, where the condemned Priſoners do "lye in the Dungeon, with a Hand-bell, given "to the Pariſhioners by the ſaid Mr. *Dowe*, and "ſhall give there twelve ſolemn Towles, with "double Strokes; and then, after a good Pauſe, "to deliver with a loud and audible Voice, with "his Face towards the Priſon Window, to the "End the poor condemned Perſons may give "good Ear, and be the better ſtirred up to "Watchfulneſs and Prayer," the Words as ſet down on Page 26, Book I. Vol. I. Par. Rec.

"And he alſo bequeathed, That the greateſt "Bell of St. *Sepulchre's* ſhall always begin to "towle, from the 25th of *March* unto the 29th "of *September*, at ſix of the Clock in the Morn-"ing; and from the ſaid 29th of *September* unto "the 25th of *March*, before ſeven of the Clock, "in Manner as the Paſſing-Bell is uſed. And "that this Bell ſhall continue towleing until "ten of the Clock, or until ſuch Time as the

Sheriffs

"Sheriffs Officers ſhall returne home from the "Execution, to the End and Purpoſe, that all "good People hearing this Paſſing-Bell, may "be moved to pray for thoſe poor Sinners go-"ing to Execution: After which Hour of ten, "or the ſaid Officers Retourne, the ſaid Bell ſhall "ceaſe towleing, and be rung out, the Space of "one half Hour, or therebouts."

St. STEPHEN's, *Coleman-ſtreet.*

This Church is a Rectory, ſeated on the Weſt Side of *Coleman-ſtreet*, in the Ward of that Name. It is of great Antiquity, as is manifeſt, from its having antiently belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, who granted the Church of St. *Olave's Jewry*, together with this, then a Chapel and an Appendage of the ſame, to the Prior and Abbot of *Butley* in *Suffolk*, between the Years 1171, and 1181. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Some Time after, the ſaid Dean and Chapter made a new Grant of the Church of St. *Olave*, and this Chapel as an Appendage thereof, to the Prior and Convent aforeſaid; which was confirmed by *Stephen* Biſhop of *London* in the Year 1322, and the Year after ratified by the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s; after which it continued annexed to St. *Olave*'s, till it was made Parochial; except in the Years 1436, and 1451, at each of which Times a Clerk was admitted Vicar thereof, without ever mentioning its Dependance upon St. *Olave*'s; but that was owing to the King's Collating thereto, to whom the Right of Preſentation had devolved, by its being appropriated to *Butley*, without his Licence.

The ſaid Chapel was made parochial in the thirty-fifth of *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1456, when *Thomas*, Biſhop of *London*, convened before him the Prior and Canons of *Butley*, as Patrons of this Chapel, and the People who belonged to the ſame, (between whom divers Conteſts had happened) together with the Vicar of St. *Olave*'s, when the Biſhop, by Conſent of all Parties, conſtituted the ſaid Chapel a Pariſh-Church, inſtituted a Vicarage, and endowed the ſame; and out of the Profits ariſing thereby, appointed the Prior and Canons aforeſaid, annually to pay the Vicar and his Succeſſors, the Sum of eleven Pounds: But in caſe of Non-reſidence, without immediate Licence from the Biſhop, they were to pay him only ten Pounds *per Annum*. Ibid.

It continued in the Convent of *Butley* till their Suppreſſion, when it came to the Crown. But Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1577, granted the ſame, together with the Church and Rectory, to *Thomas Paſkin* and others; and ſome Time after, (*Anno* 1590) to *William Daniel*, Serjeant at Law, and other Pariſhioners; which Rectory impropriate, and Right of Advowſon, have been held by the Pariſh in Fee-farm of the Crown ever ſince. Ibid.

This Church ſharing the common Fate in the great Conflagration, 'tis again rebuilt in a handſome Manner; but without any other Alteration, than fixing a certain Stipend upon the Vicar, to his great Advantage; which, with his other Profits and Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
By Act of Parliament — —	110	0	0	Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.
From the Impropriators —	11	0	0	Newc.
By the *Eaſter*-Book, *Anno* 1636	20	0	0	Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.
Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.				
To Firſt-fruits —	11	0	0	Ibid.
To Tenths — —	1	2	0	
To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	4	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Silvanus Horton received —	434	8	1	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	461	5	1	
Paid on that of the Poor —	247	19	1	
Balance to the Warden —	274	16	1	

Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A D. 1727.

James Buſt, &c. receiv'd —	462	4	10	Ibid.
Paid on Account of the Poor	464	3	6	
Balance to the Overſeers —	1	18	8	
Paid in both Accounts for the Poor	712	2	7	

Donations, per Annum.

1585, By *John White* —	2	12	0	Chur. Tab.
1585, By *Stephen Scudamore* —	2	12	0	
1600, By *John Taylor* —	5	4	0	
1612, By Dame *Anne Glover* —	0	10	0	
1614, By Mrs. *Dane* — —	0	10	0	
1630, By *Bernard Hide* —	0	9	0	
1633, By Lady *Bradvery* —	1	10	0	
1635, By Dame *Margaret Smith*	6	0	0	
1667, By *Thomas Barnes* —	5	0	0	
1685, By *Thomas Moffet* —	5	0	0	
1686, By *Nathaniel Upcher*, 50 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	2	10	0	
1700, By *Thomas Goddard* —	0	10	0	
1708, By *William Floyd* —	32	0	0	
1717, By *James Ward*, 100 *l.* for a Purchaſe — —	5	0	0	

Gifts for a Stock in Money.

1614, By *Henry Gibbs* —	50	0	0	Ibid.
1616, By *Hugh Capp* —	100	0	0	
1617, By *Chriſtopher Ayre* —	640	0	0	
1617, By *John Terry* —	10	0	0	
1627, By Sir *Richard Smith*	200	0	0	
1640, By *Daniel Williams*	200	0	0	
1646, By *William Spurſtow* —	100	0	0	
1653, By *Anthony Benefield*	100	0	0	
1666, By *Symond Bankes* —	20	0	0	
1686, By *Chriſtopher Boon*	50	0	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Sepelitur hic cor. *Philippi Paſkin*, qui obiit 12 Calend. *Junii*, An. Dom. 1580, An. Ætat. 52. Duos poſt ſe reliquit Fil. *Tho.* & *Ric.* & unig. Filiam *Joannem*, ex chariſſ. ſibi conjuge *Anna*. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Georgius heu quondam jacet hic *Skeffingtonus* humatus, Ibid.
Mercator Stapulæ clarus in Urbe fuit.
Quæ ſpes divitiis, bona quam fallacia Mundi,
Quam ſubito pereunt quæ valuere, vide!
Aſt qui terram olim vano fragilem pede preſſit,
Æterna hic petiit firmior Aſtra fide.
Obiit A. D. 1581, die 1 *Julii*; A. vero Ætatis ſuæ 43.

Our Life is all but Death; Time that enſueth, Ibid.
Is but the Death of Time that went before:
Youth is the Death of Childhood; Age of Youth.
Die once to God, and then thou dieſt no more.

Agnes, the Wife of *Leonard Darr*, whose Sight,
By Sickness much impair'd, in heavenly Light
Lookt, liv'd, and died, as Dimnesse her were given,
That her Soule's Eies might better look to Heaven.

Leonardus Darr, nuper Maior Villæ de *Totnes*, posuit in Mortem *Agnetæ*, charissimæ conjugis suæ. Ob. 29 *Jan.* 1596.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. An honest Heart, religiously affected;
A zealous Soul; a charitable Mind;
True-dealing Conscience; all Untruth rejected:
All these in One are hard and far to find;
Yet in the Course, both Time and Truth have tryed,
In Youth and Age, *John Taylor* liv'd and died.
His honest Heart, his honest Friends have found;
His Zeal to God, God and the Godly know;
His Charity, his true Reliefe may sound,
That on the Poore his Bounty did bestow:
His heavenly Rest upon this Point resolved,
To be with *Christ*, I wish to be dissolved.

Here lyeth buried the Body of *John Taylor*, Esq; Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*; who married *Bersheba*, Daughter of *Edward Hall*, late Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*, deceased; and had by her only One Daughter, named *Elizabeth*; first married to *Francis Smith*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, deceased; by whom she had One Son, named *Francis Smith*; and since married to *Thomas Freake*, of *Serne* in the County of *Dorset*, Esq; by whom she hath Five Sons and Daughters now living. Hee hath given by his Will Two hundred Pound in Money to be delivered and lent to young Men of the Company of Haberdashers, to distribute every *Sunday* (weekly for ever) Two Shillings in Bread, and the Advantage to poore Householders of this Parish: And also Twenty Pound more for a Stocke, to be yeerly imployed for ever, in buying and providing of Fuell for the same Poore.

The blessed Token of the Daughter's Love,
Unto the Father's kind and loving Care,
May to the World this Monument approve,
How blessed Parents in their Children are:
And, blessed God, that so his Love expresseth,
Who thus both Parents and the Children blesseth.

Ibid. *Gulielmo Danieli*, Equiti Aurato, alteri è Judicibus Communium Placitorum; qui *Maii* 19, Annos natus 73, A. D. 1610, diem ult. explevit, devotum Carmen.

Qui Patriæ Leges æquo moderamine flexit,
Et Judex Populo gratus amansque fuit,
Hoc decorat genio marmor placidoq; pioque:
Stabit in æternum, quod bona fama tegit.
Gentem si quæras? erat ille *Checeſtrienſis*.
Overtabelio nobilis ortus agro.
Uxores binas duxit, nec pignora desunt,
Connubii duplicis pulchra, pudica, pia.
Filius egregii nominis, speciemque parentis
Qui celebrat, primi munus Amoris erat.
Elizabetha illi Soror est, ab utroque parente
Onsyloi vivit quæ sociata toro.
Conjugii sed *Martha* decus non sola secundi;
Coco Equiti nupta est, nec satiatur *Hymen*;
Nam binas expectat adhuc sub Matre Sorores,
Felices Thalamos utraque digna manet:
Margareta ab illis paulo est maturior annis,
Nomine *Juditha* sit tibi nota minor.
Sic numero florens natorum, munere Judex,
Ordine Eques obiit, plenus honore senex.

Anna, defuncti Judicis piissima Vidua, in perpetuam Amoris Memoriæque Testimonium, lugubre hoc Monumentum extrui fecit.

If humane Worth could have preserv'd him still, Ibid.
He had beene much too strong for Death to kill.
Yet being conquer'd, he got by the Strife,
A better Being in a better Life.
So that great Victor over Nature left him,
More Happiness ten-fold than he bereft him.

Barne Roberts ob. 1611.

To the Memory of that antient Servant to the Ibid.
City with his Pen in divers Imployments, especially the *Survey of London*, Master *Anthony Munday*, Citizen and Draper of *London*.
He that hath many an antient Tombstone read,
(I'th' Labour seeming more among the Dead
To live, than with the Living) that survaid
Obstruse Antiquities, and ore them laid
Such vive and beauteous Colours with his Pen,
That (spite of Time) those Old are New agen,
Under this Marble lies interr'd; his Tomb
Claiming (as worthely it may) this Roome,
Among those many Monuments his Quill
Has so reviv'd, helping now to fill
A Place (with those) in his Survey; in which
He has a Monument, more fair, more rich
Than polisht Stones could make him, where he lies,
Though dead, still living, and in that nere dies.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; four Overseers of the Poor; four hundred and sixty-one Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

In the Year 1415, as already mentioned, *Thomas Falconer*, Lord Mayor of this City, caused *Moorgate* to be erected for the Convenience of the Citizens to repair to the Fields and neighbouring Villages.

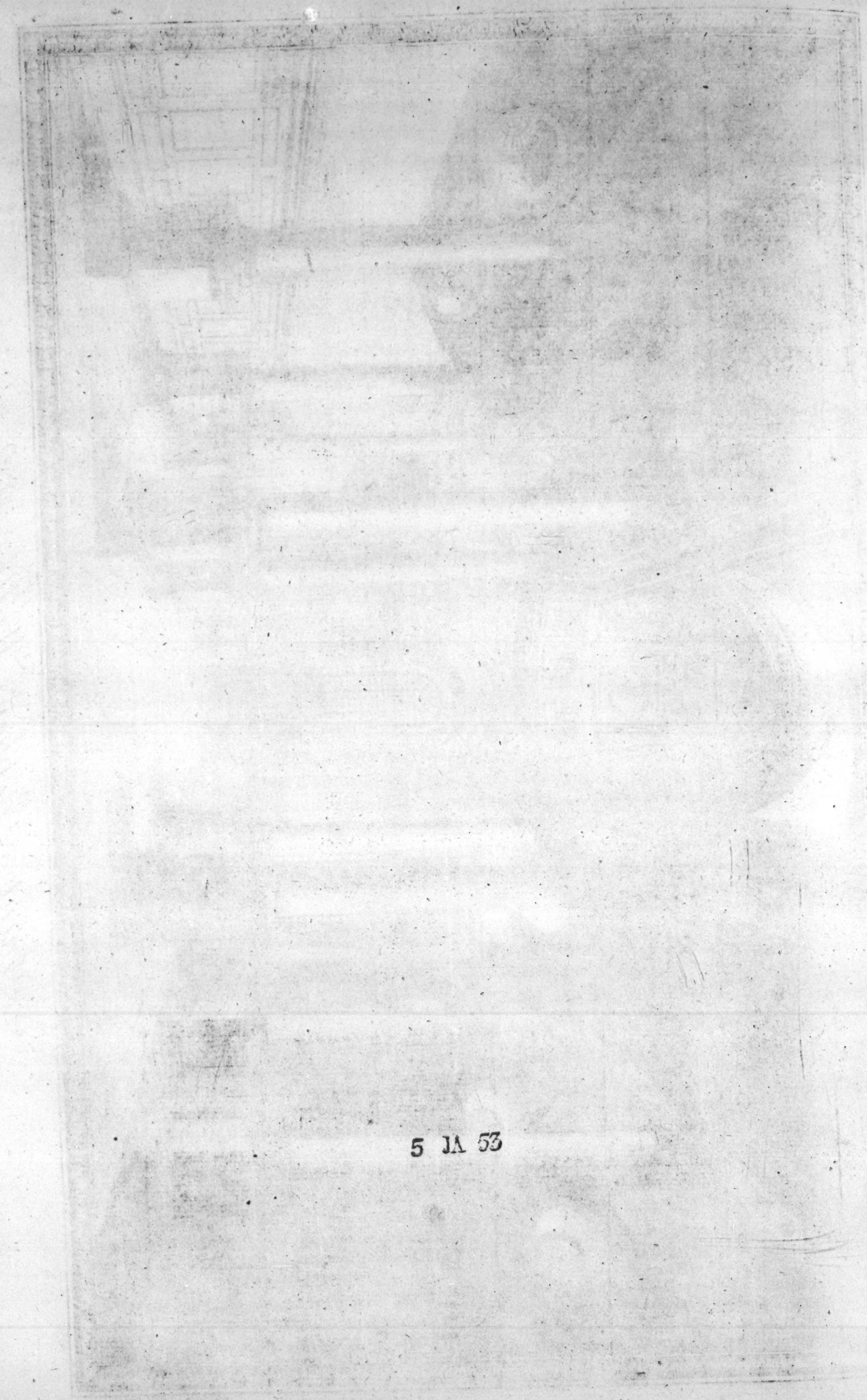
The *Quarters*, or lower *Moorfield*, was raised anew in the Years 1730, 31, and 32, with Rubbish and Street Dirt, about the Height of three Feet; and being almost brought to a Level with the middle Field, it was beautifully inrailed and planted with Elm Trees. See *Coleman-street* Ward.

St. STEPHEN's, Walbrook.

This Church is a Rectory, situate on the East Side of *Walbrook*, in the Ward of that Name; the earliest Account I find of it is, that before the Year 1135, in the Reign of *Henry* I. it was given to the Monastery of St. *John* in *Colchester*, by *Eudo*, Sewer to the said King; which shews it to be of an antient Date. The Church of Stow. Sur. Lond. this Parish, till the Year 1428, stood on the West Side of the Street upon the Eastern Bank of the antient Water-course of *Walbrook*: About which Time *Robert Chichely*, Mayor of this City, and Executor, as I imagine, of *William Standon*, some time Mayor of *London*; with whose Money he purchased the Ground of the present Church and Cemetery, of the Company of Grocers, which by Direction he gave to this Parish, whereon to erect their Church; the first Stone whereof he laid *Anno* 1429; but the Work advanced so slowly, that it was not finished till the Year 1439.

The Patronage of this Church, (which owes its Name, like that above mentioned, to its Dedication to St. *Stephen* the Protomartyr, and its Situation in the Street of *Walbrook*) was antiently in the Prior and Canons of St. *John* in *Colchester*, with

Saint Stephen's Wallbrook.



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Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch. with whom it continued till the Year 1423, but how they parted with it I cannot learn. However, after changing ſeveral Hands, it came at laſt to *Richard Lee*, Eſq; who gave it to the Company of Grocers, and not, according to *Stow*, by Sir *Richard Lee*, Mayor of this City, *Anno* 1460, his ſuppoſed Father, for the ſaid *Richard Lee*, Eſq; preſented to it in the Year 1474, and the Advowſon thereof ſtill continues in the ſaid Company, but ſubject to the Archdeacon.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

This Church being deſtroyed in the great Fire *Anno* 1666, it is ſince magnificently rebuilt, and made the publick Place of Worſhip for this and the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Sherehog*, united thereunto, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly increaſed; which, with the Diſburſements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	100	0	0
By Glebe, *Anno* 1636	—	6	0	0
By Caſualties in ditto	—	14	0	0
By two Parſonage Houſe	—	0	0	0

Ibid. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits	—	26	7	1
To Tenths	—	2	12	8
To the Biſhop's Procuration		0	10	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	6	4

Ibid.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Charles Noiray received	—	547	4	7
Paid on Account of the Church		183	10	2
Paid on that of the Poor	—	183	17	6
Balance to the Pariſh	—	179	16	11

Par. Acc. Book.

Ibid. Though this Pariſh has a conſiderable Eſtate belonging to it, yet there's only one Benefaction, of one Pound one Shilling and eight Pence *per Annum*, mentioned to be given by *Thomas Dickenſon*, *Anno* 1631.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. A Friend to Vertue, a Lover of Learning,
A Foe to Vice, and vehement Corrector,
A prudent Perſon, all Truth ſupporting,
A Citizen ſage, and worthy Counſellor,
A Lover of Wiſdome, of Juſtice a Furtherer:
Loe, here his Corps lyeth, Sir *Rowland Hill*, by Name,
Of *London* late Lord Maior, and Alderman of Fame.

Ibid. Within this Grave entombed lyes,
A Man of honeſt Fame,
A Grocer of this noble Towne,
John Kirkbie was his Name.
He lived Forty Yeeres and nine,
In Credit with the beſt;
He dyed ſuch Time as here you ſee;
His Soul in Heaven doth reſt.
Obiit 17 Die *Julii*, *An. Dom.* 1578.

Ibid. This Life hath on Earth no certain While,
Example by *John*, *Mary*, and *Oliver Stile*;
Who under this Stone lye buried in the Duſt,
And putteth you in Memory, that dye all muſt.
John Stile, borne in *An.* 1582, the 22d of *May*,
Dyed in *An.* 1583, of *June* the 25th Day.
Alſo the 5th of *October* 1583, *Mary Stile* born was,
The 5th of *Auguſt* 1585, out of this Life did paſſe.
Oliver Stile the 25th *February* 1584, this mortal Life begun,
And ended the ſame the 9th of *Auguſt* 1585, his Courſe then being run.

Thus you may ſee, that as you are, ſo were we.
And as we now be, even ſo ſhall ye.
Yet none can tell the Hower, nor whan;
That Gift was never given to Man:
Therefore while you have Time and Space,
Pray unto God for Mercy and Grace.

Ibid. Clauditur hoc tumulo, qui Cœlum pectore clauſit
Dunſtaple I. Juris, Aſtrorum conſcius illo
Indice novit hiramis abſcondita pandere Cœli.
Hic Vir erat tua Laus, tua Lux, tua Muſica Princeps,
Quique tuas dulces per mundum ſparſerat onus,
Anno Mil. C. quater, ſemel L. tria jungito Chriſti.
Pridie natale Sidus tranſmigrat ad Aſtra.
Suſcipiant proprium Civem Cœli ſibi Cives.

Ibid. Muſarum doctus, Pietatis fidus Alumnus,
Edwardus Monecroſe, Corpus inane jacet:
Spiritus Ætheræa ſupereſt tamen arce receptus,
Quo ſibi, dum vixit, iverat ante viam.
Mens pia, larga Manus ſparſim diſperſit egenis,
Divitias Cœli, Divitiaſque ſoli.

New View Lond. Diſce dies numerare tuos, nam præterit ætas
Furtivo pede, ſinceram fugit umbra quietem,
Quærens mortales nati, ut ſuccumbere poſſint;
A tergo Lictor, dum ſpirans, victima Mortis.
Ignoras horam, quâ te tua fata vocabunt.
Marmora dum ſpectas, perit irrevocabile tempus.
Hoc jacet in tumulo Medicus *Nathanael Hodges*.
In ſpe Cœlorem nunc, Terre-filius olim
Qui fuit *Oxonii*, ſcriptis de peſte ſuperſtes.
Nat. 13 *Sept.* 1629. Obiit 16 *Junii* 1688.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of twenty-four Members; two Church-wardens; ſeventy-nine Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, *Biſhopſgate*, 12 *l. per Annum*. See *Walbrook* Ward.

St. SWITHIN's.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate at the South-Weſt Angle of St. *Swithin's-lane*, in *Canon-ſtreet*, and Ward of *Walbrook*. Tho' I cannot aſcertain the Origin of the Church of this Pariſh, yet that it is of ſome Antiquity, is manifeſt by *Robert de Galdeford*'s being Rector thereof before the Year 1331. However, it is denominated from its being dedicated to St. *Swithin*, an *Engliſh Saxon*, and Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *Ann.* 834.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. The Advowſon of this Church appears to have been antiently in the Prior and Convent of *Tortington*, in the Dioceſs of *Chicheſter*, in whom it continued till the Diſſolution of their Monaſtery; when coming to the Crown, *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1540, granted the ſame, together with a ſtately Manſion on the North Side thereof, to *John* Earl of *Oxford*; and in the Year 1573, Queen *Elizabeth* regranted or confirmed the ſame to *Edward* Earl of *Oxford*; who ſoon after diſpoſing of the ſame, it paſſed thro' ſeveral Hands, till purchaſed by the Company of Salters, in whom it ſtill remains, but ſubject to the Archdeacon in Eccleſiaſtical Matters, other than as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church ſuffering in the fatal Year 1666, it is ſince beautifully rebuilt, and the Pariſh of St. *Mary Bothaw* thereunto united, whereby the Rectorial Profits are conſiderably increaſed, which, together with the Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.	By Caſualties *Anno* 1636 —	23	6	8
	By Yearly Sermons — —	14	0	0
	By two Parſonage Houſes	0	0	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To Firſt-fruits —	26	7	11
	To Tenths — — —	2	12	9½
	To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	15	1½
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Par. Acc. Book.	*John Chetwin* received —	294	14	10
	Paid on Account of the Church	131	8	3
	Paid on that of the Poor —	282	12	5½
	Balance to the Wardens —	119	5	10½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By Mr. *Randal* — —	2	10	0
	By *Thomas Southwick* —	2	10	0
	By Anonymous — —	1	6	0
	By Mr. Alderman *Ellway* —	1	8	0
	By *Thomas Wheatenhall* —	2	0	0
	By *Henry Hovener* — —	2	10	0
	By Mr. *Pearſon* — —	0	13	4
	By *Richard Wynne* — —	0	10	0
	By *Mathew Batſon* —	3	0	0
	1710, By *James Weſt* and Spouſe	10	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

No living Creature lives ſo long,
But once muſt needs give Place
When dolefule Death, that Champion ſtrong,
Arreſts them with his Mace.
Example take by me,
Which did my Life enjoy,
The Spaçe of Sixty Yeeres, lacke Three,
Which Death did then deſtroy.
Like thee I was ſome Time,
But now am turn'd to Duſt,
As thou at length (O Earth and Slime)
Returne to Aſhes muſt.
Of the Company of Clothworkers
A Brother I became,
A long Time in the Livery.
I lived of the ſame.
Then Death that deadly Stroke did give,
Which now my Joyes doth frame,
In Chriſt I dyed, by Chriſt to live;
John Rogers was my Name.
My loving Wife, and Children Two,
My Place behind ſupply;
God grant them living ſo to do,
That they in him may dye.
He dyed the 5th *Auguſt*, *An. Dom.* 1576.
Triſte puer Carmen Patris poſui Monumento,
Hic lapis ut poſſit Carmina Scripta loqui.
This ſorrowfull Verſe, I ſilly Sonne
My Fathers Grave did give;
That it might ſpeake now he is dead,
As though he ſtill did live.

Ibid

In obitum Viri vere Venerabilis, D. *Johannis Hart*, Equitis, Olim hujus Civitatis Prætoris, & hujus Eccleſiæ Patroni, Carmen funebre.

Quis laudes memorare tuas? Quis facta valebit
Nuper ad Æthereos, *Harte*, reverſe polos?
Quis genium, ingenium, magnæque capacia Curæ
Pectora, *Londino* pectora grata tuo?
Aſpice, qui dubitas, ſurgentia culmina Muſis,
Illa ſub *Arctois* qua jacet ora plagis,
Nunc obiit. Cohibe lacrymas, nec credito Lector,
Vitam, quæ fuerat non niſi ſancta, brevem.

Bartholomæus adeſt, tumulo *Barneſius* iſti
Nomen adeſt, non cum Nomine Corpus ineſt. Ibid.
Sexaginta nimis, quem Sex donaſſe miniſtros
Conſtat, erat tantus Religionis amor.
Attigerat ſummos quos abnuit Urbis honores,
Sub-comitis faſces, Patriciamque togam.
Jamque ſui luctum deſideriumque reliquit
Nato & Natabus cum genetrice tribus.
Obiit An. Dom. 1606.

Honour, Integrity, Compaſſion, Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Thoſe Three fill'd up the Life-time of this Man.
Of Honour, the grave Prætorſhip he bare,
Which he diſcharg'd with Conſcience, Truth and Care.
He poſſeſs'd Earth as he might Heaven poſſeſſe,
Wiſe to doe right, but never to oppreſſe.
His Charity was better felt than knowne,
For when he gave, there was no Trumpet blown.
What more can be compriz'd in one Man's Fame,
To crown a Soule, and leave a living Name?
All his juſt Praiſe in her Life may be read,
The true Wife of his Worth, as of his Bed.
Sir *George Bolles* dy'd 1ſt *Septemb.* 1621.

Nil opus hos cineres florum decorare corollis; Ibid.
Flos, hic compoſitus qui jacet, ipſe fuit.
Moribus, ingenio, Naturâ ſuavis, aperto
Pectore, cui niveus nil niſi Candor erat.
Quem *Sidneiani* Spatiis, umbraque Lycei,
Artibus excoluit, *Granta* deſerta ſuis.
Bis denos Vitæ nondum numeraverat Annos,
Cum brevis extremum clauderet hora diem.
O quantos gemituſque ſuis luctuſque reliquit,
Tam properè Angelicas dum ſitit ire domos!
Euge, Beate, tuo cum Chriſto ſorte fruaris,
Sentiat & ſimilem, qui legit iſta, ſitim.
Georg. Bolles obiit An. Dom. 1632.

Virtue and Beauty here doth lye, Ibid.
All her Sexes ſole Epitomie,
They muſt have Muſick, all the Arts,
Judgment to uſe, or want her Parts.
When ſuch vaniſh, then what can ſave
The moſt ingenious from the Grave.
Agnes Reid dyed 1 *January*, *A. D.* 1685.

P. M. S. Near this Place lies interred the Body of *Michael Godfrey*, Merchant, late of this Pariſh, New View Lond. Son of Mr. *Michael Godfrey*, Merchant, and *Ann-Mary* his Wife; he was born the 22d of *February* 1658; being elected the firſt Deputy Governour of the Bank of *England*. He went for *Flanders* on ſome important Buſineſs relating to the Service of his Majeſty, where attending his Royal Perſon, then encamped before *Namure*, he was ſlain by a Cannon Ball from the Works of the Beſieged, *July* 17, 1695. He died a Batchelor, much lamented by all his Friends, Relations and Acquaintance, for his Integrity, his Knowledge, and the Sweetneſs of his Manners: His Body was brought over, and lies buried near his Father. His ſorrowful Mother caus'd this Monument to be erected to the pious Memory of her beloved Son.

The God of Battel found in Foreign Parts,
The Son of *Hermes*, form'd for peaceful Arts;
And thought it lawful Prize to take his Blood,
Becauſe ſo near a Warrior King he ſtood.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; ninety-five Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, *Aldgate*, 3 *l. per Annum.*

For Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh*, ſee *Walbrook* Ward.

The TEMPLE *Church.*

The Diſtricts or Liberties belonging to this Church are Extra-parochial.

King

Succeſſors, it is by the ſame Authority ordained, that on Default of Payment, the Rector, for the more eaſy and ſpeedy Recovery of the ſame, may apply to one or more Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, who upon Oath made of the Sum, or Sums in Arrear, may compel ſuch Defaulters, by Diſtreſs and Sale of their Goods; and where Diſtreſs cannot be had to ſatisfy ſuch Arrears, ſuch Juſtice, or Juſtices, are impower'd to commit ſuch Offender, or Offenders, to the County Gaol, there to remain without Bail, or Mainprize, until he, or they, ſhall have fully paid all ſuch Arrears; and that the ſaid Rector may not be a Sufferer in Caſe of Inſolvency, the ſucceeding Church-wardens are made reſponſible for the Payment of all Arrears that cannot be had by Diſtreſs,

Ibid. It is by the ſame Authority enacted, that the Rector ſhall not receive any Surplice Fees for Burials, unleſs he were deſired to perform the Funeral Rites, or Part thereof, in the Church, in Preſence of the Corps; and then only ſuch Fees, as ſhall for that Purpoſe be ſettled by the Veſtry, with Conſent of the Biſhop. And it is alſo ordained, that the Rectory ſhall not be held *in Commendam*, and that all Licences and Diſpenſations for that Purpoſe, are declared void and of no Effect.

Ibid. And it is likewiſe enacted, that the Rector, Church-wardens, Overſeers of the Poor, and all other Perſons who have either ſerved, or fined for all Offices, ſhall be Veſtrymen (as long as they continue Houſeholders, and pay to the Poor); and as ſuch are from Time to Time impowered (upon due Notice given) to meet, nominate, and elect a Lecturer, or Lecturers, Church-wardens, Sideſmen, and all other Pariſh Officers: And alſo from Time to Time to nominate, and elect, remove and put out the Sexton, Grave-diggers, and all other Officers and Servants employed in opening af Pews, making Graves, or Buſineſs in or about the Church.

This Church, which is ſituate on the North Side of *Old-ſtreet*, in the Hundred of *Oſulſton*, and Manor of *Finsbury*, was conſecrated on the 18th of *October*, *Anno* 1733, which happening to be St. *Luke*'s Day, it was therefore dedicated to that Saint. And as the Pariſh thereof is a Rectory taken out of that of St. *Giles's*, *Cripplegate*, the Advowſon of this, as well as that, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral in the City of *London*.

The Rector pays neither Firſt-fruits, nor Tenths, nor any Procuration, that I can learn.

Donations per Annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Charles Langley — —	4	0	0
William Daw — —	1	10	0
John Blyth — —	3	0	0
Ellis and *Francis Worth* —	1	0	0
Barbara Snow —	2	10	0
Margaret Aſtill —	7	0	0
Yate Baracſtone —	1	5	0
Stephen Nightingale —	1	5	0
Richard Jervies —	1	0	0
George French —	1	5	0
Frances Love —	2	10	0
Edward Dobſon —	0	10	0
Sir *John Fenner*, Kt. —	5	15	0
The Lady *Berkley* and Mr. *Webb*	3	5	0
Francis Terril —	2	10	0
Thomas Buſby — —	5	0	0
Robert Cooper —	0	10	0
William Bleytor — —	10	0	0
Sir *Henry Harris* and *Henry Smith* —	13	0	0
Mr. *Wheeler* — —	0	15	0
Anne Harveſt —	10	0	0
Bernard Hide, every 10th Year —	4	10	0
Mr. *Potter* — —	0	10	0
Stephen Skidamore — —	0	10	0
Ralph Whitfield — —	1	0	0
John Grant — —	2	0	0
Thomas Bell — —	5	0	0
Throgmorton Trotman — —	8	0	0
Robert Hunt — —	5	0	0

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is neither ſelect, nor general, all being admitted that have either ſerved, or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, four Conſtables, ſixteen Headboroughs, thirteen Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt, the Sum of two hundred and eighty Pounds *per Annum*; four Beadles, eighteen Watchmen, three thouſand and thirty-five Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Road, by the *Saxons* denominated *Ealdſtreet*, or *Old ſtreet*, which at preſent runs through this Pariſh from Eaſt to Weſt, is Part of the *Roman* Military Way, which anciently led from the Weſtern (on the North Side of the City of *London*) to the Eaſtern Parts of the Kingdom.

Near to the South-eaſt Corner of this Pariſh, and that of *Chiſwell-ſtreet*, in the Hundred of *Oſulſton*, is ſituate the ancient Manor-houſe of *Finſbury*, *Fenſbury*, or *Vyneſbury*; the latter of which Appellations a modern Author taking to imply a Vineyard, imagines, that the preſent Name is derived therefrom; which, I think, will not be eaſily admitted, if we conſider, that no Place can be more improper for ſuch a Plantation, than a Fen, or Mooriſh Ground, as this was; wherefore it is much more probable, that it had the Name of *Fenſbury*, or *Finſbury*, from the neighbouring Fen, or Moor. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Manor of *Finſbury*, is, by a certain Author, erroneouſly called a Hundred; which Miſtake has led moſt People into the ſame Opinion. Speed. Map. Gr: Brit.

Though I cannot aſcertain the Antiquity of this Manor, yet that it is of a very conſiderable Standing, is manifeſt, from its having been a Prebend of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral of *London*, in the Year 1104. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

On the 22d of *May*, *Anno* 1315, *Robert de Baldock*, Prebendary of *Haliwell* and *Finsbury*, (with the Conſent of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral) granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, for himſelf and Succeſſors, all his Right and Claim in *Mora de Halywell* and *Finſbury*, for the yearly Rent of twenty Shillings. By which Manner of Expreſſion it looks, as if he had granted his Prebend to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty in Perpetuity, on that Condition: But that he did not, is apparent, by a Leaſe granted to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty of the Premiſes, by *Edward Mowle*, or *Moyle*, Prebendary of the ſaid Prebend, commencing at *Michaelmas*, *Anno* 1555, for the Term of ninety Years, at the Rent of 29 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*; which Leaſe by divers Renewals, is continued to the City till the Year 1784, at the ſaid Rent. Ibid. Rec. Guildhall.

To one of the ſaid Leaſes granted by *Samuel Aelmer*, on the 15th of *March*, *Anno* 1582, a Survey of the Manor of *Finſbury* was annexed, ſetting forth the Contents of the ſaid Manor; whereby it appears, that this Part of it at that Time chiefly conſiſted of Gardens, Orchards, Tenter-grounds and Fields. Divers of the firſt on the North Side of *Chiſwell-ſtreet*, were by the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, in the Year 1498, converted into a large Field, (at preſent denominated the Artillery-ground, which contains eleven Acres and eleven Perches) for Archers and other military Citizens to exerciſe in. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Rec. Guildhall.

Ibid On the 27th of *July*, *Anno* 1641, the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London* demiſed to Sir *Paul Pindar*, and others, in Truſt, for the Artillery Company of the ſaid City, the Field aforeſaid, for the Term of 139 Years, as a Military Field, wherein to erect an Armory, and other Structures for their Accommodation; but not to convert the ſame to any other Uſe. This Leaſe of the Firſt of *March*, *Anno* 1727, was granted for the Term of fifty-three Years, at the Rent of 6*s.* 8*d. per Annum*; in which Leaſe the ſaid Artillery Company are impowered to demiſe a certain Portion of the ſaid Field, whereon to erect Houſes. There is alſo a Proviſo in the ſaid Leaſe, that if the City of *London* ſhall renew theirs for a further Term of Years, they ſhall grant a new Leaſe to the ſaid Artillery Company, for that Term, (except the four laſt Years) under the like Rent and Covenants.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. The above-mentioned *Artillery-ground*, together with that on the North Side thereof, as far as *Old-ſtreet*, was anciently denominated *Bonhill*, or *Bunhill*, *Field*; Part whereof, at preſent denominated *Tindal*'s, or the Diſſenters great Burial-ground, was, by the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, in the Year 1665, ſet apart and conſecrated, as a common Cemetery, for the Interment of ſuch Corps as could not have Room in their Parochial Burial-grounds, in that dreadful Year of Peſtilence. However, it not being made uſe of on that Occaſion, the ſaid *Tindal* took a Leaſe thereof, and converted it into a Burial-ground, for the Uſe of Diſſenters; over the Weſt Gate of which was the following Inſcription:

"This Church-yard was incloſed with a Brick Wall, at the ſole Charges of the City of *London*, in the Maioralty of Sir *John Laurence*, Kt. *Anno Dom.* 1665, and afterwards the Gates thereof were built and finiſhed in the Maioralty of Sir *Tho. Bloudworth*, Kt. *Anno Dom.* 1666."

The Ground between this Cemetery and *Old-ſtreet* was a common Layſtall, till the Year 1706, but the Soil thereof being ſoon after removed, divers new Streets were thereon erected.

The Fen, or Moor in this Neigbourhood, anciently reached from *London* Wall to *Hoxton*; the Southern Part whereof being gradually raiſed from Time to Time, that denominated *Windmill-hill* began to be raiſed, by above one thouſand Stow. Sur. Lond. Cartloads of human Bones, brought from St. *Paul*'s Charnel-houſe in *London*, and laid here in the Year 1549, which being ſoon after covered with Street Dirt from the City, the Place was converted into a Layſtall; whereby the Ground was ſo greatly raiſed, that ſoon after three Windmills were erected thereon; from which it received its preſent Appellation; and the Ground on the South Side thereof being likewiſe greatly raiſed, it was denominated the *Upper Moorfield*.

During the Popiſh Hierarchy in this Kingdom, a lofty Stone Croſs, with a Crucifix thereon, was erected at the End of *Brick-lane* in *Old-ſtreet*, the Baſe whereof, with Part of the Body, are ſtill remaining.

At *Mountmill*, near the upper End of *Goſwell-ſtreet*, was ſituate one of the Forts, which were erected by Order of Parliament, for the Security of the City of *London*, in the Year 1643. But the ſame being rendered uſeleſs at the End of the Civil War, a Windmill was erected thereon; from which it received its preſent Name.

In *Peſt-houſe-row*, adjoining to the *French* Hoſpital on the North, till the Year 1737, ſtood the City Peſt-houſe, (conſiſting of divers Tenements) which was erected as a Lazaretto, for the Reception of diſtreſſed and miſerable Objects, that were infected by the dreadful Plague, in the Year 1665.

The firſt Playhouſe (for ought I can learn) that was erected in the Neighbourhood of the City of *London*, was ſituate between *Whitecroſs-ſtreet* and *Golden-lane*, in a Place ſtill denominated *Play-houſe-yard*; where, on the North Side, are ſtill to be ſeen the Ruins of that Theatre.

Things remarkable at preſent, are, the handſome new Church, a Popiſh Meeting-houſe, a Methodiſt Meeting-houſe, a *French* Hoſpital, a Free, and three Charity-ſchools, ſix Alms-houſes, the Artillery Ground, or Field wherein the Artillery Company and Trained Bands of the City of *London* are exerciſed; the Common Hunt's Houſe, and Kennel, wherein the City Hounds are kept; two Bowling-greens, for the Diverſion of the Citizens; and a ſpacious Workhouſe, for the Reception of the Poor: And the fine *ſwimming Bath* made out of the Ruins of *Perilous Pool*, which for the Sweetneſs of the Water, Accommodations and Pleaſure, is not to be equalled in the *Britiſh* Dominions. See Book I. Chapter X. Page 84.

St. MARY's, Iſlington.

This Pariſh, ſituate on the North Side of *London*, in the Hundred of *Oſulſton*, and Manor of *Finſbury*, is a Prebend of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral; which in the *Conqueror*'s Survey, is written by the different Appellations of *Iſendone* and *Iſledone*, whereby it is plainly ſhewn to be of *Saxon* Origin. Doomſd. Book. in Recor. Excheq.

Anciently a Controverſy happened between the Dean and Canons of St. *Paul*'s, and the Prioreſs and Nuns of *Stratford Bow*, concerning this Church; which was determined by *Gilbert* (I ſuppoſe *Segrave*) Biſhop of *London*, after this Manner; *viz.* That the Nuns ſhould hold the Church of the ſaid Dean and Canons, at the yearly Rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* for which they were freely to preſent to the ſame; and which it ſeems, being ſoon after appropriated to the ſaid Nuns, a Vicarage was inſtituted and endowed; of which they continued Patrioneſſes, till their Suppreſſion; when the Advowſon thereof came into Lay Hands; wherein it ſtill continues. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Though this Vicarage is in the County of *Middleſex*; yet, as to the Matters Eccleſiaſtical, it is ſubject to the Archdeacon of *London*, other than what relates to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary. Ibid.

This Church is denominated from its being dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and its Situation about the Middle of *Iſlington*.

Donations per Annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Richard Cloudeſly —	40	0	0	Don. Book
Alice Owen —	2	12	0	
Thomas Hobſon —	5	4	0	
Nathaniel Loane —	5	4	0	
Anne Hodeſon —	2	0	0	
George Smith —	0	13	4	
Thomas, Lord *Coventry* —	5	0	0	
William Crown —	2	10	0	
John Haines —	2	0	0	
Dame *Sarah Temple* —	25	0	0	
Mrs. *Hull* —	6	0	0	
John Patin —	1	10	0	
Dame *May Sadler* —	2	10	0	
Benjamin Smith —	2	12	0	

Monumental Inſcription.

Juxta hunc locum humatum jacet Corpus *Hugonis Radclyffe*, ex hac Parochia Armigeri, Civis & Galeropolæ *Londinenſis*, quondam Pileonis ſacræ Majeſtati *Caroli*, beatæ Memoriæ, totique Familiæ Regali; qui *Novembris* viceſimo octavo fato functus, vitæ æternæ per *Chriſtum* partæ hæreditatem (ut pie ſperamus) adiit 1678, *&c.* New View Lond.

Officers, &c. *belonging to this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; three Church-Wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, ſix Conſtables, ſeven Headboroughs, three Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, ſix Watchmen, five hundred and two Houſes.

Anti-

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Skin. Lexicon. A certain Author imagines, that the Name of this Village is derived from two *Saxon* Appellatives, *viz. Giſel*, an Hoſtage, or Pledge, and *Dun*, or *Tun*, a Town. But this Etymology ſeems as wild as the fixing the Time of its Foundation would be without the leaſt Account thereof. However, that it is of the *Saxon* Origin, I think is not to be doubted, by its being mentioned in *Doomſday-book*.

Here is an ancient Manor-houſe, denominated *Canonbury*, from its having formerly belonged to the Prior and Canons of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; the Eaſtern Part whereof ſtill ſhews it to be of great Antiquity.

This Manſion, at preſent vulgarly called *Cambray-houſe*, is pleaſantly ſituate on a beautiful Eminence, on the Eaſt Side of *Iſlington*, and commands three delightful Proſpects to the Eaſt, North, and South.

The third Field, North of that of the *White Conduit*, conſiſting of ſix Acres of Ground, appears to have been an ancient Fortreſs, incloſed with a Rampart and Ditch; which, by its ſquare Form, and Manner of Fortification, without Outworks, I take to have been a *Roman* Camp, and probably the ſame made uſe of by *Suetonius Paulinus*, the *Roman* General, after his Retreat from *London*; and from which he ſallied, and routed the *Britons* under the Command of their Queen *Boadicea*.

Tacit. An. Lib. 14.

This Field, in Writings, is denominated the *Reed-moat*, or *Six-acre Field*; and the ſquare Place in the South-weſt Corner thereof, incloſed with a Ditch, is, by the Populace, called *Jack Straw's Caſtle*. But as the ſame is not of a modern Fortification, nor that it any where appears, that that Rebel ever erected any Fortreſs; nor, in truth, had he Occaſion for any, ſeeing there was no Army to oppoſe him, and that after his Arrival at *London*, his Rebellion was but of five or ſix Days Duration, before the Killing of his Accomplice *Wat Tyler*, I think it much more probable, that the ſaid Place was the Site of the *Prætorium*, or Tent of the *Roman* General, in the ſaid Camp.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. Here is a Precinct belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, wherein Wills are proved, and Adminiſtrations granted; and where, till of late, the Church-warden thereunto belonging was ſworn, though at preſent he is ſworn by the Archdeacon of *London*.

The *New River*, after running above two hundred Yards under *Iſlington*, glides along the South Side thereof to its *Terminus*, improperly called the *New River Head*.

The Obſervables at preſent, are, the new Church, two Charity-ſchools, an Hoſpital, with its Chapel; an Alms-houſe, the *New-river* Houſe and Works, *Canonbury-Houſe*, and a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Poor.

The old Church becoming ruinous, deeply buried within the Ground of the Church-yard, and dangerous to the devout People that reſorted thereto, the Inhabitants applied for and obtained the following Act to pull it down, and to build a new Church on the Site thereof, in the Year of our Lord 1751, wherein having ſet forth, "That whereas the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary*, *Iſlington*, in the County of *Middleſex*, being a very ancient Fabrick; and notwithſtanding the continual Expence the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh have been at in repairing and ſupporting the ſame, the whole Building was in a very ruinous Condition: Now, to the Intent the ſaid Church may be rebuilt for the publick Worſhip of God, and the Inſtruction of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh in the true Chriſtian Religion, as now profeſſed in the Church of *England*; and that the Steeple may alſo be rebuilt; and that the ſame may be effected in a Manner that may be leaſt burthenſome to the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh; it was enacted; that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Truſtees herein after appointed, or for any five or more of them, to cauſe the ſaid Pariſh Church, and the Steeple thereof to be pulled down, and to be rebuilt after ſuch Model, and of ſuch Dimenſions, and of ſuch Materials, and in ſuch Manner and Place, as by the ſaid Truſtees, or any five or more of them, ſhall be agreed upon.

"And for defraying the Expences of pulling down and rebuilding the ſaid Pariſh Church and Steeple, That from and after the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty one, the ſeveral Funeral Rates and Duties which have been anciently and accuſtomably payable and paid to the Church-warden of the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being, and are mentioned and ſpecified in a certain Indenture, bearing Date the ſeventh Day of *March*, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty, and made between the Vicar of the ſaid Pariſh, of the one Part, and the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor of the ſame Pariſh, of the other Part, and to be enrolled in the High Court of *Chancery*, ſhall be collected, levied, and paid in the ſaid Pariſh for the Burial of any Perſon in the Manner therein mentioned.

"That when any of the Bells in the Steeple of the ſaid Church ſhall be required to be rung or tolled, upon Occaſion of the Death or Burial of any Perſon in or belonging to the ſaid Pariſh, there ſhall be paid ſuch Rates and Duties for the ſame, as in and by the ſaid Indenture or Schedule thereunto annexed, to be inrolled in *Chancery*, is in that Behalf mentioned, agreed upon, and provided.

"That all Monies ariſing or to ariſe by or from the Uſe of Palls, which ſhall, during the Continuance of this Act, be ſupplied or furniſhed, by or at the Charge of the ſaid Pariſh, ſhall be applied to and for the Uſes and Purpoſes mentioned in this Act; and that the Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being, ſhall provide two or more handſome and decent Palls, for the Uſe and Service of Funerals in the ſaid Pariſh; and that no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall preſume to bring or cauſe to be brought into the ſaid Church, or any of the Church-yards, or Cemetries belonging to the ſaid Pariſh, any Pall or Palls, unleſs ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall firſt pay ſuch Rates or Duties for the ſame, as in the ſaid Indenture and Schedule to be inrolled in *Chancery* is mentioned, agreed upon, and provided.

"And to the End that all the Monies, which ſhall ariſe by the Rates and Duties above mentioned, may be duly paid, and faithfully applied, to anſwer, ſatify, and diſcharge all Sums of Money as ſhall be neceſſary for the rebuilding and adorning the ſaid Church, and for rebuilding or repairing the Steeple of the ſaid Church, and which ſhall be advanced and lent upon the Credit of this Act, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, in ſuch Manner as is herein after mentioned; it was further enacted, that it ſhall be in the Power of the Vicar and Churchwardens of the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being, and the other Truſtees for putting the Act in Execution, and the Survivors of them, or any five or more of them, to receive and take the ſeveral and reſpective Rates and Duties herein before mentioned; and the ſame are hereby veſted in the ſaid Truſtees, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, and ſhall be by them paid and applied to and for the ſeveral Uſes and Purpoſes aforeſaid, in ſuch Manner as is herein after mentioned;

tioned; (the neceſſary Charges expended in obtaining this Act of Parliament, being firſt deducted) and they, the ſaid Truſtees, or any five or more of them for the Time being, are hereby impowered by themſelves, or any Perſon or Perſons by them, or any five or more of them for the Time being, by writing under their Hands and Seals thereunto authorized, to levy the ſaid Rates and Duties upon any Perſon or Perſons liable to pay the ſame, who after Demand made thereof ſhall refuſe to pay the ſame, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, by Diſtreſs of the Goods and Chattels belonging to the Perſon or Perſons ſo refuſing, and to detain and keep the ſame until ſuch Rates and Duties, with the reaſonable Charges of ſuch Diſtreſs, ſhall be paid; and that it ſhall be lawful for ſuch Perſon and Perſons ſo diſtraining (after the Space of ſeven Days next after ſuch Diſtreſs taken, to ſell the Goods ſo diſtrained, returning the Overplus, if any be, and demanded) to the Owner or Owners thereof, after ſuch Duty or Duties, and reaſonable Charges for diſtraining, keeping, and ſelling the ſame, ſhall be deducted.

"That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any Perſon or Perſons to contribute, advance, and pay into the Hands of the ſaid Truſtees, or any five or more of them, for the Uſes before mentioned, any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of ſeven thouſand Pounds, for the abſolute Purchaſe of one or more Annuity or Annuities, to be paid and payable, during the full Term of the natural Life of ſuch Contributors reſpectively, or the natural Life of ſuch other Perſons as ſhall be nominated by, or on Behalf of ſuch reſpective Contributors, at the Time of Payment of their reſpective Contribution Monies; which Annuity or Annuities ſhall not exceed the Rate of eight Pounds *per Centum per Annum* for every one hundred Pounds, and ſo in Proportion for any greater or leſs Sum, to be advanced and paid as aforeſaid; all which ſaid Annuities, ſo to be purchaſed as aforeſaid, ſhall not exceed in the Whole, the Sum of five hundred and ſixty Pounds *per Annum*, and ſhall be payable and paid by the ſaid Truſtees, or any five or more of them.

"And that all and every the Annuities ſo to be purchaſed under and by virtue of this Act, ſhall be and are hereby charged upon, and ſhall be paid and payable from Time to Time out of the Monies ariſing by the ſaid Rates and Duties herein before-mentioned; and that none of the ſaid Annuities ſhall be ſubject or liable to the Tax charged upon Lands by Authority of Parliament.

"And whereas the Rates and Duties beforementioned may happen to fall ſhort, and be deficient to pay the Annuities by this Act charged thereon, as aforeſaid; it was further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſuch Deficiency ſhall from Time to Time, be ſupplied and made good by an Aſſeſſment on all Lands, Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, within the ſaid Pariſh, not exceeding one Shilling in the Pound of the yearly Rent of ſuch Lands, Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as the ſame ſhall be aſcertained and rated by the Land Tax, for the Year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-one, or for the Time being; two third Parts of which Rates and Aſſeſſments to be paid by the Landlords or Owners, and the other third Part by the Tenants or Occupiers of ſuch Lands, Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditaments.

"Provided always, That in Caſe any Houſe or Tenement ſhall be ſet, lett, or occupied, in different Apartments, Rooms, or Lodgings, to or by diſtinct and ſeparate Families, Lodgers, or Inmates, the whole Houſe or Tenement ſo lett and occupied, ſhall be charged with the whole Rate aſſeſſed, or to be collected, for or in reſpect of the ſame; and in caſe of Nonpayment, ſhall and may be levied and recovered upon and from any of the Inhabitants or Occupiers of any Part or Parts of ſuch Houſe or Tenement, in ſuch and the ſame Manner as the other Duties directed by this Act to be raiſed are appointed to be levied and recovered.

"Provided always, That the Payment of theſe Rates, *&c.* ſhall not intitle any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever to a Settlement in the Pariſh of Saint *Mary, Iſlington*, who was not before ſuch Payment legally intitled to ſuch Settlement in the ſaid Pariſh.

"And it was further enacted, That the ſeveral Rates and Aſſeſſments hereby directed and appointed to be raiſed and levied, in the Caſe, and for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, ſhall have Continuance, and when, and as there ſhall be Occaſion or Neceſſity to raiſe the ſame, and no longer, and not otherwiſe; and from and after the Determination of all the ſaid Annuities, ſuch Rates and Aſſeſſments ſhall ceaſe and determine, and thenceforth ſuch Rates and Duties for Funerals, as are ſpecified and expreſſed in the ſaid Indenture to be inrolled in *Chancery*, ſhall be payable or paid, and that in ſuch Manner and Form, and to ſuch Uſes, as before the paſſing of this Act; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

"Provided always, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued, adjudged, deemed, or taken to extend, to leſſen, prejudice, or defeat, any the Rights which the preſent Vicar hath, or any future Vicar or Vicars thereof ſhall or may have or ought to have in the Chancel of the ſaid Old or New Church, but that the ſaid preſent Vicar and his Succeſſors ſhall, for ever after, have and enjoy, from Time to Time. all the ſame Rights, Privileges, Profits, and Advantages, in, unto, out of, and from the ſaid Chancel, as the preſent Vicar now hath or ought to have.

"Provided always, That this Act ſhall not extend to take away the Graves, Grave-ſtones, Monuments, or Vaults, being the particular Property of any Perſon or Perſons now living, or which belong to the Families of any Perſon or Perſons, buried in or under the ſaid Church, and made or provided for the Interment of him, her, or themſelves, Families and Deſcendants; but the ſame Graves, Grave-ſtones, Monuments, and Vaults, in or under the ſaid Church, when rebuilt, ſhall be preſerved or provided for, and belong to the ſaid ſeveral Perſons, his, her, and their Deſcendants, in the ſame and in the like Manner, as the ſaid Graves, Grave-ſtones, Monuments, and Vaults, were before the paſſing of this Act."

St. Mary's le Bonne.

Tho' this Pariſh is without the Bill of Mortality, yet ſince, by the new erected Buildings, its Houſes are joined to the Suburbs of *London*, I ſhall in this Place inſert an Account thereof.

The Village of St. *Maryborne*, (vulgarly St. *Mary le bonne)* which is ſituate in the Liberty of *Finſbury*, Manor of *Tyborne*, and Hundred of *Oſulſton*, owes its Riſe to the Fall of that of *Tyborne*, which ſtood at the Eaſt End of the Banqueting-houſe Bridge; almoſt contiguous to which, were the Court-houſe and Pound are ſituate, I imagine, ſtood the Church and Cemetery, from the great Number of human Bones dug up there, in the Year 1729.

The Village of *Tyborne* going to Decay, and its Church, denominated St. *John the Evangeliſt*, left

Spring-garden Chapel, Chairing-croſs.
Staple's-inn Chapel, Holbourn.
Trinity Almſhouſe Chapel Mile-end.
Vintners Almſhouſe Chapel, Mile-end.
Whitechapel Priſon Chapel.
Whitington's College Chapel, College-hill.
Wheeler's Chapel, Spittlefields.
Wood-ſtreet Compter Chapel, Wood-ſtreet.

Number Total 68.

Meeting-houſes of divers Denominations.

Presbyterian Meetings.

Bethnal-green Meeting.
Brook-houſe Meeting, Clapton.
Church-ſtreet Meeting, Hoxton.
Crosby-ſquare Meeting, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.
Crown-court Meeting, Ruſſel-ſtreet.
Founders-hall Meeting, Lothbury.
Gravel-lane Meeting, Houndſditch.
Great St. Thomas Apoſtle's Meeting.
Hanover-ſtreet Meeting, Long-Acre.
King's Weigh-houſe Meeting, Little Eaſtcheap.
Leather-lane Meeting, Holbourn.
Little Carter-lane Meeting.
Little St. Helen's Meeting, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.
Longditch Meeting, Weſtminſter.
Maiden-lane Meeting, Deadman's Place.
Middleſex-court Meeting, Deadman's Place.
Middleſex-court Meeting, Bartholomew-cloſe.
Mourning-lane Meeting, Hackney.
New Broad-ſtreet Meeting, London-wall.
Old-bailey Meeting.
Old Jewry Meeting, Poultry.
Pariſh-ſtreet Meeting, Horſlydown.
Poor Jewry-lane Meeting, near Aldgate.
Rampant-lion-yard Meeting, Nightingale-Lane.
Salters-hall Meeting. Swithin's-lane.
Shakeſpear's-walk Meeting, Upper Shadwell.
Silver-ſtreet Meeting, Woodſtreet.
Swallow-ſtreet Meeting, Picadilly.
Windſor-court Meeting, Monkwell-ſtreet.

Number Total 28.

Independent Meetings.

Boar's-head-yard Meeting, Petticoat-lane.
Brickhill-lane Meeting, Thames-ſtreet.
Broad-ſtreet Meeting, near Old Gravel-lane.
Court-yard Meeting, Barnaby-ſtreet.
Deadman's Place Meeting, Southwark.
Hare-court Meeting, Alderſgate-ſtreet.
Jewin-ſtreet Meeting, Alderſgate-ſtreet.
Mare-ſtreet Meeting, Hackney.
Nevil's-alley Meeting, Fetter-lane.
New Broad-ſtreet Meeting, Moorfields.
New-court Meeting, Carey-ſtreet.
Orchard Meeting, Wapping.
Pav'd-alley Meeting, Lime-ſtreet.
Pavement-row Meeting, Moorfields.
Pinner's-hall Meeting, Broad-ſtreet.
Queen-ſtreet Meeting, Ratcliff.
Queen-ſtreet Meeting, Rotherhithe.
Redcroſs-ſtreet Meeting, Fore-ſtreet.
Ropemakers-alley Meeting, Little Moorfields.
St. Michael's-lane Meeting, Cannon-ſtreet.
St. Saviour's Dockhead Meeting, Southwark.
Staining-lane Meeting, Maiden-lane.
Stepney Meeting, Stepney Fields.
Turners-hall Meeting, Philpot-lane.
White-horſe-yard Meeting, Duke's Place.
Zoar-ſtreet Meeting, Southwark.

Number Total 26.

Anabaptiſt Meetings.

Angel-alley Meeting, Whitechapel.
Artillery-ſtreet Meeting, Spittlefields.
Beech-lane Meeting, near Whitecroſs-ſtreet.
Brewers-hall Meeting, Addle-ſtreet.
Cherry-garden-lane Meeting, Rotherhithe.
Church-lane Meeting, Limehouſe.
Collier's-rents Meeting, White-ſtreet, Southwark.
Devonſhire-ſquare Meeting, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.
Dipping-alley Meeting, Horſlydown.
Eagle-ſtreet Meeting, Red-lion-ſtreet, Holbourn.
Fair-ſtreet Meeting, Horſlydown.
Flower de Luce Meeting, Tooly-ſtreet.
Glaſshouſe-ſtreet Meeting, Swallow-ſtreet.
Glaſshouſe-yard Meeting, Pickax-ſtreet.
Goat-yard-paſſage Meeting, Horſlydown.
Johnſon's-ſtreet Meeting, Old Gravel-lane.
Little Wild-ſtreet Meeting, Great Wild-ſtreet.
Little Wood-ſtreet Meeting, Cripplegate.
Maze-pond-ſtreet Meeting, Southwark.
Maidenhead-court Meeting, Great Eaſtcheap.
Mill-yard Meeting, Ragfair.
New-way Meeting, in the Maze, Southwark.
Paul's-alley Meeting, Redcroſs-ſtreet.
Pennington's-ſtreet Meeting, Virginia-ſtreet.
Pepper-ſtreet Meeting, Southwark.
Roſemary-branch Meeting, Roſemary-lane.
Rotherhithe Meeting, Rotherhithe.
St. John's-court Meeting, Little Hart-ſtreet.
Sheer's-alley Meeting, White-ſtreet, Southwark.
Snowfields Meeting.
Union-yard Meeting, Horſelydown Lane.
Vinegar-row Meeting, Shoreditch Fields.
White's-alley Meeting, Little Moorfields.

Number Total 33.

Quakers Meetings.

Brook-ſtreet Meeting, Ratcliff.
Ewer's-ſtreet Meeting, Southwark.
Fair-ſtreet Meeting, Horſlydown.
Little Almonry Meeting, Weſtminſter.
Peel Meeting, St. John's-lane.
Quaker-ſtreet Meeting, Spitalfields.
Sandy's-court Meeting, Houndſditch.
Savoy Meeting, in the Strand.
Wapping Meeting, Wapping.
Whitehart-yard Meeting, Grace-church-ſtreet.
Work-houſe Meeting, Clerkenwell.

Number Total 12.

Theſe four Denominations of Proteſtant Diſſenters not only pay towards the Maintenance of the Parochial Incumbents, and the eſtabliſhed Church and Poor's Rates, but the three firſt handſomly provide for their own Miniſters, under whoſe Miniſtry they immediately are, and likewiſe for thoſe of their ſeveral Denominations in the Country, whoſe Congregations are not capable of ſupporting them. The Money annually collected by the Presbyterians for that Uſe amounts to about 2000*l.* by the Independents about 1800*l.* and by the Baptiſts about 700*l.*

Theſe People likewiſe collect conſiderable Sums of Money for their Poor, which being commonly immediately diſtributed, they have no Occaſion to keep an Account thereof; therefore the Sums annually beſtowed cannot be known; for which Reaſon I ſhall moderately compute, that the Meetings of the three firſt Denominations, at a Medium, collect a-

bout thirty Pounds each; which with the Sum above-mentioned, for the Uſe of the Country Miniſters, amounts to ſeven thouſand and ten Pounds.

And as the Quakers intirely maintain their own Poor, excluſive of Pariſh Help, their annual Diſburſements on that Account, amount to about fifteeen hundred Pounds.

Meetings of other Denominations.

French Ambaſſador's Chapel, Greek-ſtreet, Soho.
French Prophets Meeting, Clerkenwell.
French Prophets Meeting, Hatton-garden.
Imperial Ambaſſador's Chapel, Hanover-ſquare.
Muggletonian Meeting, Barnaby-ſtreet.
Muggletonian Meeting, Oldſtreet-ſquare.
Nonjurors Meeting, Alderſgate-ſtreet.
Nonjurors Meeting, St. Giles's.
Nonjurors Meeting, Scroop's-court.
Oratory Meeting, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Popiſh Meeting, Butler's-alley, Grub-ſtreet.
Portugueſe Ambaſſador's Chapel, Golden-ſquare.
Sardinian Ambaſſad. Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Spaniſh Ambaſſador's Chapel, Ormond-ſtreet.
Venetian Ambaſſador's Chapel, Suffolk-ſtreet.

Number Total 15.

The Foreign Miniſters Chapels I have choſen to inſert in this Place, becauſe their Congregations are chiefly compoſed of *Britiſh* Subjects; therefore I ſhall put them upon the ſame Foot with the three Denominations aforeſaid, in reſpect to their Collections for the Poor, whereby the Sums annually diſtributed by the ſaid Meetings will appear to be four hundred and fifty Pounds, which, with the Sums already mentioned, will make the Sum Total annually raiſed by the ſaid one hundred and fourteen Meetings, to amount to the Sum of eight thouſand nine hundred and ſixty Pounds.

Having given an Account of all our own Meetings within the City and Suburbs of *London*, I ſhall in the next Place inſert an Account of thoſe belonging to Foreigners within the Bill of Mortality.

French Chapels.

Black-eagle-ſtreet Chapel, Spittlefields.
Berwick-ſtreet Chapel, Old Soho.
Brown's-lane Chapel, Spittlefields.
Caſtle-ſtreet Chapel, Green-ſtreet.
Criſpin's-ſtreet Chapel, Spittlefields.
Friery Chapel, Pallmall.
Hog-lane Chapel, Soho.
Little Chapel-ſtreet Chapel, Old Soho.
Little Rider's-court Chapel, Little Newport-ſtreet.
Mary-le-Bon Chapel. St. Mary-le-Bon.
Milk-alley Chapel, Wapping.
Orange-ſtreet Chapel, Hedge-lane.
Petticoat-lane Chapel.
St. John's-ſtreet Chapel, Swan-fields, Shoreditch.
St. Martin's-lane Chapel, Canon-ſtreet
Savoy Chapel, in the Savoy.
Slaughter's-ſtreet Chapel, Swan-fields, Shoreditch.
Spring-garden Chapel, Charing-croſs.
Threadneedle-ſtreet Chapel.
Three-crown-court Chapel, Spittlefields.
Weſt-ſtreet Chapel, Soho.

Number Total 21.

The *French* Contributions for the Support of their Poor are very great, being well aſſured by one of the chief Managers, that the Chapels of *Threadneedle* and *Black-eagle Streets* only, raiſe annually for that Purpoſe about three thouſand Pounds, which, without reckoning (tho' there are divers others very conſiderable) any other Sum than that yearly paid by the Government for the Support of the Poor of that Nation, they together amount to the Sum of eighteen thouſand Pounds *per Annum*.

German and other Chapels.

Daniſh Chapel, Well-cloſe-ſquare
Dutch Chapel, St. Auguſtin-friars.
Dutch Chapel, in the Savoy.
German Chapel, in St. James's-Palace.
German Chapel, in the Savoy.
German Chapel, in Trinity-lane.
Ruſſian Chapel, Exeter-Exchange-court, Strand.
Swediſh Chapel, Prince's-ſquare, Ratcliff-highway.

Number Total 8.

Though I have not been able to come at the Diſburſements of the Congregations belonging to theſe Chapels on Account of the Poor, yet, by the Informations I have received from the moſt conſiderable Members thereof, I ſhall venture to reckon them at a Medium of ſixty Pounds each, or the whole at the Sum of four hundred and eighty Pounds *per Annum*.

Jewiſh Synagogues.

Bevis Markes Synagogue, of Portugueſe Jews.
Duke's Place Synagogue, of German Jews.
Magpye Alley Synagogue, of German Jews.

By the Suffrages of the ſubſtantial Part of the *Portugueſe Jewiſh* Congregation, the Sum of two thouſand Pounds is annually raiſed for defraying the Charges and Incidents belonging to the Synagogue and Poor; out of which are paid the following yearly Stipends, Salaries, *&c.*

To a Prieſt —	£. 100	0	0
The two Readers, at 60 and 40 *l.*	100	0	0
To three School-maſters, 40 *l.* each	120	0	0
To two Phyſicians for the Poor, 30 *l.* each — —	60	0	0
To an Apothecary for Medicines for ditto — —	125	0	0
To two Clerks, 40 *l.* each —	80	0	0
To diſtreſſed Brethren in the *Holy Land* — —	80	0	0
To redeem Captive Brethren	60	0	0
To two Surgeons for the Poor, 30 *l.* each — —	60	0	0
Sum Total	785	0	0

The Method of raiſing the aforeſaid great Sum is by a Rate of ſeven hundred Pounds, which was laſt aſſeſſed upon two hundred and ten Perſons (then the Number capable of paying from ten Shillings to fifteen Pounds;) and a Duty of two Shillings *per Cent.* upon all Goods and Stocks bought and ſold by Foreign Commiſſions; which, as that People are great Dealers, amounts to a very conſiderable Sum; and whatever Deficiency may happen, the ſame is made good out of the Money ariſing by Offerings made on the Sabbaths, and other great Feſtivals.

Beſides, many of the moſt eminent and charitable of both Sexes, in Commiſeration to the Poor, have formed themſelves into divers *Societies* for their Relief.

The firſt whereof, called the *Orphan Society*, keep twelve Boys at School, whom they annually cloath in Grey; and every other Winter give each a great Coat; and towards their Subſiſtence,

five

five Shillings *per* Month. Theſe Children are not only inſtructed in the *Jewiſh* Literature, but likewiſe to read, write and account in *Engliſh*; and after having been at leaſt three Years at School, have each of them twenty Pounds given him for advancing them in the World.

The Second *Society*, is that called the *Theological*, which conſiſts of the Chief Prieſt and about fifteen Aſſiſtants, who all but the firſt have handſome Salaries allowed them for expounding the Scriptures in a Rabbinical Manner.

The third, is the *Valetudinary Society*, who not only, according to the Directions of the Phyſicians and Surgeons, carefully adminiſter all manner of Neceſſaries to the ſick and impotent Poor, but are likewiſe at the Expence of burying all ſuch as die under their Care.

The fourth *Society*, is that of *Circumciſion*, who carefully provide Perſons for Godfathers and Godmothers for poor Male Infants at their Circumciſion; and whoſe Office it is, that inſtead of being Sureties for the Childrens being brought up in the *Jewiſh* Religion, they are only to vouch for their Circumciſion, when controverted. To the Parents of each of theſe poor Infants the Society gives two Guineas. They alſo give to every poor adult Stranger of their Nation, coming from *Spain* or *Portugal*, at the Time of his Circumciſion, one Guinea; and they likewiſe give to every poor Woman at her being delivered of a Male Child, the ſame Sum.

The fifth *Society*, is that for *Cloathing the Naked*, who annually, in Autumn, give many Suits of Apparel to the Neceſſitous of both Sexes.

The ſeveral Sums diſburſed by the ſaid *Societies* amount to above ſeven hundred Pounds *per An.*

Before I leave this People, I think 'twill not be amiſs to acquaint the Reader, that they have divers Cuſtoms, which tho' they have not the Sanction, yet among themſelves they have the Force of Laws; by virtue whereof, the Elders of the Synagogue (five in Number, who are annually choſen by the People) meet twice a Week, on *Sundays* and *Wedneſdays*; on the firſt of which Days they hear and decide all Controverſies among the People; for by one of the ſaid Cuſtoms, none are permitted to commence a Proceſs in any Court of Judicature, without the immediate Permiſſion of the ſaid Elders: Therefore, if any Perſon incurs a Breach of this or any other Cuſtom, he is amerced in a Pecuniary Mulct of ten Pounds, or in lieu thereof, in the moſt publick Place of the Synagogue, in full Aſſembly, to aſk Pardon of God and the Elders for his great Offence. But if the Offender prove refractory, he is forthwith excommunicated, and not ſuffered to enter the Synagogue till he has made ample Satisfaction. And if in the Interim the Perſon criminal happen to die in Impenitence, he is denied *Jewiſh* Burial, till Retribution is made to the Congregation by his Executors. And on the latter of the ſaid Days, the Elders meet to receive Petitions for admitting the Neceſſitous into Penſion, and to relieve ſuch as are not allowed a Competency for their Support.

The Heads of this Account I received from one of the principal Managers and chief Elders of the Synagogue, A.D. 1737.

The Management of the *German* Jews, both in Reſpect to their Synagogues and Poor, is ſo miſerably bad, that none were capable of giving a tolerable Account thereof, tho' applied to in my Behalf, by one of the moſt Eminent of their Brethren. However, I was told by ſome of thoſe principally concerned, that the Poor ſtands them in above a thouſand Pounds *per Annum*.

By the above ſpecified Accounts of Meeting-houſes, both Domeſtick and Foreign, the Sum Total annually expended by the ſame for the Support of their Poor appears to amount to the Sum of thirty-one thouſand two hundred and forty Pounds.

BOOK IV.

Containing the Civil, Eccleſiaſtical, and Military Government.

CHAP. I.

An Account of the Civil Government, by Portreves, Bailiffs and Mayors; with a Liſt of the latter.

WHAT Manner of Government *London* had, immediately after its Foundation by the *Romans*, is unknown; becauſe of the great Uncertainty of its antient State. See Book I. Chapter I. Page 11.

However, as Biſhop *Stillingfleet* is of Opinion, that *London* originally was a mixed Colony, which, by the great Confluence of People, was in the Time of *Tacitus* become a noble Emporium; we may infer, that *London* then had a Civil, as well as a Military Government; which muſt have continued till the Declenſion of the *Roman* Power in *Britain*.

The *Romans* having abandoned this Iſland, the *Saxons*, arriving ſoon after, poſſeſſed themſelves of this City; but what Sort of Government they exerciſed therein, before its Reduction by the *Danes*, is alſo unknown. And tho' *London*, in the Year 851, was brought under the *Daniſh* Yoke, yet it does not appear that they made any other Uſe thereof, than as a Place of Security, which they could upon all Emergencies fly to, as a ſure Place of Defence: But being diſlodged by King *Alfred* in the Year 886, he no ſooner became Maſter of the ſame, then he repaired the Walls, and rebuilt the

Chron. Saxon. An. 851.

Aſſer. de Reb. Alfr.

the City in a more magnificent and beautiful Manner than formerly.

W. Malm. de Geſt. Reg. Angl.

Alfred had no ſooner reſtored *London* to its former Splendor, than he committed the Government thereof to *Ethelred*, Duke of *Mercia*, who had married *Elfleda*, his Daughter; but as to the Government exerciſed therein by the ſaid Duke, I am at a great Loſs, for we have not the leaſt Account tranſmitted to us, whereby we can form an Idea of the Government of this City, before the *Norman* Conqueſt, other than a few Scraps taken from a Charter addreſſed to the Portgrave, and ſaid to be granted by *Edward the Confeſſor* to the City of *London*, whereby all her antient Cuſtoms and Uſages were confirmed; and by an additional Grant, every Servant or Vaſſal, repairing to *London*, and reſiding therein during a Year and a Day, without being claimed by his Lord, or Maſter, became in all Reſpects a Freeman of this City, as if he had been born and bred therein. See Book I. Chap. VI.

By this Charter it appears, that the chief Officer of the City before the *Norman* Conqueſt, was denominated Portreve, or Portgrave. Various are the Derivations of this Epithet, ſome taking *Port* to ſignify a Town, whereas in Truth it means an Haven or Harbour; and *Grave*, an Intendant, Governor, or Collector, is derived from the *Saxon Grau*, that is Gray or Hoary-head; ſuch were, by the antient *Saxons*, for their Age and Experience, choſen Judges, as the *Roman Senators*, and Aldermen of *England* were on the ſame Account: But this Appellation at laſt becoming general, it was indifferently applied to a Judge, Governor, Magiſtrate, Warden, Keeper, and Receiver; as is manifeſt by the following antient *German* Titles, *viz.* Margrave, a Warden of the Marches; Landgrave, an itinerant Judge; Burgrave, a Governor, or chief Magiſtrate of a City; and Portgrave, a Collector, or general Receiver of the Publick Duties of a Commercial Port: Such a one was the Portgrave of *London* under the *Saxons*, who, I imagine, was likewiſe at the Head of the Civil Government of the City.

Chriſt. Schlop. Bard. Chron.

Doomſd. Book. Rec. Exch.

In the Survey, commonly called *Doomſday-Book*, made in the twentieth of *William the Conqueror*, *Anno* 1086, it appears, that many Cities and Boroughs in *England* were held of the *Saxon* Kings, Nobility, and Clergy, in Demain or Vaſſalage; and whoſe ſeveral Properties being cantoned out into Sokes and Liberties in the ſaid Cities and Boroughs, I imagine, they at firſt gave riſe to the Appellation of *Ward*, to each of the ſaid Diviſions; which is not only in ſome meaſure corroborated by the Wards of *Baynard's-Caſtle*, *Coleman-ſtreet* and *Portſoken*, but likewiſe by the ſeveral Wards of *London* being antiently alienable. That the Burgeſſes, or Inhabitants of this City, were then under ſome ſuch Hardſhips, I think, does in ſome meaſure appear, by the Charter, or rather Protection of *William the Conqueror*, granted to the Citizens of *London*, in the *Saxon* Language, as above ſpecified.

In the Reign of *Henry* I. an additional Magiſtrate was added to the Government of this City, by the Name of Provoſt; but what his Office was, is not mentioned, tho' probably 'twas either that of Sheriff or Bailiff.

Richard I. in the firſt of his Reign, in Conſideration of a great Sum of Money given to him by the *Londoners*, towards his Expedition to the *Holy-land*, granted them a Privilege of chuſing annually, from among themſelves, two Bailiffs, or Sheriffs, for their better Government. See Book I. Chap. VIII.

Poly. Virg. Hiſt. Angl.

By the third Charter of King *John*, *An.* 1199, the Citizens of *London* were reimpowered to chooſe their own Sheriffs; by virtue of which Grant of Confirmation, and the preſſing Inſtances of the Commonalty, thirty-five of the moſt prudent and ſubſtantial Part of their Body were choſen; but whether by the Bailiffs and Aldermen, or Falkmote, is not mentioned, no more than the Office they were to ſerve; therefore 'tis probable they were only ſelected out of the Commonalty, as a ſtanding Body where out of to elect the City Magiſtrates; for it appears, that both Bailiffs and Sheriffs were afterwards annually elected out of the ſaid Number, as were at firſt the Mayors, when in the Election of the Citizens. See the Charter on Page 75, Vol. I.

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

The chief Officer of this City under the *Saxons* (as already hinted) was the Portgrave; but the *Normans* having by Conqueſt reduced the *Engliſh*, they were in all Things forced to ſubmit to the Conqueror; wherefore the Appellation of *Portgrave* was obliged to make way for the exotick one of *Mayor*; from the *French* Word *Meire*, (a *Latin* Derivative from *Maior*) wherewith the chief Magiſtrate of the City of *Roan*, the Capital of the Province of *Normandy*, was then dignified.

Etymology of the Title Mayor.

The firſt Mention I find of the Appellation of Mayor, is in the Reign of *Henry* II. which muſt have been towards the Cloſe of it, ſeeing that, but four Years before, a Portgrave had the Government of this City.

The Citizens of *London*, weary under the Government of a Foreigner, humbly applied to King *John*, in the Year 1215, for a Power to chooſe their own Mayor; which Privilege he was pleaſed to grant, by an additional Charter, whereby they were impowered annually to elect from among themſelves their chief Magiſtrate. See the Charter on Page 76, Vol. I.

Roy. Char. Lond.

Tho' *John*, by his Charter, had indulged the Citizens of *London* with the Choice of their Mayor, yet by the ſame Power they were annually obliged to preſent him to the King for his Approbation, or in his Abſence to his Juſticiary; this Cuſtom ſtill remaining, he is yearly preſented to the Lord Chancellor; without which Sanction the Perſon ſo choſen could no more act as Lord-Mayor of this City, than a mere Stranger.

The antient Seal of this City being laid aſide in the fourth of *Richard* II. the preſent, whereof the annexed is a Repreſentation, was made in the ſame Year, 1381.

Rec. Guild.

The Citizens of *London* having by divers Royal Grants obtained the Privilege of chooſing their own Magiſtrates, they were elected by the Court of Aldermen, and a Number of Commons ſummoned by them out of each of the Wards; but the Numbers being occaſionally varied, at the Diſcretion of the Aldermen, gave great Uneaſineſs to the Commonalty; for the removing of which, the Method of Election was altered by an Act of Common Council, *Anno* 1476, whereby the preſent Manner of electing by the Liverymen of the ſeveral Companies was eſtabliſhed: By virtue whereof the Lord-Mayor, or chief Magiſtrate of the City, is annually choſen on *Michaelmas-day*; for which Purpoſe, the Liverymen aſſemble in *Guildhall* on the ſaid Day, where, by holding up of Hands, they chooſe two of the Senior Aldermen below the Chair, who being returned to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, the Senior Aldermen is commonly declared Lord-Mayor Elect.

Brad. Hiſt. Treat. Cit.

The Election being over, the Lord-Mayor Elect, accompanied by the Recorder and divers of the Aldermen, is ſoon after preſented to the Lord-Chancellor (as his Majeſty's Repreſentative) for his Approbation; and on the ninth of *November* following is ſworn into the Office of Mayor, at *Guildhall*, and the Day after before the Barons of the Exchequer at *Weſtminſter*. In the Morning of the ſaid Day, the Aldermen and Sheriffs repair to the Lord-Mayor's Reſidence, whence they attend him to *Guildhall* in a Proceſſion at preſent formed by Coaches, which about Noon proceed to the River-ſide, where, at the *Three-Cranes* Stairs, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs, go on board the City Barge, attended by the ſeveral Corporations of Citizens, in their Formalities, and magnificent Barges, pompouſly adorned with a great Number and Variety of Flags and Pendants; and thence proceeding to *Weſtminſter*, form ſuch an auguſt and majeſtick aqueous Proceſſion, as probably is no-where to be parallelled, except at *Venice*.

The Ceremony being over at *Weſtminſter*, the dazzling Navy returns to the City, where, at *Black-friars* Stairs, moſt of the Companies come on Shore, the Liverymen whereof, by the Make and Sumptuouſneſs of their Robes, appear like ſo many *Senators*; and being ſeverally preceded by their Colours, Flags, and Bands of Muſick, in Proceſſion to their proper Stands, they continue ſeated in their ſtately Robes, amidſt the numerous Concerts of Muſick, and inceſſant Acclamations of the Populace, till their chief Magiſtrate the Lord-Mayor be paſt.

This great and powerful Officer being landed at *Black-friars* Stairs, he is preceded by the Artillery Company of Citizens, a military Body, which for Men, and Dexterity of Exerciſe, is ſcarce to be excelled by the beſt Veterans; and in regard to their ſumptuous Accoutrements, 'tis not to be queſtioned, but they excel all other Bodies of Infantry whatſoever.

This Company is followed by that whereof the Lord-Mayor is free, which is attended by the City Muſick, and followed by the Lord-Mayor's Officers and Domeſticks, who immediately precede his Lordſhip in his Coach of State, who is followed by the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Common Sergeant, Town Clerk, *&c.* in their ſeveral Coaches and rich Equipages, amidſt the Acclamations of an infinite Number of People, and the Streets thro' which the pompous Proceſſion paſſeth are adorned with the moſt pompous Decorations. This ſolemn and moſt ſtately Shew has been often embelliſhed with a great Variety of magnificent Pageants, which, together with the Magnificence and Pomp of all its Parts, may juſtly be ſaid to vie with the Coronations of ſome Princes. The Proceſſion being over, the ſeveral Corporations repair to their ſtately Halls, where they are ſumptuouſly regaled with an elegant Entertainment.

What has been ſaid upon the preſent Grandeur at the Inſtallation of this great Magiſtrate, is not to be admired at, eſpecially if we conſider, that the City whereof he is Head and Governor, immediately under the King, is the moſt populous and opulent of all others.

The Lord-Mayor, upon all publick Occaſions, is cloathed, according to the Seaſon, either in Scarlet, or Purple Robes richly furred, with a Velvet Hood and Golden Chain, or Collar of SS, with a rich Jewel appendant; and when abroad, he is attended by a great Number of his Officers, before and on each Side; and when on Foot, his Train is ſupported by a Page, and the City Sword and Mace carried before him, attended by the Sheriffs.

The Officers belonging to the Lord-Mayor, for the Support of his Dignity, are, the Sword-bearer, who for the Expence of his Table has a very conſiderable annual Allowance; the Common-hunt, Common-crier, and Water-bailiff, who have all great Salaries, or Perquiſites, with each the Title of Eſquire; together with the three Sergeant Carvers, three Serjeants of the Cham-

ber, a Sergeant of the Channel, two Yeomen of the Chamber, four Yeomen of the Water-side, a Yeomen of the Channel, an Under Water-bailiff, six Youngmen-waiters, three Meal-weighers, two Yeomen of the Wood-wharf, and the Foreign-taker. The State and Grandeur of this Magistrate in all Respects duly considered, will be found not to come far short of that of some Viceroys; for the Support of whose Honour, and the defraying other publick Expences, the Receipts and Disbursements of the City for the Year 1732 were as follow:

A brief State of the fifth Account of Samuel Robinson, *Esq*; *Chamberlain of* London, *from* Michaelmas 1731, *to* Michaelmas 1732.

The Charge, Dr.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To Rental General — —	6076	7	1¾
To *Finsbury* Rental — —	660	6	2
To Freedoms and Inrollments	995	5	10
To Rent Farms — —	13516	10	11½
To casual Receipts —	813	17	8½
To Freedoms sold for the Mayor and Sheriffs — —	250	0	0
To Freedoms sold for the City	650	0	0
To Brokers — —	360	0	0
To Sales and Alienations of Offices	550	14	2
To Fines for Leases —	17643	12	0
Sum Total — —	41516	13	11¾

The Discharge, Cr.

By Surplusage due as *per* last Account — —	1568	13	4¼
By Rents and Quit Rents paid	721	10	2
By one Year's Payment to the Orphans Fund —	8000	0	0
By extraordinary Works	3922	13	0
By Workmens Wages and Emptions — —	53	12	0
By necessary Charges —	1936	10	4
By Foreign Charges —	1883	5	4½
By Assessments, Tithes, *&c.*	626	9	7½
By Courts of Conservacy —	756	15	0
By Gifts and Rewards —	1409	5	5
By Remembrancers and Solicitors Bills — —	1436	15	10
By Fees, Salaries and Liveries	5462	13	6
By Bequests — —	188	11	4
By Balance remaining in Hand	13549	19	0½
Sum Total — —	41516	13	11¾

Though I cannot ascertain the Time when the Title of Right Honourable was first given to the Chief Magistrate of this City, I am nevertheless of Opinion, that it was conferred by the great Patron of *London*, *Edward* III. in the Year 1354. See the Charter, *&c.* on Page 129, Vol. I. At the Return of *Henry* VI. from his being crown'd King of *France* at *Paris*, *Anno* 1432, the Mayor was first apparelled in a Gown of Crimson Velvet, a furred Cap, with a Girdle of Gold and a Golden Chain about his Neck; and the Aldermen in Scarlet Gowns and Sanguine Hoods. Stow. An. Engl.

The Wear of Robes being established, and the various Colours agreed upon, a Regulation was published by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, *Anno* 1568, for fixing the Days whereon their several coloured Robes should be worn, *viz.* The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs to be dressed in their Scarlet Gowns on St. *Bartholomew's Day*, to behold the Wrestling near *West-Smithfield*; the *Sunday* after, for hearing a Sermon at St. *Paul's Cross*; at the Proclamation of *Southwark* Fair; at the Election of the Lord-Mayor; at presenting the Sheriffs at *Westminster*; the Lord-Mayor, Recorder and Sheriffs only, to be in Scarlet on the 29th of *October*, for attending the Lord-Mayor at *Westminster*; the Festivals of *All Saints*, *Christmas*, *Twelfth-day* and *Candlemas*; at all publick Meetings during *Christmas Holydays*, *Innocents-day*, *Monday* after *Twelfth-day*, *Easter-Monday* and *Tuesday*, *Low-Sunday*, *Whit-Sunday*, and *Whitsun-Monday* and *Tuesday*; on their attending the King; on the first *Sunday* of every Term; and at the King's Coronation. Ord. Appar.

And on the following Days, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, to appear in their Violet-coloured Gowns, *viz.* on *Midsummer-day*, at the Election of Sheriffs; St. *Bartholomew's-Eve*, for proclaiming the Fair in *Smithfield*; at the Swearing in of the Sheriffs; at the Swearing in of the Lord-Mayor; on St. *Thomas's-day*, for holding Courts of Wardmote; on *Easter-wednesday*; at the Election of Members to represent the City in Parliament; at the Election of Chamberlain and Bridge-Masters; on the first Day of every Quarter-Sessions; at the Funerals of Aldermen; and at the Orphans Court. Ibid.

And on the Days following to be apparelled in their Black Gowns, *viz.* on extraordinary Occasions during the *Christmas-Holydays*; *Good-Friday*; all Days during the Quarter-Sessions, except the first; at the Nomination of Aldermen, the Lord Mayor to appear in Black; and also at the Election of Governors for the City Hospitals. Ibid.

Though the Office of Lord-Mayor of this City be only elective, yet it may in some measure be said to be perpetual; for his Authority ceaseth not, neither on the Demise, or Abdication of the King, as that of all Commission-Officers do; wherefore, in such Cases, the Lord-Mayor of *London* is said to be the principal Officer of the Kingdom, as he appears to have been upon the Demise of Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Accession of King *James* I. and of K. *George* I. to the Crown.

The Power of this great Officer at present is much greater than formerly; for at this Time he is not only the King's Representative in the Civil Government of the City, but likewise first Commissioner of the Lieutenancy, perpetual Coroner and Escheator within the City and Liberties of *London* and Borough of *Southwark*, Chief Justice of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery of *Newgate*, Judge of the Courts of Wardmote at the Election of Aldermen; Conservator of the Rivers *Thames* and *Medway*, whereby he is impowered, that if any Citizen or Apprentice of *London* be carried away, and by force detain'd on Shipboard, he can, by his Warrant, compel the Captain or Master of such Ship or Vessel to release the said Citizen; the Lord-Mayor is also a perpetual Commissioner in all Affairs relating to the River *Lea*, and Chief Butler of the Kingdom at all Coronations, whose Fee for that Service is a Golden Cup and Cover, with a Golden Ewer.

As by the *Norman* Conquest the Appellation of Sheriff was obliged to make way for that of Bailiff, so was that of Portreve to that of Provost;

voſt; this Title being ſoon after converted into that of Mayor, I ſhall, previous to the Liſt of the latter, inſert that of the former, from the Conqueſt to the firſt of *Richard* I. *Anno* 1189, *viz. Richard de Par, Leofſtanus Goldſmith, Robert Barquerel* and *Andrew Buchevet*. But the Years of the reſpective Governments of thoſe Provoſts not being aſcertained, the Dates of ſuch Offices under the new Appellation of Mayor, commence in the aforeſaid Year, as will appear by the following Liſt of the ſaid Officers.

A Liſt of the MAYORS *of* LONDON.

Fabian Chron. Arnold Chron.

Years.	*Mayors.*
1189,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1190,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1191,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1192,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1193,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1194,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1195,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1196,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1197,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1198,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1199,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1200,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1201,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1202,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1203,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1204,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1205,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1206,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1207,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1208,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1209,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1210,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1211,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1212,	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1213,	Roger Fitz-Alwyn
1214,	Serle Mercer
1215,	William Hardel
1216,	Jacob Alderman and Salmon Baſing
1217,	Serle Mercer
1218,	Serle Mercer
1219,	Serle Mercer
1220,	Serle Mercer
1221,	Serle Mercer
1222,	Serle Mercer
1223,	Richard Renger
1224,	Richard Renger
1125,	Richard Renger
1226,	Richard Renger
1227,	Roger Duke
1228,	Roger Duke
1229,	Roger Duke
1230,	Roger Duke
1231,	Roger Duke
1232,	Andrew Buckerell
1233,	Andrew Buckerell
1234,	Andrew Buckerell
1235,	Andrew Buckerell
1236,	Andrew Buckerell
1237,	Andrew Buckerell
1238,	Richard Renger
1239,	Wyllyam Joynour
1240,	Gerarde Bate
1241,	Reginald Bongay
1242,	Reginald Bongay
1243,	Rauffe Aſhway
1244,	Mychael Tony
1245,	Johan Gyſors
1246,	Johan Gyſors
1247,	Pyers Aleyne
1248,	Mychael Tony
1249,	Roger Fitz-Roger
1250,	Johan Norman
1251,	Adam-Baſing
1252,	Johan Tholozane
1253,	Nycholas Batte
1254,	Richard Hardell
1255,	Richard Hardell
1256,	Richard Hardell
1257,	Richard Hardell
1258,	Richard Hardell
1259,	Johan Gyſours
1260,	William Fitz-Richard
1261,	William Fitz-Richard
1262,	Thomas Fitz-Thomas
1263,	Thomas Fitz-Thomas
1264,	Thomas Fitz-Thomas
1265,	Thomas Fitz-Thomas
1266,	William Fitz-Richard
1267,	Alein Souch
1268,	Alein Souch
1269,	Thomas Fitz-Thomas
1270,	Johan Adryan
1271,	Johan Adryan
1272,	Sir Walter Harvey
1273,	Sir Walter Harvey
1274,	Henry Waleis
1275,	Gregory Rokeſlie
1276,	Gregory Rokeſlie
1277,	Gregory Rokeſlie
1278,	Gregory Rokeſlie
1279,	Gregory Rokeſlie
1280,	Gregory Rokeſlie
1281,	Gregory Rokeſlie
1282,	Henry Waleys
1283,	Henry Waleys
1284,	Henry Waleys
1285,	Gregory Rokeſley
1286,	Rauf Sandwich
1287,	Johan Breton
1288,	Rauf Sandwich
1289,	Rauf Sandwich
1290,	Rauf Sandwich
1291,	Rauf Sandwich
1292,	Rauf Sandwich
1293,	Rauf Sandwich
1294,	Sir Johan Breton
1295,	Sir Johan Breton
1296,	Sir Johan Breton
1297,	Sir Johan Breton
1298,	Henry Waleis
1299,	Elyas Ruſſell
1300,	Elyas Ruſſell
1301,	Johan Blount
1302,	Johan Blount
1303,	Johan Blount
1304,	Johan Blount
1305,	Johan Blount
1306,	Johan Blount
1307,	Johan Blount
1308,	Nycholas Faryngdone
1309,	Thomas Romayne
1310,	Richard Roffham
1311,	Johan Gyſours
1312,	Johan Pounteney
1313,	Nicholas Faryngdone
1314,	Johan Gyſours
1315,	Stephen Abyngdone
1316,	Johan Wentgrave
1317,	Johan Wentgrave
1318,	Johan Wentgrave
1319,	Hamond Chyckwell
1320,	Nycholas Faryngdone
1321,	Hamond Chyckwell
1322,	Hamond Chyckwell
1323,	Nicholas Faryngdone
1324,	Hamond Chyckwell
1325,	Hamond Chyckwell
1326,	Richard Betayne
1327,	Hamond Chyckwell
1328,	Johan Graunthan
1329,	Symon Swanland
1330,	Johan Pounteney
1331,	Johan Pounteney
1332,	Johan Preſton
1333,	Johan Pounteney
1334,	Reynold at Conduyte
1335,	Reynold at Conduyte
1336,	Johan Pounteney
1337,	Henry Darcey
1338,	Henry Darcey
1339,	Andrew Awbrey
1340,	Andrew Awbrey
1341,	Johan Oxynforde
1342,	Symond Fraunceſs
1343,	Johan Hamond
1344,	Johan Hamond
1345,	Richard Lacere
1346,	Geffrey Wychyngham
1347,	Thomas Legge
1348,	Johan Lewkyn
1349,	Wyllyam Turke
1350,	Richard Killingbury
1351,	Andrew Awbrey
1352,	Adam Fraunceys
1353,	Adam Fraunceys
1354,	Thomas Legge
1355,	Symond Fraunceys
1356,	Henry Pycard
1357,	Johan Stody
1358,	Johan Lewkyn
1359,	Symond Doffelde
1360,	Johan Wroth
1361,	Johan Peche
1362,	Stephen Caundiſh
1363,	Johan Notte
1364,	Adam Bury
1365,	Johan Lewkyn
1366,	Johan Lewkyn
1367,	James Andrew
1368,	Symond Mordon
1369,	Johan Chycheſter
1370,	Johan Bernes
1371,	Johan Bernes
1372,	Johan Pyell
1373,	Adam of Bury
1374,	Wyllyam Walworth
1375,	Johan Warde
1376,	Adam Staple
1377,	Nicholas Brembyr
1378,	Johan Phylpot
1379,	Johan Hadley
1380,	Wyllyam Walworthe
1381,	Johan Northampton
1382,	Johan Northampton
1383,	Nicholas Brembyr
1384,	Nicholas Brembyr
1385,	Nycholas Brembyr
1386,	Nycholas Exton
1387,	Nycholas Exton
1388,	Nicholas Swynford
1389,	Wyllyam Venour
1390,	Adam Bamme
1391,	Johan Heende
1392,	Wyllyam Stondon
1393,	Johan Hadley
1394,	Johan Frenche
1395,	Wyllyam More
1396,	Adam Bamme
1397,	Richard Whittington
1398,	Drew Barentyne
1399,	Thomas Knolles
1400,	Johan Fraunces
1401,	Johan Shadworth
1402,	Johan Walcot
1403,	William Aſkam
1404,	Johan Hyende
1405,	Johan Woodcock
1406,	Richard Whittington
1407,	William Stondon
1408,	Drew Barentyne
1409,	Richard Marlowe
1410,	Thomas Knolles
1411,	Robert Chycheley
1412,	William Waldren
1413,	William Crowmer
1414,	Thomas Fawconer
1415,	Nicholas Wotton
1416,	Henry Barton
1417,	Richard Marlowe
1418,	William Sevenoke
1419,	Richard Whittington
1420,	William Cambrege
1421,	Robert Chichelee
1422,	William Waldern
1423,	William Crowmer
1424,	Johan Michel
1425,	Johan Coventre
1426,	William Rynwell
1427,	Johan Gedney
1428,	Henry Barton
1429,	William Eſtfeld
1430,	Nicholas Wotton
1431,	Johan Wellis
1432,	Johan Parneys
1433,	Johan Brokley
1434,	Robert Otley
1435,	Henry Frowyk
1436,	Johan Michell
1437,	William Eſtfeld
1438,	Stephen Brown
1439,	Robert Large
1440,	Johan Paddeſley
1441,	Robert Clopton
1442,	Johan Atherley
1443,	Thomas Chatworth
1444,	Henry Frowick
1445,	Symken Eyer
1446,	Johan Olney
1447,	Johan Gedney
1448,	tephen Brown
1449,	Thomas Chalton
1450,	Niclas Wyfforde
1451,	William Gregory
1452,	Geffrey Feldyng
1453,	Johan Norman
1454,	Stephen Forſter
1455,	William Marowe
1456,	Thomas Caning
1457,	Geffrey Boleyn
1458,	Thomas Scot
1459,	William Hulyn
1460,	Richard Lee
1461,	Hugh Wyche
1462,	Thomas Cooke
1463,	Mathew Philip
1464,	Rauf Joſſelyne
1465,	Rauf Verney
1466,	Johan Yonge
1467,	Thomas Owlgrave
1468,	William Taylour
1469,	Richard Lee
1470,	Johan Stockton
1471,	William Edward
1472,	William Hampton
1473,	Johan Tate
1474,	Robert Drope
1475,	Robert Baſſet
1476,	Rauf Joſſelyn
1477,	Humphry Heyforde
1478,	Richard Gardiner
1479,	Bartilmew James
1480,	Johan Brown
1481,	William Haryot
1482,	Edmond Shaa
1483,	Robert Billeſdon
1484,	Thomas Hylle
1485,	Hugh Bryce
1486,	Henry Colet
1487,	William Horne
1488,	Robert Tate
1489,	William White
1490,	Johan Mathew
1491,	Hugh Clopton
1492,	William Martyn
1493,	Rauf Aſtry
1494,	Richard Chawry
1495,	Henry Colet
1496,	Johan Tate
1497,	William Purchaſe
1498,	Johan Percival
1499,	Nicholas Alwyn
1500,	Johan Reymington
1501,	Sir John Shaa
1502,	Bartholomew Reed
1503,	Sir William Capell
1504,	Johan Wyngar
1505,	Thomas Kneſworth
1506,	Sir Richard Haddon
1507,	William Brown
1508,	Stephen Jenyns
1509,	Thomas Bradbury
1510,	Henry Keble
1511,	Roger Aichiley
1512,	Sir William Copinger
1513,	Will. Brown & J. Tate
1514,	George Monoux,
1515,	Sir William Butler
1516,	John Reſt
1517,	Sir Thomas Exmew
1518,	Thomas Mirfin
1519,	Sir James Yarford
1520,	Sir John Bruge
1521,	Sir John Milborne
1522,	Sir John Munday
1523,	Sir Thomas Baldry
1524,	Sir William Bailey
1525,	Sir John Allen
1526,	Sir Thomas Seamer
1527,	Sir James Spencer

1528, Sir

Years.	*Mayors.*
1528,	Sir John Rudſtone,
1529,	Raph Dodmer
1530,	Sir Thomas Pargitor
1531,	Sir Nicholas Lambard
1532,	Sir Stephen Pecocke
1533,	Sir Chriſtopher Aſkew
1534,	Sir John Champneis
1535,	Sir John Allen
1536,	Sir Ralph Waren
1537,	Sir Richard Greſham
1538,	William Forman
1539,	Sir William Holles
1540,	Sir William Roch
1541,	Sir Michael Dormer
1542,	John Cootes
1543	Sir William Bowyer, Sir Raph Waren
1544,	Sir William Laxton
1545,	Sir Martin Bowes
1546,	Sir Henry Hubarthorne
1547,	Sir John Greſham
1548,	Sir Henry Amcotes
1549,	Howland Hill
1550,	Sir Andrew Jude
1551,	Sir Richard Dobbes
1552,	Sir George Barnes
1553,	Sir Thomas White
1554,	Sir John Lion
1555,	Sir William Gerard
1556,	Sir Thomas Offley
1557,	Sir Thomas Curteis
1558,	Sir Thomas Lei gh
1559,	Sir William Huet
1560,	Sir William Cheſter
1561,	Sir William Harper
1562,	Sir Thomas Lodge
1563,	Sir John White
1564,	Sir Richard Malorie
1565,	Sir Richard Champion
1566,	Sir Chriſtopher Draper
1567,	Sir Roger Martin
1568,	Sir Thomas Rowe
1569,	Alexander Avenon
1570,	Sir Rowland Heyward
1571,	Sir William Allen
1572,	Sir Leonel Ducket
1573,	Sir John Rivers
1574,	James Hawes
1575,	Ambroſe Nicholas
1576,	Sir John Langley
1577,	Sir Thomas Ramſey
1578,	Richard Pipe
1579,	Sir Nicholas Woodroſe
1580,	Sir John Branch
1581,	Sir James Harvie
1582,	Sir Thomas Blancke
1583,	Edward Oſborne
1584,	Sir Edward Pulliſon
1585,	Sir Wolſtan Dixie
1586,	Sir George Barne
1587,	Sir George Bond
1588,	Martin Calthorp
1589,	Sir John Hart
1590,	John Allot
1591,	Sir William Web
1592,	Sir William Rowe
1593	Sir Cuthbert Buckle, Sir Richard Martin
1594,	Sir John Spencer
1595,	Sir tephen lany
1596	Thomas Skinner, Sir Henry Billingſly
1597,	Sir Richard Saltenſtall
1598,	Sir Stephen Some
1599,	Sir Nicholas Moſley
1600,	Sir William Ryder
1601,	Sir John Gerrard
1602,	Robert Lee
1603,	Sir Thomas Bennet
1604,	Sir Thomas Low
1605,	Sir Henry Hollyday
1606,	Sir John Wats
1607,	Sir Henry Rowe
1608,	Sir Humphrey Weld
1609,	Sir Thomas Cambell
1610,	Sir William Craven
1611,	Sir James Pemberton
1612,	Sir John Swinnerton
1613,	Sir Thomas Middleton
1614,	Sir John Hayes
1615,	Sir John Jolles
1616,	Sir John Leman
1617,	George Bolles
1618,	Sir Sebaſtian Harvey
1619,	Sir William Cockain
1620,	Sir Francis Jones
1621,	Sir Edward Barkham
1622,	Sir Peter Proby
1623,	Sir Martin Lumley
1624,	Sir John Goare
1625,	Sir Allen Cotton
1626,	Sir Cuthbert Aket
1627,	Sir Hugh Hammerſley
1628,	Sir Richard Deane
1629,	Sir James Cambell
1630,	Sir Robert Ducy
1631,	Sir George Whitmore
1632,	Sir Nicholas Raynton
1633,	Ralph Freeman
1634,	Sir Thomas Mouldon
1635,	Sir Robert Packhurſt
1636,	Sir Chriſtop. Cletheroe
1637,	Sir Edward Bromfield
1638,	Sir Richard Fenn
1639,	Sir Maurice Abbot
1640,	Sir Henry Garway
1641,	Sir William Acton
1642,	Sir Richard Gumey
1643,	Sir Iſaac Pennington
1644,	Sir John Woollaſton
1645,	Sir Thomas Atkins
1646,	Sir Thomas Adams
1647,	Sir John Gayre
1648,	Sir John Warner
1649,	Sir Abrah. Reynardſon
1650,	Thomas Toote
1651,	Thomas Andrews
1652,	John Kendrek
1653,	John Fowkes
1654,	Thomas Vyner
1655,	Chriſtopher Pack
1656,	John Dethick
1657,	Robert Tichborne
1658,	Richard Chiverton
1659,	Sir John Ireton
1660,	Sir Thomas Alleyne
1661,	Sir Richard Brown
1662,	Sir John Frederick
1663,	Sir John Robinſon
1664,	Sir Anthony Bateman
1665,	John Lawrence
1666,	Sir Thomas Bludworth
1667,	Sir William Bolton
1668,	Sir William Peake
1669,	Sir William Turner
1670,	Sir Samuel Sterling
1671,	Sir Richard Ford
1672,	Sir George Waterman
1673,	Sir Robert Hanſon
1674,	Sir William Hooker
1675,	Sir Robert Vyner
1676,	Sir Joſeph Sheldon
1677,	Sir Thomas Davies
1678,	Sir Francis Chaplin
1679,	Sir James Edwards
1680,	Sir Robert Clayton
1681,	Sir Patience Ward
1682,	Sir John Moore
1683,	Sir William Prichard
1684,	Sir Henry Tulſe
1685,	Sir James Smith
1686,	Sir Robert Jeffery
1687,	Sir John Peake
1688,	Sir John Shorter
1689	Sir John Chapman, Sir Tho. Pilkington
1690,	Sir Thomas Pilkington
1691,	Sir Thomas Pilkington
1692,	Sir Thomas Stamp
1693,	Sir John Fleet
1694,	Sir William Aſhurſt
1695,	Sir Thomas Lane
1696,	Sir John Houblon
1697,	Sir Edward Clarke
1698,	Sir Humphry Edwin
1699,	Sir Francis Child
1700,	Sir Richard Levet
1701,	Sir Thomas Abney
1702,	Sir William Gore
1703,	Sir William Daſhwood
1704,	Sir John Parſons
1705,	Sir Owen Buckingham
1706,	Sir Thomas Rawlinſon
1707,	Sir Robert Bedingfield
1708,	Sir William Withers
1709,	Sir Charles Duncombe
1710,	Sir Samuel Gerard
1711,	Sir Gilbert Heathcote
1712,	Sir Robert Beachcroft
1713,	Sir Richard Hoare
1714,	Sir Samuel Stanier
1715,	Sir Will. Humphreys
1716,	Sir Charles Peers
1717,	Sir James Bateman
1718,	Sir William Lewen
1719,	Sir John Ward
1720,	Sir George Thorold
1721,	Sir John Fryer
1722,	Sir William Stewart
1723,	Sir Gerard Conyers
1724,	Sir Peter Delme
1725,	Sir George Mertins
1726,	Sir Francis Forbes
1727,	Sir John Eyles
1728,	Sir Edward Beecher
1729,	Sir Robert Bailis
1730,	Sir Richard Brocas
1731,	Humphry Parſons, Eſq;
1732,	Sir Francis Child
1733,	John Barber, Eſq;
1734,	Sir William Billers
1735,	Sir Edward Belamy
1736,	Sir John Williams
1737,	Sir John Thompſon
1738,	Sir John Barnard
1739,	Micajah Perry, Eſq;
1740,	Sir John Salter
1741	Hum. Parſons, Eſq; Daniel Lambert, Eſq;
1742	Sir Rob. Godſchall, G. Heathcote, Eſq;
1743,	Robert Willmot, Eſq;
1744,	Sir Robert Weſtley
1745,	Sir Henry Marſhall
1746,	Sir Richard Hoare
1747,	William Benn, Eſq;
1748,	Sir Robert Ladbroke
1749,	Sir William Calvert
1750	Sir Samuel Pennant, John Blachford, Eſq;
1751,	Francis Cockayne, Eſq;
1752	T. Winterbottom, Eſq; Robert Alſop, Eſq;
1753,	Sir Criſpe Gaſcoyne
1754	Edw. Ironſide, Eſq; Tho. Rawlinſon, Eſq;
1755,	Ste. Theo. Janſſen, Eſq;
1756,	Slingſby Bethell, Eſq;

Stow. Sur. Lond. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

When or on what Occaſion a Sword was at firſt carried before this Magiſtrate, I cannot learn. However, I am of Opinion it was not before the Reign of *Henry* VIII. for Pope *Leo* the Tenth, *Anno* 1513, preſented that Prince with a conſecrated Sword, and a Cap of Maintenance, the former being an offenſive Weapon to deſtroy the Enemies of the Church, and the latter Armour to defend the Head. This being the firſt Cap of Maintenance I read of in *England*, 'twas regarded by *Henry* as the greateſt Favour *Leo* could confer upon him; therefore the King as an additional Honour to the Metropolis of his Kingdom, might grant the Citizens a Privilege to uſe both the Sword and Cap of Maintenance.

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit.

CHAP. II.

An Account of the City Repreſentatives in Parliament, with a Liſt of them.

THough the Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament do not immediately belong to the Government of *London*; yet as there is not a Place in this Work more proper to inſert the ſame, I ſhall ſubjoin an Account thereof. The Number of Repreſentatives ſent by this City at firſt to Parliament, appear to have been only two: But the Number thereof not being aſcertained till the thirty-fourth of *Edward* III. in the Year 1361, the Citizens, according to the Directions of the ſeveral Writs, choſe two, three, or four Members, as will appear by the following Liſt; but in that Year they being impowered to elect four Members, they have almoſt practiſed the ſame ever ſince.

But how this City, out of fifteen Parliaments in the Reign of *Edward* I. only ſent Repreſentatives to two, is not mentioned, other than it ſeems to have been excuſed from ſending to other Parliaments: That *London*, the capital City of the Kingdom, (than which none were better qualified to ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament) ſhould be excuſed from this Service, and the petty Borough of *Southwark* allowed to ſend Members, I think is highly improbable; therefore, 'tis more reaſonable to believe, that *Ed-*

ward, ſtill retaining a Grudge againſt the *Londoners* for their Rebellion againſt his Father, would not allow them the Honour of ſending Repreſentatives to any of his Parliaments before that of the 26th of his Reign, in the Year 1298.

A Liſt of the Repreſentatives of the City of London *in Parliament, from the latter End of the Reign of* Edward *the Firſt to the Year* 1754, *with the reſpective Names of the Kings, Years and Towns wherein the ſeveral Parliaments were held.*

Anno *Edward* I.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. 1298, At a Parliament at *York*, Walter de Finchingfield and Adam de Folcham.
1305, At *Weſtminſter*, William de Combmartyn, Henry de Combmartyn and Walter de Finchingfield.

Edward II.

1307, At *Northampton*, William de Combmartyn and Henry de Durham.
1308, At *Weſtm.* Henry de Durham and William Servat.
1313, At *Weſtm.* Reginald de Conduct, Johan de Cauſton, Anket de Giſort and Thomas Chetington,
1314, At *Weſtm.* Nicholas de Ferndon, William Leer, William Servat and Stephen Abingdon.
1315, At *Weſtm*, William de Leve and Henry de Durham.
1315, At *Weſtm.* John de Giſort, William de Leire, Robert de Keleſey and Richard de Reher.
1319, At *York*, John de Cherleton William de Flete and Roger de Palmer.
1322, At *York*, Robert de Swalive, Reginald de Conduct, William de Hatford, and Gregory Norton.
1323, At *York*, Walter Treppin and Robert Chetington.
1326, At *Weſtm.* Anketumus de Giſortio, and Henry de Sechford.
1327, At *Weſtm.* Anketumus de Giſortio, Henry de Secheford Reginald de Conductu, Thomas de Leyre, Edmund Colyn and John Sterle. *It appears that only two of theſe were to ſerve in Parliament.*

Edward III.

1327, At *Lincoln*, Benet de Felſham and Robert de Keleſey.
1327, At *York*, Richard de Betoigne, Robert de Keleſey, John de Grantham and John Priour.
1328, At *New Sarum*, Stephen de Abingdon and Robert de Keleſey.
1328, At *Northampton*, Richard de Betoigne and Robert de Keleſey.
1328, At *York*, Richard de Betoigne, Robert de Keleſey, John de Grantham and John Priour.
1330, At *Wincheſter*, John Grantham, Reginald de Conduit, Stephen de Abingdon.
1330, At *Weſtm.* Stephen de Abingdon and John de Cauſton.
1332, At *York*, Thomas de Chetington and Henry de Mongney.
1333, At *Weſtm.* Anketumus de Giſortio, John de Cauſton, John Priour and Thomas Chetington.
1333, At *York*, John Cauſton and Reginald de Conduit.
1335, At *York*, Richard de Rocching, Richard Later and Roger de Forſham.
1335, At *Weſtm.* Henry de Secheford, Thomas de Chetington and John Priour.
1336, At *Nottingham*, John de Cauſton, Richard de Hakeneye.
1337, At *Weſtm.* Reginald de Conduit and Bennet de Fulſham.
1337, At *Weſtm.* John Grantham, Andrew Aubray, Ralph de Upton and Richard de Rocching.
1337, At *Weſtm.* Henry Darcy, Simon Fraunceys, William Hanus and Waller Firk.
1338, At *York*, John Churlton, William de Flete and Roger le Palmer.
1338, At *Weſtm.* Simon Fraunceys and John de Northall.
1338, At *Northampton*, Ralph de Upton and Bartholomew Wanmars.
1339, At *Weſtm.* Simon Fraunceys and John de Northall.
1340, At *Weſtm.* Nicholas de Farendon, Anketumus de Giſortio, Henry Monquey and Roger Hoſeband.
1340, At *Weſtm.* John Brittleſworth and Richard de Rocching.
1341, At *Weſtm.* Simon Fraunceys and William de Brittleſworth.
1343, At *Weſtm.* Anketumus Giſortio and Henry de Lecheford.
1346, At *Weſtm.* Geffrey de Wickingham, Thomas Leggy, John Lovekyn and Thomas de Waldene.
1347, At *Weſtm.* John Lovekyn, Richard de Berking, William de Ford and Richard de Wycombe.
1348, At *Weſtm.* John Lovekyn, Richard Berkyn, William de Ford and Rich. de Wigcomb.
1349, At *Weſtm.* Thomas Leggy and William de Ford.
1351, At *Weſtm.* Adam Fraunceys and John Liche.
1354, At *Weſtm.* Thomas Leggy and Thomas Wolſly.
1356, At *Weſtm.* Adam Fraunceys, John de Stody, Simon de Redingtone and Adam de Acres.
1358, At *Weſtm.* Thomas Dolſely, William de Weld, William de Eſſex and Richard Tokey.
1358, At *Weſtm.* John Stodey, Mayor, Bartholomew Freſhing and Stephen Cavendiſh.
1361, At *Weſtm.* Bartholomew Freſtlyng, Stephen Cavendiſh, Walter de Berney and Richard Tokey.
1363, At *Weſtm.* John Little, Bartholomew Freſtlyng, John Turngold and John Hilltoſt.
1365, At *Weſtm.* Adam Fraunceys, John Lovekyn, Simon de Bennington and Richard Preſton.
1365, At *Weſtm.* John Milford and Simon Morden.
1369, At *Weſtm.* John Wartefeld, Bartholomew Freſtlyng, John Aubre and John Organ.
1370, At *Weſtm.* Adam Wimundeham and John Gardener.
1370, At *Weſtm.* John Pecche, John Turngold, Nicholas de Exton and John Hadeley.
1372, At *Wincheſter*, Bartholomew Firſtling and John Phelipot.
1373, At *Weſtm.* John Wroth, John Pecche, William Venour and William Kelphull.
1374, At *Weſtm.* Adam Stable, John Ward, John Berlingham and Adam Carliſle.
1377, At *Weſtm.* John Hadeley, John Organ, William Tongue and William Venour.

Richard II.

1377, At *Weſtm.* Adam Carliſle, Walter Sybit, William Walworth and John Philpot.
1378, At *Glouceſter*, John Hadley, Jeffry Newton, John de Northampton and William Venour.
1381, At *Weſtm.* John Philpot, John Stadley, William Barret and Hugh Faſtolf.
1382, At *Weſtm.* Nicholas Brembre, John More, Richard Norbury and William Eſſex.
1383, At *Weſtm.* Sir William Walworth, Sir John Philpot, William Garret and Henry Venour.
1383, At *New Sarum*, John Hadley, John Organ, John Rote and Henry Herbury.
1384, At *Weſtm.* John Hadley, John Organ, Thomas Rolf and Henry Herbury.
1385, At *Weſtm.* John Hadley, Nicholas Exton, Henry Herbury and William Ancrofts.
1386, At *Weſtm.* John Hadley, John Organ, Adam Carlill and Thomas Gurdetere.
1388, At *Canterb.* Adam Barne, Henry Vannere, William Tong and John Clouhand.
1389, At *Weſtm.* William More, John Shadeworth, Adam Carlill and Will. Brampton.
1391, At *Weſtm.* William Serringham, William Brampton, William Standon and John Balcote.
1394, At *Weſtm.* Adam Carlile, Drogo Barentyne, Geoffry Walderne and William Arkham.

Henry IV.

1399, At *Weſtm.* John Shadworth, William Brampton, Richard Merlan and William Somingwell.
1401, At *Weſtm.* the Names of the Repreſentatives torn and defaced.
1406, At *Glouceſter*, William Aſkham, William Crowmere, William Marchford and John Bryan.

Henry V.

1413, At *Weſtm.* Drogo Barentyn, William Aſkham, William Marchford and Walter Gulktron.
1414, At *Weſtm.* William Walderne, Nicholas Wotton, William Oliver and John Gedney.
1415, At *Weſtm.* Richard Merlaw, Thomas Fauconer, William Weſton and Nicholas James.
1417, At *Weſtm.* William Crowmere, William Sevenoke, John Wells and John Boteler.
1419, At *Glouceſter*, John Staundon, Nicholas Wotton, John Sudbury and Hugh Bybrede.
1420, At *Weſtm.* Thomas Fauconer, John Michell, Solomon Oxney and John Higham.
1421, At *Weſtm.* Thomas Fauconer, Nicholas Wotton, John Whately and John Brokley.

Henry VI.

1422, At *Weſtm.* Thomas Fauconer, John Michell, Henry Frowek and Thomas Mayneld.
1424, At *Weſtm.* Nicholas Wotton, John Wells, Eborard Fleet and Thomas Bernewall.
1425, At *Leiceſter*, John Michell, John Wellys, Eborard Fleet and John Higham.
1426, At *Weſtm.* John Michell, John Wellys, William Milreſe and Walter Gawtron.
1427, At *Weſtm.* John Michell, John Wellys, William Milreſe and Walter Gawtron.
1429, At *Weſtm.* Nicholas Wotton, Nicholas James, William Milreſe and Walter Gawtron.
1430, At *Weſtm.* William Eſtfeld, Nicholas James, John Higham and John Abbot.
1434, At *Weſt.* John Michel, Robert Large, John Bederenden and Stephen Forſter.
1436, At *Cambridge*, Henry Frowyk, Thomas Cotworth, John Carpenter and Nicholas Yeo.
1441, At *Weſtm.* Sir William Eſtfeld, John Bolbeys, Philip Malpas and William Coteſbrook.

1445, John Raynwell, Ald. Kob. Danvers, Recorder, ---- Burgoy, Richard Sturgeon.
1446, At *Cambridge*, Henry Frowyk, William Combys, Hugh Wyche and William Marrow.
1448, At *Weſtm.* Thomas Calſworth, John Norman, Geffrey Bolton and Thomas Billing.
1449, At *Weſtm.* Stephen Broome, John Norman, John Needham, and John Hardroe.
1450, At *Weſtm.* Henry Frowyk William Marrow, John Harrowe and Richard Lee.
1452, At *Reading*, Steph. Brown, Will. Cantelowe, John ——.
1454, At *Weſtm.* Geffry Fielding, William Cantelowe, John Harrowe and John Young.

The Returns of the City Members to the Parliaments held at *Weſtminſter* in the 29th of *Henry* the Sixth, and the firſt, third and fourth of *Edward* the Fourth, being loſt, their Names cannot be had.

Edward IV.

1461, At *Weſtm.* Ralph Joſſelyn, Thomas Urſewick, John Ward and John Croſſeby.
1466, At *Weſtm.* Sir Ralph Verney, John Irlond, John Brumpton and Stephen Fabian.
1378, At *Weſtm.* Sir William Hampton, Richard Gardyner, William Braſebridge and John Ward.
Communicated by Dr. Brown Willis. [1482, Sir Will. Taylor, Robert Tate, Aldermen, John Fenhill, Hugh Clopton.

Edward V.

1483, Sir William Heriot, Robert Tate, Aldermen, John Marſhall, William Bracebridge.

Richard III.

1483, William Heriot, Alderman, Thomas Fitzwilliam, Recorder, William Bracebridge, John Peckering in Bracebridge's Place, John Fenhill.

Henry VII.

1485, John Ward, Mayor, Tho. Fitzwilliams, Recorder, John Peckering, Will. Spark.
1488, Sir Henry Colet, Mayor, Sir Tho. Fitzwilliams, Recorder, Hugh Pemberton, John Peckering.
1489, Sir Hen. Colet, Alderman, Sir Tho. Fitzwilliams, Recorder, Richard Nonnely, John Peckering, (in Place of Sir Tho. Fitzwilliams, who was elected Kt. of the Shire of Lincoln) William White, Alderman.
1492, William Tate, William Capell, Aldermen, Nicholas Allwyn, Tho. Bullefden.
1496, John Ward, Alderman, Robert Sheffield, Recorder, John Shaa, Tho. Bradbury.
1497, Richard Chawrey, Alderman, Robert Sheffield, Recorder, Ch. Wyndoat, Richard Nonnely.
1502, Sir John Shaa, Alderman, Sir Robert Sheffield, Recorder, Tho. Cremer, John Painter.

Henry VIII.

1509, John Tate, Alderman, John Chaloner, Recorder, James Yarford, Tho. Brugges in Yarford's Place, made an Alderman, Thomas Moore, Mercer.
1511, Sir Will. Capell, Alderman, Richard Broke, Recorder, Will. Gally, Draper, John Kyme, Mercer.
1515, Sir Will. Capell, Alderman, Richard Broke, Recorder, Will. Gally, John Kyme.
1523, Geo. Moneux, Alderman, William Shelley, Recorder, John Hewſter, Mercer, Will. Roche, Draper.
1530, Sir Tho. Seymour, Alderman, John Baker, Recorder, John Petyte, Grocer, Paul Wythpde, Merchant Taylor.
1537, *Tho' not given by Mr.* Man, *I preſume that theſe following were then elected, viz.* William Roche, Alderman, Roger Cholmley, Recorder, *by the Mayor and Alderman. One of the Commoners* was Robert Packington, Mercer, *who, being a Burgeſs for the City of* London *in Parliament, was, as* Hall *tells us in his Chronicle, Page* 23, *murthered with a Gun Anno* 1538. *See an Account of it in* Fox's *Book of Martyrs* Vol. II. *and other Hiſtories.*
1540, *No Return entered, as I learn, of the Members.*
1542, Sir William Bowyer, Alderman, *(his Sirname torn in the Return)* Sir Roger Cholmley, Recorder, John Sturgeon, Haberdaſher, Nicholas Wilford, Merchant Taylor.]

Edward VI.

1547, At *Weſtm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Robert Broke, Thomas Curteys and Thomas Bacon.
1553, At *Weſtm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Robert Broke, John Marche and John Blundel.

Mary.

1553, At *Weſtm.* Sir Roland Hille, Robert Broke, John Marche and John Blundell.
1554, At *Oxf.* Sir Martin Bowes, Robert Broke, John Marche and John Blundell.

Philip and *Mary.*

1554, At *Weſtm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Ranulph Cholmley, Richard Grafton and Richard Burwell.
1555, At *Weſtm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Ranulph Cholmley, Philip Bold and Nicholas Chune.
1556, At *Weſtm.* Sir William Garrald, Ranulph Cholmley, John Marche and Rich. Grafton.

Elizabeth.

1558, At *Weſtm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Sir Ralph Cholmley, John Marſham and Richard Hals.
1562, At *Weſtm.* Sir William Cheſter, Sir Ralph Chomley, Laurence Withers and John Marſhe.
1571, At *Weſtm.* Sir John White, Thomas Wilbraham, John Marſh and Thomas Norton.
1572, At *Weſtm* Sir Rowland Heywood, William Fleetwood, John Marſhe and Thomas Norton.
1585, At *Weſtm.* Sir Thomas Woodruffe, William Fleetwood, Sir Thomas Alderſey and Sir William Fiſhe.
1586, At *Weſtm.* Sir Edward Oſborne, William Fleetwood, Thomas Alderſey, and Richard Saltingſtall.
1589, At *Weſtm.* Sir George Barnes, William Fleetwood, Thomas Alderſey and Andrew Palmer.
1593, At *Weſtm.* Sir John Harte, Edward Drewe, George Southerton and Andrew Palmer.
1597, At *Weſtm.* Sir John Harte, John Crooke, George Southerton and Thomas Fettiplace.
1601, At *Weſtm.* Sir Stephen Some, John Crooke, Thomas Fettiplace and John Pindar.

James I.

1603, At *Weſtm.* Sir Henry Billingſley, Sir Henry Montague, Nicholas Fuller and Richard Gore.
1614, Sir Henry Montague, Recorder, Nicholas Fuller, Tho. Lowe, Robert Bateman.
1621, At *Weſtm.* Sir Thomas Lowe, Sir Robert Heath, Robert Bateman and William Towerſon.
1624, At *Weſtm.* Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Heneage Finch, Robert Bateman and Martin Bond.

Charles I.

1625, At *Weſt.* Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Heneage Finch, Robert Bateman and Martin Bond.
1625, At *Weſtm.* Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Heneage Finch, Sir Maurice Abbot and Robert Bateman.
1627, At *Weſtm.* Thomas Moulſon, Chriſtopher Clitheroe, Henry Waller and James Bunce.
1640, At *Weſtm.* Sir Thomas Soame, Iſaac Pennington, Matthew Cradock and Samuel Vaſſell.
1641, At *Weſtm.* Sir Thomas Soame, Iſaac Pennington, Samuel Vaſſell and John Ven.

During the Proteƈtorate.

1653, At *Weſtm.* Robert Titchborne, John Ireton, Samuel Moyer, John Langley, Henry Barton and Praiſe-God Barebone.
1654, At *Weſtm.* Thomas Foot, William Steel, Thomas Adams, John Langham, Samuel Avery and Andrew Ricard.
1656, At *Weſtm.* Thomas Foot, Sir Chriſtopher Pack, Thomas Adams, Richard Browne, Theophilus Biddulph and John Jones.
1659, At *Weſtm.* William Thompſon, Theophilus Biddulph, John Jones and Richard Browne.

Charles II.

1660, At *Weſtm.* William Wild, Richard Browne, John Robinſon and William Vincent.
1661, At *Weſtm.* John Fowke, Sir Will. Thompſon, William Love and John Jones.
1678, At *Weſtm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Thomas Player, William Love and Thomas Pilkington.
1679, At *Oxford*, Sir Robert Clayton, Thomas Pilkington, Sir Thomas Player and William Love.

James II.

1685, At *Weſtm.* Sir John Moore, Sir William Pritchard, Sir Samuel Daſhwood and Sir Peter Rich.

William and *Mary.*

1689, At *Weſtm.* Sir Patience Ward, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Aſhurſt and Thomas Pilkington, Eſq;
1690, At *Weſtm.* Sir William Pritchard, Sir Samuel Daſhwood, Sir William Turner and Sir Thomas Vernon.

William III.

1695, At *Weſtm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir John Fleet, Sir William Aſhurſt and Thomas Papillon, Eſq;
1698, At *Weſtm.* Sir John Fleet, Sir William Aſhurſt, Sir James Houblon and Thomas Papillon, Eſq;
1700, At *Weſtm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Aſhurſt, Sir William Withers and Gilbert Heathcote, Eſq;
1701, At *Weſtm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Aſhurſt, Sir Thomas Abney and Gilbert Heathcote, Eſq;

Anne.

1702, At *Weſtm.* Sir William Pritchard, Sir John Fleet, Sir Francis Child and Gilbert Heathcote, Eſq;

1705,

1705, At *Weſtm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Aſhurſt, Sir Gilbert Heathcote and Samuel Shepheard, Eſq;
1708, At *Weſtm* Sir William Withers, Sir William Aſhurſt, Sir Gilbert Heathcote and John Ward, Eſq;
1710, At *Weſtm.* Sir William Withers, Sir Richard Hoare, Sir George Newland and John Caſs, Eſq;
1713, At *Weſtm.* Sir Richard Hoare, Sir William Withers, Sir John Caſs and Sir George Newland.

George I.

1715, At *Weſtm.* Sir John Ward, Sir Thomas Scawen, Robert Heyſham and Peter Godfrey, Eſq;
1722, At *Weſtm.* Francis Child, Richard Lockwood, Peter Godfrey and J. Barnard, Eſq;

George II.

1727, At *Weſtm.* Sir John Eyles, Bart. J. Barnard, Micajah Perry and Humphry Parſons, Eſqrs. Aldermen.
1734, At *Weſtm.* Humphry Parſons, Eſq; Sir John Barnard, Micajah Perry and Robert Willimot, Eſqrs. Aldermen.
1741, Sir John Barnard, Sir Daniel Lambert, George Heathcote, Eſq; and Sir Robert Godſchall, Aldermen.
1747, Sir John Barnard, Sir William Calvert, Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Eſq; Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; Aldermen.
1754, Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; William Beckford, Eſq; Aldermen.

CHAP. III.

An Account of the Aldermen and Sheriffs, with a Liſt of the latter.

THE *Saxon* Appellation of Ealderman, Alderman, or Old-Man, is of the ſame Signification as the *Latin* Appellative *Senex*, whence is derived *Senators*. The Epithet of Ealderman, among the ancient *Saxons*, appears to have been a Title of the greateſt Honour, as will appear by the following Monumental Inſcription, in the Abbey of *Ramſey*.

Spel Gloſ. "Hic requieſcit D. *Alwinus*, inclyti regis *Eadgari* cognatus, totius *Angliæ* Aldermannus, & hujus ſacri cœnobi miraculoſus fundator."

As the Epithet of Alderman was the ſame as that of Earl, the ſaid *Alwin* muſt have been dignified with the Title of *Earl of all* England; which ſhews the City of *London* muſt have been in very great Repute, when the noble Appellation of *Alderman* was conferred upon her Magiſtrates; this probably gave riſe to the honourable Title of *Barons*, whereby the Aldermen and Commonalty of *London* were long after denominated.

Whether the City of *London* at firſt was divided into Wards by King *Alfred*, (after his rebuilding the ſame, as already mentioned) or by arbitrary Lords, whoſe Demains in the City were held in Vaſſalage by the Citizens, or by others, is unknown. However, the ſecond ſeems the more probable, ſeeing that during the *Saxon* Government moſt of the Cities and Towns in this Kingdom were held in Demain or Vaſſalage; which Brad. Hiſt. Breat. Citi. is potently coroborated by the Wards of this City being anciently hereditary, and alienable at the Will of the Alderman.

Mad. Firm. Burg. And it is obſervable, that the Wards or Aldermanries of this City were denominated from the Aldermen, and anciently changed their Names as often as their Maſters; and that the Diviſion of the City into Wards or Aldermanries, appears to be of great Antiquity; for it is manifeſt, that Fitz. Steph. Deſcrip. Lond. *London* had both Wards and Aldermen in the Reign of King *Richard* the Firſt, which is above five hundred and fifty Years ago.

The firſt Number of Wards I read of in this City was twenty-four; (ſee Page 105, Vol. I. but in the Year 1394, *Farringdon* Ward being divided by Act of Parliament, the outward Diviſion was erected into a ſeparate Ward, which made up the preſent Number of twenty-five; (ſee Page 125, 126, Vol. I.) for that called the *Bridge Ward without* being only nominal, it is well adapted to the Senior Alderman, who by his great Age is rendered incapable of undergoing much Fatigue; but in caſe of Non-acceptance, the Court of Aldermen chooſe another of their Brethren to ſupply the Vacancy.

In the ſeventeenth of *Richard* the Second, *Anno* 1394, it was by Parliament enacted, that the Aldermen of the City of *London* ſhould not from thenceforth be elected annually, but continue in their ſeveral Offices during Life, or good Behaviour. Act Parl. 17 R. II.

The Aldermen of *London* having anciently become ſo by Purchaſe, occaſioned great Jealouſies and Heart-burnings among the Commonalty; for the laying of which, and preventing the like for the future, it was in the Year 1402 by the Common Council enacted, that they ſhould be elective; the Manner of which Election has ſeveral times varied: But in the Year 1714, by the Common Council of the City it was enacted, that from thenceforth in all Elections of Aldermen, there ſhall be choſen only one Citizen by the Inhabitants of every Ward deſtitute of an Alderman, and the Perſon ſo elected to be returned by the Lord-Mayor (or other returning Officer, duly qualified to hold a Court of Wardmote) to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, by whom the Perſon ſo returned is to be admitted, and ſworn into the Office of Alderman. Act. Com. Council.

The different Factions in the City continuing vigorouſly to oppoſe each other in the Choice of their Repreſentatives to ſerve in Parliament, Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common-Councilmen, Chamberlain, Town Clerks, *&c.* Application was made to Parliament to prevent ſuch Diſputes for the future, by reducing the Number of Electors, which was thought would in a great meaſure prevent violent Conteſts on all ſuch Occaſions. See Page 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, Vol. I.

For the attaining ſo ſalutary an End, it was by Parliament enacted, "That at all times from "and after the firſt Day of *June* in the Year of "our Lord 1725, upon every Election of a "Citizen or Citizens to ſerve the ſaid City of "*London* in Parliament; and upon all Elections "of Mayors, Sheriffs, Chamberlains, Bridge-"Maſters, Auditors of Chamberlain's and Bridge-"Maſter's Accounts, and all and every other "Officer or Officers to be choſen in and for the "ſaid City by the Liverymen thereof; and upon "all Elections of Aldermen and Common-Coun-"cilmen choſen at the reſpective Wardmotes "of the ſaid City; the Preſiding Officer or "Officers at ſuch Elections ſhall, in Caſe a Poll "be demanded by any of the Candidates, or "any two or more of the Electors, appoint a "convenient Number of Clerks to take the ſame, "which Clerks ſhall take the ſaid Poll in the "Preſence of the Preſiding Officer or Officers, "and be ſworn by ſuch Officer or Officers, "truly and indifferently to take the ſame, and "to ſet down the Name of each Voter, and his "Place Act Parl. 12 G. I. *Sect.* 1. *which relates to the Method of Granting and Taking a* Poll.

" Place of Reſidence or Abode, and for whom " he ſhall Poll; and to Poll no Perſon who ſhall " not be ſworn, or, being a Quaker, ſhall not af- " firm according to the Direction of this Act."

Sect. 4. directing at what Time a Poll *ſhall be begun and finiſhed.*

" That if a Poll ſhall be demanded at any of " the Elections beforementioned, *&c.* the Pre- " ſiding Officer or Officers at ſuch Election ſhall " begin ſuch Poll the Day the ſame ſhall be de- " manded, or the next Day following at fartheſt, " unleſs the ſame ſhall happen on a *Sunday*, and " then on the next Day after, and ſhall duly and " orderly proceed thereon from Day to Day, " *Sundays* excepted, untill ſuch Poll be finiſhed, " and ſhall finiſh the Poll at Elections by the " Liverymen within ſeven Days, excluſive of " *Sundays*, and the Poll at the Wardmote within " three Days, excluſive of *Sunday*, after com- " mencing the ſame reſpectively."

" And ſhall, upon adjourning the Poll on each " Day, at all and every the Elections aforeſaid, " ſeal up the Poll Books with the Seals, and in " the Preſence of ſuch of the reſpective Candi- " dates, or Perſons deputed by them, as ſhall " deſire the ſame; and the ſaid Poll Books ſhall " not be opened again, but at the Time and " Place of meeting in Purſuance of ſuch Adjourn- " ment; and after the ſaid Poll is finiſhed, the " ſaid Poll Books being ſealed up as aforeſaid, " ſhall within two Days after, be publickly open- " ed at the Place of Election, and be duly and " truly caſt up; and within two Days after ſuch " caſting up, the Number of the Votes or Polls " for each Candidate ſhall be truly, fairly and " publickly declared to the Electors at the Place " of Election, by the Officer or Officers preſid- " ing at ſuch Elections.

Sect. 4. directing in what Manner, and within what Time a Scrutiny *is to be carried on and ended.*

" If a Scrutiny ſhall, upon ſuch Declaration " made, be lawfully demanded, the ſame ſhall " be granted and proceeded upon, and the re- " ſpective Candidates ſhall immediately nominate " to the preſiding Officer or Officers at ſuch " Elections, any Number of Perſons qualified to " Vote at ſuch Election, not exceeding ſix, to " be Scrutineers for and on Behalf of the Candi- " date or Candidates on each Side, to whom the " Preſiding Officer or Officers at ſuch Elections " ſhall within ſix Days next after ſuch Scrutiny " ſhall be demanded, upon Requeſt and at the " Charge of the Candidate or Candidates, or any " the Scrutineers on his or their Behalfs, deliver " or cauſe to be delivered to him, or them, a " true Copy, ſigned by ſuch Officer or Officers, " of the Poll taken at ſuch Elections.

" And all and every the Scrutinies to be had " or taken upon any Election to be made by the " Liverymen of the ſaid City ſhall begin within " ten Days after the Delivery of the Copies of " the ſaid Polls; and be proceeded on Day by " Day (*Sundays* excepted) and ſhall be finiſhed " within fifteen Days after the Commencement " of ſuch Scrutiny; and thereupon the Pre- " ſiding Officer or Officers ſhall within four " Days after the finiſhing ſuch Scrutiny, pub- " lickly declare, at the Place of ſuch Election, " which of the Candidates is or are duly elected, " and the Number of Legal Votes for each Can- " didate appearing to him or them upon ſuch " Scrutiny.

" And on the Election of any Officer or Offi- " cers at the reſpective Wardmotes of the ſaid " City, if a Scrutiny be demanded, the Candi- " dates or Scrutineers, nominated on their Be- " halfs reſpectively, ſhall within ten Days next " after the Receipt of the Copy or Copies of the " Polls taken at ſuch Election, deliver or cauſe " to be delivered to the Preſiding Officer or " Officers, the Names in Writing of the ſeveral " Perſons, who have Polled in the ſaid Election, " againſt whoſe Votes they ſhall object, with " the particular Objections againſt each reſpective " Name, and the Preſiding Officer or Officers " ſhall thereupon, within three Days next follow- " ing, at the Requeſt and Charges of any Can- " didate or Candidates, or the Scrutineers named " on his or their Behalfs, deliver, or cauſe to be " delivered to him or them, one or more true " Copy or Copies (ſigned as aforeſaid) of the " Paper, containing ſuch Names and Objections " as aforeſaid; and the Preſiding Officer or " Officers within ten Days then next following " (excluſive of *Sundays*) after having fully heard " ſuch of the ſaid Candidates, as ſhall deſire the " ſame, or ſome Perſon appointed by him or " them, touching ſuch Objections, ſhall at or in " the Place of Election openly and publickly de- " clare, which of the ſaid Candidates is or are " duly elected, and the Number of Legal Votes " for each Candicate appearing to him or them " upon ſuch Scrutiny.

" And if the Preſiding Officer or Officers, or " any other Perſon or Perſons ſhall offend in the " Premiſſes, every ſuch Offender ſhall forfeit, for " every ſuch Offence, the Sum of two hundred " Pounds of lawful Money of *Great Britain*, " with full Coſts of Suit, over and above all Pe- " nalties and Forfeitures inflicted by any other " Act or Acts of Parliament.

Sect. 14. declaring what Liverymen *are to be excluded from Voting at a* Common-Hall.

" And it is hereby further Enacted, That " no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall from " and after, *&c.* have any Right or Title to " Vote at any Election of a Citizen or Citizens " to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid City, or of " any Mayor or other Officer or Officers to be " choſen by the Liverymen thereof, who have not " been upon the Livery by the Space of twelve " Kalendar Months before ſuch Election; and " who ſhall not have paid their reſpective Livery " Fines, or who, having paid the ſame, ſhall have " received ſuch Fines back again, in part or all; " or ſhall have had any Allowance in reſpect " thereof.

Sect. 7. which Enacts the Qualifications *neceſſary to entitle one to Vote for* Alderman *and* Common-Councilmen.

" And whereas divers Controverſies and Diſ- " putes have ariſen in the ſaid City of *London*, " touching the Right of Election of Aldermen " and Common-Councilmen for the reſpective " Wards of the ſaid City; for quieting all ſuch " Diſputes and Controverſies for the future, it is " hereby further Enacted by the Authority afore- " ſaid, That from and after the ſaid firſt Day of " *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1725, the " Right of Election of Aldermen and Common- " Councilmen for the ſeveral and reſpective " Wards of the ſaid City, ſhall belong and ap- " pertain to Freemen of the ſaid City of *London* " being Houſeholders, paying Scot, as herein " after is mentioned and provided, and bearing " Lot, when required, in their ſeveral and re- " ſpective Wards, and to none other whatſoever.

" Pro-

The 8th and Part of the 10th Proviſo, deſcribing in what manner Houſeholders are to be entitled to Vote, &c.

" Provided nevertheleſs, that the Houſes of " ſuch Houſeholders be reſpectively of the true " and real Value of ten Pounds a Year at leaſt; " and that ſuch Houſeholders be reſpectively the " ſole Occupiers of ſuch Houſes; and have " actually been in Poſſeſſion reſpectively of a " Houſe of ſuch Value, in the Ward wherein " the Election is made, by the Space of twelve " Kalendar Months next before ſuch Election. " And

" Sect. 10. Provided always, That ſuch Houſe- " holder, within the Space aforeſaid, ſhall have " been rated or charged, and contributed or paid " his Scot to all and ſingular the Rates and Taxes " (other than and except annual Aids granted by " Parliament) whereunto the Citizens of *London*, " inhabiting therein, are or ſhall be liable; or " ſhall have paid in the whole to the ſaid Rates " and Taxes, or ſome of them, except as afore- " ſaid, thirty Shillings a Year at leaſt.

The 9th Proviſo, which aſcertains what are the Rules *and* Taxes *to which ſuch* Houſe-holders *ought to pay their Scot.*

" Provided alſo, and for the better aſcertaining " what are the Rates and Taxes, to which ſuch " Houſeholders ought to contribute and pay " their Scot, the ſame are hereby Declared and " Enacted to be, a Rate to the Church; to the " Poor; to the Scavenger; to the Orphans; " and to the Rates in lieu of or for the Watch " and Ward; and to ſuch other annual Rates, " as the Citizens of *London*, inhabiting therein, " ſhall hereafter be liable unto, other than and " except annual Aids granted or to be granted " by Parliament; and in Caſe any ſuch Houſe- " holder, within the Space aforeſaid, ſhall have " been rated and charged, and contributed and " paid his Scot to all the ſaid Rates or Taxes, " or thirty Shillings a Year to all, or ſome of " them, except as aforeſaid, every ſuch Perſon " ſhall be deemed and taken to be a Perſon pay- " ing of Scot.

Sect. 10. relating to Partners.

" And in Caſe any two or more Partners " carry on a joint Trade in any ſuch Houſe " together, and ſhall have been Houſeholders of " ſuch Houſe by ſuch Space of Time, as afore- " ſaid; ſuch Partners ſhall, paying their Scot in " manner aforeſaid, and bearing their reſpective " proper Lots, if required, have Votes at the " Elections aforeſaid; ſo as ſuch Houſe, wherein " ſuch Partners carry on their Trade, be of the " true and real yearly Value of as many reſpective " Sums of ten Pounds a Year, computed toge- " ther, as there are Partners.

Sect. 12. relating to ſeveral Inhabi-tants.

" Provided alſo, that where two Perſons and " no more, not being Partners, ſhall have by " the Space aforeſaid, ſeverally inhabited in the " ſame Houſe, ſuch two Perſons, ſeverally pay- " ing their Scots, and bearing their reſpective " Lots, as aforeſaid, ſhall have Votes at the Elec- " tion aforeſaid; ſo as ſuch Houſe, wherein ſuch " two Perſons inhabit, be of the true and real " yearly Value of twenty Pounds or upwards; " and that each of the ſaid Perſons doth pay the " yearly Rent of ten Pounds at the leaſt, for his " reſpective Part of ſuch Houſe.

Sect. 14. declaring the general Diſqualifi-cations of Voting at all *Elecſi-ons whatſoever, within the City of* London.

" And no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, " ſhall have any Right to Vote at any Election " of a Citizen or Citizens to ſerve in Parlia- " ment; or of any Mayor, Alderman, or other " Officer or Officers of or for the ſaid City, " or any the Wards, or Precincts thereof, who " have at any Time within the Space of two " Years next, before ſuch Election or Elections, " requeſted to be, and accordingly have been diſ- " charged from paying to the Rates and Taxes, " to which the Citizens of *London*, inhabiting " therein, are or ſhall be liable, as aforeſaid, or " any of them; or have within the Space afore- " ſaid, had or received any Alms whatſoever; " and the Vote of every ſuch Perſon ſhall be " void.

To which add the diſabling Clauſe inſerted in the Statutes of 9 *George* II. *Chap.* 20. *Sect.* 13. *and* 10 *George* II. *Chap.* 22. *Sect.* 10. with Regard to the Neglect or Refuſal to pay the *Lamp* or *Watch Rates*.

" And to the end that the Payment of the " ſaid Rates and Aſſeſſments for the Purpoſes " aforeſaid, may be effectually enforced, be it " further Enacted, *&c.* That every Freeman " of *London*, liable to pay the Rates and Aſſeſſ- " ments as aforeſaid, who ſhall have neglected or " refuſed to pay the ſaid Rates and Aſſeſſments to " the Perſon or Perſons authoriſed and empow- " ered to collect and receive the ſame, *(the " ſame having been lawfully demanded)* or ſhall " have deſired to be excuſed from paying ſuch " Rates and Aſſeſſments, ſhall be under the ſame " incapacity of Voting at Elections within the " ſaid City of *London*, as any Perſon or Perſons " now is or are, who do not pay their Scot and " Lot to the ſeveral yearly Rates and Taxes, to " which the Citizens of *London* are at this Time " liable."

And as an Encouragement to Merchants, and other Perſons of Wealth and Abilities, reſiding within the City, who have hitherto been prevented from becoming free of the ſame, by Freemen being reſtricted from diſpoſing of their Eſtates by Will: It was enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt of *June* in the Year above-mentioned, all Freemen unmarried, and who have not Iſſue by any former Marriage, as well as all ſuch that ſhall become free of the City of *London* after the Time aforeſaid, may diſpoſe of their perſonal Eſtates in all Reſpects, as if there never had been any Cuſtom in the City to the contrary.

And to prevent the inevitable Crime of Perjury in the Citizens, by their being formerly obliged, at their Admiſſion into the Freedom of the City, to take the following Oath:

" Ye ſhall ſwear that ye ſhall be good and " true to our Sovereign Lord King *George*, and to " the Heirs of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the " King: Obeyſant and obedient ye ſhall be to " the Mayor and Miniſters of this City; the " Franchiſes and Cuſtoms thereof ye ſhall main- " tain, and this City keep harmleſs in that " which in you is. Ye ſhall be contributory to " all manner of Charges within the City, as " Summons, Watches, Contributions, Taxes, " Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all other " Charges, bearing your Part as a Freeman " ought to do. Ye ſhall colour no Foreigners, " Goods, under or in your Name, whereby the " King, or this City, might or may loſe their " Cuſtoms or Advantages. Ye ſhall know no " Foreigner to buy or ſell any Merchandize " with any other Foreigner within this City,

" or Franchiſe thereof, but ye ſhall warn the " Chamberlain thereof, or ſome Miniſter of the " Chamber. Ye ſhall implead or ſue no Free- " man out of this City, whilſt ye may have " Right and Law within the ſame City. Ye " ſhall take none Apprentice, but if he be free " born, (that is to ſay) no Bondman's Son, nor " the Son of any Alien, and for no leſs Term " than for ſeven Years, without Fraud and De- " ceit: And within the firſt Year, ye ſhall " cauſe him to be enrolled, or elſe pay ſuch " Fine as ſhall be reaſonably impoſed upon you " for omitting the ſame; and after his Term's End, " within convenient Time, (being required) ye " ſhall make him free of this City, if he have " well and truly ſerved you. Ye ſhall alſo keep " the King's Peace in your own Perſon. Ye ſhall " know no Gatherings, Conventicles, or Con- " ſpiracies made againſt the King's Peace, but " ye ſhall warn the Mayor thereof, or let it to " your Power. All the Points and Articles ye " ſhall well and truly keep, according to the " Laws and Cuſtoms of this City to your Power. " So God you help."

The following, which is adminiſtered to all Perſons at their Admiſſion into the Freedom of the City was conſtituted in its room.

" Ye ſhall ſwear, that ye ſhall be good and " true to our Soverign Lord King *George*, and " to the Heirs of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the " King. Obeiſant and obedient ye ſhall be to " the Mayor and Miniſters of this City; the " Franchiſes and Cuſtoms thereof ye ſhall main- " tain, and this City keep harmleſs in that " which in you is. Ye ſhall be contributory to " all manner of Charges within the City, as " Summons, Watches, Contributions, Taxes, " Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all other " Charges, bearing your Part, as a Freeman " ought to do. Ye ſhall colour no Foreigners " Goods under or in your Name, whereby the " King, or this City might or may loſe their " Cuſtoms or Advantages. Ye ſhall take none " Apprentice for any leſs Term than for ſeven " Years, without Fraud or Deceit: And within " the firſt Year ye ſhall cauſe him to be enrolled, " or elſe pay ſuch Fine as ſhall be reaſonably " impoſed upon you for omitting the ſame; and " after his Term's End, within convenient Time " (being required) ye ſhall make him free of " this City, if he have well and truly ſerved " you. Ye ſhall alſo keep the King's Peace in " your own Perſon. Ye ſhall know no Gather- " ings, Conventicles, or Conſpiracies made a- " gainſt the King's Peace, but ye ſhall warn the " Mayor thereof, or let it to your Power. All " theſe Points and Articles ye ſhall well and truly " keep, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of " this City to your Power. So God you help."

To what has been ſaid of the Aldermen of this City, I ſhall only add, that they are the ſecond conſtituent Part of the City Legiſlature, and all of them that have paſſed the Chair, and three under it, are by Charter perpetual Juſtices of the Peace within the City; and by the ſame Power, they are by virtue of their Office exempt from ſerving on Inqueſts, Juries, *&c.* as they are likewiſe without the City from Pariſh Offices, *&c.*

Richard I. as already obſerved, having changed the Names of two of the Magiſtrates of this City, from thoſe mentioned in the Charter of *Henry* I. his Great-Grandfather, *viz.* from the Appellation of Sheriffs to that of Bailiffs; however it was only a Change of Name, and not of Office: For as the *Norman* Appellative of Bailiff implies an Intendant, Collector, or petty Magiſtrate; ſo doth the *Saxon* Scirgrave or Sheriff import the ſame, *Scire* ſignifying a Diviſion, and *Grave* (as already mentioned) a Judge, Overſeer, or Collector; which Epithet of Sheriff was probably at firſt brought into Uſe in this City, upon King *Henry* I's granting the Sheriffwick of *Middleſex* to the Citizens of *London*.

The Appellation of Bailiff proving of no long Duration, the more antient one of Sheriff was reſtored to the Executors of that Office, who at preſent are choſen by the Liverymen of the ſeveral Companies on *Midſummer-day*, and whoſe Office, according to our great Antiquary, is to collect the publick Revenues within their ſeveral Juriſdictions, to gather into the Exchequer all Fines, to ſerve the King's Writs of Proceſs, and by the *Poſſe Comitatus* to compel head-ſtrong and obſtinate Men to ſubmit to the Deciſions of the Law, to attend the Judges and execute their Orders, to impanel Juries, to bring in their Verdicts to the Judges, and to take care that all condemned Criminals be duly executed. Camd. Brit. in Com. Mid.

The Liſt of the Sheriffs of *London* being carried no higher, by any Author hitherto publiſhed, than the firſt of *Richard* I. in the Year 1189, I ſhall ſupply that Defect from a Manuſcript in the King's Library, wherein the Names of the ſaid Officers are carried up to the Time of King *Edward the Confeſſor*; but the Years of their reſpective Governments not being aſcertained, the Dates of ſuch Offices of this City are only recorded from the Year 1188, as will appear by the following Account of the ſaid Officers, taken from the moſt antient Record in the Archives of *Guildhall*, intitled, *De Antiquis Legibus Liber*; by which I am not only enabled to rectify the Miſtakes and Miſnomers in *Fabian*, *Arnold*, and *Stow*, till the Year 1266, but likewiſe the Dates of the ſeveral Governments, and Spelling the Names of the ſaid Officers, which the ſaid Authors have unwarrantably modernized.

A Liſt of the SHERIFFS *of* LONDON.

Years.	*Sheriffs.*
00,	Wolgarius
00,	Geffrey de Magnum
00,	Hugh Bock
00,	Abericus de Vere
00,	Gilbert Beck, Peter Fitz Walter
00,	John Fitz-Negelly, Ernulph Buchell
1188,	Henry de Cornhell, Rich. Reyner
1189,	John Herliſum, Roger le Duk
1190,	Will. de Havylle, John Bokoynte,
1191,	Nichole Duket, Peres Nevlum
1192,	Roger le Duc, Roger fil. Alani
1193,	Will. fil. Iſabel, Will. fil. Aluf.
1194,	Robert Beſaul, Juket Alderman
1195,	Godard de Antioche, Ro. fil. Durant
1196,	Robert Blundul, Nichole Duket
1197,	Conſtantine fil. Aluf, Rob. de Bel
1198,	Arnaud fil. Aluf. Rich. fil. Barthelmi
1199,	Roger de Deſert, Jacob Alderman
1200,	Sim. de Aldermanbir, Will. fil. Aliz
1201,	Norman le Blunt, John de Kai.
1202,	Walt. le Brun, Will. Chaumberleyn
1203,	Tho. de Haville, Hamund Brand.
1204,	John Waleran, Rich. de Wincheſtrie
1205,	John Elylond, Edmund de la Halle
1206,	Serle Mercier, Hen. de Sent Auban
1207,	Robert de Wincheſtre, Will. Hardel
1208,	Thomas fil. Neel, Peres le Duc
1209,	Peres le Juneen, William Wite
1210,	Stephen Craſſul, Adam Witeby
1211,	Goce fil. Peres, John Gerlande
1212,	Conſt.

Years.	*Sheriffs.*
1212,	Conſt. Unienis, Randulph Elyland
1213,	Martin fil. Aliz, Peter Bac.
1214,	Salmon de Baſing, Hugo de Baſing
1215,	Andrew Nevelun, John Travers
1216,	Benet le Seynter, Will. Blundus
1217,	Randulph Elyland, Tho. Bokerel
1218,	Goce le Peſur, John Viel
1219,	John Viel, Richard de Wimbeldon
1220,	Richard Renger, Goce Juniens
1221,	Richard Renger, Thomas Lambert
1222,	Thomas Lambert, William Joyner
1223,	John Travers, Andrew Bokerel
1224,	Andrew Bokerel, John Travers
1225,	Roger le Duc, Martyn fil. William
1226,	Martyn fil. William, Roger le Duc
1227,	Henry de Cochin, Stephen Bokerel
1228,	Stephen Bokerel, Henry de Cochin
1229,	Rob. fil. John, Walter de Wenceſtre
1230,	John de Woburne, Rich. fil. Walter
1231,	Walter de Buſie, Michel de Seynt Heleyne
1232,	Henry Edlmonton, Gerard Bat
1233,	Roger Blundus, Simon fil. Marie
1234,	Radulph Aſwy, John Norman
1235,	Gerard Bat, Robert Hardel
1236,	Henry de Cochin, Jurdan de Coventre
1237,	John de Walbroc, Gervaſe Chaumberleyne
1238,	John de Wilehale, John de Coudres
1239,	Remer de Bungeye, Radulph Aſwy
1240,	Michel Tony, John de Gyſors
1241,	John Viel, Thomas Dureme
1242,	Radulph Aſwy, Robert fil. John
1243,	Adam de Gyſeburne, Hugo Blundul
1244,	Nichole Bat, Radulph de Arcubus
1245,	Nichole Bat, Robert de Cornhull
1246,	Simon fil. Marie, Laurence de Frowick
1247,	William Viel, Nichole Bat
1248,	Nichole fil. Jocei, Galfred de Wincestre
1249,	John Toleſan, Radulph Hardel
1250,	Humf. de Faber, Will. fil. Richard
1251,	Nichole Bat, Laurence de Frowik
1252,	William de Dureme, Thomas de Winburne
1253,	Rich. Picard, John de Norhamton
1254,	William Aſwy, Henry Walemund
1255,	Mathias Bokerel, John le Minur.
1256,	William Aſwy, Richard Ewelle
1257,	Tho. fil. Thomas, Rob. de Catelene
1258,	John Adrian, Robert de Cornhull
1259,	Adam Browning, Hen. de Coventre
1260,	Rich. Picard, John de Norhamton
1261,	Philip le Tailur, Rich. de Walebroc
1262,	Oſbert de Suffolchia, Robert de Munpeylers
1263,	Gregori de Rokeſle, Tho. de Forda
1264,	Edward Blund, Peter Aunger
1265,	Gregori de Rokeſle, Simon Hadeſtok
1266,	John Adryan, Luke Badecot
1267,	Tho. Baſynge, Rob. de Cornehyll
1268,	Willyam de Durham, Walter Henry
1269,	Willyam Haddyſtoke, Anketyll de Alverne
1270,	Walter Porter, John Taylour
1271,	Gregory Rokyſle, Henry Waleys
1272,	Rychard Parys, John Bedyll
1273,	Johan Horne, Walter Potter
1274,	Nich. Wyncheſter, Henry Coventre
1275,	Lucas Patincourt, Henry Frowyke
1276,	Johan Horne, Rauffe Blount
1277,	Robert Bracey, Rauffe Fenour
1278,	Johan Adryan, Walter Langley
1279,	Robert Baſyng, Wyllyam Mazarer
1280,	Thomas Box, Rauffe More
1281,	Wyll. Faryngdon, Nic. Wyncheſter
1282,	Wyll. Mazaser, Nic. Wyncheſter
1283,	Rauffe Blunt, Hawkyn Betnell
1284,	Jordan Goodchepe, Martyn Box
1285,	Steph. Cornehyll, Robert Rokeſby
1286,	Walter Blount, Johan Wade
1287,	Thomas Croſſe, Willyam Hawteyn
1288,	Wyliyam Hereford, Thomas Stanys
1289,	Wyll. Betayn, Johan of Canterbury
1290,	Fulke of St. Edmunde, Salamon Langforde
1291,	Thomas Romayn, Wyll. de Lyre
1292.	Rauffe Blount, Hamonde Boxe
1293,	Henry Bale, Elys Ruſſell
1294,	Robert Rokeſley, Martyn Awbry
1295,	Henry Boxe, Richarde Glouceter
1296,	Johan Dunſtable, Ad. Halyngbery
1297,	Thomas Suff, Adam de Fulham
1298,	John de Stordforde, Willyam de Stortforde
1299,	Richard Reffham, Thomas Seley
1300,	John Armenter, Hen. de Fryngeryth

Years.	*Sheriffs.*
1301,	Luke Haverynge, Rich. Champeis
1302,	Robert Caller, Peter Boſham
1303,	Hugh Pourt, Simon Parys
1304,	Wyllyam Combmartyn, Johan de Burſforde
1305,	Roger Parys, John Lyncolln
1306,	Raynold Doderell, Will. Canſyn
1307,	Symon Bolet, Godf. de la Conduyt
1308,	Nicholas Pygotte, Myghell Drury
1309,	Wyllyam Baſynge, John Butler
1310,	James of St. Edmunde, Rog. Palmer
1311,	Symon Scroppe, Peter Blachay
1312,	Symon Merwode, Rych. Wylforde
1313,	John Lambyn, Adam Lutekyn
1314,	Adam Burden, Hugh Gayton
1315,	Stephan of Abyngdone, Hamonde Chykwell
1316,	Hamonde Goodchepe, Wyllyam Redynge
1317,	Wyllyam Caſton, Rauffe Palmer
1318,	Johan Pryoure, Wylliam Furneure
1319,	Johan Pontenay, John Dallynge
1320,	Symon Abyngdon, Johan Preſton
1321,	Reynolde at Conduyt, Wyllyam Prodham
1322,	Rych. Conſtantyne, Rich. Hakeney
1323,	Johan Grantham, Rycharde of Ely
1324,	Adam Saliſbury, Johan of Oxynforde
1325,	Benet of Fulham, Johan Cauſton
1326,	Gylbert Moordon, Johan Cotton
1327,	Henry Darcy, Johan Hawteyne
1328,	Sym. Fraunces, Hen. Combmartyne
1329,	Rychard Lasar, Henry Gyſors
1330,	Robert of Ely, Thomas Harworde
1331,	Johan Mockynge, Andrew Awbry
1332,	Nicholas Pyke, Johan Huſband
1333,	Johan Hamonde, Wyll. Hanſarde
1334,	Johan Kyngſton, Walter Turke
1335,	Walter Mordon, Richard Upton
1336,	Wyllyam Brykelſworthe, Johan Northall
1337,	Walter Neale, Nycholas Crane
1338,	Wyll. Pountfreyt, Hugh Marbre
1339,	Wyll. Thorney, Roger Forſham
1340,	Adam Lucas, Bartholomewe Marres
1341,	Richard Berkyng, Johan Rockyſlee
1342,	Johan Luſkyn, Rich. Kyſlyngbury
1343,	Johan Stewarde, Johan Aleyſham
1344,	Geffrey Wychyngham, Tho. Legge
1345,	Edm. Hempnall, Johan Glouceter
1346,	Johan Croydon, Wyllyam Clopton
1347,	Adam Bramſon, Rich. Beſyngſtoke
1348,	Henry Pycarde, Symond Dolſely
1349,	Adam Bury, Rauffe Lynne
1350,	Johan Notte, Wyllyam Worceſtre
1351,	Johan Wrothe, Gylbert Steyndrope
1352,	Johan Peche, Johan Stodeney
1353,	Johan Welde, Johan Lytell
1354,	Will. Totyngham, Richard Smert
1355,	Thomas Forſter, Thomas Brandon
1356,	Richard Notyngham, Tho. Doſell
1357,	Stephen Caundyſhe, Bartylmewe Freſtelyng
1358,	Johan Bernes, Johan Buryn
1359,	Symond de Benyngton, Johan Chychester
1360,	Johan Denys, Walter Borney
1361,	Wyllyam Holbech, James Tame
1362,	John of St. Albones, James Andrew
1363,	Richard Croydon, Johan Hyltoſte
1364,	Johan of Metforde, Symond de Mordon
1365,	Johan Bykylſworth, Johan Yrelande
1366,	Johan Warde, Wyllyam Dykman
1367,	Johan Tergolde, Wyll. Dykman
1368,	Ad. Wymbyngham, Rob. Gyrdeler
1369,	Johan Pyell, Hugh Holdyche
1370,	Wyllyam Walworth, Rob. Gayton
1371,	Robert Hatfelde, Robert Gayton
1372,	Johan Phylpott, Nycholas Brember
1373,	Johan Awbry, Johan Fyſhyde
1374,	Rycharde Lyons, Wyll. Wodhouſe
1375,	Johan Hadley, Wyllyam Newporte
1376,	Johan Northamton, Rob. Launde
1377,	Andrew Pykman, Nich. Twyforde
1378,	Johan Boſeham, Tho. Cornwaleys
1379,	Johan Heyleſſon, Wyllyam Baret
1380,	Walter Doket, Wyll. Knyghtlode
1381,	Johan Rote, Johan Hynde
1382,	Johan Sely, Adam Bamme
1383,	Symond Wincheombe, John More
1384,	Nicholas Ereton, Johan Frenſbe
1385,	John Organ, Johan Chyrcheman
1386,	Wyllyam Stondon, Wyllyam More
1387,	Wyllyam Venour, Hughe Forſtalfe
1388,	Thomas Auſteyne, Adam Cathyll
1389,	Johan Walcot, Johan Loveney
1389,	Tho. Vyvent, Johan Fraunces

Years.	*Sheriffs.*
1391,	Johan Chadworth, Henry Vamere
1392,	Gilb. Manfelde, Tho. Newyngtyn.
1393,	Rich. Whyttington, Drew Barentyne
1394,	Wyllyam Brampton, Tho. Knolles
1395,	Roger Elys, Johan Sheryngham
1396,	Thomas Wylforde, Wyll. Parker
1397,	Wyll. Aſkeham, Johan Wodecoke
1398,	Johan Wade, Johan Warner
1399,	Wyllyam Waldern, Wyllyam Hyde
1400,	Wyllyam Wakele, Wyllyam Eliot
1401,	Wyll. Venour, Will. Fremyngham
1402,	Richard Marlowe, Robert Chicheley
1403,	Thomas Fawconer, Thomas Poll
1404,	William Lowſte, Steph. Spylman
1405,	Henry Barton, Wyllyam Crowner
1406,	Nych. Wotton, Godfrey Brooke
1407,	Henry Pomfret, Henry Hatton
1408,	Thomas Duke, Wyllyam Norton
1409,	Johan Lawe, Wyllyam Chycheley
1410,	Johan Penne, Thomas Pyke
1411,	Johan Raynewell, Wyll. Cotton
1412,	Rauf. Levenhem, Wyll. Sevynok
1413,	Johan Sutton, Johan Micoll
1414,	Johan Mychell, Thomas Aleyn
1415,	Aleyn Everard, Tho. Cambrydge
1416,	Rob. Wodtyngdon, Johan Coventre
1417,	Henry Rede, Johan Gedney
1418,	Johan Bryan, Rauffe Barton, Johan Parnaſſe
1419,	Robert Whytingham, Johan Butler
1420,	Johan Boteler, Wyllyam Weſton
1421,	Richard Goſſelyn, Willyam Weſton
1422,	William Eſtfelde, Robert Taterſale
1423,	Nycholas James, Tho. Wadeforde
1424,	Symon Seman, John Bywater
1425,	Wyllyam Mylred, Johan Brokle
1426,	Johan Arnold, Johan Hyghman
1427,	Henry Frowick, Robert Otley
1428,	Tho. Duffhouſe, Rauffe Holand
1429,	Johan Ruffe, Rauffe Holand
1430,	Water Chertſey, Robert Large
1431,	Johan Addyrlee, Stephen Browne
1432,	Johan Olney, Johan Paddyſley
1433,	Thomas Chalton, Johan Lynge
1434,	Thomas Bernwell, Simond Eyer
1435,	Thomas Catworth, Robert Clopton
1436,	Thomas Morſted, Wyll. Gregory
1437,	Wyll. Chapman, Wyll. Halys
1438,	Hugh Dyke, Nicholas Yoo
1439,	Robert Marchall, Phylyp Malpas
1440,	Johan Sutton, Wyll Whetynhale
1441,	William Cumbys, Richard Ryche
1442,	Thomas Beaumont, Rich. Nordon
1443,	Nych. Wyfforde, Johan Norman
1444,	Stephyn Forſter, Hugh Wyche
1445,	Johan Derby, Geffrey Feldyng
1446,	Robert Horne, Godfrey Boloyne
1447,	Wyllyam Abraham, Thomas Scot
1448,	Wyll. Cantlow, Wyll. Marowe
1449,	Wyllyam Hulyn, Tho. Canynges
1450,	Johan Mydylton, Wyllyam Dere
1451,	Math. Phylyp, Chryſtofer Warton
1452,	Richard Lee, Richarde Alley
1453,	Johan Walden, Thomas Cooke
1454,	Johan Felde, Wyllyam Taylour
1455,	Johan Yonge, Thomas Oulgrave
1456,	Johan Steward, Raufe Verney
1457,	Wyllyam Edward, Thomas Reynet
1458,	Raufe Joſelyn, Richard Nedeham
1459,	Johan Plummer, Wyllyam Stocket
1460,	Rych. Hemynge, Johan Lambarde
1461,	Johan Looke, George Irelande
1462,	Will. Hampton, Bartylmew Jenys
1463,	Robert Baſſet, Thomas Muſchamp
1464,	John Tate, Johan Stone
1465,	Sir Henry Wavyr, James Conſtantyne
1466,	Johan Brown, Henry Bryce, Johan Stockton
1467,	Humffry Heyforde, Tho. Stalbroke
1468,	Wyll. Haryot, Symond de Smyth
1469,	Robert Drope, Richard Gardyner
1470,	Johan Croſby, Johan Warde
1471,	Johan Alleyn, Johan Shelley
1472,	Johan Browne, Thomas Bledlow
1473,	Johan Stocker, Robert Byllyſdon
1474,	Edmond Shaa, Thomas Hylle
1475,	Hugh Bryce, Robert Colwych
1476,	Richard Rawſon, Wyllyam Horne
1477,	Johan Stocker, Henry Colet
1478,	Robert Hardynge, Robert Byfelde
1479,	Thomas Ilam, Johan Warde
1480,	William Danyell, William Bakon
1481,	Robert Tate, Wyllyam Wyking, Richarde Chawry
1482,	Wyllyam Whyte, Johan Mathewe
1483,	Thomas Norlond, Wyll Martyn
1484,	Richard Cheſtir, Thomas Bretayn

1485, Johan

Fab. Chron. Part 7.

Years.	*Sheriffs.*
1485,	Johan Tate, Johan Tate
1486,	Hugh Clopton, Johan Percyvall
1487,	Johan Fenkyll, Johan Remyngton
1488,	Wyllyam Iſaak, Rauf Tilny
1489,	Wyllyam Capell, Johan Brooke
1490,	Henry Coote, Robert Revell, Hugh Pemberton
1491,	Thomas Wood, Wyllyam Browne
1492,	William Purchaſe, Wyll. Walbek
1493,	Robert Fabyan, Johan Wyngar
1494,	Nycholas Alwyn, Johan Warner
1495,	Thomas Kneſworth, Henry Somyr
1496,	Johan Shaa, Richarde Haddon
1497,	Bartholomew Reed, Thomas Wyndowght
1498,	Thomas Bradbery, Steven Jenyns
1499,	Jamys Wilforde, Rychard Brond
1500,	Johan Hawys, William Stede
1501,	Syr Laurence Aylemer, Hen. Hede
1502,	Henry Keble, Nycholas Nynes (Fab. Chron.)
1503,	Chryſtoffer Hawys, Robert Wattes, Thomas Granger
1504,	Roger Achylly, Wyllyam Browne
1505,	Richard Shore, Roger Grove.
1506,	Wyllyam Copynger, Tho. Johnſon, Willyam Fitz-Wyllyams
1507,	William Butler, Johan Kirkby
1508,	Thomas Exmew, Rychard Smyth
1509,	George Monox, John Doget
1510,	John Milborne, John Reſt (Stow. Sur. Lond.)
1511,	Nicholas Skelton, Tho. Mirfine
1512,	Robert Aldarnes, Robert Fenrother
1513,	John Dawes, John Bridges
1514,	James Yarford, John Monday
1515,	Henry Warley, Richard Grey, William Bailey
1516,	Thomas Seimer, John Thurſton
1517,	Thomas Baldrie, Raph Simondes
1518,	John Allen, James Spencer
1519,	John Wilkinſon, Nicholas Patrich
1520,	Sir John Skevington, John Kyme
1521,	John Breton, Thomas Pargetor
1522,	John Rudſtone, John Champneis
1523,	Michaell Engliſh, Nich. Jenines
1524,	Raph Dodmer, William Roch
1525,	John Caunton, Chriſtopher Aſkew
1526,	Stephen Peacocke, Nich. Lambert
1527,	John Hardy, William Holles
1528,	Raph Warren, John Long
1529,	Michael Dormer, Walter Champion
1530,	William Dauntſey, Richard Champion
1531,	Richard Greſham, Edward Altham
1532,	Richard Reynoldes, Nich. Pinchon John Martin, John Prieſt
1533,	William Forman, Sir Tho. Kitſon
1534,	Nicholas Leviſon, Will. Denham
1535,	Humfrey Munmoth, John Cootes
1536,	Robert Paget, William Boyer
1537,	Sir John Greſham, Thomas Lewen
1538,	William Welkenſon, Nich. Gibſon
1539,	John Feiry, Thomas Huntlow
1540,	Sir William Laxton, Martin Bowes
1541,	Rowland Hill, Henry Suckley
1542,	Henry Habberthorne, Henry Amcotes
1543,	John Toleus, Richard Dobbes
1544,	John Wilford, Andrew Jude
1545,	George Barnes, Ralph Alley
1546,	Richard Jarveis, Thomas Curteis
1547,	Thomas White, Robert Charſey
1548,	William Locke, Sir John Ailife
1549,	Richard Turke, John Yorke
1550,	Auguſtine Hind, John Lyon
1551,	John Lamberd, John Cowper
1552,	William Gerard, John Maynard
1553,	Thomas Ofley, William Huet
1554,	David Woodroſe, William Cheſter
1555,	Thomas Leigh, John Machil
1556,	William Harper, John White
1557,	Richard Malorie, James Aitham
1558,	John Halſe, Richard Champion
1559,	Thomas Lodge, Roger Martin
1560,	Chriſtopher Draper, Thomas Row
1561,	Alexander Avenon, Humphrey Baſkervile
1562,	Will. Alin, Richard Chamberlaine
1563,	Edward Bankes, Rowland Heyward
1564,	Edward Jakeman, Leonel Ducket
1565,	John Rivers, James Hawes
1566,	Rich. Lambert, Ambroſe Nicholas
1567,	Thomas Ramſey, William Bond
1568,	John Oleph, Robert Harding, James Bacon
1569,	Henry Becher, William Dane
1570,	Frances Bernam, William Box
1571,	Henry Miles, John Branch
1572,	Richard Pipe, Nicholas Woodroſe
1573,	James Harvie, Thomas Pulliſon
1574,	Thomas Blancke, Anthony Gamage
1575,	Edward Oſborne, Wolſtane Dixie
1576,	William Kimpton, George Barne
1577,	Nich. Backhouſe, Francis Bowyer
1578,	George Bond, Thomas Starkie
1579,	Martin Calthorp, John Hart
1580,	Ralph Woodcock, John Alate
1581,	Richard Martin, William Webbe
1582,	William Rowe, John Hayden
1583,	William Maſham, John Spencer
1584,	Stephen Slany, Henry Billingſley
1585,	Anthony Radcliſe, Henry Parnell
1586,	Robert Houſe, William Elkin
1587,	Thomas Skinner, John Ketcher
1588,	Hugh Ofley, Richard Saltenſtall
1589,	Richard Gurney, Stephen Some
1590,	Nicholas Moſley, Robert Broke
1591,	William Rider, Benet Barnham
1592,	John Gerard, Robert Taylor
1593,	Paul Banning, Peter Hanton
1594,	Robert Lee, Thomas Benet
1595,	Thomas Low, Leonard Holiday
1596,	John Wattes, Richard Godard
1597,	Henry Rowe, John More
1598,	Edward Holmeden, Robert Hampſon
1599,	Humphrey Weld, Roge Clarke
1600,	Robert Cambell, Thomas Smith
1601,	Henry Anderſon, William Glover
1602,	James Pemberton, John Swinnerton
1603,	Sir William Rumney, Sir Thomas Middleton
1604,	Sir Thomas Hayes, Sir Rog. Jones
1605,	Clement Scudamor, Sir John Jolles
1606,	William Walthall, John Lemon
1607,	Geffrey Elwes, Nicholas Style
1608,	George Bolles, Richard Farrington
1609,	Sebaſtion Harvey, Will. Cockaine
1610,	Richard Pyat, Francis Jones
1611,	Edward Barkham, George Smithes
1612,	Edward Rotherham, Alexander Preſcot
1613,	Thomas Bennet, Henry Jaye
1614,	Peter Proby, Martin Lumley
1615,	William Goare, John Goare
1616,	Allen Cotten, Cuthbert Hacket
1617,	William Holyday, Robert Johnſon
1618,	Richard Hearne, Hugh Hamerſley
1619,	Richard Deane, James Cambell
1620,	Edward Allen, Robert Ducie
1621,	George Whitmore, Nich. Rainton
1622,	John Hodges, Humfrey Hanford
1623,	Ralph Freeman, Thomas Moulſon
1624,	Rowland Heilin, Robert Packhurſt
1625,	Thomas Weſtway, Ellis Criſpe, John Poole, Chriſtopher Cletherowe.
1626,	Edward Bromfield, Richard Fenne
1627,	Maurice Abbot, Henry Garway
1628,	Rowland Backhouſe, Will. Acton
1629,	Humfrey Smith, Edmund Wright
1630,	Arthur Abdy, Robert Cambell
1631,	Samuel Cranmer, Henry Prat
1632,	Hugh Perry, Henry Andrews
1633,	Gilbert Harriſon, Richard Gumey
1634,	John Highlord, John Cordall
1635,	Thomas Soame, John Gayer
1636,	William Abell, Jacob Gerrard
1637,	Thomas Atkyn, Edward Rudge
1638,	Iſaac Pennington, John Woollaſton
1639,	Thomas Adams, John Warner
1640,	John Towſe, Abrah. Reynardſon
1641,	George Garret, George Clarke
1642,	John Langham, Thomas Andrews
1643,	John Fowke, James Bunce
1644,	William Gibbs, Richard Chambers
1645,	John Kendrick, Thomas Foote
1646	Thomas Cullum, Simon Edmonds
1647,	Samuel Avery, John Bide
1648,	Thomas Vyner, Richard Browne
1649,	Chr. Pack, Rowld. Wilſon, John Dethick
1650,	Robert Tichborne, Richard Chiverton
1651,	John Ireton, Andrew Ryccard
1652,	Stephen Eaſtwick, William Underwood
1653,	James Philips, Walter Big
1654,	Edmund Sleigh, Thomas Alleyn
1655,	William Thompſon, John Frederick
1656,	Tempeſt Milner, Nathanael Temſe
1657,	John Robinſon, Thomas Chandler Richard King
1658,	Anthony Bateman, John Lawrence
1659,	Francis Warner, William Love
1660,	William Bolton, William Peake
1661,	Francis Menhil, Samuel Starling
1662,	Sir Thomas Bludworth, Sir Will. Turner
1663,	Sir Richard Ford, Sir Rich. Rives
1664,	George Waterman, Charles Doe
1665,	Robert Hanſon, William Hooker
1666,	Sir Robert Vyner, Sir Joſeph Sheldon
1667,	Sir Dennis Gawden, Sir Thomas Davies
1668,	John Froth, Francis Chaplin
1669,	John Smith, James Edwards
1670,	Dannet Forth, William Gomeldon, Patience Ward
1671,	Jonat. Dawes, Robert Clayton, John Moore
1672,	Sir William Prichard, Sir James Smith
1673,	Henry Tulſe, Robert Geffrey
1674,	Sir Nathaniel Herne, John Lethieulier
1675,	Thomas Gold, John Shorter.
1676,	John Peake, Thomas Stampe
1677,	William Rawſtone, Thomas Beckford
1678,	Richard How, John Chapman
1679,	Jonathan Raymond, Simon Lewis
1680,	Slingſby Bethell, Henry Corniſh
1681,	Thomas Pilkington, Samuel Shute
1682,	Dudley North, Peter Rich
1683,	Peter Daniel, Samuel Daſhwood
1684,	William Goſling, Peter Vandeput
1685,	Benjamin Thorowgood, Thomas Kenſey
1686,	Thomas Rawlinſon, Tho. Fowles
1687,	Bazil Firebrace, John Parſons
1688,	Sir Humphry Edwin, John Fleet
1689,	Chriſt. Lethieulier, John Houblon
1690,	Edward Clarke, Francis Child
1691,	William Aſhurſt, Richard Levet
1692,	Thomas Lane, Thomas Cooke
1693,	Thomas Abney, William Hedges
1694,	John Sweetapple, William Cole
1695,	Edward Mills, Owen Buckingham
1696,	John Wolfe, Samuel Blewit
1697,	Bartholomew Gracedieu, James Collet
1698,	William Gore, Joſeph Smart
1699,	Charles Duncombe, Jeffry Jefferies
1700,	Robert Beachcroſt, Henry Furneſe
1701,	William Withers, Peter Floyer, James Bateman
1702,	Rob. Bedingfield, Samuel Gerrard
1703,	Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sir Joſeph Wolfe
1704,	Sir John Buckworth, Sir William Humphreys.
1705,	Sir Charles Thorold, Sir Samuel Sanier
1706,	Sir William Benſon, Sir Ambroſe Crawley
1707,	Benjamin Green, Sir Charles Peers
1708,	Charles Hopton, Richard Guy
1709,	Sir Richard Hoare, Thomas Dunk
1710,	Sir George Thorold, Francis Eyles
1711,	John Caſſe, William Stewart
1712,	William Lewen, Sir Samuel Clarke
1713,	Francis Forbes, Joſhua Sharpe
1714,	Rob Breedon, Sir Randolph Knipe
1715,	Sir John Ward, Sir John Fryer
1716,	Sir Gerard Conyers, Charles Cooke
1717,	Sir Peter Delme, Sir Harcourt Maſters
1718,	Sir John Bull, Sir Thomas Ambroſe
1719,	Sir John Eyles, Sir John Taſh
1720,	Sir George Caſwell, Sir William Billers
1721,	Sir George Mertins, Edw. Becher
1722,	Humphry Parſons, Francis Child, Eſqrs
1723,	Sir Richard Hopkins, Felix Feaſt, Edward Bellamy, Eſqrs
1724,	Robert Bailis, Joſeph Eyles, Eſqrs
1725,	Francis Porten, Jeremiah Morden John Thompſon, Eſqrs
1726,	Sir John Lock, William Ogborne, Eſq;
1727,	Sir John Groſvenor, Tho. Lombe Eſq;
1728,	Richard Brocas, Richard Levet, Eſqrs
1729,	Sir John Williams, John Barber, Eſq;
1730,	John Fuller, Eſq; Sir Iſaac Shard
1731,	Samuel Ruſſel, Thomas Pindar, Eſqrs
1732,	Robert Alſop, Henry Hankey, Eſqrs
1733,	Robert Weſtley, Daniel Lambert, Eſqrs
1734,	Micajah Perry, John Salter, Eſqrs

1735, Sir

1735, Sir John Barnard, Robert Godſchall, Eſq;
1736, Sir William Rouſe, Sir Benjamin Rawlins
1737, Sir George Champion, Thomas Ruſſell, Robert Cater, Eſqrs
1738, James Brooks, Eſq; W. Weſtbrook, Eſq;
1739, George Heathcote, Eſq; Sir John Le Queſne
1740, Henry Marſhall, Richard Hoare, Eſqrs
1741, Robert Willimot, William Smith, Eſqrs
1742, William Benn, Charles Eggleton, Eſqrs
1743, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Will. Calvert
1744, Walter Barnard, Eſq; Sir Sam. Pennant
1745, John Blachford, Edward Cockayne, Eſqrs
1746, Thomas Winterbottom, Robert Alſop, Eſqrs
1747, Criſp Gaſcoyne, Ed. Davies, Eſqrs
1748, Edward Ironſide, Tho. Rawlinſon, Eſqrs
1749, J. Whitaker, Steph. Theod. Janſſen, Eſqrs
1750, William Alexander, Robert Scott, Eſqrs
1751, Slingſby Bethell, Marſh Dickenſon, Eſqrs
1752, Sir Charles Aſgill, Sir Rich. Glynn
1753, Thomas Chitty, Matt. Blakiſton, Eſqrs
1754, Samuel Fludyer, John Torriano, Eſqrs
1755, William Bleckford, Ive Whitebread, Eſqrs.

Beſides the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, there are ſeveral other eminent Officers belonging to the City.

The Recorder. *Firſt*, There is a Recorder of the City of *London*, a grave and learned Lawyer, ſkilful in the Cuſtoms of the City: Alſo he is to be a chief Aſſiſtant to the Lord-Mayors, for their better Direction in Matters of Juſtice and Law. He takes Place in Councils and in Courts before any Man that hath not been Mayor, and learnedly delivers the Sentences of the whole Court.

His Qualifications. The Qualifications of the Recorder of the City are thus ſet down in one of the Books of the Chamber: That "He ſhall be, and is wont to "be, one of the moſt ſkilful and virtuous Ap"prentices of the Law of the whole Kingdom: "Whoſe Office is always to ſit on the right "Hand of the Mayor, in recording Pleas, and "paſſing Judgments; and by whom Records "and Proceſſes, had before the Mayor and Al"dermen at *Great St. Martin*'s, ought to be re"corded by Word of Mouth before the Judges "aſſigned there to correct Errors. The Mayor "and Aldermen have therefore uſed commonly "to ſet forth all other Buſineſſes, touching the "City, before the King and his Council, as alſo "in certain of the King's Courts, by Mr. Re"corder, as a chief Man endued with Wiſdom, "and eminent for Eloquence."

The Fee of the Recorder was ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, according to Time and Merit, as appears in the fourth Book of *Liber Albus*. After, the Recorder's Fee was ſettled at an hundred Marks: And he was to have of the Chamber ſuch Veſture (*Lineatam vel penulatam*) lined or faced, and as often as the Mayor and Aldermen take every Year. And his Clerk, ſuch as the Serjeants of the Chamber. The Recorder, and his Clerk are wont to ſit at the Mayor's Table.

What the Recorder's Office was long ago demanded to be, to wit, in the Year 1304, may be worthy to be read out of a Record, *viz. Die Lunæ*, &c. "On *Monday* after the Feaſt of "the Converſion of St. *Paul*, in the 32d of King "*Edward*, before the Lords, *John le Blund*, "Mayor, *John de Burreſorch*, Sheriff, *William* "*de Beton*, *Walter de Fynchingfield*, *William de* "*Leyre*, *Thomas Romeyn*, *Adam de Folham*, "*John* of *Canterbury*, *Simon de Paris*, *John de* "*Dunſtable*, *Richard de Glouceſtre*, *Henry de* "*Louceſtre*, *Adam de Rokeſle*, &c. Aldermen, "meeting together, *John de Wengrave*, Alder"man and Recorder, was ſworn, well and faith"fully to render all the Judgments of the Huſt"ings, after the Mayor and Aldermen ſhould "meet concerning their Pleas, and agreed to"gether; and alſo all other Judgments touch"ing the City of *London*, &c. And that he ſhall "do Juſtice as well to Poor as Rich. And that "all the Pleas of the *Huſtings*, preſently after "the *Huſtings* is finiſhed, he ſhall overſee, or"der, and cauſe to be enrolled, according to "the Things pleaded, &c. And that he ſhall "come prepared to diſpatch the Buſineſs of the "City, &c. when he ſhall be lawfully warned "by the Mayor and Bailiffs. For which La"bour the aboveſaid Mayor and Aldermen have "yielded to give the aforeſaid *John* 10 *l.* Sterling "by the Year out of their Chamber, and 20 *d.* "of each Charter written, and each Teſtament "enrolled in the ſaid *Huſtings*, &c."

The preſent Recorder is Sir *William Moreton*, Knight.

The following is a CATALOGUE *of the* RECORDERS *of* LONDON, *as far back as could be retrieved.*

ALDERMEN.

26 Edw. I. A. D. 1298. *John de Norton.*
32 Edw. I. A. D. 1304. *John de Wangrave.*
13 Edw. II. A. D. 1321. *Jeffrey de Hertpoll.*
14 Edw. II. A. D. 1321. *Robert de Swalchyne.*
3 Edw. III. A. D. 1329. *Gregory de Norton.*
13 Edw. III. A. D. 1339. *Roger de Depham.*
37 Edw. III. A. D. 1363. *Thomas Lodelow.*
39 Edw. III. A. D. 1365. *William de Halden.*
51 Edw. III. A. D. 1377. *William Cheyne.*
One of this Name was made a Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, in the Year 1416, and *Anno* 1424, Lord Chief there.
13 Rich. II. A. D. 1389. *John Tremayne*, Common-Serjeant.
16 Rich. II. A. D. 1392. *William Makenade.*
18 Rich. II. A. D. 1394. *John Cokain.*
22 Rich. II. A. D. 1398. *Matthew de Suthworth.*
5 Hen. IV. A. D 1403. *Thomas Thornburgh.*
7 Hen. IV. A. D. 1405. *John Preſton.*
3 Hen. V. A. D. 1415. *John Barton*, Senior, afterwards made a Serjeant, 1416.
1 Hen. VI. A. D. 1422. *John Fray*, afterwards Lord Chief Baron, 1436.
5 Hen. VI. A. D. 1426. *John Simonds.*
14 Hen. VI. A. D. 1435. *Alexander Anne.*
18 Hen. VI. A. D. 1440. *Thomas Cockayn.*
18 Hen. VI. A. D. 1440. *William* (alias *John*) *Bowis.*
20 Hen. VI. A. D. 1442. *Robert Danvers*, Common-Serjeant.
29 Hen. VI. A. D. 1451. *Thomas Billing*, afterwards, 1453, made a Serjeant.
In 1458, made the King's Serjeant.
In 1465, made a Juſtice of the *King's Bench.*
In 1469, made Chief Juſtice.
33 Hen. VI. A. D. 1455. *Thomas Urſwyck*, Common Serjeant, in the Room of *Billing.*
In 1472, made Chief Baron.
11 Edw. IV. A. D. 1471. *Humphrey Starkey*, in the Room of *Urſwyck.*
In 1484, made Chief Baron.
1 Edw. V. A. D. 1483. *Thomas Fitz-William*; in 1489, made Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.
This Liſt hitherto is imperfect, though found ſo in the Records.

Hereafter follow the Names of the RECORDERS *ſucceſſively.*

23 Hen. VII. A. D. 1508. Sir *Robert Sheffield*, Knt.
23 Hen. VII. A. D. 1508. *John Chalyner*, in the Room of *Sheffield.*
2 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1511. *Richard Brook*, in the Room of *Chalyner.*
In 1521, made a Juſtice of *Common-Pleas.*
In 1526, made Chief Baron.
11 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1530. *William Shelley* (one of the Judges) in the Room of *Brook.*
In 1522, made a Serjeant.
In 1527, made a Juſtice of *Common-Pleas.*
18 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1527. *John Baker* (one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts) in the Room of *Shelley.*

27 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1536. Sir *Roger Cholmley*, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of *Baker*.

In 1545, made King's Serjeant.

In 1546, made Chief Baron.

37 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1546. *Robert Brook*, Common-Serjeant, in the Room of *Cholmley*.

In 1552, made a Serjeant.

In 1554, made Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.

1 and 2 *P.* and *M.* A. D. 1553. *Ranulph Chomley*, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of *Brook*.

Made Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.

5 Eliz. A. D. 1563. *Richard Onſlow*, in the Room of *Cholmley*.

In 1556, made Queen's Solicitor.

8 Eliz. A. D. 1566. *Thomas Bromley*, in the Room of *Onſlow*.

In 1569, made Queen's Solicitor.

11 Eliz. A. D. 1569. *Thomas Wilbraham*, one of the Common Pleaders, in the Room of *Bromley*.

In 1571, advanced into the Court of Wards and Liveries.

13 Eliz. A. D. 1571. *William Fleetwood*, in the Room of *Wilbraham*.

In 1580, made a Serjeant.

In 1592, made Queen's Serjeant.

34 Eliz. A. D. 1591. *Edward Coke*, of the *Inner Temple*, in the Room of *Fleetwood*, who ſurrendered.

In 1606, made Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.

In 1613, made Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*.

35 Eliz. A. D. 1592. *Edward Drew*, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of *Coke*.

In 1589, made a Serjeant.

In 1596, made Queen's Serjeant.

36 Eliz. A. A. 1594. *Thomas Flemynge*, in the Room of *Drew*.

In 1594, made a Serjeant.

In 1595, degraded.

37 Eliz. A. D. 1595. *John Crooke* of the *Inner Temple*, in the Room of *Flemynge*.

1 Jac. I. A. D. 1603. *Henry Montagu*, of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Room of Sir *John Crooke*, employed in the King's Service.

In 1610, made King's Serjeant.

In 1616, made Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*.

14 Jac. I. A. D. 1616. *Thomas Coventry*, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts, in the Room of *Montagu*.

In 1616, made King's Solicitor.

14 Jac. I. A D. 1616. *Anthony Benn*, of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Room of *Coventry*.

16 Jac. I A. D. 1618. *Richard Martin*, of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Room of *Benn*.

16 Jac. I. A. D. 1618. *Robert Heath*, of *Gray's-Inn*, in the Room of *Martin*.

In 1620, made King's Solicitor.

18 Jac. I. A. D. 1620. *Robert Shute*, of *Gray's-Inn*, in the Room of *Heath*.

18 Jac. I. A. D. 1620. *Heneage Finch*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Shute*.

In 1623, made a Serjeant.

7 Car. I. A. D. 1631. *Edw. Littleton*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Finch*.

In 1634, made King's Solicitor.

10 Car. I. A. D. 1634. *Robert Maſon*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, in the Room of *Littleton*.

11 Car. I. A. D. 1635. *Henry Calthrop*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Queen's Solicitor, in the Room of *Maſon*; afterwards made Attorney of the Court of Wards.

This Sir *Henry Calthrop* publiſhed an uſeful Book, being *Reports of Special Caſes*, collected by himſelf, touching the ſeveral Cuſtoms and Liberties of the City of *London*.

11 Car. I. A. D. 1635. *Thomas Gardiner*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Calthrop*.

19 Car. I. A. D. 1643. *Peter Pheaſant*, Serjeant at Law, and one of the City's Common Pleaders, in the Room of *Gardiner*, diſcharged for long Abſence.

19 Car. I. A. D. 1643. *John Glyn*, Recorder of *Weſtminſter*, in the Room of *Pheaſant* who reſigned.

In 1649, made a Serjeant.

In 1660, again made a Serjeant.

And afterwards in the ſame Year, made King's Serjeant.

25 Aug. A. D. 1649. *William Steele*, of *Gray's-Inn*, in the Room of *Glyn*.

In 1655, made Lord Chief Baron.

1 Junii, A. D. 1655. *Liſleborn Long*, or *Lincoln's-Inn*, in the Room of *Steele*.

18 Martii, A. D. 1658. *John Green*, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of *Long*, deceaſed.

3 Novemb. A. D. 1659. *William Wylde*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Green*, deceaſed.

In 1661, made a Serjeant.

Afterwards, in the ſame Year, made a King's Serjeant.

In 1668, made a Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.

In 1672, made a Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*.

20 Car. II. A. D. 1668. *John Howell*, Deputy Recorder, in the Room of *Wylde*.

29 Car. II. A. D. 1676. *William Dolben*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Howell*, who ſurrendered.

In 1677, made King's Serjeant.

In 1678, made Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*.

30 Car. II. A. D. 1680. Sir *George Jeffreys*, Common-Serjeant in the Room of *Dolben*.

In 1680, made a Serjeant.

In 1681, made King's Serjeant.

In 1683, made Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*.

32 Car. II. A. D. 1680. *George Treby*, of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Room of *Jeffreys*.

In 1692, made Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.

35 Car. II. A. D. 1683. Sir *Thomas Jenner* (by Commiſſion) in the Room of *Treby*.

1685, made one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

2 Jac. II. A. D. 1685. Sir *John Holt* (by Commiſſion) in the Room of *Jenner*.

3 Jac. II. Maii 12, A. D. 1687. ——— *Tate*, Serjeant at Law (by Commiſſion) in the Room of *Holt*.

4 Jac. II. Feb. 20, A. D. 1687. Sir *Bartholomew Shower* (by Commiſſion) in the Room of *Tate*.

4 Will. and Mar. Junii 10, A. D. 1692. Sir *Salathiel Lovell*, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of *Treby*, who had been reſtored upon King *James*'s regranting the City's Liberties, and was now made Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.

In 1708, made Baron of the *Exchequer*.

7 Annæ, A. D. 1708. Sir *Peter King*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Lovell*.

In 1714, made Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.

1 Georgii, A. D. 1714. Sir *William Thompſon*, of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Room of *King*.

In 1716, made King's Solicitor-General, and after, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

13 Georgii II. 13 *Nov.* A. D. 1739. *John Strange*, Eſq; his Majeſty's Solicitor General, in the Room of *Thompſon*, deceaſed.

16 Georgii II. 14 *Dec.* A. D. 1742. *Simon Urlin*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, in the Room of Sir *John Strange*, who reſigned.

19 Georgii II. 14 *Maii*, A. D. 1746. *John Stracey*, Eſq; Senior Judge of the Sheriffs Court, on the Death of Sir *Simon Urlin*.

21 Georgii II. 17 Jan. A. D. 1749. *Richard Adams*, Eſq; Senior of the four Common Pleaders, on the Death of *Stracey*; and, being made a Baron of the *Exchequer*, reſigned.

26 Georgii II. 15 Feb. 1753. *William Moreton*, Eſq; (now Sir *William*) Senior Judge of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of Sir *Richard Adams*.

The following are alſo Officers of eſpecial Reſpect in the City.

The Chamberlain *of* London.

The Chamberlain.

He is an Officer of great Repute and Truſt; and tho' annually choſen on *Midſummer-day*, yet not diſplaced, but continues during Life, if no juſt and great Crimes are made out againſt him. He had the keeping of the Monies, Lands and Goods of the City Orphans, or took good Security for the Payment thereof when the Parties came to Age. And to that End he was deemed in the Law a ſole Corporation, to him and his Succeſſors, for Orphans; and therefore a Bond, or a Recognizance made to him and his Succeſſors, was recoverable by his Succeſſors. This Officer hath a Court peculiarly belonging to him, which will be ſpoken of hereafter. His Office may be termed a Publick Treaſury, collecting the Cuſtoms, Monies, and yearly Revenues, and all other Payments belonging to the Corporation of the City. The preſent Chamberlain is Sir *Thomas Harriſon*, Knt.

The Common-Serjeant.

The Common-Serjeant.

He is to attend the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen on Court-Days, and to be in Council with them, on all Occaſions, within and without the Precincts or Liberties of the City. He was to take Care of Orphans' Eſtates, either by taking Account of them, or to ſign their Indentures, before their paſſing the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. And likewiſe he was to let, ſet and manage the Orphans' Eſtates, according to his Judgment, to their beſt Advantage. The preſent Common-Serjeant is *Thomas Garrard*, Eſq;

The Town-Clerk, *or* Common-Clerk.

The Town-Clerk.

He keeps the Original Charters of the City, the Books, Rolls, and other Records, wherein are regiſtered the Acts and Proceedings of the City;

City; ſo that he may not be improperly termed the City-Regiſter: He is to attend the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen at their Courts. The preſent Town-Clerk is *Miles Mann*, Eſq;

The Town-Clerk and Common-Serjeant take Place according to their Seniority. The Fees of the Chamberlain, Common-Serjeant, and Common-Clerk, or Town-Clerk, were antiently 10 *l. per Ann.*

The Coroner *of* London.

The Coroner.

Called ſo from *Corona*, i. e. a *Crown*, becauſe he deals principally with the Crown, or in Matters appertaining to the Imperial Crown of *England*. As to the Antiquity of this Office; There were Coroners in the Time of King *Alfred*, as appears by the Book, intitled, *The Miroir*. The Lord-Mayor for the Time being is Coroner, but hath his Deputy for the Management thereof. In antient Time this Office was of ſuch great Eſteem, that none could execute it under the Degree of a Knight. As the Sheriff may inquire of all Felonies, ſo the Coroner is to inquire of all ſudden Deaths: And to that End he impannels a Jury, takes Evidence upon Oath, and gives the Charge to the Jury.

In former Times this Officer was nominated and appointed by the King. In 51 *Edw.* III. the Citizens prayed, That they might place and diſplace a Coroner among themſelves, anſwering unto the King what belongs thereunto. It was anſwered, The King will not depart with his antient Right. The preſent Coroner is *George Grew*, Eſq;

Two Judges of the Sheriffs' Court; four Common Pleaders; Comptroller of the Chamber; Secondary of *Wood-ſtreet* Compter; Secondary of the *Poultry* Compter.

The City Remembrancer.

The City Remembrancer.

This Officer is to attend the Lord-Mayor on certain Days, his Buſineſs being to put his Lordſhip in Mind of the ſelect Days he is to go abroad with the Aldermen, *&c.* He is to attend daily at the Parliament Houſe, during the Seſſions, and to report to the Lord-Mayor their Tranſactions. The preſent Remembrancer is *R. Cheſlyn*, Eſq;

A Regiſter of the Orphans' Fund; a Solicitor; eight Attornies in the Sheriffs' Court; two Bridge-Maſters; a Hall-Keeper.

There are alſo Officers peculiarly belonging to the Lord-Mayor's Houſe. The firſt are, the four Eſquires of the Lord-Mayor's Houſe.

The Sword-Bearer.

The Sword Bearer.

This Officer is to attend the Lord-Mayor at his going abroad, and to carry the Sword before him, being the Emblem of Juſtice. He hath his Table at the Lord-Mayor's: For the Support of which, there is 1000 *l.* a Year allowed. His Dwelling, allowed him by the City, is at *Juſtice-Hall* in the *Old-Bailey*. The Gentleman that bears this Office is *Heron Powney*, Eſq;

The Sword-Bearer's Place is honourable; in as much as the Sword is needful to be born before head Officers of Boroughs, or other corporate Towns, to repreſent the State and princely Office of the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, the chief Governor. To the Right of bearing which Sword, in the Chamber of *London*, this Obſervation is to be made, according to an antient Writer of Armoury: "That the Bearer "muſt carry it upright, the Hilts being holden "under his Bulk, and the Blade directly up the "Midſt of his Breaſt, and ſo forth between the "Sword-Bearer's Brows. This, in Diſtinction "from bearing the Sword in any Town for a "Duke, or an Earl, or a Baron. If a Duke, "the Blade thereof muſt lean from the Head "between the Neck and the right Shoulder, "nearer to the Head than the Shoulder. And "for an Earl, the Bearer muſt carry the ſame "between the Point of the Shoulder and the "Elbow; And ſo there is another different "Bearing of the Sword for a Baron."

The Common-Hunt.

The Common-Hunt.

The chief Buſineſs of this Officer is to take Care of the Pack of Hounds belonging to the Mayor and Citizens, and to attend them in Hunting, when they pleaſe. This Officer's Houſe, allowed him, is in *Finſbury-Fields*. He has a yearly Allowance, beſides Perquiſites. He is to attend the Lord-Mayor on ſet Days. This Officer is *Michael Lally*, Eſq;

The Common-Crier.

The Common Crier.

It belongs to him and the Serjeant at Arms to ſummon all Executors and Adminiſtrators of Freemen to appear, and to bring in Inventories of the Perſonal Eſtates of Freemen, within two Months after their Deceaſe: And he is to have Notice of the Appraiſements. He is alſo to attend the Lord-Mayor on ſet Days, and at the Courts held weekly by the Mayor and Aldermen. He has his Dwelling allowed him in *Alderſgate*. This Office is executed by *Peter Roberts*, Eſq;

The Water-Bailiff.

The Water Bailiff.

This Officer is to look after the Preſervation of the River *Thames*, againſt all Encroachments; and to look after the Fiſhermen, for the Preſervation of the young Fry, to prevent the deſtroying them by unlawful Nets. For that End there are Juries for each County, that hath any Part of it lying on the Sides or Shores of the ſaid River. Which Juries, ſummoned by the Water-Bailiff at certain Times, do make Inquiry of all Offences relating to the River and the Fiſh; and make their Preſentments accordingly. He is alſo bound to attend the Lord-Mayor on ſet Days in the Week: And has his Houſe in *Cripplegate*. The preſent Water-Bailiff is *Roger Griffith*, Eſq;

There are alſo three Serjeant-Carvers; three Serjeants of the Chamber; a Serjeant of the Channel; a Yeoman of the Channel; four Yeomen of the Water-ſide; an under Water-Bailiff; two Yeomen of the Chamber; two Meal-Weighers; two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs; a Foreign Taker; City Marſhals. There are beſides theſe, ſeven Gentlemen's Men; as,

The Sword-Bearer's Man, the Common-Hunt's two Men, the Common-Crier's Man, the Water-Bailiff's two Men, and the Carver's Man.

Nine of the foregoing Officers have Liveries of the Lord-Mayor, *viz.* the Sword-Bearer and his Man; the three Carvers; and the four Yeomen of the Water-ſide. All the reſt have Liveries from the Chamber of *London*.

The

The following Officers are likewiſe belonging to the City; Farmer of the Markets; Auditor; Clerk of the Chamber; Clerk to the Commiſſioners of the Sewers; Clerk of the Court of Conſcience; Beadle of the ſame Court; Clerk of the City Works; Printer to the City; Juſtice of the *Bridge-Yard*; Clerk Comptroller of the *Bridge-Houſe*; Steward of the *Borough*; Bailiff of the *Borough*.

The Lord-Mayor's Officers, *and their Days of Waiting, according to a Table that hung up in the antient Council-Chamber.*

Mr. Sword-Bearer, to wait daily.

Mr. Common-Hunt, to wait *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*.

Mr. Common-Crier, to wait *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*.

Mr. Water-Bailiff, to wait *Mondays*, *Tueſdays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Thurſdays*.

The three Serjeant-Carvers, to wait weekly, all Excuſes ſet apart.

The three Serjeants of the Chamber, to wait weekly, without any Excuſe.

The Serjeant of the Channel, to wait daily.

The two Yeomen of the Chamber, one of them to wait daily at Dinner, to uſher the Hall.

The four Yeomen of the Water-ſide, two of them to wait weekly, and not to be abſent.

The Yeomen of the Channel, to wait daily.

The Under Water-Bailiff, to wait on Holidays and Court-Days, if he goes not up the River.

The ſix Young Men, to wait daily.

The three Meal-Weighers, to wait on Holidays and Court-Days.

The two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharf, to wait on General Days.

The Foreign--Taker, to wait likewiſe on General Days.

The Sheriffs' Officers.

Sheriffs' Officers.

The Sheriffs alſo of *London*, as the Mayor, for the State of the City, had their Officers. In the Year 1471, they were appointed each of them to have ſixteen Serjeants, every Serjeant to have his Yeoman. And ſix Clerks, *viz.* a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, and four other Clerks; beſides the Under-Sheriffs' Clerks, their Stewards, Butlers, Porters, and others in Houſehold, many.

CHAP. IV.

An Account of the ſeveral Courts within the City and Liberties of London.

THE various Opinions concerning the Antiquity of the Commonalty of this City's having a Share in the Government thereof, have occaſioned warm Diſputes between the Advocates for the Aldermen and Commons, but ſeemingly to very little Purpoſe; for inſtead of determining on either Side, Matters are as much embarraſſed as ever. I ſhall therefore endeavour to come as near the Origin of the ſame as I can.

That the Government of *London* by Aldermen is of *Saxon* Origin, is almoſt demonſtrable, by the Charter of *Henry* I. granted to the City about thirty-five Years after the Conqueſt; wherein all Strangers are expreſsly commanded to pay no Cuſtom to any Perſon, ſave to the Owner of the Soke, or his Deputy: That the Owner of the Soke, or Ward, was the Alderman, I think, is beyond Diſpute. But that the Government of the City was not veſted in the Aldermen excluſive of the Commons, I think, does in ſome meaſure appear by the ſaid Charter; for as the latter were thereby impowered to chuſe their own Sheriff and Juſticiary, I think, it is not to be queſtioned, but they were a Part of the City Legiſlature.

The Common-Councilmen at firſt returned being only two for each Ward, the City Commons thought it a Number very inſufficient to repreſent their numerous Body; wherefore, in the Year 1347, it was agreed, that each Ward of the City ſhould chooſe a Number of Common-Councilmen according to its Dimenſions, but none to exceed twelve, nor any to have leſs than ſix; which has been ſince increaſed to the preſent Number. Lond. Libert.

The City of *London* being divided into twenty-five Wards, and they into two hundred and thirty-ſix Precincts, each thereof ſend a Repreſentative to the Common Council, who is elected after the ſame Manner as an Alderman, only with this Difference, that as the Lord-Mayor preſides in the Wardmote, and is Judge of the Poll at the Election of an Alderman; ſo are the Aldermen of the ſeveral Wards in all Reſpects the ſame at the Choice of Common-Councilmen.

The ſeveral Parts which compoſe the City Legiſlature very much reſemble thoſe which conſtitute that of the Kingdom; for as the King is the chief Eſtate of Parliament, ſo is the Lord-Mayor of the Common Council; and as the Houſes of Lords and Commons are ſubordinate to the former, ſo are the Aldermen and Common-Councilmen to the latter; but the three Eſtates of the national Repreſentative enjoying ſeparately the Right of the Negative, that belonging to the Common Council of the City is only veſted in two, *viz.* the Aldermen and Common-Councilmen.

The Court of Common Council.

The Court of Common Council.

This Court, as already obſerved, conſiſts of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Repreſentatives of the ſeveral Wards; and being the City Legiſlature, make By-laws for the good Government thereof: They aſſemble in *Guildhall*, as often as the Lord-Mayor by his Summons thinks proper to convene them: They annually ſelect from among themſelves a Committee of ſix Aldermen and twelve Commoners, for letting the City Lands, to which end they uſually meet at *Guildhall* on *Wedneſdays*. They likewiſe appoint another Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners, for tranſacting the Affairs belonging to the Benefactions of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who generally meet at *Mercers-hall*, at the Appointment of the Lord-Mayor, who is always one of the Number. They alſo, by virtue of a Royal Grant, yearly appoint a Governor, Deputy and Aſſiſtants, for managing the City Lands in *Ireland*. They have alſo a Right of diſpoſing of the Offices of Town-Clerk, Common-Serjeant, Judges of the Sheriffs' Court, Common-Crier, Coroner, Bailiff of the Borough of *Southwark*, and City Garbler.

The Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen.

The Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen is a Court of Record, wherein is lodged a great Part of the executive Power, whereby all Leaſes and other Inſtruments that paſs the City Seal are executed, the Aſſize of Bread aſcertained, Conteſts relating to Water-courſes, Lights, and Party-walls, adjuſted, and the City Officers ſuſpended and puniſhed according to the Notoriety of their ſeveral Offences.

The ſaid Court has not only a Power of electing annually eleven Overſeers, or Rulers of the Fraternity of Watermen; but likewiſe a Right of fixing their ſeveral Taxes, with the Approbation of the Privy Council: And alſo a Right of diſpoſing of moſt of the Places belonging to the City Officers.

The Court of Huſting.

As this Court is of a *Saxon* Origin, and the moſt ancient in the Kingdom; ſo is its Name a *Saxon* Compound, of *Hus* and *Ding*, the former implying a Houſe, and the latter a Thing, Cauſe, Suit or Plea; whereby it is manifeſt, that *Huſding* imports a Houſe or Hall wherein Cauſes are heard and determined; which is farther evinced by the *Saxon Dingere* or *Thingere*, an Advocate or Lawyer.

This, which is a Court of Record, and the ſupreme Judicature of the City of *London*, and weekly held on *Tueſdays*, was originally eſtabliſhed for the Preſervation of the Laws, Franchiſes and Cuſtoms of the City, and wherein preſided as Judges the principal Magiſtrates, as at preſent do the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs, who are aſſiſted by the Recorder upon all Cauſes of Conſequence. In this Court two Sorts of Cauſes are pleadable, *viz.* Pleas of Land, and Common Pleas, which are held diſtinctly; for one Week Pleas merely real are held, and the next, mixed Actions are decided. Here Deeds are inrolled, Recoveries paſſed, Writs of Right, Waſte, Partition, Dower and Replevins determined.

The Lord-Mayor's Court.

Lex Lond. This is a Court of Record, held before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder, every *Tueſday* in *Guildhall*, wherein Actions of Debt, Treſpaſs, Attachments, Covenants, *&c.* ariſing within the City and Liberties of any Value may be try'd, and Actions from the Sheriffs' Court removed hither, before the Jury be ſworn.

Privi. Lond. This is alſo a Court of Chancery or Equity, reſpecting Affairs tranſacted in the City and Liberties; and gives Relief when Judgment is obtained in the Sheriffs' Court, for more than the juſt Debt. This Court has an Office peculiar to itſelf, conſiſting of four Attorneys, by whom all Actions cognizable therein are entered, for the Execution whereof there are ſix Serjeants of Mace, who daily attend in the ſaid Office.

Lex Lond. This Court, in divers Reſpects, is the beſt to commence a Proceſs in, ſeeing an Action (excluſive of Stamps) may be entered at the ſmall Charge of four Pence, and which, tho' not proceeded upon, never dies, as thoſe in other Courts. Beſides, a Suit may be begun and ended here, within the Space of fourteen Days, for ſo ſmall a Charge as thirty Shillings. In ſhort, this is the moſt extenſive Court of the Kingdom; for all that's cognizable in the ſeveral Courts of *England*, is the ſame in this.

The Juries for trying Cauſes in this, and the Sheriffs' Courts, are by the ſeveral Courts of Wardmote annually returned at *Chriſtmas*, when each Ward, according to Cuſtom, appoint a ſufficient Number of Perſons to ſerve on the ſaid Juries for every Month of the Year, as follow: Ibid.

Months	Wards.
January	Aldgate, Portſoken *and* Cornhill.
February	Cheap Ward.
March	Baſſiſhaw *and* Cripplegate.
April	Vintry *and* Breadſtreet.
May	Tower *and* Billingſgate.
June	Farringdon without.
July	Bridge Ward.
Auguſt	Alderſgate, Colemanſtreet *and* Broadſtreet.
September.	Farringd. within *and* Caſte Baynard
October	Queenhithe, Dowgate *and* Walbrook.
November	Langbourn *and* Limeſtreet.
December	Candlewick, Cordwainer *and* Biſhopſgate.

The Sheriffs' Courts.

Theſe are Courts of Record, held in *Guildhall* every *Wedneſday* and *Friday*, for Actions entered at *Woodſtreet Counter*, and on *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays* for thoſe entered at the *Poultry Counter*, of which the Sheriffs being Judges, each has his Aſſiſtant or Deputy, who are commonly called Judges of theſe Courts, before whom are tryed Actions of Debt, Treſpaſs, Covenant, *&c.* and where the Teſtimony of an abſent Witneſs in Writing is allowed to be good Evidence. To each of theſe Courts belong four Attorneys, who upon their being admitted by the Court of Aldermen, have an Oath adminiſtred to them, which for its remarkable Contents I ſhall ſubjoin, to remind the Gentlemen of the Faculty of their ſeveral Duties. Ibid.

The Oath.

" Ye ſhall ſwear, that ye ſhall well and lawfully do your Office of Attorney, and well and lawfully examine your Clients, and their Quarrels, without Champarty, and without procuring of any Juries, or any Inqueſt embracing. And that ye ſhall change no Quarrel out of his Nature, after your Underſtanding. Alſo ye ſhall plead, ne ley, nor ſuffer to be pleaded or leyed by your Aſſent, no foreign Releaſe, Acquittance, Payment, Arbitration, plain Account, whatſoever it be, to put the Court out of his Juriſdiction, nor none other Matter; but it be ſuch as ye may find rightful and true by the Information of your Client, whoſe Information and Saying upon your Oath and Conſcience ye ſhall think to be true. Ibid.

" And ye ſhall not inform ne inforce any Man to ſue falſely againſt any Perſon by falſe or forged Action. Ready ye ſhall be at all times to come and attend at the Warning of the ſaid Maior, and of the Sheriffs of the ſaid City, unleſs ye be letted about the Buſineſs of this City, or for ſome other reaſonable Cauſe. The Franchiſes, Laws and Ordinances of this City you ſhall

"ſhall keep, and due to be kept to your Power. "And that well and lawfully ye ſhall do all "things that to the Office of Attorney pertaineth "to do. As God help you."

Ibid. To each of theſe Courts likewiſe belong a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, a Prothonotary, and four Clerks Sitters. The Secondary's Office is to allow and return all Writs brought to remove Cauſes out of the ſaid Courts; the Clerk of the Papers files and copies all Declarations upon Actions; the Prothonotary draws and ingroſſes all Declarations; the Clerks Sitters enter Actions and Attachments, and take Bail and Verdicts. To each of the Counters or Priſons belonging to theſe Courts appertain ſixteen Serjeants at Mace, with a Yeoman to each, beſides inferior Officers, and the Priſon-keeper.

The Court of Orphans.

Ibid. This Court is occaſionally held by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, who are Guardians to Children that are under the Age of twenty-one Years, at the Deceaſe of their Fathers; and who take upon them not only the Care and Management of their Goods and Chattels, but likewiſe that of their Perſons, by committing them to careful and faithful Tutors, to prevent diſpoſing of themſelves during their Minority, without their Approbation.

Privil. Lond. The Common Serjeant is authorized by the ſaid Court, to take exact Accounts and Inventories of all deceaſed Freemen's Eſtates; and the youngeſt Attorney of the Mayor's Court, being Clerk to that of the Orphans, is appointed to take Securities for their ſeveral Portions, in the Name of the Chamberlain of *London*, who is a ſole Corporation of himſelf, for the Service of the ſaid Orphans; and to whom a Recognizance or Bond, made upon the Account of an Orphan, ſhall, by the Cuſtom of *London*, deſcend to his Succeſſor; which is hardly known elſewhere.

LexLond. When a Freeman of *London* dies, and leaves Children in their Minority, the Clerks of the ſeveral Pariſhes are to give in their Names to the Common-Crier, who is thereupon immediately to ſummon the Widow, or Executor, to appear before the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, to bring in an Inventory of, and give Security for the Teſtator's Eſtate; for which, two Months time is commonly allowed: And in caſe of Non-appearance, or Refuſal of Security, the Lord-Mayor may commit the contumacious Executor to *Newgate*.

Juſtice-Hall Court.

Roy. Char. Lond. This Court is held by the King's Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, at *Juſtice-hall* in the *Old-Bailey*, eight times a Year, for trying of Criminals, for Crimes committed within the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*; the Judges of this Court are, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen that are paſt the Chair, and the Recorder, who on all ſuch Occaſions are attended by both the Sheriffs, and generally by one or more of the national Judges. All Offences committed in the City are try'd by a Jury of Citizens; and thoſe committed in the County, by one of that. The Crimes and Miſdemeanours try'd in this Court, are, High and Petty Treaſon, Murder, Felony, Perjury, Forgery, Petty Larceny, Cheating, Libelling, falſe Weights and Meaſures, *&c.* the Penalties incurred by which, are, the Loſs of Life, corporal Puniſhment, Tranſportation, Amerciaments, *&c.* The Charge of a Proſecution in this Court is but a Trifle, for the Encouragement of People to proſecute Rogues.

The Coroner's Court.

The Lord-Mayor being perpetual Coroner of the City, this Court is held before him, or his Deputy, who is to inquire into the Cauſe of the Death of any Perſon, who, upon Sight of the Body, is ſuppoſed to have come to an untimely End, as he is likewiſe into the Eſcape of the Murderer; and alſo concerning found Treaſure, Deodands, and Wrecks at Sea. Ibid. Cok. Inſt. P. 4.

The Court of Eſcheator.

The Lord-Mayor of *London* being perpetual Eſcheator within the City, this Court is alſo held before him or his Deputy, to whom all original Writs of *Diem clauſit extremum*, *Mandamus*, *Devenerunt*, *Melius inquirend'*, *&c.* are directed, to find an Office for the King, after the Death of his Tenant who held by Knight's Service. The Eſcheator may alſo find an Office for Treaſon, Felony, *&c.* Roy. Char. Lond.

The Court of Conſervacy.

This Court is yearly held eight times before the Lord-Mayor, at ſuch Places and Times as his Lordſhip ſhall think fit to appoint within the reſpective Counties of *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, *Kent* and *Surrey*; in which ſeveral Counties he has a Power of ſummoning Juries, who for the better Preſervation of the Fiſhery of the River *Thames*, and Regulation of the Fiſhermen that fiſh therein, are upon Oath to make Inquiſition of all Offences committed in and upon the ſaid River from *Staines-bridge* in the Weſt, to *Yenfleet* in the Eaſt; and to preſent all Perſons that are found guilty of a Breach of the Articles recited in Vol. I. Page 60. Ibid.

And for the more effectual Preſervation of the Navigation, and Fiſh in the River *Thames*, the Lord-Mayor, as Conſervator thereof, has his Aſſiſtant or Deputy, the Water-Bailiff; who, together with his Subſtitutes, detect and bring to Juſtice all ſuch Perſons as ſhall preſume to deſtroy either the Current or Fiſh of the ſaid River.

The Court of Requeſts.

This excellent Court, from its reaſonable and equitable proceedings, is commonly called, *The Court of Conſcience*, and which had its Beginning in the Ninth of *Henry* the Eighth, *Anno* 1518, by Act of Common Council, whereby it was ordained, that the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen ſhould monthly appoint two Aldermen and four Commoners to be Commiſſioners thereof, who were to ſit weekly in *Guildhall* on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, to hear and decide all Cauſes brought before them for the Recovery of Debts not exceeding forty Shillings. LexLond.

This, being an experimental Act, was only made for two Years; but upon its being found to be of great Uſe and Benefit to the Poor, it was renewed and continued by divers Acts of Common Council, and the Number of Commiſſioners increaſed to fourteen; in which State it continued till

till the Third of King *James* the First, *Anno* 1606, at which Time divers cruel and inexorable Creditors, deſpiſing the Authority of the ſame, commenced Suits in ſuperior Courts againſt ſeveral Citizens for triflling Debts, to the Ruin of them and their poor Families; wherefore the City in the Year aforeſaid, applied to Parliament for Redreſs of this Grievance, by which it was enacted, that all the Citizens, and others inhabiting within the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof, who then had, or thereafter ſhould have any Debt or Debts due, or becoming due to him or them, by any Citizens, *&c.* as aforeſaid, not amounting to the Sum of forty Shillings, that he or they ſhould, or might cauſe ſuch Debtor or Debtors to be ſummoned to appear before the Commiſſioners of the Court of Requeſts at *Guildhall* by the Officer thereunto belonging; where they, or any three thereof, are impowered to hear and determine all Matters between Citizen and Citizen, *&c.* touching Debts not amounting to forty Shillings; and in a judicial Manner to adminiſter Oaths to Plaintiffs, Defendants and Witneſſes. And for the more effectual preventing all litigious and mercileſs Creditors from ruining their poor Debtors, it was ordained, that if by any Action of Debt, brought againſt a Citizen of *London*, in any of the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, or elſewhere (out of the ſaid Court of Requeſts) it ſhall appear to the Judge or Judges where ſuch Action ſhall be proſecuted, that the Debt ſued for does not amount to forty Shillings, in ſuch Caſe, the ſaid Judge or Judges, inſtead of allowing the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs any Coſts of Suit, they ſhall adjudge the ſaid Plaintiff to pay to the Defendant all ſuch Coſts as he ſhall make appear to have been by him diſburſed in defending the ſaid Suit.

Act Parl. 3 Jac. L

Act Parl. 3 Jac. I.

It was alſo ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, that if either Plaintiff or Defendant, after having been duly ſummoned, ſhall refuſe to appear before the ſaid Commiſſioners in the Court of Requeſts, or ſhall refuſe to obey the Orders or Deciſions of the ſaid Court; in both ſuch Caſes, the Commiſſioners are impowered to commit ſuch Perſon or Perſons to either of the Counters, till he, ſhe, or they ſhall ſubmit to the Rules and Determinations of the ſaid Court.

Perhaps never a Court of Juſtice was better adapted than this, for the Eaſe and Relief both of Debtor and Creditor; for here the firſt is not expoſed to the Payment of exorbitant Charges, and the latter may recover his Debt with the greateſt Expedition, at ſo ſmall an Expence as ten Pence; *viz.* For the Plaint and Summons, ſix Pence; and for the Order, four Pence. But if the Defendant do not appear the ſecond Court Day, after being regularly ſummoned, an Attachment is awarded againſt him; which compelling him to appear, the Charge is thereby inhanced.

LexLond.

Ibid.

And if any Citizen happen to be arreſted for a Debt under forty Shillings, this Court grants a Summons for the Plaintiff; who, in caſe of Non-appearance the firſt Court Day, has an Attachment granted againſt him, whereby he is obliged to take his Debt, and pay the Defendant his Coſts. And in caſe any Attorney ſhall preſume to proſecute the Suit after Notice to the contrary, or ſhall refuſe to adhere to the Order of Court, he ſhall, upon Complaint thereof to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, immediately be ſuſpended.

The Court of Wardmote.

This Court is denominated from the Words *Ward* and *Mote*, that is, the Ward Court; for in this City Pariſhes are as Towns, and Wards as Hundreds; wherefore this Court reſembles that of the Leet in the County: For, as the latter derives its Authority from the County Court, ſo does the former from that of the Lord-Mayor; as is manifeſt by the annual Precept iſſued by the Lord-Mayor to the ſeveral Aldermen, for holding their reſpective Leets, for the Election of proper Officers in each Ward; the Tenor whereof is as follows:

Cok. Inſt. P. 4.

To the Alderman of the Ward of ——

LexLond.

"We charge and command you, that upon "St. *Thomas's Day* the Apoſtle, next coming, you "do hold your Wardmote; and that you have "afore us, at our general Court of Aldermen, to be "holden the *Monday* next after the Feaſt of the *Epi-* "*phany* next coming, all the Defaults that ſhall be "preſented afore you by Inqueſt in the ſaid Ward-"mote; and the ſaid Inqueſt ſhall have full Power "and Authority, by one whole Year, to inquire "and preſent all ſuch Defaults as ſhall be found "within your ſaid Ward, as oftentimes as ſhall be "thought to you expedient and needful; which we "will ſhall be once every Month at leaſt.

"2. And if it happen any of your ſaid Inqueſt "do die, or depart out of your ſaid Ward within "the ſaid Year, that then in Place of him or them "ſo dying, or departing out of your ſaid Ward, "you cauſe to be choſen one able Perſon in his "ſtead, to inquire and preſent with the other, in "Manner and Form aboveſaid.

"3. And that at the ſaid general Court, you "give afore us the Names and Sirnames of all of "them of your ſaid Ward that come not to your "ſaid Wardmote, if they be duly warned, ſo that "due Redreſs and Puniſhment of them may be "had, as the Caſe ſhall require, according to the "Law.

"4. And that you do provide, that at all "Times convenient a ſufficient Watch be kept; "and that Lanterns with Light by Nightertail, "in old Manner accuſtomed, be hanged forth; "and that no Man go by Nightertail without "Light, nor with Vizard, on the Peril that be-"longeth thereto.

"5. And alſo, that you do cauſe to be choſen "Men, of the moſt ſufficient, honeſt and diſ-"creet Men, of your ſaid Ward, to be for your "ſaid Ward of the Common Council of this City "for the Year enſuing, according to the Cuſtom in "that behalf yearly uſed. And alſo, that you do "cauſe the ſaid Men, ſo to be choſen to be of the "Common Council, to be ſworn before you, and "in your Preſence, according to the Oath by "them uſed, and of old Time accuſtomed.

"6. And that alſo in the ſaid Wardmote you "cauſe to be choſen certain other honeſt Perſons, "to be Conſtables and Scavengers, and a com-"mon Beadle, and a Raker to make clean the "Streets and Lanes of all your ſaid Ward, ac-

"cording

" cording to the Cuſtom yearly uſed in that be-
" half; which Conſtables have, and ſhall have
" full Power and Authority to diſtrain for the
" Salary and Quaterage of the ſaid Beadle and
" Raker, as oftentimes as it ſhall be behind or
" unpaid.

" 7. Alſo, that you keep a Roll of the Names,
" Sirnames, Dwelling-places, Profeſſions and
" Trades of all Perſons dwelling within your
" Ward, and within what Conſtable's Precinct
" they dwell; wherein the Place is to be ſpecially
" noted by Street, Lane, Alley or Sign.

" 8. Alſo that you cauſe every Conſtable,
" from time to time to certify unto you the Name,
" Sirname, Dwelling-place, Profeſſion and Trade
" of every Perſon who ſhall newly come to dwell
" within his Precinct, whereby you may make
" and keep your Roll perfect; and that you cauſe
" every Conſtable for his Precinct, to that Purpoſe,
" to make and keep a perfect Roll in like man-
" ner.

" 9. Alſo, that you give ſpecial Charge to
" every Innholder, and other Perſons within your
" Ward, who ſhall receive any Perſon to ſojourn
" in his Houſe above two Days, ſhall, before the
" third Day after his coming thither, give Know-
" ledge to the Conſtable of the Precinct where he
" ſhall be ſo received, of the Name, Sirname,
" Dwelling-place, Profeſſion and Trade of Life,
" or Place of Service of ſuch Perſon, and for
" what Cauſe he ſhall come to reſide there. And
" that the ſaid Conſtable give preſent Notice
" thereof to you. And that the ſaid Innholder
" lodge no ſuſpected Perſon, or Men or Women
" of evil Name.

" 10. Alſo, that you cauſe every Conſtable
" within his Precinct, once every Month at the
" fartheſt, and oftener if Need require, to make
" diligent Search and Inquiry what Perſons be
" newly come into his Precinct to dwell, ſojourn
" or lodge; and that you give ſpecial Charge,
" that no Innholder or Perſon ſhall reſiſt, or deny
" any Conſtable in making ſuch Search or Inquiry,
" but ſhall do his beſt endeavour to aid and aſ-
" ſiſt him therein.

" 11. And for that of late there is more Re-
" ſort to the City, of Perſons evil-affected in Reli-
" gion and otherwiſe, than in former Times hath
" been; you ſhall diligently inquire if any Man
" be received to dwell or abide within your Ward,
" that is not put under Frank-pledge, as he ought
" to be by the Cuſtom of the City: And whether
" any Perſon hath continued in the ſaid Ward by
" the Space of one Year, being above the Age of
" twelve Years, and not ſworn to be faithful and
" loyal to the King's Majeſty, in ſuch Sort as
" by the Law and Cuſtom of this City he ought
" to be.

" 12. To all theſe Purpoſes, the Beadle of
" every Ward ſhall employ his Diligence, and
" give his beſt Furtherance.

" 13. Alſo you are to take Order, that there
" be provided and ſet up a Pair of Stocks, and
" a Whipping-poſt, in ſome convenient Place in
" every Pariſh within your Ward, for the puniſh-
" ing of Vagrants and other Offenders.

" 14. Alſo, that you have ſpecial Regard that
" from Time to Time there be convenient Proviſion
" for Hooks, Ladders, Buckets, Spouts and En-
" gines in meet Places, within the ſeveral Pa-
" riſhes of your Ward, for avoiding the Peril of
" Fire.

" 15. Alſo, that the Streets and Lanes of this
" City be from Time to Time kept clean before
" every Church, Houſe, Shop, Warehouſe, Door,
" Deadwall, and in all other common Paſſages
" and Streets of the ſaid Ward.

" 16. And whereas by divers Acts of Common
" Council aforetime made and eſtabliſhed for the
" Common-weal of this City, among other
" things it is ordained and enacted, as hereafter
" enſueth:

" Alſo it is ordained and enacted, as hereafter
" enſueth: That from henceforth no Huckſter of
" Ale or Beer be within any Ward of the City of
" *London*, but honeſt Perſons of good Name and
" Fame, and ſo taken and admitted by the Alder-
" man of the Ward for the Time being; and that
" the ſame Huckſters do find ſufficient Surety afore
" the Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being,
" to be of good Guiding and Rule; and that the
" ſame Huckſters ſhall keep no Bawdry, nor ſuffer
" no Letchery, Dice-playing, Carding, or any
" other unlawful Games to be done, exerciſed or
" uſed within their Houſes; and to ſhut in their
" Doors at nine of the Clock in the Night from
" *Michaelmas* to *Eaſter*, and from *Eaſter* to *Mi-*
" *chaelmas* at ten of the Clock in the Night, and
" after that Hour ſell no Ale or Beer. And if
" any Huckſter of Beer or Ale, after this Act pub-
" liſhed and proclaimed, ſell any Ale or Beer,
" within any Ward of the City of *London*, and
" be not admitted by the Aldermen of the ſame
" Ward ſo to do, or find not ſufficient Surety, as
" it is above rehearſed, the ſame Huckſter to have
" Impriſonment, and make Fine and Ranſom for
" his Contempt, after the Diſcretion of the Lord-
" Mayor and Aldermen. And alſo that the ſaid
" Huckſters ſuffer no manner of common Eating
" or Drinking within their Cellars or Vaults,
" contrary to the Ordinance thereof ordained and
" provided, as in the ſaid Act more plainly ap-
" peareth at large. We charge you, that you
" put the ſame in due Execution accordingly.

" 17. And alſo, that you ſee all Tipplers, and
" other Sellers of Ale or Beer, as well privy Oſte-
" ries, as Brewers and Innholders within your
" Ward, not ſelling by lawful Meaſures ſealed
" and marked with the City Arms, or Dagger,
" be preſented, and their Names in your ſaid In-
" dentures be expreſſed, with their Defaults, ſo
" that the Chamberlain may be lawfully anſwered
" of their Amerciaments.

" 18. And alſo, that you ſuffer no Alien, or
" Son of any born an Alien, to be of the Com-
" mon Council; nor to exerciſe or uſe any other
" Office within this City, nor receive or accept
" any Perſon into your Watch, privy or open,
" but *Engliſhmen* born; and if any Stranger born
" out of this Realm, made Denizen by Letters
" Patents, or any other, after his Courſe and Lot
" be appointed to any Watch, that then ye com-
" mand and compel him, or them, to find in
" his ſtead and place an *Engliſhman* to ſupply the
" ſame."

" 19. And alſo, that you cauſe an Abſtract
" of the Aſſize appointed by Act of Parliament
" for Billets and other Fire-wood, to be fair

" written

" written in Parchment, and to be fixed or hanged " up in a Table, in ſome fit and convenient Place " in the Pariſh within your Ward, where the " Common People may beſt ſee the ſame.

" 20. And furthermore, we charge and com- " mand you, that you cauſe ſuch Proviſion to be " had in your ſaid Ward, that all the Streets and " Lanes within the ſame Ward be from Time to " Time cleanſed, and clearly voided of Ordure, " Dung, Mire, Rubbiſh, and other filthy Things, " whatſoever be to the Annoyance of the King's " Majeſty's Subjects.

" 21. And alſo, that at all Times, as you " ſhall think neceſſary, you do cauſe Search to " be made within your ſaid Ward for all vagrant " Beggars, ſuſpicious and idle People, and ſuch " as cannot ſhew how to live; and ſuch as ſhall " be found within your ſaid Ward, that you " cauſe to be puniſhed, and dealt with accord- " ing to the Laws and Statutes in ſuch Caſe or- " dained and provided.

" 22. And alſo, we will and charge you the " ſaid Alderman, that yourſelf certify and preſent " before us at the ſaid general Court, to be holden " the aforeſaid *Monday* next after the Feaſt of the " *Epiphany*, all the Names and Sirnames truly writ- " ten of ſuch Perſons being and dwelling within " your ſaid Ward, as to be able to paſs in a Petty " Jury by themſelves; that is to ſay, every Grand- " juryman to be worth in Goods an hundred " Marks, and every Petty-juryman forty Marks, " according to an Act in that Caſe ordained and " provided: And the ſame you ſhall indorſe on " the Backſide of your Indenture.

" 23. *Item*, For divers reaſonable and urgent " Conſiderations us eſpecially moving, we ſtraight- " ly charge and command you, on the King our " Sovereign Lord's Behalf, that you diligently " provide and foreſee, that no manner of Perſon " or Perſons within your ſaid Ward, what Condi- " tion or Degree ſoever he or they be of, keep- " ing any Tavern or Ale-houſe, Ale-cellar or " any other Victualling-houſe, or Place of com- " mon Reſort to eat or drink in within the ſame " Ward, permit or ſuffer at any Time hereafter, " any common Women of their Bodies, or Har- " lots, to reſort and come into their ſaid Houſe, " or other the Places aforeſaid, to eat or drink, " or otherwiſe to be converſant, or abide, or " thither to haunt, or frequent, upon Pain of " Impriſonment, as well of the Tenant and Keeper " of every ſuch Houſe or Houſes, and all other " the Places afore-remembered, as of the com- " mon Women and Harlots.

" 24. Alſo, that you do give in charge to the " Wardmote Inqueſt of your Ward, all the Ar- " ticles delivered to you herewith; and that you " may have a ſpecial Care of keeping the Peace " and good Order during your Wardmote; and " if any offend herein, you may fine or puniſh " him or them according to Law.

" 25. And whereas the Monies received for " the Fines of Perſons refuſing to hold Ward " Offices within your Ward, ought to be em- " ployed in the Service and for the publick Be- " nefit of the whole Ward, and not of any par- " ticular Precinct or Pariſh within the Ward; " theſe are therefore to require you to take Care " that all ſuch Fines be from Time to Time diſpoſed " of accordingly, for the Benefit of the whole " Ward, as you, with the Deputy, and Com- " mon-Councilmen of your Ward ſhall think " moſt fitting and convenient: And that no ſuch " Fines be received or employed in any particu- " lar Precinct or Pariſh.

" Not failing hereof, as ye tender the Common- " weal of this City, and Advancement of good " Juſtice, and as ye will anſwer for the contrary " at your uttermoſt Peril.

" Dated at under the Seal Office of " Mayoralty of the ſaid City, the Day of *De-* " *cember*, in the Year of the Reign of our So- " vereign Lord *George* the Second, *&c.*"

By this Precept it does appear, that the Court of Wardmote conſiſts of the Alderman and the reſpective Houſeholders of his Ward, by whom are annually elected the ſeveral Officers peculiar to the ſame; among whom being thoſe of the Inqueſt, they receive the aforeſaid Inſtructions for their better Regulation.

The Chamberlain's Court.

This is an Office kept in the *Guildhall* of *London*, by the Chamberlain of the City, who is thereunto annually choſen by the Liverymen of the reſpective Companies on *Midſummer Day*. But this Practice is rather a Cuſtom than otherwiſe; for there are no Inſtances (that I can learn) of any of the ſaid Officers being turned out, without their being found guilty of Mal-Practices.

This being a Place of great Truſt, the Chamberlain at his firſt being choſen, is obliged to give Security for his Fidelity. He receives and pays all the City Caſh, and with whom are depoſited all publick Securities, for which he annually accounts to the proper Auditors.

This Officer attends every Morning for inrolling and turning over Apprentices, admits all Perſons duly qualified into the Freedom of the City, and decides all Differences that ariſe between Maſters and Apprentices; of the latter about fifteen hundred are yearly admitted into the Freedom of the City.

The Court of Hallmote.

This Court is denominated from the Place wherein it is kept, and belongs to the ſeveral Companies of Citizens, by whom it is occaſionally held in their reſpective Halls, and wherein the Affairs belonging to each of the ſaid Corporations are reſpectively tranſacted.

Pie-Powder Court.

This Court of Record, denominated *Pepoudres*, (vulgarly *Pie-powder*) is incident to every Fair, as a Court-Baron is to a Manor; it is derived from *Pedes Pulveriſati*, and is ſo called from its expeditious Proceedings in the Deciſion of all Controverſies that happen in Fairs, which, for the Encouragement of Traders who frequent the ſame, Juſtice is as quickly adminiſtred as Duſt can fall from the Foot. Cok. Inſt. p. 4.

This Court is held in *Cloth-Fair* (during the time of *Bartholomew-Fair*) by the City of *London* and Mr. *Edwards*, for hearing and deciding all Differences committed againſt the Tenor of the following Proclamation, which is annually made before the Lord-Mayor, or the Eve of St. *Bar-*

tholomew, for the better Regulation of the said Fair:

Privi. Lond.

"The Right Honourable Sir *A. B.* Kt. Lord-"Mayor of the City of *London*, and his Right "Worſhipful Brethren the Aldermen of the ſaid "City, ſtraightly charge and command, on the "behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, that "all manner of Perſons, of whatſoever Eſtate, "Degree or Condition they be, having recourſe "to this Fair, keep the Peace of our Sovereign "Lord the King.

"That no manner of Perſons make any Con-"gregation, Conventicles or Affrays, by the "which the ſame Peace may be broken or diſ-"turbed, upon Pain of Impriſonment, and Fine "to be made after the Diſcretion of the Lord-"Mayor and Aldermen.

"Alſo, that all manner of Sellers of Wine, "Ale, or Beer, ſell by Meaſures enſealed, as by "Gallon, Pottle, Quart and Pint, upon pain "that will fall thereof.

"And that no Perſon ſell any Bread, except "it keep the Aſſize; and that it be good and "wholeſome for Man's Body, upon Pain that "will follow thereof.

"And that no manner of Cook, Pie-baker, "nor Huckſter, ſell, or put to ſale any manner of "Victual, except it be good and wholſome for "Man's Body, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no manner of Perſon buy, nor ſell, "but with true Weights and Meaſures, ſealed ac-"cording to the Statute in that behalf made, "upon Pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no manner of Perſon or Perſons "take upon him or them, within this Fair, to "make any manner of Arreſt, Attachment, Sum-"mons or Execution; except it be done by the "Officers of this City thereunto aſſigned, upon "Pain that will befal thereof.

"And that no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, "within the Limits and Bounds of this Fair, "preſume to break the Lord's Day, in ſelling, "ſhewing, or offering to Sale, or in buying or "offering to buy, any Commodities whatſoever; "or in ſitting, tippling or drinking in any Ta-"vern, Inn, Alehouſe, Tippling-houſe, or "Cook's-houſe, or in doing any other Thing that "may tend to the Breach thereof, upon the Pains "and Penalties contained in ſeveral Acts of Par-"liament, which will be ſeverely inflicted upon "the Breakers thereof.

"And, *finally*, That what Perſons ſoever find "themſelves grieved, injured, or wronged by "any manner of Perſon in this Fair, that they "come with their Plaints before the Stewards in "this Fair, aſſigned to hear and determine Pleas; "and they will miniſter to all Parties Juſtice, "according to the Laws of this Land, and the "Cuſtoms of this City."

St. Martin's le Grand *Court.*

This Court, though within the City, is yet without its Juriſdiction, as being in, and belonging to the Liberty of that Name, which is ſubject to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*: It is a Court of Record, held weekly on *Wedneſdays*, for the Trial of all Perſonal Actions whatſoever; the principal whereof is a *Capias* againſt the Body, or an Attachment againſt the Goods; ſo that a Man's Goods may be ſeized upon in his own Houſe, upon the firſt Proceſs, if his Perſon is not ſecured before; which is according to the Practice of all ancient Liberties or Franchiſes.

The Court of the Tower of London.

This is a Court of Record held by Preſcription, within the Verge of the City, on *Great Tower-hill*, by a Steward appointed by the Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, by whom are tried Actions of Debt (for any Sum) Damage, and Treſpaſs.

CHAP. V.

An Account of the Settling the Chriſtian Religion in London; *with the Progreſs thereof under divers of its Biſhops.*

According to the Teſtimony of an ancient Writer, the Goſpel was at firſt preached in *Britain* by St. *Paul*; which is ſeemingly corroborated by the moſt ancient *Britiſh* Hiſtorian, who, before the Revolt under *Boadicia*, mentions the planting of Chriſtianity in *Britain*, where it peaceably continued till the dreadful Perſecution under *Dioclefian*: The Heat hereof was no ſooner over, than it flouriſhed again in great Peace and Amity, except the Diſturbance it met with by the Doctrines of *Arius*.

Euſeb. Demon. Evan.

Epiſt. Gild.

The earlieſt Account we have of the Chriſtian Religion being ſettled in the City of *London*, whereon we can depend, is, that in the Year 314 three Biſhops were ſent from *Britain* to the Council of *Arles*; one whereof was *Reſtitutus* Biſhop of *London*, who is the firſt Biſhop we read of in this City, without regarding the pretended Liſt thereof by *Jocelin* of *Furnes*, which is not worth mentioning.

Sirm. Gal. Con.

Though we have no Account of the Predeceſſors of *Reſtitutus* in the See of *London*, it may nevertheleſs be preſumed, that he was not the firſt Biſhop thereof; for if, according to *Gildas*, Chriſtianity was planted in *Britain* in the Reign of *Tiberius*, it is not to be queſtioned, but there was a regular Succeſſion of Biſhops from that Time; and as this City was then the Capital of the Kingdom, it may reaſonably be preſumed to have had many Biſhops before *Reſtitutus*: And though the Succeſſors of that Biſhop are likewiſe buried in Oblivion, I am nevertheleſs of Opinion there was a regular Succeſſion from him to *Theon*, the laſt *Britiſh* Biſhop of this City, who retired into *Wales* toward the Cloſe of the ſixth Century, to avoid the cruel Perſecution carried on by the Pagan *Saxons*.

Uſh. Brit. Eccl. Ant.

The Chriſtian Religion, with its Profeſſors the *Britons*, was obliged to make way for Pagan Idolatry, and their perfidious and cruel Enemies the *Saxons*, who eſtabliſhed their deteſtable and idolatrous Worſhip in this City and Neighbourhood, where it continued till the Year 527, when *Auſtin* the Monk, a Miſſionary from Pope *Gregory*, together with divers of his Brethren, landed in the Iſle of *Thanet*, in the Dominions of *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, who being ſoon after converted

Bed. Eccl. Hiſt.

to

to the Chriſtian Faith, greatly encouraged the Propagation thereof throughout the ſeveral Parts of his Kingdom; whereupon *Auſtin*, in the Year 604, ordained *Mellitus* a Biſhop, and ſent him to preach the Goſpel to the *Eaſt Saxons*, whoſe Kingdom conſiſted of the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, and Part of *Hertfordſhire*, the Capital City whereof was *London*. But this Kingdom being a Fief of that of *Kent*, *Ethelbert* granted the Inveſtiture thereof to his Nephew *Seberht*, who, upon the Preaching of *Mellitus*, was likewiſe converted; this was ſo highly pleaſing to *Ethelbert*, that he cauſed to be erected the firſt *Saxon* Chriſtian Church in *London*, and dedicated the ſame to St. *Paul* the Apoſtle; ſince which Time it has been ſubordinate to, and a Suffragan of, the Archiepiſcopal See of *Canterbury*.

ChronSax. Bed. Eccl. Hiſt.

In the Year 616 *Ethelbert* King of *Kent* departing this Life, was ſoon followed by *Seberht* his Nephew, King of the *Eaſt Saxons*; whoſe three Pagan Sons ſucceeding him, they expelled *Mellitus* Biſhop of *London* their Dominions, who retiring into *France*, the *Londoners* ſoon returned to their primitive Idolatry. But no ſooner were the three Brothers killed in Battle againſt the *Weſt Saxons*, and *Eadbald* King of *Kent* converted to Chriſtianity, than the Storm abated, and *Mellitus* and *Juſtus* recalled to their reſpective Biſhopricks. *Juſtus* was received again by his Flock at *Rocheſter*; but the *Londoners*, chuſing rather to live in their ancient State of Paganiſm, and ſhewing but little Regard to the Authority of *Eadbald*, rejected *Mellitus*; which *Eadbald*, with Grief was forced to wink at, as being ſenſible, it was not in his Power to reſtore him by Force.

By the great Oppoſition made by the Citizens of *London* to the Return of *Mellitus* their late Biſhop, it cannot reaſonably be imagined that he had made any great Progreſs in the Converſion of the *Eaſt Saxons*, for, in all Appearance, the Succeſs he met with was owing to the Authority of *Ethelbert* and *Seberht*: For upon their Demiſe, both their Succeſſors and People returned to Paganiſm: Wherefore the Converſion of the *Eaſt-Saxons* cannot properly be dated from this

Ibid. Period, but rather from the Time of *Sigbercht the Good*, their King, who living in great Amity with *Oſwy* King of *Northumberland*, frequent Viſits paſſed between them; on which Occaſions *Oſwy* failed not zealouſly to inculcate the ſpiritual and temporal advantages ariſing from the Chriſtian Religion; which at laſt ſo effectually prevailed upon *Sigbercht*, that he was baptized in *Oſwy*'s Palace, and returning home, brought *Cedda*, a *Northumbrian* Prieſt, along with him, who, upon his Arrival in theſe Parts, heartily ſet about the Work of Converſion; wherein he ſo happily ſucceeded, that in a ſhort Time he not only made abundance of Proſelytes, but likewiſe built divers Churches; and returning ſome Time after into *Northumberland*, to viſit Biſhop *Finan*, he was, for his great Zeal and Pains in the Propagation of the Goſpel, conſecrated a Biſhop by the ſaid *Finan*, whereupon he became the firſt *Saxon* Prelate of *London*.

Ibid. Upon the Murder of *Sigbercht*, and Demiſe of *Swithelm* his Brother, *Sighere* and *Sebba* ſucceeded to the Crown, which they held in Fee of

Ann. 664. *Wulfhere*, King of *Mercia*; at which Time a dreadful Peſtilence raged in this City, which carrying off abundance of People, *Sighere* concluded it was an immediate Judgment ſent by the Gods, to puniſh him and his People for abandoning the Religion of their Anceſtors; wherefore he returned to Idolatry, and drew after him ſuch of his Subjects as were not thoroughly confirmed in the Articles of Chriſtianity: But *Sebba*, his Aſſociate in the Government, with the People immediately under his Care, ſtedfaſtly adhered to the Chriſtian Faith.

In the Interim *Wulfhere*, King of *Mercia* and Lord Paramount of *Eaſt Saxony*, receiving Advice of the Apoſtacy of *Sighere*, ſent *Jaruman*, Biſhop of *Mercia*, to endeavour the Recovery of the apoſtatized King and his People: The Labours of this Prelate were crowned with ſuch Succeſs, that in a ſhort Time he not only regained *Sighere* and his Subjects to the Faith, but likewiſe prevailed upon him to deſtroy all the Pagan Temples and Altars in his Dominions. Bed. Eccl. Hiſt.

Some Time after, *Wulfhere*, King of *Mercia*, begun to lord it over his Vaſſals the *Eaſt Saxons*, gave the firſt Inſtance of Simony in this Iſland, by ſelling the Biſhoprick of *London*, in the Year 666, to *Wini* (who had ſome Time been expelled the Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, by *Cenwalch* King of the *Weſt Saxons*) who continued Biſhop thereof till the Year 675. Ibid.

To *Wini* ſucceeded *Earconwald* (the Son of *Offa*, King of the *Eaſt Angles*). This Biſhop is highly celebrated for his great Devotion, and Works of Piety; in the latter of which he ſpent his Patrimony, by erecting two Monaſteries, *viz.* One at *Chertſey* upon *Thames* for Men, and the other at *Barking* in *Eſſex* for Women. He likewiſe very much inlarged and beautified his Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, increaſed its Revenues, and obtained for it many great Privileges of divers Kings. Ibid.

Waldher is ſuppoſed to have ſucceeded *Earconwald* about the Year 685; in whoſe Time it is pretended, that a Council was held in *London*, wherein, according to *Bale* and *Magdeburgenſis*, the Worſhip of Images and Celibacy of Prieſts were decreed. Mag. Cent. 9 cap. 8. An. 714.

Few or no remarkable Occurrences having happened relating to the Epiſcopates of the twenty following Biſhops, I ſhall ſatisfy myſelf with only inſerting their Names, and the ſuppoſed Years wherein they were conſecrated.

716	*Ingwald*	795	*Heathobert*	870	*Wulfſius*	Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc. Godw. de Præſul. Stow. Sur. Lond.
747	*Ecgwulfe*	802	*Oſmund*	905	*Ethelward*	
754	*Wighed*	816	*Ethelnoth*	922	*Healſtan*	
761	*Eadbright*	830	*Ceobbright*	941	*Theodred*	
768	*Eadgar*	848	*Deorwulf*	244	*Wulfſtan*	
773	*Kenwalch*	851	*Swithulf*	951	*Brithlem*	
784	*Eadbald*	860	*Heathſtan*			

958. *Dunſtan.* This Man had no ſooner finiſhed his Studies, than he was recommended to King *Athelſtan*; who ſending for him to Court, his Deportment was ſuch, that he was ſoon expelled the ſame; but *Athelſtan*, dying ſome Time after, was ſucceeded by *Edmund*, with whom *Dunſtan* had ſo dextrouſly ingratiated himſelf, that he became the ſole Director of all his Affairs, and not only continued chief Favourite during his Reign, but likewiſe ſo during that of his Succeſſor *Edred*. But *Edwy* ſucceeding to the Crown, could not bear the imperious Behaviour of

of that haughty Abbot; therefore, ſoon after his Acceſſion, not only baniſhed him the Kingdom, but likewiſe ſequeſtered the Revenues of the Regulars, his Friends and Followers, in Favour of the Secular Clergy. This Proceeding highly inraged the Monks, to be deprived both of their Patron and Eſtates at once; who breathed nothing but Revenge againſt the Authors of their Sufferings, and bitterly inveighed againſt the Adminiſtration of *Edwy*, till, by their enormous Falſhoods, they perſuaded their Votaries, that *Edwy* was the moſt impious and abandoned Wretch upon Earth. This ſoon had the deſired Effect; for great Numbers of Malecontents appearing in *Mercia*, they declared for *Edgar* the King's Brother, by whoſe Aſſiſtance they not only became Maſters of all *Mercia*, but likewiſe of all the Countries on the North Side the River *Thames* (except that of *Eſſex*); whereof they no ſooner proclaimed *Edgar* King, than he recalled *Dunſtan*; which made it ſtrongly ſuſpected, that he was the chief Fomenter of the Rebellion.

Dunſtan, highly in Favour again, by ſoothing the Vices of *Edgar*, ſoon got the Aſcendant over that cruel and vicious Prince; whereby he was enabled effectually to put in Execution the Pope's diabolical Scheme, by expelling the ſecular Clergy from their ſeveral Benefices, on no other Account than that of their being married; which their Enemies would have regarded as the worſt of Crimes, and their Wives to be deemed Whores.

1 Tim. c. 4. v. 1 & 3.

Upon the Demiſe of *Edgar*, many of the Nobility, who had in the late Reign with great Impatience beheld the grievous Power and intolerable Inſolence of the Monks, embraced this Opportunity to diſpoſſeſs them of their ill-gotten Livings; but *Dunſtan* having craftily gained divers of the principal to ſide with him, great Diviſions aroſe, which had like to have ended in Blood. But when they came to deliberate upon the Succeſſion to the Crown, the Breach grew wider, moſt of the Nobility being for *Ethelred*, the lawful Succeſſor; but *Dunſtan*, ſiding with *Edward*, alledged, he ought to ſucceed to the Crown, as being thereunto named in *Edgar*'s Will; whereas the principal Motive that induced *Dunſtan* to eſpouſe his Intereſt, was, that he expected the whole Management of Affairs under *Edward*, which there was not the leaſt Room to hope for under his Brother *Ethelred*, ſeeing his Mother *Elfrida* had no Veneration for the Monks. *Dunſtan*, in the interim, obſerving the contrary Party daily to increaſe, and that it was vaſtly ſuperior to that of *Edward*, in an illegal and unprecedented Manner, conducted *Edward* to Church, and anointed him King, amidſt his Brethren the Biſhops and a mighty Rabble, without the leaſt Regard to Juſtice or the adverſe Party, who, perceiving that it was not in their Power to prevent it, tamely ſubmitted to the arbitrary and imperious Miniſtry of the haughty *Dunſtan*.

The Pope and Monks, in Conſideration of the many eminent Services done them by *Dunſtan*, have raiſed him to the Dignity of a Saint, whereby he is intitled to a Place in the *Roman* Rubrick; however, he has, by ſome good Judges, been removed from thence, and ranked among the vileſt of Men.

According to the *London* Catalogue, *Dunſtan* only held the Biſhoprick of *London* by way of *Commendam*, and where he ſate Biſhop only one Year. Newc. Rep.

Elfſtan ſucceeded *Dunſtan* about the Year 959, and continued Biſhop upwards of thirty Years. Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc.

Wulfſtan was conſecrated *Anno* 996, and ſubſcribed the Charter of *Rocheſter* two Years after. Ibid.

Alfhun, Tutor to the Sons of *Ethelred*, ſucceeded *Anno* 1004. Ibid.

Alwy was conſecrated to this Biſhoprick about the Year 1016. Ibid.

Elfward, the laſt of the *Saxon* Biſhops, ſucceeded to the See of *London* about the Year 1034. God. Com. de Præſul. Florent. Wig. Chron.

Robert, a *Norman*, had the Biſhoprick of *London* conferred upon him by *Edward the Confeſſor*, *Anno* 1044.

Upon the Tranſlation of *Robert* to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, his Countryman *William* (the great Friend and Benefactor to the Citizens of *London*) was by *Edward* preferred to this See. In ſome Catalogues of the Biſhops of *London*, this Prelate is ſaid to have died in the Year 1067, and by his monumental Inſcriptions, *Anno* 1070. But that both theſe Accounts are erroneous, is manifeſt from an Author of good Authority; who ſhews, that he was preſent in two Synods at *London* in the Years 1072, and 1075, in the laſt of which he died. Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc.

Hugh de Orivalle was, *Anno* 1075, promoted to this See by *William the Conqueror*. This Prelate, ſoon after his Advancement, was ſeized with a violent Leproſy, who for Cure thereof cauſed himſelf to be caſtrated; but that not having the deſired Effect, he continued a Leper during Life. Ibid.

Maurice, Chaplain and Chancellor to the *Conqueror*, was by him nominated to the See of *London*, *Anno* 1085. *Maurice*, it ſeems, had in ſome ſort injured his Cathedral Church; therefore, as an Atonement for the ſame, he, after the Deſtruction thereof by Fire, began the Foundation of a magnificent Pile, the Dimenſions whereof were ſo very ſtupendous, that after a conſtant Application to the Work for about forty Years, the ſame appeared to be but little advanced. Ibid. Dugd. Hiſt. S. Paul.

Richard de Belmeis, upon the Death of *Maurice*, was promoted to this Biſhoprick in the Year 1108, and ſoon after by *Henry* I. conſtituted Warden of the Marſhes of *Wales*. *Richard* applied himſelf very aſſiduouſly to the Work of St. *Paul*'s Church, wherein he employed the whole Revenue of his Biſhoprick; but obſerving that the prodigious Work was thereby but little advanced, became weary thereof, and giving over the ſame, applied himſelf to the erecting a College of Regular Canons at St. *Oſyth*'s in *Eſſex*, intended to reſign his Biſhoprick, and become a Canon in his new Monaſtery; but deferring to put his Reſolution in Execution, he died of the Dead Palſey on the ſixteenth of *January*, *Anno* 1127. Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc.

Gilbert Univerſalis, a Canon Regular of *Lyons* in *France*, being elected to this Biſhoprick, was conſecrated by *William* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, on the 22d of *January*, *Anno* 1128. This Biſhop has different Characters aſſigned him by Authors; ſome ſay he was a very antient, but a very good Man; and others, that he was very rich and covetous, but a very learned Man; however, he ſeems to have been a Perſon of conſiderable Note, Ibid. God. Com. de Præſul.

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seeing St. *Bernard* held an Epistolary Correspondence with him; and is said to have died in a Journey to *Rome*, *Anno* 1133, by the *London* Catalogue *Anno* 1139, and by *Stow* in 1141. But that these Authors are all mistaken, is manifest by the Annals of *Winchester*; wherein it plainly appears, that he died on the tenth of *August*, *Anno* 1134.

Whart. Hist. de Ep sc.

Ibid. About two Years after the Decease of *Gilbert*, King *Stephen* summoned a Council to meet at *Westminster*, at the Feast of *Easter*, *Anno* 1136, when a Faction of the Canons of St. *Paul*'s, in Opposition to the King and the Dean of St. *Paul*'s, chose for their Bishop *Anselm*, Abbot of St. *Edmund*, and Nephew to the late Archbishop *Anselm*; and the more effectually to support their Election, inthroned him in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, and furnished him with Money sufficient to procure from *Rome* a Confirmation of their Choice. But in the Interim, the Dean and his Party were not unmindful of their Interest; for by their repeated Application to the Pope, they obtained a Decree for setting aside the Election; which divesting *Anselm* of his new Honour, he not without some Difficulty was re-admitted into his former Station of Abbot.

Ibid. During the Heat of the Civil War, the See of *London* was by the Pope, with the Consent of King *Stephen*, committed to the Care of the Bishop of *Winchester*; till at length *Maud* the Empress being received into *London*, *Anno* 1141, she conferred the same upon *Robert de Sigillo*, a Monk of *Reading*; who being soon after taken Prisoner in his House at *Fulham*, by *Geoffrey de Mandevil*, (an Officer of King *Stephen*'s) he was by him committed Prisoner to the Tower of *London*, whence he was obliged to purchase his Liberty at a very high Rate; however, he kept his Bishoprick till his Death, which was occasioned, as 'tis said, by eating preserved Grapes impregnated with Poison, in the Year 1150.

Ibid. *Richard de Belmeis*, the second, who was Nephew to his Predecessor of that Name, and Archdeacon of *Middlesex*; was consecrated by *Theobald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, on the 28th of *September*, *Anno* 1150, and is generally believed to have died on the fourth of *May*, *Anno* 1156.

Ibid. After the Decease of *Richard*, this See continued vacant upwards of two Years; when *Richard Fitzneal* of *Ely*, Canon of St. *Paul*'s, Prebend of *Kentish-town*, Archdeacon of *Colchester* and *Ely*, Dean of *Lincoln*, and Lord High Treasurer of *England*, was by *Richard* I. (in pursuance of his Father's Design) nominated to this Bishoprick, and consecrated Bishop thereof at *Lambeth*, by *Baldwin* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, on the 31st of *December*, *Anno* 1158, and, after having assigned all the Titles of his Demeans at *Fulham* and *Horset* to St. *Paul*'s School, died on the tenth of *September*, *Anno* 1162.

Ibid. *Gilbert Foliot* being advanced to the See of *London*, he was translated hither from that of *Hereford*, on the 24th of *March*, *Anno* 1163, being the first *English* Bishop that ever was canonically translated from one Bishoprick to another. This Prelate gave a Piece of Ground in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, whereon to erect a House for the Dean; and when he had continued Bishop of this See twenty-three Years, ten Months, and seven-

teen Days, died in *London* on the 18th of *February*, *Anno* 1187.

William de Santta Maria, a Canon of *York* and of St. *Paul*'s, and Dean of St. *Martin's le Grand*, was elected Bishop of *London*, *September* the sixteenth, *Anno* 1198, and consecrated at *Westminster* by *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury* on the 23d of *May*, *Anno* 1199. He was one of the Bishops that interdicted the Kingdom by Command of the Pope, on the 24th of *March* 1208, for which he and his Associates were expelled the Nation, for the Term of five Years; whereupon King *John* caused his Castle at *Stortford* (now *Bishop-Stafford* in *Hertfordshire*) to be demolished. But being returned from Exile, the King, it seems, to make him Amends, gave to him and his Successors for ever, the Manor of *Stoke* near *Guildford* in *Surrey*; and being returned to his Bishoprick, he after having sate above twenty-one Years, on the 26th of *January*, *Anno* 1221, voluntarily resigned the same. Ibid.

Eustace de Fauconberge, Prebend of *Holborn*, one of the King's Justices, Privy Counsellor to King *John* and *Henry* III. by whom he was sent Ambassador twice into *France*, and afterwards constituted Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord High Treasurer, was on the 25th of *April*, *Anno* 1221, consecrated Bishop of *London* at *Westminster*. Ibid.

In the Year after, a great Difference was compromised between *Eustace* and the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, on the one Part, and *William* the Abbot, and Monks of *Westminster* on the other, by the Arbitration of *Stephen*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *Winton* and *Sarum*, and the Priors of *Merton* and *Dunstable*; by whom 'twas awarded, that in all Futurity the Monastery of *Westminster*, and the Church of St. *Margaret*'s adjoining, shall be exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, and the Church of *Staines* given to the said Abbot and Monks; and the Manor and Church of *Sunbury*, for ever appropriated to the Bishop of *London* and Canons of St. *Paul*'s. This my Author takes to be the first Exemption the Church of *Westminster* ever had, from the Authority of the Bishop of *London*, notwithstanding the many Charters of pretended Privileges alledged by the Monks.

This Bishop, after having appropriated the Church of *Bumsted* to the Clerks daily officiating at the Altar of the Virgin *Mary*, died on the 2d of *November*, *Anno* 1228. Ibid.

Roger Niger, Archdeacon of *Colchester*, being elected Bishop of *London*, was consecrated as such on the 10th of *June*, *Anno* 1229, at *Canterbury*, by the Bishop of *Rochester*, *&c.* This Prelate is said to have been religious, learned and eloquent, an indefatigable Preacher, courteous, hospitable, and of great Courage; the latter whereof appears by his excommunicating the King's Officers for detaining *Walter* Bishop of *Carlisle* at *Dover*, from going beyond Sea without the King's Permission; and also by his Threatening to anathematize his Majesty's Servants, for violently forcing *Hubert de Burg*, Earl of *Kent*, from the Altar. His Menaces had so good an Effect, that *Hubert* was not only restored to the Place from whence he was taken, but soon after to his Liberty. Newc. Repert.

Cuſt. Lond. This Prelate made an eccleſiaſtical Conſtitution, whereby he injoined the Citizens of *London* to pay to their reſpective Pariſh Prieſts, on all *Sundays* and Feſtivals whoſe Vigils were to be obſerved as Faſts, one Farthing for every Houſe of ten Shillings *per Annum* Rent, a Halfpenny for one of twenty, and for thoſe of forty Shillings one Penny each. The laſt being the higheſt Rent mentioned in that Ordinance, it occaſioned divers Conteſts between the Citizens and their Ghoſtly Fathers; for the obviating of which for the future, the Pope judged it convenient by his Bull to explain the ſaid Conſtitution, whereby the Citizens were obliged to pay to their ſeveral Incumbents on the aforeſaid Days a Pound-Rate of one Halfpenny, for the Amount of their reſpective Rents; which was not only confirmed by a Bull of Pope *Nicholas* the fifth, but alſo by an Act of Common Council, which enforced the Citizens to ſubmit to the Decrees of *Rome*.

Arnold's Chron.

Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc. *Roger* having zealouſly proſecuted the Work of his Cathedral, was thereby enabled on the firſt of *October*, *Anno* 1240, to conſecrate the Choir, in Preſence of the King, the Pope's Legate, and many of the Nobility and Clergy; and in the Year following, on the 18th of *September*, died at his Manor of *Stepney*.

Ibid. *Fulk Baſſet*, Dean of *York* and Provoſt of the Collegiate Church of St. *John* of *Beverley*, was by the Canons of St. *Paul*'s (contrary to the King's Intention) elected Biſhop of *London* in the Month of *December*, *Anno* 1241. But the See of *Canterbury* being void, his Conſecration was deferred for almoſt three Years; but at laſt he was conſecrated in the Monaſtical Church of the *Trinity* in *London*, on the 9th of *October*, *Anno* 1244.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl. In the Year 1255, a mighty Conteſt happened between *Fulk* and *Ruſtand* the Pope's Legate, who by the King's Permiſſion held a Council of all the Prelates of the Kingdom at *London*, whom he not only acquainted with the preſſing Occaſions of the Pope for Money, but likewiſe with the Method he intended to raiſe the ſame; which was of ſo vile a Nature, as not to be paſſed over in Silence: *viz.* The iniquitous Pope cauſed a great Number of obligatory Notes to be drawn, wherein the ſeveral Biſhops of *England* acknowledged to have received of divers Merchants of *Sienne*, *Florence*, and other Cities of *Italy*, certain Sums of Money for the immediate Occaſion of their reſpective Churches, which they ſeverally bound themſelves (as mentioned in the ſaid Notes) to repay againſt a certain Time: Wherefore Endeavours were uſed to prevail upon, or compel each Man to ſign one of thoſe Notes, (as if they had actually received the Money therein-mentioned) upon pain of Excommunication! An Oppreſſion ſo deteſtable, that it cannot be parallelled among the moſt wicked and infamous Tyrants! and this too by a Perſon who ſtiled himſelf *Chriſt's Vicegerent*.

Ibid. This wicked and moſt iniquitous Propoſal greatly alarmed the Council, inſomuch that our worthy Prelate and Patriot declared, that rather than ſubmit to ſuch an unjuſt and tyrannical Oppreſſion, he'd ſooner loſe his Life. This generous Reſolution animated the reſt of the Members to ſuch a Degree, that they reſolved not to ſhew the leaſt Regard to the Authority of *Ruſtand*, nor his threatened Cenſures; which ſo highly inraged the Legate, that he immediately applied to the King for Redreſs; intimating, that the Biſhop of *London* was the chief Occaſion of the Clergy's Diſobedience.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl. The King, no leſs nettled at the Diſappointment than the Legate, fell into a violent Paſſion with the Biſhop, and told him, that ſince he was neither afraid of his, nor the Pope's Diſpleaſure, he ſhould quickly feel the Effects of both. However, this Menace was ſo far from intimidating our brave Patriot, that he replied, he was very ſenſible that his Majeſty and the Pope were much more powerful than he; and in caſe he was deprived of his Mitre, he would ſoon find a Helmet to wear in its ſtead.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Newc. Repert. In the Year 1256, *Fulk* began to erect the Church of St. *Faith*, at the Eaſt End of the Choir of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, the Foundation whereof, according to *Stow*, was laid five Years before; and having founded two Chantries in St. *Paul*'s Church, one at the Altar of the Virgin *Mary*, and the other at that of St. *Catharine*, for his own Soul, and thoſe of *Alan* and *Alice*, his Parents, he died on the 20th of *May*, *Anno* 1259.

Ibid. *Henry de Wingham*, Prebend of *Newington*, being in great Favour, the King conferred on him divers Offices, both ſpiritual and temporal, firſt, by conſtituting him Chamberlain of *Gaſcony*, Dean of *Totenhall* and St. *Martin's le Grand*, and ſoon after Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom. In the Month of *January*, *Anno* 1259, he was elected Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; which he refuſed to accept, leſt the Plurality of Places, and accumulating of Riches, ſhould draw upon him the Cenſure and Ill-will of the People. However, towards the Cloſe of the Year, he accepted of the See of *London*, to which he was conſecrated in the Church of St. *Mary Overie*, by *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, on the fifteenth of *January*, *An.* 1260. He founded a Chantry of two Prieſts at the Altar of St. *Michael* in his own Cathedral, for the Good of his Soul, and endowed the ſame out of the Church of *Great-Watering* in *Eſſex*; and died on the thirteenth of *July*, *Anno* 1261.

Whart. Hiſt de Epiſc. During the Vacancy of the See of *London* after the Death of *Henry*, the antient Controverſy revived between the Archbiſhop and the Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, concerning Juriſdiction; which was ſoon adjuſted on the 21ſt of *Auguſt* 1262. The Compoſition whereof being ſtill obligatory, it ſets forth, that upon every Vacancy of the See of *London*, the Chapter of St. *Paul*'s ſhall nominate two, three, or four of their Canons to the Archbiſhop, of whom he ſhall appoint one to be his Official, to exerciſe Juriſdiction in the Dioceſe of *London*, by his Authority. *Richard Talbot*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, was elected in the room of *Henry*, on the 18th of *Auguſt*, and confirmed *September* 20, *Anno* 1262, but dying before his Conſecration, he was ſucceeded by *Henry de Sandwich*, Prebend of *Wildland*; who was elected on the ſixteenth Day of *November* in the ſame Year, and conſecrated at *Canterbury* the *May* following, by *John* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; but ſoon after taking part with the Barons againſt the King, he was ſuſpended by the Pope's Legate, *An.* 1265, and the Year after excommunicated, which obliged him to repair to *Rome* for a Remiſſion; when after a Reſidence of about ſix Years in that City,

City, he at laſt, with much Difficulty and great Expence, obtained an Abſolution; and returning to *England*, died in the Year 1273; ſoon after whoſe Deceaſe, the Controverſy was again renewed between the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s concerning the above-mentioned Agreement, but after an Explication thereof, Matters were ſoon accommodated.

Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc. *John de Chiſhul*, Provoſt of *Beverley*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, and Lord High Treaſurer of the Kingdom, was elected Biſhop of this See on the 7th of *December*, *Anno* 1273, and conſecrated at *Lambeth* the *April* following; but becoming infirm, was rendered unable to perform his Paſtoral Office: Wherefore the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in his Metropolitical Viſitation, aſſigned him the Dean and Treaſurer of St. *Paul*'s for his Coadjutors; but their Commiſſion being ſoon after revoked, *Fulk Lovell*, Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, was aſſigned his Coadjutor, *Anno* 1280, which the Biſhop only ſurvived a few Days.

Ibid. After the Deceaſe of *John de Chiſhul*, *Fulk Lovell*, Prebend of *York* and Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, as aforeſaid, was elected Biſhop of *London*; but renouncing the ſame, as he had ſome Time before that of *Lincoln*, *Richard de Graveſend* was elected in his ſtead, and conſecrated at *Coventry* by *John* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Auguſt* 11, *Anno* 1280. Soon after a Conteſt happened between *Richard* and his Metropolitan, occaſioned by the citing of a Rector of his Dioceſe into the Archiepiſcopal Court of Arches, the Biſhop inſiſting that Cauſes in the firſt Inſtance could not be legally brought before the Metropolitan. But this Diſpute ſeems to have been only epiſtolary.

Ibid. In the Year 1289, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* appointed as Coadjutor to *Richard*, the Dean and Treaſurer of St. *Paul*'s, not on account of his Incapacity of performing the Office, but rather on that of his being much employed in publick Affairs, both at home and abroad; for, ſoon after, he was ſent Ambaſſador to *France*, and at his Return conſtituted one of the National Regents.

Ibid. This Prelate, *Anno* 1290, inſtituted in the Church of St. *Paul*, the Office of Sub-Dean; and ordained, that the Chancellor of the ſaid Church ſhould read a Divinity Lecture therein; and that for the future none be admitted Chancellors of the ſame, but ſuch as were either Bachelors or Doctors of Divinity. *Richard* was a great Benefactor to his Church, wherein he founded a Chantry for the Repoſe of his Soul; and died on the 9th of *December*, *Anno* 1303.

Ibid. *Ralph de Baldock*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, was elected to the See of *London* in the Month of *February*, *Anno* 1304. But his Election being controverted by three of the Canons, who had ſometime before been ſuſpended, *Ralph*, to ſecure his Election, found it neceſſary to repair to *Rome*; where having ſucceeded according to his Wiſh, he was on his Return conſecrated at *Lyons* in *France*, by Cardinal *Hiſpanus*, on the 30th of *January*, *Anno* 1306.

Ibid. This Prelate, who was ſome time Lord High Chancellor, was eminently diſtinguiſhed for his Learning, having wrote a Hiſtory of *England*, and an Account of the Statutes and Cuſtoms of his own Cathedral: He was alſo eminent for his Generoſity, in appropriating the Church of *Telling* in *Middleſex* to the Chancellorſhip of St. *Paul*'s, reſerving only ten Pounds *per Annum*, as a Stipend for the Vicar. He likewiſe gave an Annuity of two hundred Marks towards finiſhing the additional Work of St. *Paul*'s Church, wherein he founded and endowed a Chantry for two Prieſts, at the Altar of St. *Erkenwald*; and died *July* 14, *Anno* 1313. During *Baldock*'s Government a Provincial Synod was held in this City, *Anno* 1310, wherein was condemned the Order of *Knights Templars*, for their ſcandalous and diſſolute Lives; upon which Occaſion the whole Fraternity were ſeized in all Parts of the Kingdom, and committed to Priſon. Walſing. Hiſt. Angl.

Whart. Hiſt. de] Epiſc. *Gilbert de Seagrave*, Canon of *Lincoln*, Prebendary of *Portpool*, and Precentor of St. *Paul*'s, was elected Biſhop of *London* on the 17th of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1313, and conſecrated at *Canterbury* the 25th of *November* following by *Henry* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. He re-edified St. *Erkenwald*'s Shrine, and dedicated ſeveral Altars in the new Work of St. *Paul*'s; and to fortify the Croſs that was to be erected on the towering Spire of his Cathedral againſt Storms of Wind, Thunder, Lightening, or other Contingencies, put therein a great Quantity of the Reliques of reputed Saints, and died the 15th of *January*, *Anno*, 1316.

Newc. Repert, *Richard de Newport*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, was, on the 27th of *January*, *Anno* 1317, choſen to ſucceed to the See of *London*, and to that end conſecrated the 15th of *May* following, by *Walter* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and died *Auguſt* 24, *Anno* 1318.

Ibid. *Stephen Graveſend*, Prebendary of *Wenlakeſbarn* and *Chamberlain-Wood*, was elected Biſhop of *London*, *Sept.* 11, *Anno* 1318, and conſecrated by *Walter* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* on the 14th of *January* after.

Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc. About the Year 1320, *Walter* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, having obtained a Power of the Pope for the Inlargement of his Authority, in purſuance thereof ordered a Metropolitical Viſitation throughout his whole Province; which was oppoſed by *Stephen* alone, who, appealing to the Pope, refuſed to admit the ſame; but being overpowered by the great Intereſt of his Metropolitan, was forced to ſubmit.

Ibid. Upon the Death of the ſaid Archbiſhop, a Conteſt aroſe between *Stephen* and the Convent of *Canterbury*; the Monks whereof, who antiently enjoyed the Archiepiſcopal Juriſdiction during the Vacancy of that See, were, by a Compoſition of the 24th of *June*, *Anno* 1278, to preſent two fit Perſons to the Biſhop of *London*, as Dean of the Province, of whom he was to ſelect one to exerciſe the ſaid Juriſdiction during the Vacancy: But the Monks proving refractory, choſe one of their Brethren to execute that Authority, without ever applying to the Dean, who ſtrenuouſly oppoſing their Meaſures, obliged them to ſubmit, and regulate themſelves according to the Tenor of the aforeſaid Compoſition.

Ibid. *Stephen* openly oppoſed the Depoſing of *Edward* II. and refuſed to qualify himſelf to his Son and Succeſſor. And upon a Report, that the unfortunate Prince was ſtill alive, (but in reality was barbarouſly murdered ſome Time before) tho' in Priſon

Priſon, he, together with *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, and *William* Archbiſhop of *York*, were accuſed for conſpiring his Eſcape; of which they were convicted, tho' afterwards pardoned. He founded in his Cathedral Church a Chantry of two Prieſts, for the Celebration of Maſs for his Soul and that of his Uncle, and died *April* 8, *Anno* 1338.

Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc. *Richard de Byntworth*, or *Wentworth*, Prebendary of *Kentiſh-town*, and *Bedewynd* in the Church of *Sarum*, was elected to the See of *London*, *May* 4, *Anno* 1338, on the 6th of *July* appointed Lord High Chancellor, and on the 12th following conſecrated at *Lambeth*; and died on the 8th of *December*, *Anno* 1339.

Ibid. *Radolph de Stratford*, Canon of St. *Paul*'s, and Prebend of *Blibury* in the Dioceſe of *Sarum*, ſucceeded *Richard* on the 26th of *January*, *Anno* 1340, and was conſecrated at *Canterbury* the 12th of *May* following.

Spelm. Concil. Some Time after, a Provincial Synod was held at *London*, wherein divers Canons were made; the moſt remarkable whereof was as follow; *viz.* the fourth ſets forth, That divers Monaſteries having Pariſhes appropriated to them for charitable Uſes, did not anſwer the Ends of ſuch Benefactions, by diſtributing to the Poor of ſuch appropriated Pariſhes the ſeveral Charities allotted them by the Donors; wherefore the Monks of ſuch Monaſteries were ſtrictly injoined to relieve the Poor of ſuch Pariſhes, in proportion to the Value of the Donation; and in caſe of Non-performance, the Biſhops of the ſeveral Dioceſes were impowered to ſequeſter the Profits, and compel the Monks to their Duty.

Newc. Repert. *Michael de Northburg*, Prebendary of *Mapesburg*, was elected to this See *April* 23, *Anno* 1354, but being confirmed by *Simon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, before the Arrival of the Pope's Bull of Confirmation, both his Election and Confirmation were deemed void; therefore the Archbiſhop committed to him the Spiritualities of the Biſhoprick, not by virtue of his Election, but of the Pope's Proviſion.

Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc. This Prelate gave two thouſand Pounds towards founding the *Charter-houſe* near Weſt *Smithfield*, and alſo Lands for endowing the ſame. He likewiſe gave one thouſand Pounds, to be depoſited in a Cheſt in the Treaſury of his Cathedral, to be lent by ten, twenty, or more Pounds to induſtrious Perſons, upon their giving Security for the ſame. He died at *Copford* in *Eſſex*, *September* 9, *Anno* 1361.

Ibid. *Edward* III. granted to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, that during all future Vacancies of their Biſhoprick, they ſhall for ever thereafter enjoy the Temporalities of the ſame, upon their paying him and his Succeſſors one thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, or *pro rata*.

Ibid. *Simon de Sudbury*, (ſo denominated from the Place of his Nativity, his proper Name being *Tibald*) Doctor of Laws, domeſtick Chaplain to Pope *Innocent* the Sixth, and Auditor of the *Rota* at *Rome*, where he was promoted to the Chancellorſhip of *Sarum*, and ſoon after by the ſaid Pope to the See of *London* on the 22d of *October*, *Anno* 1361. to which he was conſecrated the *May* following. He founded a College in *Sudbury*, the Place of his Birth; and by the Pope's Bull was tranſlated to *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1375; and in the Year 1381, was cruelly murdered by *Wat Tyler* in the Tower of *London*, who, without the leaſt Form of Trial, cauſed him to be beheaded.

Ibid. *William de Courtney* was on the 12th of *September*, *Anno* 1375, tranſlated from the See of *Hereford* to this of *London*; in a Synod held in this City, he oppoſed the granting a Subſidy to the King by the Clergy, *Anno* 1376, and publiſhed the Pope's Bull at St. *Paul*'s *Croſs* againſt the *Florentines*, without the King's Permiſſion; for which he was cited before the Lord High Chancellor, who interrogating him in reſpect to his undutiful Behaviour, inſolently replied, That he did it by the ſpecial Command of the Pope: This haughty Anſwer ſo irritated the Chancellor, that he bid him take his Choice, either to loſe his Temporals, or retract his Words; however, with much Difficulty, he obtained, *Ut per alium revocare poſſit*. *Courtney*, having re-obtained the King's Favour, was in the Year 1381 appointed Lord High Chancellor, and on the 10th of *Auguſt* following tranſlated to the See of *Canterbury*.

Ibid. *Robert de Braybroke*, who had enjoyed many profitable Poſts in the Church, was by the Bull of Pope *Urban* promoted to the See of *London* on *September* 9, *Anno* 1381, and conſecrated at *Lambeth* the *January* following; and on the 20th of *September* in the ſame Year was appointed Lord High Chancellor, which he held not above half a Year. He ordained, that the Days of Converſion and Commemoration of St. *Paul* ſhould be celebrated throughout his Dioceſe, equally with the higheſt Feſtivals; and alſo united and incorporated divers Chantries in his Cathedral, becauſe of their Inſufficiency to ſupport themſelves ſingle.

Ibid. A very bad and ſcandalous Cuſtom had for many Years prevailed in this Church, by the Reſidentiaries not admitting a Brother Canon to Reſidence, unleſs he'd agree to expend in the firſt Year after his Admiſſion, in Junketting and other Exceſſes, at leaſt ſeven hundred Marks. This *Epicurean* Practice the Biſhop had frequently attempted to remove, but without Succeſs; till at laſt he and the Reſidentiaries agreed to refer the Affair in Diſpute to the King's Arbitration, who awarded, that for the future the Reſidence of the Church of St. *Paul* ſhould be regulated according to the Statutes and Cuſtoms of the Church of *Sarum*. *Braybroke*, having enjoyed this See about twenty Years, died on the 27th of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1404. Dugd. Hiſt. St. Paul.

Godw. de Præſul. Newc. Repert. *Roger de Waldon*, from a very mean Condition, had the Rectory of *Fordham* in *Eſſex* conferred upon him by King *Richard* II. *Anno* 1391, after which he became ſo highly in Favour, that having divers Places of great Truſt and Profit conferred upon him, was, *Anno* 1395, conſtituted Lord High Treaſurer of the Kingdom, and ſome Time after advanced to the See of *Canterbury*, which he enjoyed not long; for upon the Depoſing of King *Richard*, his great Friend and Patron, he was deprived of all Places of Truſt and Honour, and obliged to retire to his former Obſcurity, wherein he remained till the 30th of *June*, *Anno* 1405, when, at the Interceſſion of *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he had the See of *London*

don conferred upon him, which he did not long enjoy, ſeeing he died in the Beginning-of the following Year.

Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc. *Nicholas de Bubbewith*, who had enjoyed many Preferments in the Church, was oppointed Maſter of the Rolls, then Keeper of the Privy Seal; and being elected Biſhop of *London*, was declared Lord High Treaſurer of the Kingdom, *Anno* 1406. But he did not long enjoy this See, for on the 22d of *June*, the Year following, he was tranſlated to *Saliſbury*, and on the 5th of *October* after, to that of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Godw. de Præſul. Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc. Hiſt. Engl. Council. *Richard Clifford*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Lord Privy Seal, and Biſhop of *Worceſter*, was tranſlated to this See on the 13th of *October*, *Anno* 1407; and on the 14th of *January* 1408, a Synod was held at St. *Paul*'s Church, for ſending Repreſentatives to the Council of *Piſa*, to ſettle the Peace of the Church, then rent in Pieces by two factious Popes. In the Year 1414, *Richard*, with the Conſent of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, by an Ordinance regulated the Form of celebrating Divine Service in his Cathedral, according to the Practice of that of *Sarum*. And in the Year 1416, a Provincial Council was held at St. *Paul*'s Church, wherein Delegates were nominated to repreſent the Church of *England* in the Council of *Conſtance*; one whereof was *Clifford*; who gave his Suffrage in favour of Cardinal *Columa*, to the Pontificate; and having given a thouſand Marks to the Poor-Scholars of *Burnel's-Inn* in *Oxford*, died on the 20th of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1421.

Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc. Hiſt. Engl. Council. Coll. Eccl. Hiſt. During *Clifford*'s Government, a Council was held at *London*, wherein the Clergy granted to the King a Tenth, upon the Condition that his Purveyors ſhould not meddle with the Goods of any Eccleſiaſtical; and that none of their Body be impriſoned for any Crime, but thoſe of Theft ahd Murder; and when proſecuted for others, to be admitted to Bail: Theſe Privileges, according to *Duck*, were confirmed by Parliament, tho' not mentioned in the printed Statutes.

Duck in vit. Chich. Newc. Repert. *John Kemp*, at firſt Rector of St. *Michael's Crooked-lane*, then Dean of the Arches, Doctor of Laws, Dean of *Durham*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and then of *Chicheſter*; whence he was tranſlated to the See of *London*, *Anno* 1421, notwithſtanding the Dean and Chapter's having previouſly elected *Thomas Palton*, Biſhop of *Hereford*; who was obliged to give place to *John*, who by the Pope's Proviſion was to ſucceed *Richard Clifford*.

Coll. Eccl. Hiſt. In a Convocation held at *London*, *Anno* 1425, divers Perſons were accuſed of Hereſy; among whom was one *William Ruſſel*, a *Minorite*, for aſſerting that the Payment of Perſonal Tithes was not commanded by God; therefore Prieſts could not claim them by Divine Authority: For which Opinion he was cenſured as a Heretick, and his Notions condemned. And for the more effectual preventing the Propagation of Tenets ſo deſtructive to the Prieſthood, the Univerſity of *Oxford* made an Order, that no Perſon whatſoever ſhould be admitted to any Degree, without renouncing *Ruſſel*'s Doctrine in reſpect to Perſonal Tithes.

Newc. Repert. *Kemp* was appointed Lord Chancellor in *March* *Anno* 1426, and ſoon after tranſlated from this See to that of *York*; where he converted the Church of *Wey* in *Kent*, the Place of his Nativity, into a College of Secular Prieſts, and gave five hundred Marks to the Divinity School in *Oxford*; and being created a Cardinal, *Anno* 1439, he was ſome Time after tranſlated to the Archiepiſcopal See of *Canterbury*, where he died on the 22d of *March*, *Anno* 1454.

Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc. *William Gray*, Doctor of Laws, and Dean of *York*, was, upon the Tranſlation of *Kemp*, elected and confirmed Biſhop of this See, and conſecrated to the ſame *May* 6, *Anno* 1426, by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, without ever conſulting the Pope; who, at laſt was in a manner forced to conſent by his Bull of Proviſion, *July* 20, *Anno* 1426. *Gray*, in the Year 1431, being tranſlated from this See to that of *Lincoln*, reſtored the College of *Thele* in *Hertfordſhire*, for a Maſter and four Canons, and made it a Cell to *Elſing* Spittle in the City of *London*.

Ibid. *Robert Fitz-Hugh* was elected Biſhop of *London*, and conſecrated as ſuch on *Sept.* 16, *Anno* 1431. *Robert*, who had poſſeſſed many Places of great Profit and Truſt in the Church, and had been Ambaſſador at *Rome* and *Venice*, was at laſt elected Biſhop of *Ely*, but died at St. *Oſyth*'s before his Tranſlation, *viz.* on *January* 15, *Anno* 1436.

Coll. Eccl. Hiſt. During *Fitz-Hugh*'s Rule, a great Conteſt having happened between the Council of *Baſil* and the Pope, each Party exerted themſelves as much as poſſible, to engage the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in their reſpective Intereſts; wherefore he ſummoned a Provincial Council at *London*, wherein the State of the Controverſy was debated, and a Reſolution taken to ſend certain Delegates to compoſe the Difference in an amicable Manner; but ſome thereof dying at *Baſil*, the Convocation choſe eight Doctors of Divinity to ſupply their Places.

Newc. Repert. In this Council at St. *Paul*'s, for the Encouragement of Learning in *England*, it was decreed, that, for the future, all the greater Eccleſiaſtical Benefices ſhould be conferred on none other than thoſe educated at the Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

Whart. Hiſtde Epiſc. *Robert Gilbert*, Dean of *York*, was by Pope *Eugenius* advanced to the See of *London* on the 21ſt of *May* 1386, and on the 28th of the following *October* conſecrated at *Lambeth*, by *Henry* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Ibid. *Thomas Kemp*, Archdeacon of *Middleſex*, and Chancellor of *York*, by virtue of a Bull from Pope *Nicholas*, was preferred to this See *Auguſt* the 21ſt, *Anno* 1448, but, in regard of the King's not immediately approving of him, he was not conſecrated till a Year and a Half after; however the Ceremony was at laſt performed by his Uncle *John*, Archbiſhop of *York*, at *York-place*, ſince denominated *Whitehall*.

Ibid. This Prelate rebuilt the Pulpit-croſs in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard; founded and endowed at the Altar of the *Trinity*, a Chantry of one Prieſt, with the Office of of Penitentiary; to which he annexed the Church of *Chigwell* in *Eſſex*, and the Prebend of St. *Pancras*, for ever. He alſo gave one thouſand Marks towards finiſhing the Divinity-School in *Oxford*; and likewiſe a great Collection of Books to the Univerſity; and died *March* the 28th, *Anno* 1489.

Ibid. *Richard Hill*, Dean of the King's Chapel, Prebendary of *Bemyſter* in the Church of *Sarum*, and Rector of *Fulham*, was elected Biſhop of *London*,

Auguſt the 19th, *Anno* 1489, and on the 15th of *November* following conſecrated at *Lambeth*, by *John*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc. Some Time after, a Conteſt happened between *Richard* and his Metropolitan, about proving the Wills of ſuch Perſons as have left Effects in ſundry Dioceſes; which the Archbiſhop claiming to belong to his Court, occaſioned the Biſhop's appealing to *Rome*; where it was, to the great Mortification of *Richard*, decided in favour of his Antagoniſt, and his Prerogative thereto confirmed by a ſolemn *Diploma*. However, he died ſoon after, on the 20th of *February*, *Anno* 1495.

Stow. Sur. Lond. We are told by *Stow*, that *John Marſhal* was Biſhop of *London*, from *Anno* 1489, to 1493, but this is a manifeſt Miſtake, by his taking *London* for *Landaven*.

Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc. *Thomas Savage*, Doctor of Laws, and Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, was by the Bull of Pope *Alexander* tranſlated thence to *London*, *Auguſt* the 3d, *Anno* 1496, and, by another Proviſion of the ſaid Pope's, was tranſlated hence to *York*, *Anno* 1501.

Ibid. *William Warham*, having gone through divers Offices in the Church, was by the King's Gift, and Pope's Proviſion, advanced to this See on the 20th of *October*, *Anno* 1501, and inſtalled on the 5th of *October* the Year following; and, on the 29th of *November* the Year after was tranſlated to *Canterbury*.

Ibid. This Prelate's Preferments in the State were equal to thoſe in the Church; for he was firſt made Maſter of the Rolls, and then Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom. And having ſate Archbiſhop about twenty-eight Years, died *Auguſt* the 22d, *Anno* 1532.

Newc. Repert. *William Barons* being elected Biſhop of *London*, was therein confirmed by the Proviſion of Pope *Julius* II. *Auguſt* the 2d, *Anno* 1504, and conſecrated about the 28th of *November* following; and after a ſhort Epiſcopate of ten Months and ſome Days, died about the tenth of *October*, *Anno* 1505.

Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc.

Godw. de Præſul. *Richard Fitz-Jones*, after many Preferments in the Church, was, *Auguſt* the 2d, *Anno* 1506, tranſlated from the See of *Chicheſter* to this of *London*; where he diſburſed conſiderable Sums, in adorning his Cathedral; and having beſtowed large Sums in charitable Uſes, died *January* 15, *Anno* 1521.

Whart. Hiſt. de Epiſc. *Cuthbert Tunſtal*, who was celebrated for his Learning, and Knowledge of the Sciences, was preferred to the See of *London*; to which he was conſecrated *October* the 9th, *Anno* 1522, where after having ſate about ſeven Years, was tranſlated hence to *Durham*, *Anno* 1530.

Ibid. This Prelate had been employed in divers Embaſſies, particularly in that to the Emperor *Charles* V. for obtaining the Releaſement of *Francis* the *French* King, then his Priſoner. He was alſo Maſter of the Rolls, and Lord Privy Seal. At the Reformation he was ejected his Biſhoprick by *Edward* VI. reſtored by Queen *Mary*, and diſpoſſed again by Queen *Elizabeth*, and committed to the Cuſtody of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He died *November* the 18th, *Anno* 1539.

Newc. Repert.

Ibid. *John Stokeſley*, Prebendary of St. *Stephen's Chapel* at *Weſtminſter*, being ſent Ambaſſador to *Rome* about the King's Divorce, was at his Return promoted to the Biſhoprick of *London*, *Anno* 1530, and conſecrated thereto on the 27th of *November*, and died *September* the 8th, *Anno* 1539.

Ibid. *Edmund Bonner*, Natural Son of *George Savage*, a Prieſt, and *Elizabeth Frodſham*, (who, when with Child by *Savage*, was married to *Edmund Bonner*, a Sawyer, from whom the Baſtard unjuſtly received its Name) tho' not eminent for Learning, yet by a peculiar Meanneſs of Spirit, and paraſitical Deportment, ingratiated himſelf ſo effectually into favour with Cardinal *Wolſey*, that he made him his Commiſſary for the Faculties; ſoon after which he obtained divers Offices of great Profit in the Church.

Ibid. This Man, to make his Way to further Preferment, hypocritically pretented to favour the Reformation, and the King's Divorce from *Catharine* of *Spain*; which probably procured for him the See of *Hereford*, and ſoon after this of *London*, to which he was tranſlated *October* the 20th, *Anno* 1539.

Coll. Eccl. Hiſt. In the Year 1549, an Information was preferred againſt *Bonner*, by *William Latimer*, B. D. and *John Hooper*, afterwards Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, for omitting in his Sermon at *Paul's-Croſs*, the Article touching the King's Power during his Minority, tho' expreſsly thereunto injoined by his Majeſty's ſpecial Command. Beſide, he was charged with an Omiſſion of Duty, in not ſearching after Polygamiſts, and ſuch Perſons who either officiated, or were preſent at any Forms of Divine Worſhip, not tolerated by the Government; and that, inſtead of going to the Sermons at *Paul's-Croſs*, and countenancing the ſame with his Preſence, purſuant to the King's Order, he not only left the Congregation at the Beginning of the Diſcourſe, but likewiſe writ to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City to perſuade them to do the like: Wherefore a Commiſſion was directed to *Thomas Cranmer*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Nicholas Ridley*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Sir *William Petre*, and Sir *Thomas Smith*, Secretaries of State, and Dr. *Williams*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, before whom *Bonner* appeared at *Lambeth*, and, being convicted of the ſeveral Charges brought againſt him, was, on the firſt of *October*, *Anno* 1549, deprived of his Biſhoprick.

Fox. Eccleſ. Hiſt. Yet *Bonner*, in Expectation of being reſtored, ſubtlely applied to the King, by way of Petition, wherein he fraudulently ſet forth his ſincere and hearty Attachment to his Majeſty, tho' the very Reverſe had juſt before appeared upon his Trial. But this Artifice not ſucceeding, *Nicholas Ridley*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, was preferred to this See in his Stead, where he was inthron'd *April* the 12th, *Anno* 1550. But upon the Acceſſion of Queen *Mary* to the Crown, *Ridley* was not only deprived of his Biſhoprick, but likewiſe committed to Priſon, and try'd and condemned at *Oxford* for the ſincere and conſtant Profeſſion of his Faith, for which he was burnt *October* the 16th, *Anno* 1555. This pious Prelate, thro the whole Courſe of his Sufferings, behaved with ſuch an admirable Patience and Reſolution, as even ſhocked the moſt cruel of his Perſecutors.

Ibid. *Ridley* being removed, *Bonner* was reſtored to his Biſhoprick *September* the 5th, *Anno* 1553, when, after having glutted himſelf about five Years with Human Gore, by a grievous Perſecution of the Proteſtants, was, on the 30th of *May*, *Anno*

Anno 1559, diſplaced by Authority of Parliament, and committed Priſoner to the *Marſhalſea*, where he ended his wicked Life, *Anno* 1569.

God. de Præſul. *Edmund Grindal*, ſome Time Maſter of *Pembroke* Hall in *Cambridge*, Chaplain to the late Biſhop *Ridley*, and Precentor of St. *Paul's*, after a voluntary Exile in *Germany* on the Account of Religion, during the Reign of Queen *Mary*, was, at his Return, elected Biſhop of this See, *July* the 26th, *Anno* 1556, where, after he had ſate above ten Years, he was tranſlated to *York*, in the Month of *May*, *Anno* 1570.

Newc. Repert. This Prelate, for his rare Qualities, was in great Favour with Queen *Elizabeth*, till diſpoſſeſſed thereof by the malicious Inſinuations of his Enemies, who repreſented him to her Majeſty as too great a Favourer of her diſſenting Subjects the Puritans; whereas in Truth the real Cauſe was, for his having condemned the illegal Marriage of *Julio*, an *Italian* Phyſician, with the Wife of another, wherein he was ſtrongly oppoſed by the Earl of *Leiceſter*, who, it ſeems, approved of the ſame.

Ibid. This worthy Prelate employed the little Wealth he had gathered together in the founding and endowing a Free-School at St. *Bee's* in *Cumberland*, the Place of his Nativity; and towards the Advancement of Learning in both Univerſities. And having been re-tranſlated from the See of *York* to that of *Canterbury*, *February* the 15th, *Anno* 1575, died at *Croydon* in *Surrey*, *July* the 6th, *Anno* 1583.

Ibid. *Edwin Sandys*, Maſter of *Catharine-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and Vice-Chancellor of that Univerſity, intereſting himſelf in the Proclamation of the Lady *Jane Grey*, was committed to Priſon, where, after a long Dureſs, he was, at the Interceſſion of Friends, releaſed, and withdrawing into *Germany*, reſided there during the Life of Queen *Mary*; and returning to *England* upon Queen *Elizabeth's* Acceſſion to the Crown, had the See of *Worceſter* conferred upon him, to which he was conſecrated *December* 21, *Anno* 1559, whence he was tranſlated to this of *London*, *June* 2, *Anno* 1570, where after he had ſate ſix Years, was preferred to that of *York*, wherein he died *Auguſt* the 8th, *Anno* 1588.

Ibid. *John Aelmer*, Chaplain to *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, was, in the Year 1553, made Archdeacon of *Stow*; but not conforming himſelf according to the Times, was deprived of his Archdeaconry, and retiring into *Germany*, continued there till the Death of Queen *Mary*, and Acceſſion of Queen *Elizabeth*, by whom he was appointed one of the Proteſtant Diſputants againſt ſeven Popiſh Biſhops in a religious Controverſy. He was made Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, *Anno* 1562, and *March* 12, 1576, elected Biſhop of *London*, and on the 24th of the ſame Month conſecrated at *Lambeth*.

Aelmer was a great Enemy to the Puritans whom he oppoſed to the utmoſt of his Power, notwithſtanding his having been an Exile himſelf on the Account of Religion. He died *June* 3, *Anno* 1584.

Ibid. Ibid. *Richard Fletcher*, Prebendary of *Iſlington*, and Dean of *Peterborough*, was ſent down to *Fotheringhay* in *Northamptonſhire*, in order to aſſiſt *Mary* Queen of *Scotland* in her Devotions, and likewiſe to prevail upon her to renounce the Errors of Popery before ſhe ſuffered.

Upon *Fletcher's* Arrival at *Fotheringhay*, the unfortunate Princeſs was deprived of her Almoner, Confeſſor, and all ſpiritual Aſſiſtance of her own Communion; and, in lieu thereof, had *Fletcher* forced upon her, to her great Diſpleaſure and Diſturbance in her Devotion, by the Company of a Miniſter whoſe Religion ſhe abhorred; yet nevertheleſs ſhe was cruelly and ungenerouſly denied the Aſſiſtance of her Confeſſor in her laſt Moments.

Some Time after, *Fletcher* was elected Biſhop of *London*, *December* 30, *Anno* 1594, but having the Misfortune to fall under the Queen's Diſpleaſure for taking the Lady *Baker*, a beautiful young Widow, to his ſecond Wife, died ſoon after ſuddenly, (as 'tis ſaid, by Diſcontent, and the immoderate Uſe of Tobacco) *June* 15, *Anno* 1596. Newc. Repert.

Richard Bancroft, Rector of St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, Treaſurer of St. *Paul's*, Prebendary of *Bloomsbury* and *Weſtminſter*, was elected to the See of *London*, *April* 21, 1597, and conſecrated the eighth of *May* following; and in the Year 1604, was tranſlated hence to *Canterbury*, and died *November* 2, *Anno* 1610. Ibid.

Richard Vaughan, Prebendary of *Holbourn*, Archdeacon of *Middleſex*, then Biſhop of *Cheſter*, was tranſlated to the See of *London* in *December*, *Anno* 1604, and died *March* 30, *Anno* 1607. Ibid.

Thomas Ravis, Vicar of *Allhallows Barking*, Canon of *Weſtminſter*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, then Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, was, from that See, tranſlated to this of *London*, *May* 18, *Anno* 1607. Ibid.

George Abbot, Maſter of *Univerſity* College in *Oxford*, and Dean of *Winton*, being choſen Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, was, tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *London*, *January* 20, 1609, and, about a Year after, removed to the See of *Canterbury*. This Prelate having the Misfortune at *Bramzil*, to kill the Keeper, inſtead of a Buck, was ſo deeply affected therewith, that he retired, in the moſt inconſolable Condition, to *Guildford*, the Place of his Nativity, where he ſpun out the Thread of his ſorrowful Life, and died *Auguſt* 4, *Anno* 1633. Ibid.

John King, Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, Rector of St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, Prebendary of *Sneating* in the Church of St. *Paul*, *London*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, and Vice-Chancellor of that Univerſity, was preferred to the See of *London* by King *James* the Firſt (who, by way of Diſtinction, gave him the Appellation of King of Preachers) in the Year 1611, and died *March* 30, 1621. Ibid.

George Monteine, at firſt Lecturer at *Greſham* College, then Maſter of the *Savoy*, and Dean of *Weſtminſter*, from which he was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Lincoln*, to which he was conſecrated *December* 14, *Anno* 1617, and thence tranſlated to *London*, *July* 20, 1621, and afterwards to *Durham* and *York*, where he died about the Year 1628. Ibid.

William Laud, at his firſt ſetting out, ſeems to have been the Darling of Fortune; for before the Year 1628, he had enjoyed no leſs than eighteen Preferments in the Church, and Fortune ſtill propitious, was elected Biſhop of *London*, *July* 15, in

in the ſame Year, and thence tranſlated to *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1633.

This Prelate being regarded as the Head of the *Arminian* Party, and an Enemy to the Puritans, drew upon himſelf the Reſentment of the Houſe of Commons to ſuch a Degree, that they impeached him of High Treaſon, for which he was tryed, condemned and beheaded on *Tower-hill*, *January* 10, 1644. Thus died this Prelate, who through the great Favour of his Royal Maſter King *Charles* the Firſt, enjoyed the chief Management of Affairs both in Church and State for the Term of ſeven Years.

Newc. Repert. *William Juxon*, Doctor of Laws, Preſident of St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*, Dean of *Worceſter*, Chaplain and Dean of the Cloſet to the King, and Biſhop of *Hereford*, was promoted to the See of *London*, *October* 23, *Anno* 1633. Soon after he was appointed one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and in the Year 1635, Lord High Treaſurer of the Kingdom, which he enjoyed till he was by the Parliament diveſted of all his Places both in Church and State, *Anno* 1641.

Ibid. *Juxon* attended King *Charles* the Firſt at his Execution, *Anno* 1648, after which he retired to his Eſtate in *Glouceſterſhire*, where he continued till the Reſtoration, when he was reſtored to his Biſhoprick, and ſoon after *viz. September* 20, *Anno* 1660, tranſlated thence to *Canterbury*.

Ibid. *Gilbert Sheldon*, Vicar of *Hackney*, Prebendary of *Glouceſter*, and Chaplain and Dean of the Cloſet to the King, ſucceeded *Juxon* in the See of *London*, to which he was elected *October* 23, 1660, and tranſlated thence to *Canterbury*, *Auguſt* 30, 1663; and being elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, *Anno* 1667, died on the 9th of *November* in the ſame Year. The charitable Benefactions given by this Prelate are ſaid to have amounted to about ſixty-ſix thouſand Pounds.

Ibid. *Humphry Henchman* was tranſlated from the See of *Saliſbury* to this of *London*, *September* 15, *Anno* 1663. He was in great Favour with King *Charles* the Second, whoſe eſcape he greatly contributed to after the Battle of *Worceſter*. He built the Chapel in *London-Houſe* in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, and died *Anno* 1675.

Ecch. Hiſt. Engl. *Henry Compton*, youngeſt Son of *Spencer* Earl of *Northampton*, was tranſlated from *Oxford* to *London*, *December* 18, 1675. This worthy Prelate, by his good Deportment, having gained the Love of the Proteſtant Churches both at Home and Abroad, became the Butt of the Popiſh Party at Court, who watched all Opportunities to ennoble their new Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion with an illuſtrious Sacrifice. For King *James*, to facilitate the Introduction of Popery, ordered certain Directions concerning Preachers, publiſhed in the Year 1662, to be reprinted, and for the better Obſervation thereof, wrote to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* and *York*, ſtrictly to prohibit all Miniſters in their reſpective Provinces from preaching upon controverted Points of Religion, in order to prevent the Proteſtant Clergy from defending their Principles in the Pulpit, whilſt the Popiſh Prieſts were encouraged to attack them on all Sides. However, the Clergy of the Church of *England*, (without regarding the King's inſnaring Letter, or the Menaces attending it) to their immortal Honour be it remembered, laudably continued to exert themſelves in Defence of the Proteſtant Religion, and to detect the Errors of Popery, both in their Sermons and Writings, with greater Reſolution, than ever had at any other Time been done ſince the Reformation: Upon this Occaſion, the learned and ingenious Dr. *Sharp*, Rector of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, did ſignalize himſelf in an extraordinary Manner; which ſo inraged King *James*, that he ſent a Letter to the Biſhop of *London*, peremptorily commanding him, upon the Receipt thereof, to ſuſpend Dr. *Sharp* from preaching in any Church or Chapel in his Dioceſe, till he ſhould make Satisfaction for his bad Deportment.

The Biſhop perceiving the Deſign of the King's Letter was abſolutely to forbid all preaching againſt Popery, the Reſult whereof, in all Probability, would be the Suſpenſion of all the celebrated Preachers of the Kingdom: Wherefore our noble Prelate endeavoured to divert the impending Storm, by the following ſubmiſſive Letter to the Earl of *Sunderland*, to be communicated to the King, which he ſent by the pretended Aggreſſor, Dr. *Sharp*, to *Hampton-Court*, *June* 18, *Anno* 1686.

My Lord,

Ken. Hiſt. Eng. "I always have, and ſhall count it my Duty "to obey the King in whatever Commands he lays "upon me, that I can perform with a ſafe Con- "ſcience; but in this I humbly conceive, I am "obliged to proceed according to Law, and there- "fore it is impoſſible for me to comply, becauſe, "though his Majeſty commands me only to exe- "cute his Pleaſure, yet, in the Capacity I am to "do it, I muſt act as a Judge; and your Lord- "ſhip knows no Judge condemns any Man be- "fore he has Knowledge of the Cauſe, and has "cited the Party. However, I ſent to Mr. Dean, "and acquainted him with his Majeſty's Diſplea- "ſure, whom I find ſo ready to give all reaſona- "ble Satisfaction, that I have thought fit to make "him the Bearer of this Anſwer, from him that "never will be unfaithful to the King, nor other- "wiſe than, *&c.*"

Ken. Hiſt. Engl. No Anſwer could be obtained to this Letter; therefore Dr. *Sharp* the *Sunday* following endeavoured to preſent a Petition to the King, which was rejected, on a Reſolution taken to execute the King's Diſpleaſure upon the Biſhop; and in order thereunto, *Compton* was cited to appear before the Commiſſioners of a new-erected, illegal and arbitrary Eccleſiaſtical High Commiſſion Court, held in the Council Chamber at *Whitehall*; where having accordingly appeared, and begged Copies of their Commiſſion and his Charge, both were unjuſtly denied, and only a Week's Time allowed him to prepare for his Trial, though at that Time there was not one Civilian in Town; wherefore his Lordſhip found himſelf neceſſitated humbly to apply for a longer Time; when after ſome Deliberation, the Commiſſioners returned him for Anſwer, that they were reſolved to allow him no Time to controvert their Commiſſion; but in other Matters granted him a Fortnight longer.

Ibid. In the Interim, the Biſhop humbly applied for Copies of the ſeveral Orders and Minutes that had

had been taken relating to his Proceſs, which were likewiſe unjuſtly denied, though never refuſed in any Court of Juſtice. However, the Biſhop, at the Time and Place prefixed, appeared before the Commiſſioners, to offer his Plea to their Juriſdiction; which being rejected, he proteſted againſt their not receiving it; and offering divers other Things material to his Defence, they were likewiſe rejected, and the Commiſſioners in an arbitrary and illegal Manner proceeded to give Sentence; whereby the Biſhop was ſuſpended from the Function and Execution of his Epiſcopal Office, and all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, during the King's Pleaſure, upon Pain of Deprivation. However the puſillanimous King, not long after, thought proper to conſult *Compton*, and ſome of his Brethren, upon the threatened Invaſion from *Holland*; and they having faithfully delivered their Opinions at that critical Juncture, he thought proper to accept of their Advice, which at another Time would have been rewarded with Suſpenſions and Deprivations.

Our Prelate, ſoon after the Prince of *Orange*'s Landing, ſeems to have changed his Croſier for a Sword; for, mounted on Horſeback, compleatly armed, he attended the Princeſs *Anne* (ſince Queen *Anne*) of *Denmark* in her Eſcape from Court to *Nottingham*, and afterward exerted himſelf in accompliſhing the Revolution, *Anno* 1688, the Fruits whereof he happily enjoyed till the Year 1713.

John Robinſon, at firſt Domeſtick Chaplain to the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador at the Court of *Sweden*, upon the Return of his Maſter to *England*, was appointed Reſident, and ſoon after Envoy Extraordinary, by King *William*, wherein he was continued by Queen *Anne*; by whom, upon his Arrival in *England*, he was made Dean of *Windſor*, Regiſter of the Garter, and Prebendary of *Canterbury*; and in the Year 1710, preferred to the See of *Briſtol*, and the Office of Lord Privy Seal, one of her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congreſs of *Utrecht*, Privy Counſellor, and one of the Commiſſioners for building fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality; and upon the Deceaſe of Dr. *Henry Compton*, *Anno* 1713, was preferred to the See of *London*, wherein he died in the Year 1723.

Edmund Gibſon was in the ſame Year tranſlated from the See of *Lincoln* to this of *London*.

He was deſcended of honeſt Parentage in the County of *Cumberland*; and by his Learning ingratiated himſelf ſo thoroughly with Archbiſhop *Teniſon*, that he was admitted his Chaplain, made Rector of *Lambeth*, and by his Recommendation to King *George* I. conſecrated Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and thence tranſlated, as he ſays in his firſt Paſtoral Letter to the Clergy of *London*, without his own ſeeking to the See of *London*. He in his younger Days diſtinguiſhed himſelf among the Clergy, by ſeveral Pieces wrote in the Controverſy between the Archbiſhop and the Convocation: And afterwards by his Collection of the Eccleſiaſtical Laws in that voluminous Work, called by him the *Codex*. He publiſhed ſeveral Paſtoral Letters to the People of his Dioceſs of *London*, occaſioned by the Impiety of *Woolſton*'s Writings, and the Enthuſiaſm of the *Methodiſts*; beſides ſome Pieces of Devotion. He died in the Year 1748, and is ſucceeded by Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, tranſlated from the See of *Saliſbury*.

The Biſhoprick of *London*, conſiſting of the ancient Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, is compoſed of the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, and Part of *Hertfordſhire*, and governed by a Biſhop, aſſiſted by a Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treaſurer, five Archdeacons, thirty Prebendaries, twelve Petty or Minor Canons, ſix Vicars Choral, a Sub-Dean and two Cardinals.

The Precentor or Chanter's Office is to ſuperintend the Church Muſick, who, as an Aſſiſtant, has a Sub-Chanter to officiate in his Abſence. To this Officer belongs the ſecond Stall on the North Side of the Choir, and whoſe Corps is in the Church of *Stortford*, whereof he is perpetual Rector, and Proprietor of the ſame, and Patron of the Vicarage. Newc. Repert.

The Chancellor was anciently called *Magiſter Scholarum*, from his having had the Charge of Literature within the City of *London* committed to him; whereby he was impowered to licence all the School-maſters in the City, except thoſe of St. *Mary le Bow* and St. *Martin's le Grand*; but at preſent he is only Secretary to the Chapter, has the third Stall on the North Side of the Choir, and his Corps in the Church of *Borham* and *Yelling*. Ibid.

The Treaſurer has the Cuſtody of every Thing of Value belonging to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*; for the faithful Keeping of which he is bound by Oath to the Dean and Chapter. This Officer has a Sacriſt for an Aſſiſtant, whom he preſents to the Dean for his Approbation, by whom he is admitted upon Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of his Office, which is to open the Church Doors at firſt ringing the Bell for Morning and Evening Prayers, and keeping in Order all things belonging to the Altar. Ibid.

The Sacriſt has three Servants under him called Vergers, who likewiſe keep Servants for cleanſing the Church, tolling the Bell, blowing the Organ Bellows, and other ſervile Buſineſs. Ibid.

The Treaſurer has the third Stall on the South Side of the Choir, and his Corps is in the Church of *Pelham* and *Aldebri*. Ibid.

The five Archdeaconries are of *London*, *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, *Colcheſter* and St. *Alban's*.

The Appellation of Archdeacon is of primitive Antiquity, and whoſe Office it is annually to viſit the ſeveral Cures in their reſpective Archdeaconries, by inquiring into the Deportment of the ſeveral Incumbents, as well as Pariſh Officers, and with ghoſtly Advice to reform what is amiſs; and in Caſe of Contumacy, to inflict Pains and Penalties, for which he receives Procuration from every Pariſh Prieſt within his Juriſdiction. Ibid.

The thirty Canons or Prebendaries, with their Head the Biſhop, compoſe the Chapter, which manageth the Affairs of the Church: Theſe Canons have the Election both of Biſhop and Dean, yet nevertheleſs the ſeveral Prebends or Canonries are in the Collation of the Biſhop, and are as follow: *Holiwell* alias *Finſbury*, in the Pariſhes of St. *Giles Cripplegate* and *Shoreditch*; *Chamberlain's-Wood*, in the Pariſh of *Willeſdon*, in the County of *Middleſex*; *Holbourn*, in the Suburbs of *London*; *Harleſton*, in the Pariſh of *Willeſdon*, in *Middleſex*; *Portpool*, Ibid.

Portpool, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Holbourn*, in *Middleſex*; *Mora*, in the Pariſh of St. *Giles Cripplegate*; *Kentiſh-town*, in the Pariſh of St. *Pancras*, in *Middleſex*; *Twyford*, in the Pariſh of *Willeſdon*, in *Middleſex*; *Mapelſbury*, in the Pariſh of *Willeſdon* in *Middleſex*; *Oxgate*, in the ſaid Pariſh of *Willeſdon*; *Sneating*, in the Pariſh of *Kirkeby*, in the County of *Eſſex*; *Wenlakeſharn*, in the Pariſh of St. *Giles Cripplegate*; *Brownſwood*, in the Pariſh of *Willeſdon*, aforeſaid; *Rougemere*, in the Pariſh of St. *Pancras*, aforeſaid; *Eald-ſtreet* or *Old-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, in *Middleſex*; *Totenhall*, or *Totenham-court*, in the Pariſh of St. *Pancras*, already named; *Cadington Minor*, in the Pariſh of *Cadington*, in *Bedfordſhire*; St. *Pancras*, in *Middleſex*; *Reculverland*, in the Pariſh of *Tillingham*, in the County of *Eſſex*; *Wildland*, in the ſaid Pariſh of *Tillingham*; *Hoxton*, in the Pariſh of *Shoreditch*, aforeſaid; *Ealdland*, in the Pariſh of *Tillingham* aforeſaid; *Iſlington*, in the County of *Middleſex*; *Willeſdon*, in the ſaid County; *Conſumpt. per Mare*, this Prebend was in the Pariſh of *Walton* or *Waletome*, on the Coaſt of *Eſſex*, three Miles North of the *Gunfleet*; but the ſame being ingulphed by the Sea, before the Conqueſt, the preſent Appellation ſerves to perpetuate the fatal Cataſtrophe; *Bromeſbury*, in the Pariſh of *Willeſdon*, above-mentioned; *Neaſdon*, in the ſaid Pariſh of *Willeſdon*; *Stoke-Newington*, in the County of *Middleſex*; *Cadington Major*, in the Manor of *Aſtonbury*, in the County of *Bedford*; and *Chiſwick*, in the County of *Middleſex*.

Newc. Repert. The Petty Canons, twelve in Number, ought to be choſen out of the Miniſters and Officers belonging to the Cathedral. They ſhould be of unſpotted Characters, with harmonious Voices, and good Judgment in Singing.

Ibid. Theſe Canons, after having had divers royal and other Benefactions conferred upon them, were, by Letters Patent of *Richard* the Second, *Anno* 1399, conſtituted a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Appellation of *The College of the twelve petty Canons of* St. Paul's; who are to have a common Seal, and one of their Number for a Warden.

Ibid. The Sub-dean, is, by the Dean, with the Aſſent of the Chapter, choſen out of the ſaid Petty Canons, whoſe Office it is to ſupply the Dean's Place in the Choir, to have a ſtrict Regard to the Deportment of the ſeveral Church Officers when on on Duty, and with proper Correction to redreſs what is amiſs.

Ibid. There are likewiſe two Officers choſen out of the Petty Canons, by the Dean and Chapter, who are denominated Cardinals of the Choir; whoſe Office it is to ſuperintend the Behaviour and Attendance given by the ſeveral Officers belonging to the Choir; and to minute the ſeveral Crimes they are guilty of when on Duty, in order to their being corrected for the ſame by the Dean and Chapter.

CHAP. VI.

An Account of the Military Government of London.

Chron. Sax. THough the Origin of the Military Government of *London* cannot be aſcertained, it nevertheleſs appears to be of great Antiquity; for in the Year 896, the *London* Auxiliaries, having joined *Alfred*, marched to diſlodge the *Danes* from a Place in *Hertfordſhire*, ſuppoſed to have been the Town of *Hertford*. Therefore it is highly probable, that if a Military Government was not at firſt ſettled in this City by that great Prince; yet that the ſame was re-eſtabliſhed by by him after the Reduction thereof from the *Danes*, in the Year 883, I think may reaſonably be preſumed; ſince which Time, by the many gallant Actions performed by the Citizens, in the moſt dangerous Enterprizes, we may reaſonably conclude, that they have always had the greateſt Regard to the Support of the Military Art, ſeeing their Lives and Fortunes ſo often thereon depended.

But the Citizens being greatly harraſſed with inceſſant Exerciſes, and endleſs expenſive Muſters, occaſioned many of the moſt experienced in Military Diſcipline to form themſelves into a Company; which in leſs than two Years conſiſted of almoſt three hundred of the principal Citizens, who by their frequent Exerciſes, became ſuch Adepts in that Art, that they were capable of inſtructing others in all the Branches thereof; wherefore they aſſumed the Appellation of the *Artillery Company*.

In the Year 1585, a great Storm began to gather in *Spain*, which threatened no leſs than the intire Deſtruction of this Kingdom; divers Citizens of *London*, of great Experience in Military Affairs, were by Order of the Government taken out of this Company, and, to their great Honour, were appointed Officers in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom; by whoſe Care and indefatigable Application, the Militia in moſt Parts were put into a good State of Defence.

In this Time of common Danger, the City of *London*, (not leſs mindful of the common Safety, than her above-mentioned brave Sons) the more effectually to prevent all ſudden and traiterous Attempts, that might be made by Papiſts and other Enemies of the Government in favour of the *Spaniards*, in the Year 1586, drew up the following Regulations, intituled,

The Manner of ordering the Citizens of London, *to the Safe-keeping and Defence of that her Majeſty's City, againſt the traiterous and ſudden Attempts of all Conſpirators and Traitors whatſoever.*

" 1. That every Alderman of his Warde, aſ-
" ſiſted with the graveſt Inhabitants there, do ga-
" ther and regiſter the Names of all ſuch Houſe-
" holders, their Children and Servants, as dwell
" in the ſame Warde, who openlye profeſſe and
" ſhewe themſelves to love the Goſpel, and hate
" Poperie, being of ſufficient Wealthe to mayn-
" teyne their own State, and able to beare
" Armes.

" 2. That of the moſt apte of thoſe Cittizens,
" there be choſen out for ſpecial Leaders (every
" of them to lead five and twenty of his Neigh-
" bours dwelling next him); and that there be
" ſo manye of thoſe Leaders, as after that Rate
" ſhall be ſufficient to lead four or five thouſand
" Men, or more, or leſs, as ſhall be thought
" meete; and that the ſaid Nomber of Men be
" choſen out of thoſe, to be regiſtred as afore-
" ſayd.

" 3. That of the moſt Valiant, Grave and
" Wiſe amonge the ſayd regiſtred Cittizens, there
" be

" be choſen Captaynes of Bandes, every of them " under ſeveral Enſignes; to receave Tenne of " the ſayd ſpeciall Leaders, with every of them " his five and twenty Men. So ſhall there be " two hundred and fifty Men under an Enſigne; " and that they have their ſeveral Enſignes ac- " cordinglye.

" 4. That of the ſayd Cittizens there be cho- " ſen to ſerve under everie ſuche of their Cap- " taynes. their ſeveral Lyvetenantes, Enſigne- " bearers, and Sergeantes, with a fit Drumſter: " And that there be aſſigned a Place certen " to every Captayne, whereunto he ſhall reſorte " upon any Sudden Alarme. And that he know " all his Officers, and thoſe petty Leaders eſpe- " ciallie appointed, to bring his Men thither to " him. And likewiſe, that thoſe Officers and Lea- " ders know the ſame Place, and their Captayne.

" 5. That after ſuche Election and Appoint- " ment as aforeſayd, everie one applye himſelf " to learn and know how to exerciſe their ſeve- " ral Offices and Roomes, as apperteyneth. And " that everie Houſholder have readie in his Howſe " all Weapons, and Furniture, for himſelf, and " thoſe of his Howſe to be appointed in his Service.

" 6. That the Watches for the Nighte be kepte " according to the former Order; but the ſame " to be of more ſufficient Perſons. And that eſ- " peciallie there be at every Gate a Watche, from " nine of the Clocke at Nighte till ſix in the " Morning, for the Wynter; and from ten to " five in the Sommer; and that the Portculliſes " at everie Gate be ſurveyed, and made readie to " uſe at any Suddeyn, yf any Nede be.

" 7. That inaſmuch as that Syde of the Cytie " next the River lyeth open; that therefore " from the *Tower* to *Brydewell*, they do appoint all " alongeſt a ſufficient Nomber of Watche-howſes; " and therein nightlie to be good Watches, to " come and continue as at the Gate. And that " all pryvate Kayes, Alleys, and Wharfes, dur- " ing the Howers aforeſayd, be cloſe ſhut upp.

" 8. That as thendes of Streets be prepared " Chaynes, as ſhall be thought needfull, for inter- " rupting thentrie and Paſſage of anye Adverſarie.

" 9. For quenching of ſudden Fiers, yt will be " neceſſarie to have a thowſand truſtie Perſons " to carry Leather Bucketts and Ladders; and " that to them of the graver Cittyzens, there be " appoynted Leaders, to lead them, as Nede may " be, by hundreds and fifties, for to be ready to " releve anye fiered Place. And that likewiſe, " under like Leading, there be appointed five " hundred Pyoners, with Mattockes and Shovels, " ready to make Trenches, and Rampyers at " all Occaſions.

" 10. That the whole ordering and diſpoſing " of the Premiſes be at the Direction of the Lord- " Maior, Sheriffs and Aldermen, and ſuch grave " Perſons as they ſhall take and chuſe of the ſayd " Cytte to aſſiſte them; and ſo from Tyme to " Tyme, and not otherwiſe.

" 11. That upon any Alarme to be geven, " everye Captayne forthwith to repayre to his " appointed Place, and all his Officers and the " ſeveral Leaders, with their five and twenty " Men apeece, forthwith to reſort that Place, " to their ſpecial appointed Captayne. And two " of thoſe Captaynes being placed next to the " Lord-Maior's Howſe for the Tyme being, " with both their Bandes, to repayre ymmediately " to his Lordſhip. And to either of the She- " riffs in like ſorte, to repayre one ſeveral Cap- " tayne, with his ſeveral Bande; and all other " Captaynes and their Companies to remayne at " their appointed Places, till they receave Order " from the Maior. And that in ſuch caſe one " general Watch-word be geven to every Sol- " dyer; and that they have ſome ſpecial Token, " whereby everye of them may be knowen one " to another.

" 12. That upon any Shewe, or Suſpicon of " any dangerous Attempt deſcry'd or perceyved " by any of the Watches; that then forthwith " they ſhall geve Knowledge thereof to the Lord- " Maior, and Sheriffs, and to everye Alderman, " or his Deputie, in the ſeveral Wardes; that they " may call ſo many to Armes, as in caſe by them " ſhall be thought convenient and ſufficient.

" 13. That upon any Alarme, or Warning " geven, everie Inhabitant prepare and have rea- " die in his Howſe a Lanthorne with Lighte " ready to hang oute, when by Authoritie it " ſhall be ſo commanded.

" 14. That ſtraighte Order be taken, that yf " any Alarme be proclaymed, that no Maſters " of Houſes goe noe further than the Street Dores " of their Howſes; and that no Servante, or " other (upon grevous Payne) do then iſſue into " the Streete, except the Lord-Maior, Alder- " men, Sheriffs, Captaynes, Leaders, Officers " and Soldiers aforeſayd, and their Buketiers and " Pyoners, and their Leaders; and ſuche others " as ſhall be eſpeciallie called or commanded by " the Lord-Mayor or Sheriffes.

" 15. That one of the Watche-howſes at the " Waterſyde be nere the Engine there that ſerv- " eth the Cyttie with Water; for that above all " other is moſt preſent, and aboundant to that " Purpoſe, and moſt ready for quenching Fyer, " and therefore is ſpecially to be guarded.

" 16. That ſuch Recuſants as have greate " Houſes and Lodgings within the Liberties of " the Cittie; and likewiſe all dangerous and " ſuſpicious Perſons to the State, may by her " Majeſtie's Authority be remov'd from lodging " within the Walles of the Cittie (or Suburbs, " yf that may be); for thoſe Houſes are like " to harbour and cover dangerous Perſons, to be " nearer and readyer to make ſuddeyn Invaſion " upon the Cittie.

" 17. That ſome ſpecial Conſideration may " be had of all Strangers, having Howſes in the " City, and which are not of the *French* or *Dutche* " Churche; and that ſome Order may be ſette " downe, eſpeciallie concerning them, as in this " Tyme and State ſhall be found requiſite."

The Queen having received repeated Advices of the prodigious Preparations carried on in *Spain*, for the Reduction of *England*, occaſioned her Majeſty to redouble her Diligence in putting the Kingdom into a good State of Defence, but eſpecially her capital City of *London*; wherefore the Privy Council ordered *Edmund York* (a Gentleman, who, by his long Service in the *Low Countries*, had attained to a very great Knowledge in the

the Art Military) to give his Opinion how the ſame could the moſt effectually be put in Execution. Wherefore *York*, in Obedience to their Lordſhips Order, drew up the following Rules, to be made uſe of for the better Defence of the City, in Caſe of Neceſſity.

An Order to be obſerved for the marſhalling of the City of London *into a true Form of Diſcipline, to be uſed in Time of Occaſion.*

" Conſidering the auncient Government of the " Citie hath alwayes depended on the Lord-Maior, " and his Brethren; which Courſe hath alwayes " been found ſo pleaſinge to our Prynces, and " liking to the People, as to alter were inconve- " nient; if therefore your Lordſhips ſhall pleaſe " rather to give them ſome Authority (by your " Directions) Marſhall, then to derogate anye " thinge from them, it will animate them in their " Accounts and Expences: Which Authoritie " ſhall contynew till her Majeſty and your Lord- " ſhips ſhall pleaſe to the contrary. Yet con- " ſideringe their Profeſſions and Nurritures not to " performe theſe Actions; therefore to joine unto " the Maior's Authority ſome Man of Judgment, " Experience, and Fidelitie, it were convenient, " as Marſhall; by whoſe Advice, with the Maior's " Conſent, all Cauſes Marſhall ſhall be directed: " Then a Serjeant-Maior and a Provoſt, the one " to marſhall the Men, and the other to do Juſ- " tice; wherein the *French* truly ſaith, that three " Things mayneteyne the Warres: Which is, " *Bon Chief*, *Bonne Burſe*, *& Bon Burreau*, mean- " ing Juſtice; all which may be well performed " in the Citie: For the Chief, or Marſhall, being " appointed by your Lordſhips, there is no doubt " of his Sufficiency, upon whom the greateſt " Weight of Burthen muſt lie. The Purſe, con- " ſidering the Charges ſo ſmall, it will ſoon be " performed. The Juſtice, by your Lordſhips " Directions, and the Provoſt's Diligence, ſhall " be duely adminiſtred. So as all Things ſhall " proceede to the Glory of God, to the Honour " of her Majeſtie, and to the Benefitt of the Peo- " ple. Object they canne not, for that the " Charges is defrayed by the Entertainment " only of three Perſons: So as no doubt of " the Allowance, in reſpect to Charges. For " infringing the Liberties and Privileges, your " Lordſhips do give them more than ever they " had. For Reputation and Truſt, her Majeſtie " and your Lordſhips do put Armes, and the " managing of Armes, into their Hands: So as " no doubt but of a moſt gracious Acceptance " and Acknowledgment of ſo an eſpeciall gracious " Favour and Truſt, and may juſtly ſaye them- " ſelves to be the happieſt People of the World, " in having ſo gracious a Prynce; who, contra- " rie to the Policie of all other Prynces, (who " diſarme their Subjects) doth put Armes, and " managing of Armes, into their Handes. O " bleſſed Prynce, and happie People! By how " much therefore are we more bound to her " Majeſtie, than any other Subjects of the World " to their Prince; by as much as our Lives, our " Wives, our Children, our Goods, our Free- " dome, and Poſterity is worth!

" The Marſhall, Sergeant-Maior, and Pro- " voſt, being by your Lordſhips appointed, the " firſt Thing they are to doe (after the receivinge " of their Commiſſions from your Lordſhips) is " to make a Review general of all the Armes and " Munition within the City and Suburbes, and " thereof to informe your Lordſhips.

" The next is, to make a Review of all the " Garners of Corne, as well in private Houſes, " as in common Magaſyns, not onelye of Corne, " but of all manner of Victuals, and thereof en- " forme your Lordſhips.

" Theſe Reviewes made by the Maior, his " Brethren, and Marſhall, (to whom all Proviſion " of Munition, Armes, and Victuall belongeth) " then ſhall they warne everie common Mer- " chant of Corne, to have ſuch a Quantity; and " to every common Baker and Brewer, to have " alwayes in a Readynes ſuch a Quantitie of " Corne, as he uttereth in forty Days, over and " above his ordinary uttering. And ſo ſhall " geve like Order of Proviſion to every ſeveral " Perſon, that lives and gaynes by ſelling of " Victuals. As for the Marchant of Armes and " Munitions, the Baker, the Brewer, the Butcher, " and all other Trades, have a contynual Getting; " ſo let them be bound to have an Overplus " alwayes in their Handes, to ſerve her Majeſtie, " and to ſuſteyne themſelves, upon any Occaſion " of Warres, Dearth, or the Suſtenance of di- " ſtreſſed Friendes.

" This done, the City ſhall be divided into " ſo many Quarters as there is fifteene hundreth " Men; in everie Quarter ſhall be choſen one " Colonell, a Man there dwellinge, and a Citi- " zen of Honeſtie, Reputation and Wealth, " elected by the Maior and Marſhall, (after your " Lordſhips Allowance) who ſhall have under " hym tenne Captaynes, all Dwellers in that " Quarter; and everie Captayne ſhall have a " hundreth and fiftie Men, all Inhabitants of " that Quarter; which ſhall be either the Houſ- " holder, his Sonne, or his continewed Ser- " vant. Provided that the Collonells be none " of the Aldermen; becauſe they are already " choſen to the Civill Government.

" The Regiment being all Dwellers together " in one Quarter, doth make the Collonell's Go- " vernment eaſye, and makes the Aſſemblye of " the Souldiers ſpeedie.

" The Collonells choſen, and the Quarters di- " vided, then ſhall everie Collonell chooſe ſix " Captaynes, which ſhall be allowed by the " Maior and Marſhall, (after they have inform- " ed your Lordſhips) being all Dwellers in the " Collonell's Quarter.

" After the Captaynes choſen, the Lord-Maior, " his Brethren, and the Marſhall, ſhall deliver " ſo many Houſeholders, their Sons, or con- " tynewed Servants, as will furniſh everye Cap- " tayne one hundred and fiftie Men with Wea- " pons, thus divided: That is, eight Halbar- " diers, ſixty armed Pikes, thirty Muſketeers, " and fiftie Harquebuſiers; and the two odd " Men ſhall be for the Sergeants. For to put " into theſe trayned Companyes any Archers, " or ſuperfluous Number of ſhort Weapons, it " were inconvenient; for that the Multitude, " upon any Alarum, will come furniſhed with " thoſe Weapons; and therefore to teach that " by Art, which Nature gives, were Tyme loſt;

" and

" and to charge a People with that which is not " wanting, were frivolous.

" The Companyes furniſhed, as aforeſayd, " then the Sergeant-Maior, or his Corporals, ſhall " viſit every Man's particular Furniture in their " private Houſes; as well to ſee the Goodneſs " of their Arms, as to ſee it in Order, leſt they " ſhould diſhonour their Commanders, for not " performing that which apperteynes to Men of " Judgment and Souldiers to doe.

" After your Armes provided and reviewed, " a Muſter-general of all the Army ſhall be held, " in ſome convenient Place; at which Muſters " ſhall only be the Shew of the Men, with their " Armes, without any Exerciſe; which ſhall be " held in the Preſence of ſuch honourable Per- " ſons as your Lordſhips ſhall appoint, joined " with the Maior, his Brethren, the Marſhall, " and Sargeant-Maior: At which Tyme, the " Marſhall, Sargeant-Maior, and Provoſt ſhall " be preſented unto all the Collonells, Captaynes, " and Souldiers, and theire Commiſſions pub- " liſhed.

" When your Collonells, Captaynes, and Soul- " diers know this, then everie Night, at ſix of " the Clock, ſhall five Companies of ſeveral " Regiments put themſelves in Armes; and ſo " with their Enſignes ſhall marche unto the " Exchange, and there ſtand in Battell a Quar- " ter of an Houre: To whom the Marſhall ſhall " come with the Word, which he ſhall take from " the Maior, who ſhall have it from her Majeſtie " (if ſhe be neare *London*); which the Marſhall " ſhall deliver to the Sargeant-Maior, with " great Duty and Reſpect; and who ſhall give " it to the Captain of the Watch, and to everie " Officer that is in Garde that Night. After the " Word delivered, a Prayer for her Majeſtie's " Eſtate and Kingdome, the Lord's Prayer ſhall " be ſayed. Then the Sargeant-Maior ſhall put " five Billets in a Hatt, which the Captaynes that " are in Garde drawe for their Places of gard- " inge; ſo as he that draweth the Billet of the " Exchange, ſhall that Night be Captaine of the " Watche; he that drawes the Billet of the " Bridge, ſhall garde it, and St. *Catheryne*'s Gate " by the *Tower*; he that drawes *Aldgate*, ſhall " garde it, and *Biſhopſgate*; he that drawes *Cre-* " *plegate*, ſhall garde it, and *Alderſgate*; he that " draws *Newgate*, ſhall garde it, and *Ludgate*; " as for *Moorgate*, it is no Avenew, but a Paſ- " ſage, as the Poſterne and *Graye-Fryers* are. " Why I divide the Companyes into two Gardes, " is, for not overtoylinge the Souldiers, being " Men of Trade; for by this Meanes, they garde " but once in twenty Dayes, which elſe would " come everie tenne Dayes.

" When the Companyes are thus entered into " Garde, the chief Cor de garde, for the Cap- " taine of the Watche, ſhall be kept at the Ex- " change, by his whole Companye; and the " other Cor de gards, at the Gates, by Half- " Companyes. Upon everye Cor de garde, ſhall " contynually ſtand in Armes five or ſix Soul- " diers; who ſhall be relieved every Half-hour. " And conſidering the contynuall Stirringe and " Travayle that is in *London*, it ſhall not be in- " convenient to ſhut the Gates till tenne of the " Clocke, or after; and then at eleven, to put " forth the Centinells; which ought to be placed " upon the Walles, as near as they may be; " and ſo ſhall ſtand centenelled tyll three in the " Morninge, and ſhall be changed everye " Houre; and everye Half-houre they ſhall " make the Round; which is the ſureſt Garde " in the World. But conſidering how impoſſi- " ble it is to place the Centenells, by reaſon " of the diſorderlye and dangerous Building of " Houſes, which are upon the Walles; by which " Meanes I have known many Townes ſur- " prized, and great Intelligence paſſed, to their " utter Ruine; for where your Centenells canne " not come to the Walles, nor your Round " have free Paſſage, it is impoſſible of any cer- " ten Safetie: Which Manner of Building ought " carefully to be looked unto, eſpecially in any " Place of Importance, as the *Towere* and ſuch " like Forts are. Therefore muſt the Centenells " be placed in the Streetes; who, after they " are once pozed, ſhall not ſuffer any to paſs " without the Worde. Which Manner of ſevere " Gardinge ſhall be uſed tyll the Companyes " have one all gone over: Which is onelye to " teache them to know how to ſtande upon " their Gardes; during which Tyme onelye the " Gattes ſhall be ſhutt, and the Keyes delivered " to the Maior; and no Man to come in, but " by Commandment from your Lordſhips, is as " good and orderly Forme, as in any Towne of " Warre.

" And the Orders and Ordynances for this " Diſciplyne ſhall be publiſhed by the Provoſt " that in offending no Man pleade Ignorance " hereafter. At this Muſter, a perfect Rolle " ſhall be made by ſome ſufficient Perſon, of all " Perſons and Weapons in their Army; which " ſhall be delivered to your Lordſhips, and re- " giſtred in *Guildhall*. And at theſe Muſters " everie Collonell ſhall bringe his Stampe and " Marke particular, with the which everie Cor- " ſlet, Pike, Harquebuze, Muſket, Murrion, " and Furniture of his Regiment ſhall be " marked, to avoyde this unmeete Lending of " Armes; whereby they neglect their Duties to " her Majeſtie, diſhonour their Commanders, " and utterly deceave themſelves. I remember " when I was firſt brought up in *Pietmount*, in " the Count of *Briſack*'s Regiment of the Old " Bandes, we had our particular Calibre of " Harquebuze to our Regiment; both that for " one Bullet ſhould ſerve all the Harquebuzes of " our Regiment, as for that our Collonell would " not be deceaved of his Armes: Of which " Worde of *Calibre*, came firſt this unapt Term " we uſe to call a Harquebuze a *Calliver*; " which is the Height of the Bullet, and not " of the Piece. Before the Battell of *Moun-* " *gunter*, the Prynces of the Religion cauſed ſe- " ven thouſand Harquebuzes to be made, all of " one Calibre; which were called *Harquebuze du* " *Calibre de Monſieur le Prince*. So as I think " ſome Man not underſtandinge *Frenche*, brought " hither the Name of the Height of the Bullet " for the Piece: Which Worde of *Callibre*, is " yet contynued with our good Cannoniers.

" After the Muſters paſſed, the Maior, the " Marſhall, and the Sargeant-Maior ſhall ride " round about the Citie, to ſee all the Wayes,

" or Avenues that come into the Towne, to " looke what Places are moſt fitt to place Gardes " upon, what Streetes are moſt convenient to " make Places of Armes, or Rendevous general, " for Aſſembly upon any Alarum in; which " I think will be moſt neceſſary in two Places: " That is, one Place of Aſſemblye ſhall be at " *Leadenhall*; which anſweres *Aldgate*, *Biſhopſ-* " *gate*, the Bridge, and directly into *London*. " The other ſhall be without *Newgate*; which " anſweres *Holbourn*, *Smithfield*, *Ludgate*, and " directly into *London*. To everie one of theſe " Rendevouſes ſhall, upon any Alarum, aſſemble " five Companies of five particular Regiments: " The other five Companies of every one of " thoſe five Regyments ſhall be thus employed; " that is, one Company ſhall go to *Aldgate*, an- " ther to *Buſhopſgate*, and the other three Com- " panyes of the Regyment ſhall ſtand in Armes " in their Quarter, tyll the Marſhall, or Sar- " geant-Maior ſhall command them; ſo as, " upon any ſodeyne Alarum, your Soldiers " knowe whither and how to aſſemble without " Confuſion; which is a Matter of great Weight. " By this Means, your Lordſhips have two " whole Companyes at everie Gate, twenty Com- " panyes at either of the Places of Aſſembly, " and one Companye in everye Streete of Ym- " portance in *London*.

" When your Collonells and Captaynes knowe " whither to aſſemble, upon any Alarum, (with- " out Confuſion) which ſhall be ſhewed by the " Marſhall, or Sargeant-Maior; then ſhall the " Sargeant-Maior, and his Corporalls, have five " Companyes everie Day abroade, in ſome pri- " vate Place, to teache them to weare their Fur- " nitures, and to uſe their Armes; ſo as in " twenty Dayes the whole fifteen thouſand " will know how to weare theire Furniture, " and to carrye theire Armes, (which Number " I eſteeme eaſye to be leavyed, of the beſt and " honeſteſt Sort) which is aſmuche as for this " Tyme is requiſite.

" As you have here the Forme, howe theſe " Companyes ſhall enter into Garde, how to " divide themſelves to their Gardes, howe to " place theire Centenells, and how to make the " Ground (which Forme ſhall everye Night be " obſerved; and when the Drums ſounde, to " put the Companyes that enter into Garde in " Armes); then ſhall the Companyes that are in " Garde put themſelves in Armes, and ſo ſtand " upon theire Cordegarde, tyll the Companye " that enters into Garde, be poſſeſſed of the " Cor de garde. Then ſhall they depart, and " marche orderlye to garde home their Colours: " All which is onelye done to teache your " Captaynes, Officers, and Souldiers, to knowe " how to enter into Garde, how to place their " Gardes; which is the moſt aſſuredſt Thinge " that ever was devized for the Safetie of " anye Citie, Town, Place, Camp or Armye; " which in the open Field, without any Covert " in the World, of Wall, Trench, or Carriage, " will be as orderly and ſafely performed, as " in any Towne, if the Maiſter of the Campe " have Judgment in placing of the Armye, and " the Sargeant-Maior Diſcretion in placing of " the Gardes.

" By this Meanes, there is everie Night at " at ſix of the Clock, tenne Enſignes marching " in *London*; which is drawen out of ſeveral " Regyments, and ſeveral Quarters, to make " the greater Stirring, and greater Showe. And " becauſe Townes Men love Eaſe and Profit; " therefore there ſhall onely remayne all Night, " twenty-five at everye Gate, and fifty at the " Exchange; ſo as they enter into Garde but " once every twenty Dayes, and ſtand upon " theire Garde but once in ſixty Dayes, which " is notinge.

" When the Gates, and chief Bodie of the " Watche by the Exchange is poſſeſſed, (for that " you muſt never carrye out your Souldiers, but " that you are firſt poſſeſſed of your Gardes, for " the Aſſurance of your Retreate) then ſhall the " Sergeant-Mayor have five Companies every " Day abroade, and the Sargeant-Maior of " everye Regyment ſhall have one Companye " abroad; to teach them to uſe theire Armes, to " march, aſſayle, defend; ſo by this meanes " there is everye Day in armes nine particular " Companyes, with theire Sargeant-Maior, and " five Companyes with the Sargeant-Major Ge- " neral, and tenne Companyes entering into " Garde, and in Garde; ſo that there is twenty- " four Companyes everie Day in Armes.

" Once everie twentie Days, the Marſhal and " Sergeant-Maior ſhall have one whole Regyment " abroad, to teache them to marche, and range " them in Battell, and to uſe their armes; and " once everye two Months, the Maior, the Mar- " ſhall, the Sergeant-Maior, and the Provoſt, " ſhall have all the Armye abroad for two Days " (ſaving the Companies in Garde, and thoſe " that muſt enter the next Dayes into Garde; " for you muſt never leave the Gardes unguarded, " or unprovided of thoſe that ſhall ſuſteyne " the Gardes; whereby they ſhall knowe how to " marche, how to garde in Camp, how to range " in Batell, and how to lodge in the Feeld; for " on theire Marches it were good they ſhould " learne how to marche in Covert and Cham- " pion, how to attack a Skyrmiſe, how to range " ſoddenly in Battell, and how to aſſayle and de- " fend; ſo as if her Majeſtie, opon any ſodden " Occaſion, ſhall pleaſe to uſe this Armye, they " are at all Tymes readie to marche, and know " how to marche, how to lodge, how to garde, " and how to uſe theire Armes, and (which " is more) knowe how to command, and how to " obey; which is onely brought unto them by " her Majeſtie's great Care, and ſpecial Favour " and Truſt, with your Lordſhip's Directions, " and not anye wayes to theire Charges; for " they onelye are charged with the Enterteynment " of three Perſons. Synce therefore it pleaſeth " her Majeſtie and your Lordſhips, to laye upon " upon them this eſpeciall Honour and Truſt, " as to make the Maior Lieftenant, in making " Collonells, Captaynes, Officers and Souldiers, " being all Citizens, is ſuche an Honour, ſuch " a Truſte, and ſuche a gracious Favour, as ne- " ver happened unto anye People, neither was " the like ever heretofore done unto them, or " anye other, by anye Prynce.

" As your Lordſhips have provided for the " marſhalling of the Citie, ſo to prevent anye

" Inconvenience that by anye Foreign Enemy " may happen, which no wayes canne annoye " *London*, (in reſpect of the Multitude of People " therein) but by ſome ſoodeyne Attempt, which " may breede a verye great Amazement and " Fright, with moſt aſſured Daunger: If there- " fore, to prevent anye ſoodeyn Furye, either " of Horſe or Foot, your Lordſhips ſhall pleaſe " to give Directions, that at everie End of everie " Suburbe, there be thirty or forty emptye " Pipes, which ſhall be kept in ſome Place " tyll Occaſion ſerve, and then to place them " in ſuch Manner, (as I will hereafter ſhew unto " your Lordſhips, when it ſhall pleaſe you to " command) ſo as a hundred ſhall withſtand anye " two thouſond, till further Ayde ſhall be in a " Readynes.

" My Meaning is not, that theſe Forces con- " tinually uſe this Trayning and Gardinge, but " onlye during ſuch Tyme as your Lordſhips " ſhall beſt like; and that they be once well and " orderly marſhalled, and reduced into good " Form, being divided into Regyments and " Companyes; that every Capteyne may know " his Collonell, everie Souldier know his Cap- " teyne and Officer, whither to aſſemble upon " anye Alarum, and how to aſſemble, to avoyde " that dangerous Miſchief of aſſembling in Con- " fuſion, and to put them in true Order and " Forme of the Uſe of theire Armes, and in " theire Gardes. So as if at any Inſtant here- " after, her Majeſtie and your Lordſhips ſhall " pleaſe to uſe theire Service, they are at all " Tymes readie without further Direction or " Trouble to performe theire Duties, and to " obey her Majeſty and your Lordſhips Com- " mandements, havynge only a Sargeant and " two Corporalls to every Regyment; which " three ſhall bringe the whole Regyment in " order, being Souldiers of worth; without the " which, it is impoſſible to reduce them into anye " Order; ſo as by this meanes her Majeſtie ſhall " contynuallie have thirty Souldiers of worth in a " readyneſs.

" Thus to obey your Honours Commande- " ments, I ſhew my Wants, which I will rather " do then diſobey you, knowing your honourable " Vertues ſuch, and your Care of me ſo favou- " rable, as that which is ſuperfluous you will " forget, and that which is wanting, you will " with your honourable Favour help: Being " therefore neither Scholar nor Learned, I hope " your Honours will bear with my Imperfecti- " ons; but fearing you ſhould try the Opinion " of a great Man of Warre, who ſayed, a " Souldier ought never to be without his Sword " or his Penne in his Hand, (meaning in Tyme " of Warre to follow thoſe Accounts, and in " Tyme of Peace, or idle Tyme, which I have, " whereof I am aſhamed) to obſerve that which " by Experience he hath learned, wherein I finde " my ſelf farre unable to accompliſh your Lord- " ſhips Expectation; yet rather than neglect my " Dutie, I bewraye my Ignorance. Thus be- " ſeeching God to geve you long Life, and greate " Honour, I commit your Lordſhips to his Tui- " tion, and my ſelf to your Direction, this Day " of *March*, 1588, *&c.*"

The Danger being over, (by the Deſtruction of the *Spaniſh* Fleet, which from its vaſt Number of Ships of great Force, was ſtiled *The Invincible*) the laudable Practice of inſtructing the Citizens in the Art Military, was diſcontinued till the Year 1610, when it was revived, and the Promoters thereof, to encourage Practitioners in that Art, erected a handſome Armoury, and furniſhed it with a Variety of Arms; and, reaſſuming the antient Appellation of the Artillery Company, increaſed to ſuch a Degree, that in the late Civil War they ſupplied the Parliament with a great Number both of Officers and Soldiers, who for Courage and Conduct were not to be excelled.

At preſent the Military Government of *London* is managed by a Lieutenancy, which is compoſed of a certain Number of Citizens, the principal whereof are the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen: The Commiſſioners appoint the Officers for the City Trained Bands, who are ranked into ſix Regiments; firſt, the *Blue*, containing eight Companies and 1411 Men; ſecond, the *Green*, eight Companies and 1566 Men; third, the *Yellow*, eight Companies and 1526 Men; fourth, the *Orange*, eight Companies and 1740½ Men; fifth, the *White*, eight Companies and 2088½ Men; ſixth, the *Red*, eight Companies and 1630 Men; including Officers and Drums.

In the out Parts, not ſubject to the Government of the City, there is alſo a Military Government in this Form:

Two Regiments of Trained Bands belonging to the Tower Hamlets; the firſt Regiment containing 2299½ Men; the ſecond 1898 Men; including Officers and Drums.

Two Regiments of Trained Bands belonging to the City of *Weſtminſter*, and County of *Middleſex*: The *Weſtminſter* Regiment containing twelve Companies and 4182 Men; the *Middleſex* Regiment nine Companies and 2597 Men.

Beſides the above-ſpecified eleven Regiments of Trained Bands, the Artillery Company, of about four hundred Men, is ſtill ſubſiſting, and ſerves as a Nurſery of Officers for the ſaid Regiments; whereby it appears, that the Number of Troops for the Defence of this City and Suburbs amount to twenty-four thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-one.

BOOK

BOOK V.

Containing an Account of the City-Incorporations, its Commerce, and the ſeveral Offices, &c. thereon depending.

CHAP. I.

An Account of the ſeveral Incorporations of the Arts and Myſteries of the Citizens of London; *the twelve firſt whereof are ſet down according to Precedence, and the others in alphabetical Order digeſted, with their reſpective Numbers, ſhewing their ſeveral Degrees of Pre-eminence.*

Tac. Ann. lib. 14. THO' *London* had not then the Honour of being called a Colony, it was nevertheleſs much celebrated for its great Commerce and Number of Merchants, in the Year, according to the Chriſtian Æra, 63.

Bed. Eccleſ. Hiſt. One of the moſt antient *Engliſh* Hiſtorians tells us, that this Metropolis, in the Year 604, was famous for being the Mart of many Nations that traded hither by Sea.

Spel. Concil And for the greater Encouragement of the Trade and Navigation of this City and Kingdom, King *Ethelſtan*, in the Year 928, made a Law, that, *If a Merchant on his own Account make three Voyages into the* Straights, *he ſhall be advanced in Honour, and enjoy the Privilege of a Gentleman.* And as an Encouragement to Foreign Merchants to frequent the Ports of this Kingdom, it was granted by *Henry* III. in his great Charter, that they (excluſive of ſuch as were previouſly precluded) ſhould not only have free *Egreſs* and *Regreſs* from and to all the Ports of the Kingdom, but likewiſe the Liberty of travelling into all Parts thereof, to negotiate their Trade, Toll-free, except in Time of War.

Mag. Chart.

Mad. Firm. Burg. GUILDS, COMPANIES, or INCORPORATIONS were antiently either Secular or Religious, eſtabliſhed by the King.

Ibid. The Secular Guilds were either *Guilda Mercatoria*, a Merchant-Guild, or *Gilda Mercatorum*, a Guild of Merchants, Tradeſmen and Artizans; each of which Guilds were compoſed of an Alderman, Chaplain, Eſchevins, Elders and inferior Members, as appears by a Convention made between the Dean and Canons of St. *Martin's le Grand*, and the Guild or Company of Sadlers, towards the Cloſe of the twelfth Century. And the Religious Guilds, founded for Devotion and Almſdeeds, conſiſted of an Alderman, Maſter, Brothers and Siſters.

That Guilds or Gilds are of great Antiquity in this City, is apparent by the Devotional Guilds of St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*, and St. *Laurence Poulteney*. But that the Secular are of a more antient Date, is manifeſt from the Companies of Weavers and Bakers.

And as the ſaid Guilds are the Baſis of Commerce, I ſhall give an Account of the ſeveral Companies and Fellowſhips of Trades belonging to the Citizens; and by proper Numbers ſhew their reſpective Precedence.

Mercers, 1.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 17. Rich. II. p. 2. m. 4. This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the ſeventeenth of *Richard* II. *Anno* 1393, by the Name of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of the Mercers of the City of* London; with a Licence to purchaſe in Mortmain an Eſtate of twenty Pounds *per Annum*; which, by numerous Gifts, and additional Grants, did ſo vaſtly increaſe, that when the Company, in the Year 1698, accepted of Dr. *Aſhton*'s Project for providing a Maintenance for Clergymen's Widows, *&c.* they ſettled for that Purpoſe a Fund of about fourteen thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, for ſecuring to the Widow of each Subſcriber thirty *per Cent. per Annum*, during Life. But the Company ſoon perceiving that this was more than they could afford to pay, reduced the ſame to twenty Pounds *per Annum* for each hundred Pounds. Thus ſtood the State of theſe Annuities in the Year 1738. But in the Year 1750, 24 *George* II. the Circumſtances of the Company failing, an Act of Parliament was obtained for their further Relief. The Revenues of this Corporation ſeem to be better applied than ſome of the other Incorporations of this City; for the Members of the Company are not only exempt from Quarterage, but at their Admiſſion upon the Livery pay only a Fine of two Pounds thirteen Shilling and four Pence. Excluſive of the above-mentioned great annual Income, the Company pay in charitable Benefactions about three thouſand Pounds *per Annum*.

Ac. Aſhton's Propoſals.

Clerk. Retur. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond. The Fraternity is governed by a Prime and three other Wardens, and forty Aſſiſtants, with two hundred and thirty-two Liverymen, who pay a Fine at their being admitted as abovementioned. They have a ſtately Hall in *Cheapſide*, to manage their Affairs in.

Grocers, 2.

Stow. Sur. Lond. This Fraternity, antiently denominated Pepperers, having changed their Name to that of Grocers, were, under that Denomination, incorporated by Letters Patent of *Edward* the IIId, *Anno* 1345, by the Name of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of the Grocery of the City of* London; which was confirmed by *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1429.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 7. Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 25. Rec Roll. Pat. 15. Car. p. 4. no. 3. Theſe Grants were confirmed by a new Charter of *Charles* I. in the Year 1640, with an additional

ditional Power of ſearching and inſpecting the Goods and Weights of all Grocers within the City and Suburbs of *London*, and three Miles round the ſame. They had antiently the Management of the King's Beam in this City, with a Right of appointing a Maſter-weigher and four Porters to attend it.

Cler. Retur. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Company conſiſts of a Prime and three other Wardens, fifty-two Aſſiſtants, and one hundred and twenty-ſeven Liverymen, whoſe Fine upon Admiſſion, is twenty Pounds. They have a ſpacious Hall in *Grocers-alley*, wherein they treat of their Affairs; with a great Eſtate, out of which is yearly paid to the Poor about ſeven hundred Pounds.

Drapers, 3.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 17. Hen. VI. p.1.m.15.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1439, by the Title of *The Maſter, Wardens, Brethren and Siſters of the Guild or Fraternity of the bleſſed* Mary *the Virgin, of the Myſtery of Drapers of the City of* London. At which Time their Arms were granted by Sir *William Brugges*, Garter King at Arms; and confirmed by Clarencieux King at Arms, *Anno* 1561.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Clerk. Retur. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

The Fraternity is governed by a Maſter, four Wardens and thirty Aſſiſtants; and the Number of Members upon the Livery are one hundred and forty; who, when admitted, pay a Fine of twenty-five Pounds. They have a magnificent Hall in *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, to manage their Affairs in; and pay to charitable Uſes about four thouſand Pounds *per Annum*.

Fiſhmongers, 4.

Act. Parl. 7 Ric. II.

The Fiſhmongers, as well as the other Victuallers of this City, were antiently under the immediate Direction of the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, which Power was confirmed to the ſaid Magiſtrates by Act of Parliament, in the ſeventh of *Richard* II. *Anno* 1384.

The Dealers in Fiſh of this City then conſiſted of two Communities, *viz.* The Salt-Fiſh and Stock-Fiſhmongers; the former were incorporated by Letters Patent of the eleventh of *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1433, and the latter by Charter of the twenty-fourth of *Henry* VII. *Anno* 1509. But this Diviſion proving prejudicial to the Profeſſion in general, they united, and were incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-eighth of *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1536, by the Appellation of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Fiſhmongers of the City of* London.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 11 Hen. VI. p.2.m.12. Rec. Roll. Pat. 24 Hen. VII. p. 3.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Cler. Retur. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Corporation conſiſts of a Prime and five other Wardens, twenty-eight Aſſiſtants, and one hundred and forty Liverymen; who, when admitted, pay each a Fine of thirteen Pounds ſix and eight Pence. They have a very ſtately and magnificent Hall in *Thames-ſtreet*, to tranſact their Affairs in; and pay to charitable Uſes about eight hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Goldſmiths, 5.

Mad. Firm. Burg.

This Fraternity appears to be of great Antiquity; for in the twenty-ſixth of *Henry* II. *An.* 1180, 'twas among other Guilds amerced for being *Adulterine*, that is, ſet up without the King's ſpecial Licence.

Rec. Tur. Pet. 1. Edw. III. p.1.m.13.

Edward III. in conſideration of the Sum of ten Marks, incorporated this Company by his Letters Patent, *Anno* 1327, by the Name of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Goldſmiths of the City of* London; with a Privilege of purchaſing in Mortmain an Eſtate of twenty Pounds *per Annum*, for the Support of their valetudinary Members; which, in the Year 1394, was confirmed by *Richard* II. for the Sum of twenty Marks.

Stryp. Ed. Stow Sur.

Ibid.

Edward IV. in the Year 1462, not only confirmed the aforeſaid Grants, but likewiſe conſtituted the Society a Body Politick and Corporate, to have perpetual Succeſſion, and a common Seal for tranſacting the Company's Buſineſs. By the ſaid Grant, *Edward* inveſted the Corporation with a Privilege of inſpecting, trying, and regulating all Gold and Silver Wares, not only in this City, but likewiſe in all other Parts of the Kingdom; with a Power to puniſh all Offenders concerned in working adulterated Gold or Silver, and a Privilege of making By-laws for their better Government.

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Company is governed by a Prime and three other Wardens, and ninety-eight Aſſiſtants; with a Livery of one hundred and ninety-eight Members, whoſe Fine, when admitted, is twenty Pounds. They have a very magnificent Hall in *Foſter-lane*, to manage their Affairs in; with a very great Eſtate, out of which, according to the Directions of the ſeveral Benefactors, is annually paid to charitable Uſes above one thouſand Pounds *per Annum*.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Skinners, 6.

Rec. Tur. Pat 1. Ed. III. p.1.m.18.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the firſt of *Edward* III. *Anno* 1327, by the Appellation of *The Maſter and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Body of* Chriſt, *of the Skinners of* London; which was confirmed by *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1438, whereby every Perſon, upon his being admitted into the Freedom of the Company, is to be preſented to the Lord-Mayor. And by theſe Grants the Corporation was reſtrained from making By-laws.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

Ib. Pat. 16. Hen. VI. p.2.m.10.

The Government of this Company is veſted in a Maſter, four Wardens, and ſixty Aſſiſtants; with a Livery of one hundred and thirty-ſeven Members, who pay each, upon their being admitted, a Fine of fifteen Pounds. They have a ſtately Hall on *Dowgate-hill*, to tranſact their Affairs in.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

The Members of this Company's paying no Quarterage is owing to the great Eſtate they are poſſeſſed of; out of which, according to the Wills of the ſeveral Donors, they annually pay to charitable Uſes about ſeven hundred Pounds.

Merchant-Taylors, 7.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 5. Edw. IV. p. 2 m. 24.

This Society, antiently denominated *Taylors and Linen-Armorers*, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fifth of *Edward* IV. *Anno* 1466. But many of the Members of the Company being great Merchants, and *Henry* VII. a Member thereof; he for his greater Honour, by Letters Patent of the eighteenth of his Reign, *Ann.* 1503, re-incorporated the ſame, by the Name of *The Maſter and Wardens of the Merchant-Taylors, of the Fraternity of St.* John the Baptiſt, *in the City of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, four Wardens, thirty-eight Aſſiſtants, and three hundred and ninety-four Liverymen; whoſe Fine is twenty Pounds, when admitted. To whom belongs a ſpacious and ſtately Hall in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, to treat of the Buſineſs of the Company in. They are poſſeſſed of a great Eſtate; out of which they pay to charitable Uſes, purſuant to the Wills of the reſpective Donors, about two thouſand Pounds *per Annum*.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Haberdaſhers, 8.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 26. Hen. VI. p 2. m. 23.

This Fraternity, antiently, was indifferently called *Hurrers* and *Milleners*; the latter from the Merchandizes they chiefly dealt in, which came from the City of *Milan*, in *Italy*. But they were incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-ſixth of *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1407, by the Style of *The Fraternity of St.* Catharine the Virgin, *of the Haberdaſhers of the City of* London. But at preſent they are denominated *The Maſter and four Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Myſtery of Haberdaſhers in the City of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Corporation is governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, and ninety-three Aſſiſtants, with a Livery of three hundred and forty-two Members, who, upon their Admiſſion, pay each a Fine of twenty-five Pounds. They have a ſtately Hall in *Maiden-lane*, to diſpatch their Affairs in; and unto whom belongs a great Eſtate, out of which, according to the generous Benefactions of the ſeveral Donors, they annually pay to charitable Uſes about the Sum of three thouſand five hundred Pounds.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Salters, 9.

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

That this Fraternity is of conſiderable Antiquity, is manifeſt, by the Grant of a Livery by *Richard* II. *Anno* 1394, but I cannot learn that they were incorporated before the 1ſt of *Elizabeth*, 20 *July*, *Anno* 1558, when by Letters Patent they were incorporated by the Title of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of Salters of* London.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 1. Eliz. p. 9.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-ſeven Aſſiſtants, and a Livery of one hundred and ninety Members; whoſe Fine upon their being admitted is twenty Pounds. And for a Convenience to manage the Publick Buſineſs in, they have a beautiful Hall in St. *Swithin's-lane*.

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Company has a very conſiderable Eſtate; out of which they pay to charitable Uſes about five hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Ironmongers, 10.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 3. Edw. IV. p. 2. m. 6.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the 3d of *Edward* IV. *Anno* 1464, by the Appellation of *The Maſter and Keepers, or Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of Ironmongers of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, and the whole Livery are Aſſiſtants, which contains eighty-four, whoſe Fine is fifteen Pounds. They have a moſt ſtately and ſpacious Hall in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, to tranſact their Affairs in; with a great Eſtate, out of which, according to the Directions of the ſeveral Donors, is annually paid to charitable Uſes about eighteen hundred Pounds.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Beſides this great Charity, Mr. *Thomas Betton*, a *Turkey* Merchant, by Will, in the Year 1724, deviſed to this Company, in Truſt, about twenty ſix thouſand Pounds; one Moiety of the Profits thereof to be perpetually employed in the Redemption of *Britiſh* Captives from *Mooriſh* Slavery; and the other Half, to be equally diſtributed between the Poor of the Company, and the ſeveral Charity-Schools within the City and Liberty thereof.

Vintners, 11.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Fraternity, antiently denominated *Merchant Wine-Tunners of* Gaſcoyne, was of two Sorts of Dealers, *viz.* the *Veneatrii* and the *Tabernarii*; the former whereof were Merchants Importers, and the latter Retailers, who either kept Taverns or Cellars.

Divers Authors have vainly imagined, that the Craft of Vintners were incorporated by *Edward* III. This Miſtake ariſes from his Charter granted them in the thirty-eighth of his Reign, 15 *July*, *Anno* 1365, for their carrying on an excluſive Trade to *Gaſcoyne*, for the Importation of Wines.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 15. Hen. VI. m. 3.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent, of the fifteenth of *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1437, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Freemen and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Vintners of the City of* London; but without a Power of making By-laws. However, they had a Coat of Arms granted them by *Clarencieux* King at Arms, in the Year 1442.

They

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, three Wardens, twenty-eight Aſſiſtants, and a Livery of one hundred and ninety-four Members; whoſe Fine is thirty-one Pounds, thirteen Shillings, and four Pence; to whom belongs a ſtately Hall in *Thames-ſtreet*, to tranſact their Affairs in. They are likewiſe poſſeſſed of a very conſiderable Eſtate, out of which is annually paid to charitable Uſes about ſix hundred Pounds.

Clothworkers, 12.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Fraternity was at firſt incorporated by Letters Patent of *Edward* IV. *April* 28, *Anno* 1482, by the Appellation of *The Fraternity of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin* Mary, *of the Sheermen of* London; which was confirmed by *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1528. But they being re-incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, ſhe changed their firſt Title to that of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Myſtery of Clothworkers of the City of* London: Which Charter was confirmed by *Charles* I. *Anno* 1634.

Clerk. Return. Parl.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Company has a very large Eſtate; out of which is annually paid to the Poor about fourteen hundred Pounds. And for the Government of the Incorporation, they have a Maſter, four Wardens, and thirty-three Aſſiſtants; with a Livery of one hundred and fifty-four Members, each of whom, upon his Admiſſion, pays a Fine of twenty Pounds. They have a ſtately Hall in *Mincing-lane*, to tranſact their Affairs in.

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

Apothecaries, 58.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 4. Jac. p. 17. Ib. Pat. 15. Jac. p. 7. n. 17.

This Company was incorporated with that of the Grocers, by *James* I. 9 *April*, *Anno* 1606, which not anſwering their Expectation, they were ſeparated; and the Apothecaries, by Letters Patent of the ſaid King, 6 *December*, 1617, were incorporated by the Appellation of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Myſtery of Apothecaries of the City of* London. At which Time, the Maſters, or Shop-keepers of the Trade, within this City and Suburbs, only amounted to one hundred and four.

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

The Members of this Company, who by divers Acts of Parliament are exempt from Ward and Pariſh Offices, are governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and twenty-one Aſſiſtants; to whom belong a Livery of one hundred and forty-four Members, whoſe Fine is ſixteen Pounds; and have a beautiful Hall in *Black-friars*, to diſpatch their Affairs in. In this Hall are contained two large Laboratories; one for Chymical, the other for *Galenical* Preparations. Here are likewiſe prepared vaſt Quantities of the beſt Medicines, not only for the Uſe of the Faculty, but likewiſe for others; but more eſpecially for Surgeons of the Royal Navy, whoſe Cheſts are here furniſhed with all uſeful and neceſſary Medicines.

To this Corporation belongs a ſpacious and beautiful Phyſick-garden at *Cheliey*, inriched with a vaſt Variety of Plants, both domeſtick and exotick, which at firſt were planted in the Reign of King *Charles* II. For *Charles Cheyne*, Eſq; then Lord of the Manor of that Village, in the Year 1673, demiſed to the Company a Spot of Ground, containing three Acres, one Rood, and thirty-five Perches, upon Leaſe for the Term of ſixty-one Years, at the yearly Rent of five Pounds; which Leaſe being to expire *Anno* 1734, Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. the Lord of the Manor, did, in the Year 1721, grant the ſaid Spot of Ground for ever to the ſaid Company, upon the Conditions following:

Dupl. Grant.

1. That the Company pay a Quit-rent of five Pounds *per Annum* for the ſaid Piece or Parcel of Ground; and for ever to employ the ſame for a Phyſick-garden. Ibid.

2. That the Company ſhall annually deliver to the Preſident and Fellows of the Royal Society, at one of their publick Meetings, fifty Specimens or Samples of different Sorts of Plants, well cured, and of the Growth of the ſaid Phyſick-garden, till the Number of ſuch Specimens amount to two thouſand. But in caſe of Non-performance, the ſaid Parcel of Ground, or Garden, to go to the Preſident and Fellows aforeſaid, to be held by them upon the ſame Conditions; other than that the Society are to deliver the above-mentioned Number of Specimens of Plants to the Preſident and Commonalty of the Faculty of Phyſick of the City of *London*. And in caſe of Non-performance of the ſaid Conditions by the Royal Society, then the ſaid Spot of Ground, or Garden, to devolve to the Faculty of Phyſick aforeſaid. Ibid.

Armourers, 22.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Comp. Chart.

The Faternity of Armourers were not only incorporated by *Henry* VI. about the Year 1423, by the Style or Title of *The Maſter and Wardens, Brothers and Siſters of the Fraternity or Guild of St.* George, *of the Men of the Myſtery of Armourers of the City of* London; but he likewiſe greatly honoured them, by becoming one of their Members.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

The Arms of this Company ſeem to be coeval with its Creation; for it appears, that they were only confirmed by *Clarencieux* King at Arms, in the Year 1556. To this Company is united that of the Braſiers; who are jointly governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and twenty-one Aſſiſtants; together with a Livery of eighty Members, whoſe Fine is fifteen Pounds; and to whom belongs a convenient Hall in *Coleman-ſtreet*, to tranſact their Affairs in.

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

Bakers, 19.

Mad. Firm. Burg.

This Fraternity appears to be of great Antiquity (and was antiently in *French* denominated *Bolengarii*); for in the Beginning of of *Henry* II's Reign, *Anno* 1155, it was charged in the great Roll of the Exchequer, with a Debt of one Mark of Gold, for their Guild: Which ſeems as if the antient Guilds had held their Privileges in Fee-Farm of the Crown; which in ſome meaſure will hereafter be evinced. However, this Company does not appear to have been incorporated, till about the Year 1307, by Letters Patent of *Edward* II. which Charter was renewed by *Henry* VII. and and confirmed by divers of his Succeſſors. But when, or by whom their Arms were at firſt granted, does not appear; tho' it muſt have been

New View Lond.

Stryp. Ed., Stow. Sur. been before *Anno* 1590, ſeeing in that Year their Creſt and Supporters were granted by *Clarencieux* King at Arms.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond. This Company is incorporated by the Name of *The Maſter and Wardens of the Myſtery or Art of Bakers of the City of* London; and is governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, and thirty Aſſiſtants; to whom belong a Livery of one hundred and Ninety-five, whoſe Fine is ten Pounds; with a handſome Hall in *Harp-lane*, to tranſact their Affairs in.

The Bakers probably obſerving, that great Profits aroſe to the Clergy, by the Uſe of the Symbols of the Croſs, *Agnus Dei's*, and Name of *Jeſus*, to oblige their Cuſtomers, (for their own Intereſt) began to imprint upon their Bread the like Repreſentations: Which induced *Henry* the Third, by his Mandate from St. *Edmund's-Bury*, of *September* 1, *Anno* 1252, ſtrictly to injoin all Rec. Tur. m. 6. dorſ. Bakers, thenceforth not to put any of thoſe ſacred Repreſentations upon their Bread.

Barber-Surgeons, 17.

The Art of Surgery, anciently, being ſolely practiſed by the Barbers of this City, they were, by Letters Patent of *Edward* the Fourth, *Anno* 1461, incorporated by the Name of *The Maſters, or Governors of the Myſtery or Commonalty of the Barbers of* London.

Act Parl. 3 H. VIII. Sometime after, others aſſuming the Practice of Surgery, the Barbers, in the third of *Henry* the Eighth, *Anno* 1512, obtained an Act of Parliament, to prevent all Perſons from practiſing Surgery, within the City of *London* and ſeven Miles of the ſame.

Ibid. In the ſixth Year of the ſaid Reign, *Anno* 1515, the practiſing Barbers, or Surgeons of this City, in Number nineteen, were, in Conſideration of their conſtant Attendance upon Patients, not only by Parliament exempted from ſerving Ward and Pariſh Offices, but likewiſe from all Military Services.

Ibid. By Virtue of the firſt-mentioned Act of Parliament, divers Perſons (not Barbers) being examined and admitted as Practitioners in the Art of Surgery, they ſoon erected themſelves into a Society, ſeparate from that of Barbers; which the Parliament taking into Conſideration, for their mutual Intereſt, united them, by the Appellation of *The Maſters, or Governors of the Myſtery or Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of* London. And as the ſaid Act ſtrictly injoins all Perſons practiſing the Art of Shaving, not to intermeddle with that of Surgery, except what belongs to the drawing of Teeth; ſo does it likewiſe all Surgeons, from following the Practice of Shaving.

Ibid. However, all the above-mentioned Encouragements could not prevent the Surgeons from falling into a ſcandalous Ignorance and Extortion, whereby the Lives of many were deſtroyed, and the Subſtance of others baſely extorted. Yet nevertheleſs they ſhamefully continued to harraſs Perſons more worthy and ſkilful than themſelves; and that for no other Reaſon, than their extenſive Charity and univerſal Benevolence, in adminiſtring proper Remedies to Objects of Commiſeration, at their own Expence. Which the Parliament in the Year 1544, taking into conſideration, occaſioned their laying open the Practice of Surgery, as an Encouragement for all Perſons ſkilled in the Nature of Herbs, Roots, and Waters, to exert themſelves in the Exerciſe thereof, for the Relief and Cure of wounded and diſtreſſed Objects of Compaſſion.

All which will appear more fully by the Preamble of the following Act of Parliament, 18 Geo. II. wereby the ſaid Corporation of Barber-Surgeons is diſſolved.

Preamble, reciting Letters Patent of 1 Edw. 4. *granted to Barber-Surgeons.*

"Whereas in and by certain Letters Patent, "under the great Seal of *England*, bearing Date "the twenty-fourth Day of *February*, in the firſt "Year of the Reign of his then Majeſty King "*Edward* the Fourth, after reciting, that the "Freemen of the Myſtery of Barbers of the City "of *London*, uſing the Myſtery or Faculty of "Surgery, had for a long Time exerciſed and "ſuſtained, and ſtill continued to exerciſe and "ſuſtain great Application and Labour, as well "about the Curing and Healing Wounds, Blows, "and other Infirmities, as in the Letting of Blood, "and Drawing of Teeth; and that by the Ignorance and Unſkilfulneſs of ſome of the ſaid "Barbers, as well Freemen of the ſaid City, as "of others, being foreign Surgeons, many Misfortunes had happened to divers People, by the "Unſkillfulneſs of ſuch Barbers and Surgeons, "in healing and curing Wounds, Blows, Hurts, "and other Infirmities; and that it was to be "feared, that the like or worſe Evils might "thereafter enſue, unleſs a ſuitably Remedy was "ſpeedily provided in the Premiſſes; his ſaid "then Majeſty did therefore, at the Supplication of the Freemen of the ſaid Myſtery of Barbers, in the ſaid City of *London*, grant to them, "amongſt other Things, that the ſaid Myſtery, "and all the Men of the ſame Myſtery of the "ſaid City, ſhould be one Body, and one perpetual Community; and that two Principals of "the ſame Commonalty, of the moſt expert Men "in the Myſtery of Surgery, might, with the "Aſſent of twelve or eight Perſons at the leaſt, "of the ſame Community, every Year, elect, "and make out of the Community two Maſters "or Governors, being the moſt expert in the "Myſtery of Surgery, to overſee, rule, and govern the Myſtery and Commonalty aforeſaid, "and all Men of the ſame Myſtery, and the Affairs of the ſame; and that the aforeſaid Maſters or Governors, and Commonalty, and their "Succeſſors, might make Statutes and Ordinances for the Government of the ſaid Myſteries; and that the Maſters or Governors for "the Time being, and their Succeſſors, ſhould "have the Survey, Search, Correction and Government of all the Freemen of the ſaid City, "being Surgeons, uſing the Myſtery of Barbers "in the ſame City, and of other Surgeons whatſoever, being Foreigners, practiſing and uſing "the Myſtery of Surgery, within the ſame City, "and Suburbs of the ſame, and the Puniſhment "of them, as well Freemen as Foreigners, for "their Offences in not perfectly executing, performing, and uſing that Myſtery; and ſhould "alſo have the Survey and Search of all manner "of Inſtruments, Plaiſters, and other Medicines, "and the Receipts to be given, applied, and "uſed by the ſaid Barbers and Surgeons, for the "Curing and Healing of Sores, Wounds, Hurts, "and ſuch like Infirmities; and that no Barber, "uſing the ſaid Myſtery or Surgery, within the "ſaid City, or Suburbs thereof, or other foreign "Surgeon whatſoever, ſhould be in any manner "thereafter admitted to execute, perform, and "exerciſe the ſame Myſtery of Surgery, unleſs "he had firſt been approved of, as well inſtructed in that Myſtery, by the ſaid Maſters "or Governors, or their Succeſſors, ſufficiently "qualified in that Behalf: And his ſaid Majeſty "did further grant, that the ſaid Maſters or "Governors, and Commonalty of the ſaid Myſtery of Barbers, and their Succeſſors, nor any "of them, ſhould in any Manner thereafter be "ſum-

" ſummoned or put upon any Aſſizes, Juries,
" Inqueſts, Inquiſitions, Attaints, or other Re-
" cognizances, to be taken within the ſaid City
" and Suburbs thereof, before the Mayor or She-
" riffs, or Coroners of the ſame City, for the
" Time being, or ſummoned by any of his Officer
" or Officers, Miniſter or Miniſters, although
" ſuch Juries, Inquiſitions, or Recognizances
" ſhould be ſummoned upon a Writ or Writs of
" Right; but that the ſaid Maſters or Governors,
" and Commonalty of the aforeſaid Myſtery, and
" their Succeſſors, and every of them, ſhould be
" thereof acquitted, and wholly diſcharged for
" ever; and his ſaid then Majeſty thereby fur-
" ther granted unto the aforeſaid Maſters or
" Governors, andCommonalty of the ſaid Myſtery
" of Barbers, and to their Succeſſors, the fol-
" lowing Liberty; to wit, that they at all Times
" thereafter, ſhould and might admit Perſons
" able and ſufficiently learned and inſtructed in
" the ſaid Myſtery of Surgery, and by them ap-
" proved of in Form, and preſented to the Mayor
" of the ſaid City for the Time being, and no
" other Perſons, or in any other Manner, into the
" ſaid Myſtery of Barber-Surgeons, and Liberty
" of the ſaid City: And whereas, by anAct of
" Parliament made and paſſed in the thirty-ſecond
" Year of the Reign of the late King *Henry* the
" Eighth, intituled, *For Barbers and Surgeons*,
" after taking Notice that it was very expedient
" and needful to provide for Men expert in the
" Science of Phyſick and Surgery for the Health
" of Man's Body when Infirmities and Sickneſs
" ſhould happen; for the due Exerciſe and Main-
" tenance whereof, good and neceſſary Acts had
" theretofore been made and provided, and that
" within the City of *London*, Men of great Ex-
" perience, as well in Speculation as in Practice
" of the Science and Faculty of Surgery, were
" abiding and inhabiting, and had more com-
" monly the daily Exerciſe and Experience of the
" ſame Science of Surgery than was had and
" uſed within any Parts of the Realm; and by
" Occaſion thereof, many expert Perſons were
" brought up under them as their Servants, Ap-
" prentices, and others, who, by the Exerciſe and
" diligent Information of their Maſters, might
" exerciſe the ſaid Science within divers other
" Parts of the Realm, to the great Relief, Com-
" fort and Succour of much People, and to the
" Safeguard of their bodily Health, Limbs, and
" Lives; and reciting, that within the ſaid City
" of *London* there were then two ſeveral and di-
" ſtinct Companies of Surgeons occupying and
" and exerciſing the Science and faculty of Sur-
" gery, the one Company being commonly cal-
" led *The Barbers of London*, and the other Com-
" pany called *The Surgeons of London*; and that the
" ſaid Company of Barbers were incorporated to
" ſue and be ſued by the Name of Maſters or
" Governors of the Myſtery or Commonalty of
" the Barbers of *London*, by Letters Patents
" under the great Seal of King *Edward* the Fourth,
" dated the twenty-fourth Day of *February*, in
" the firſt Year of his Reign, and which were
" confirmed by ſeveral ſubſequent Letters Pa-
" tents in the ſaid Act mentioned and referred
" to; and that the other Company, called the
" *Surgeons*, had not any Manner of Corporation;
" and that the ſaid two ſeveral and diſtinct Com-
" panies of Surgeons were neceſſary to be united
" and made one Body Corporate, to the Intent
" that by their Union and often Aſſembly toge-
" ther, the good and due Order, Exerciſe, and
" Knowledge in the ſaid Science or Faculty of
" Surgery, ſhould be, as well in Speculation as
" in Practice, both to themſelves and their Ser-
" vants and Apprentices, and by their Learning

and 32 Hen. VIII. *incorporating and uniting Barbers of* London *and Surgeons of* London.

" and diligent and ripe Informations, more per-
" fect, ſpeedy, and effectual; it was therefore
" enacted, that the ſaid two ſeveral and diſtinct
" Companies of Surgeons, that is to ſay, both
" the Barbers and the Surgeons, and every Perſon
" of them, being a Freeman of either of the
" ſaid Companies, after the Cuſtom of the ſaid
" City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, ſhould
" from thenceforth be immediately united and
" made one entire and whole Body Corporate,
" and one Commonalty Perpetual, which at all
" Times hereafter ſhould be called by the Name
" of Maſters or Governors of the Myſtery and
" Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of *Lon-*
" *don*, and by the ſame Name to implead and be
" impleaded before all manner of Juſtices in all
" Courts, in all manner of Actions and Suits;
" and alſo to purchaſe, enjoy, and take to them
" and their Succeſſors, Lands, Tenements, Rents,
" and other Poſſeſſions whatſoever; and it was
" alſo thereby enacted, that they ſhould have a
" common Seal to ſerve for the Buſineſs of the
" ſaid Company and Corporation: and that they
" ſhould, by the ſame Name, peaceably, quiet-
" and indefeazibly, have, poſſeſs, and enjoy to
" them and their Succeſſors for ever all ſuch
" Lands and Tenements, and other Heredita-
" ments whatſoever, which the ſaid Company
" or Commonalty of Barbers then had and en-
" joyed, to the Uſe of the ſaid Myſtery and
" Commonalty of Barbers of *London*; and ſhould
" alſo peaceably and quietly have and enjoy all
" and ſingular Benefits, Grants, Liberties, Pri-
" vileges, Franchiſes, and free Cuſtoms, and
" alſo all manner of other Things at any Time
" given or granted unto the ſaid Companies of
" Barbers or Surgeons, by whatſoever Name or
" Names they, or any of them were called, or
" which they, or any of them, or any of their
" Predeceſſors, then or therefore had by Acts of
" Parliament, Letters Patents, or otherwiſe, by
" any lawful Means at any Time before the ſaid
" Act, in as large and ample Manner and Form
" as they, or any of them had, might, or ſhould
" enjoy the ſame, notwithſtanding the ſaid Union
" or Conjunction of the ſaid Companies, and as
" if the ſame were and had been ſpecially and
" particularly expreſſed and declared, with the
" beſt and moſt cleareſt Words and Terms of
" Law, to all Intents and Purpoſes: And it
" was thereby alſo enacted, that all Perſons of
" the ſaid Company incorporated by the ſaid Act,
" and their Succeſſors, that ſhould be lawfully
" admitted and approved to occupy Surgery
" after the Form of the Statute in that Caſe
" made and provided, ſhould be exempt from
" bearing of Armour, or to be put in any
" Watches or Inqueſts; and that they, and their
" Succeſſors, ſhould have the Search, Overſight,
" Puniſhment, and Correction, as well of Free-
" men as of Foreign, for ſuch Offences as they,
" or any of them ſhould commit againſt the
" good Order of Barbery or Surgery, as there-
" tofore among the ſaid Company of Barbers
" of *London* had been uſed and accuſtomed,
" according to the Rules and Ordinances by
" them made and approved of, purſuant to
" the Statute in that Behalf ordained and pro-
" vided: And it was thereby further enacted,
" that no Perſon within the City of *London*,
" Suburbs of the ſame, and one Mile Compaſs
" of the ſaid City, uſing any Barbery or Shav-
" ing, ſhould occupy any Surgery, Letting of
" Blood, or any other Thing belonging to Sur-
" gery, except drawing of Teeth only; and
" that whoſoever ſhould uſe the Myſtery or Craft
" of Surgery within the Circuit aforeſaid, ſhould,
" as long as he ſhould uſe the ſaid Myſtery or

and Letters Patents of 5 Car. I. *confirming and enlarging their Privileges, &c.*

" Craft, in no wiſe occupy or exerciſe the Feat " or Craft of Barbery or Shaving: And where- " as in and by certain Letters Patents under the " Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the fif- " teenth Day of *Auguſt*, in the fifth Year of the " Reign of his late Majeſty King *Charles* the " Firſt, reciting the ſaid Act of Parliament of the " thirty-ſecond Year of the Reign of King *Henry* " the Eighth; and that the Men of the ſame " Societies, as well from the Time of their ſaid " Union and Incorporation as before, reſpec- " pectively had held, uſed, and enjoyed divers " Liberties, Franchiſes, Immunities, Cuſtoms, " and Preheminencies within the City of *London*, " the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, and cer- " tain Villages and Places thereto adjacent, as " well on account of the ſaid Act of Parliament, " and other Acts of Parliament, as by Virtue " and on account of divers Charters and Letters " Patents made and granted by the late King " *James* the Firſt, and other Kings and Queens " of *England*, his ſaid Majeſty King *Charles* the " Firſt did thereby grant, ratify, and confirm " unto the ſaid Maſters and Governors of the " Myſtery and Commonalty aforeſaid, and their " Succeſſors, all and ſingular the Manors, Meſ- " ſuages, Lands, Tenements, Cuſtoms, Liber- " ties, Franchiſes, Immunities, Juriſdictions, and " Hereditaments whatſoever, as well within the " City of *London*, the Liberties and Precincts " therein after mentioned, which the Men of " the aforeſaid Societies of Barbers and Surgeons, " or either of them, then lawfully had, held, " uſed, and enjoyed, by reaſon of any Letters " Patents of any of the former Kings and Queens " of *England*, or by Colour of any lawful Pre- " ſcription, Uſe, or Cuſtom, or by any other " lawful Means, Right, or Title thereretofore " had, uſed, or accuſtomed: And is ſaid late " Majeſty King *Charles* the Firſt did thereby " give Power to the ſaid Company and Corpora- " tion to make By-laws for the good Order and " Government of the ſaid Society, in ſuch Man- " ner, and under ſuch Reſtrictions, as is therein " mentioned; and to make annual Elections of " Maſters or Governors of the ſaid Commo- " nalty, whereof two to be Profeſſors in the " Art and Science of Surgery; and alſo to elect " and conſtitute ten of the Freemen of that So- " ciety to be Examiners of the Surgeons of " *London*, during their Lives: And it was there- " by further granted, that no Perſon or Perſons " whatſoever, whether a Freeman of the ſaid " Society, or a Foreigner, or a Native of *Eng-* " *land*, or an Alien, ſhould uſe or exerciſe the " ſaid Art or Science of Surgery within the ſaid " Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or either of " them, or within the Diſtance of ſeven Miles " of the ſaid City of *London*, for his or their " private Lucre or Profit (except ſuch Phyſi- " cions as are therein mentioned) unleſs the ſaid " Perſon or Perſons were firſt tried and exa- " mined in the Preſence of two or more of the " Maſters or Governors of the Myſtery and " Commonalty aforeſaid for the Time being, by " four or more of the ſaid Examiners ſo to be " elected and conſtituted as aforeſaid, and by " the publick Letters Teſtimonial of the ſame " Maſters or Governors under their common Seal " approved of, and admitted to exerciſe the " ſaid Art or Science of Surgery, according to " the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom of *Eng-* " *land*, under the Penalty in the ſaid Letters " Patents mentioned; and that all and every other " the ſaid Feeemen and Surgeons ſo examined, " approved of, and admitted, as aforeſaid, might " lawfully uſe and exerciſe the ſame Art and " Science of Surgery, as well within the Cities " of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, the Liberties and " Suburbs thereof, as in any other Cities, " Towns, Boroughs, and Places whatſoever of " the Kingdom of *England*: And it was there- " by further granted and provided, that the " ſaid Maſters and Governors of the Myſtery " and Commonalty aforeſaid, and their Succeſ- " ſors, might appoint and have a publick Lec- " ture for the Art and Science of Surgery in " their common Hall, or other convenient Place, " every Week, or otherwiſe, at the Diſcretion " of the ſaid Maſters or Governors, and their " Aſſiſtants, or the major Part of them for the " Time being, to be held for the better In- " ſtruction and Information in the Principles " and Rudiments of the Art and Science of " Chirurgery of all and ſingular as well Free- " men as Foreigners, whether native Subjects " of *England* or Aliens, to be entered and ad- " mitted as therein mentioned: And it was there- " by alſo conſtituted and ordained, that no one, " whether a Freeman of the Myſtery or Com- " monalty aforeſaid, or a Foreigner, whether a " Native of *England*, or an Alien, exerciſing the " Art of Surgery within the Cities of *London* and " *Weſtminſter*, or the Suburbs or Liberties thereof, " or within ſeven Miles of the ſaid City of *Lon-* " *don*, ſhould go out from the Port of *London*, " ſend out any Apprentice, Servant, or other, " Perſon whomſoever, from the ſame Port, to " execute or undertake the Place or Office of a " Surgeon for any Ship, whether in the Service " of the Crown, or of any Merchant or others, " unleſs they, and their Medicines, Inſtruments " and Cheſts reſpectively, were firſt examined, " inſpected, and allowed by two ſuch Maſters " or Governors of the Myſtery and Commonalty " aforeſaid for the Time being, as were ſkilled, " knowing, and Profeſſors in the ſame Art of " Surgery, under the Penalty therein mentioned: " And whereas, ſince the ſaid Act for Incorpo- " ration of the ſaid two Companies, thoſe of " the ſaid Company practiſing Surgery, have, " from their ſole and conſtant Study of and " Application to the ſaid Science, rendered the " Profeſſion and Practice thereof of great Bene- " fit to this Kingdom: And whereas the Bar- " bers belonging to the ſaid Corporation are " now, and for many Years have been engaged " and employed in a Buſineſs foreign to, and " independent of the Practice of Surgery; and " the Surgeons belonging to the ſame Corpora- " tion being now become a numerous and con- " ſiderable Body, and finding their Union with " the Barbers inconvenient in many Reſpects, and " in no Degree conducive to the Progreſs or Im- " provement of the Art of Surgery; and that a " Separation of the Corporation of Barbers and " Surgeons, and making two Corporations of " the preſent united Company of Barbers and " Surgeons, will contribute much to the Im- " provement of Surgery, and thereby become a " Matter of publick Utility, are therefore de- " ſirous, that the Surgeons, being Freemen of " the ſaid Company, may be made a Corpora- " tion ſeparate and diſtinct from, and indepen- " dent of the Barbers of and belonging to the " ſaid Company; may it therefore pleaſe your " moſt excellent Majeſty, that it may be enacted; " and be it enacted by the King's moſt excel- " lent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and " Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, " and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſ- " ſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, " that the ſaid Union and Incorporation of the " Barbers and Surgeons of *London*, made and ef- " fected

Union and Incorporation of Barbers and Surgeons of London. *diſſolved after* June

" fected by the ſaid recited Act of the thirty-
" ſecond Year of King *Henry* the Eighth, ſhall
" from and after the twenty-fourth Day of *June*,
" one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-five, be,
" and the ſame is hereby diſſolved, vacated and
" declared to be void and of no Effect; and
" that ſuch of the Members of the ſaid united
" Company or Corporation, who are Freemen
" of the ſaid Company, and admitted and ap-
" proved Surgeons within the Rules of the ſaid
" Company and Corporation, and their Succeſ-
" ſors, ſhall from thence-
" forth be made, and they
" are hereby made and
" conſtituted a ſeparate
" and diſtinct Body Cor-
" porate, and Commonal-
" ty Perpetual, which, at
" all Times thereafter,
" ſhall be called by the
" Name of *Maſter, Go-*
" *vernors and Commonalty*
" *of the Art and Science of*
" *Surgery of* London; and, by the ſame Name,
" ſhall and may implead and be impleaded be-
" fore all Manner of Juſtices, in all Courts, and
" in all Manner of Actions and Suits, and pur-
" chaſe, enjoy, and take to them, and their Suc-
" ceſſors, any Lands, Tenements, Rents, or
" Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly Rent
" or Value of two hundred Pounds in the whole,
" without incurring any of the Penalties or For-
" feitures of the Statutes of Mortmain.

Surgeons of London *made a ſeparate Body;*

and may enjoy Rents not exceeding 200l. per Ann.

The Corporation may chooſe Officers.

" And it is hereby further enacted by the
" Authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be
" lawful to and for the ſaid Company and Cor-
" poration herein before eſtabliſhed and incorpo-
" rated, from Time to Time, in the Manner
" herein after mentioned, to elect, chooſe, and
" appoint one principal Maſter or Governor,
" two other Governors or Wardens, ten Exa-
" miners of Surgeons, and twenty-one Perſons
" to be the Court of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Com-
" pany or Corporation, to be reſpectively qua-
" lified and admitted in ſuch Manner, and to
" continue in the ſaid Offices reſpectively, for
" ſuch Time and Times reſpectively, as by
" the By-laws, Rules, Ordinances, and Con-
" ſtitutions of the ſaid Company or Corporation,
" ſhall be, from Time to Time, ordered, di-
" rected, provided, and appointed.

Any two of the Maſter and Governors, with Aſſiſtants, may hold Courts;

" And it is hereby further enacted, that it
" ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Maſter
" and Governors of the ſaid Company or Cor-
" poration for the Time being, or any two of
" them, with nine or more of the Members of
" the ſaid Court of Aſſiſtants of the ſame Com-
" pany for the Time being, when and as often
" as two of the ſaid Maſter and Governors ſhall
" ſeem meet, to hold Courts and Aſſemblies, in
" order to treat and conſult about and concern-
" ing the Rule, Order, State, and Government
" of the ſaid Company or Corporation herein be-
" fore eſtabliſhed and incorporated as aforeſaid;
" and alſo that it ſhall and may be lawful to and
" for the ſaid Maſter and Governors and Court
" of Aſſiſtants ſo aſſembled, or the major Part
" of them, to make, ordain, conſtitute, eſtabliſh,
" ratify, confirm, annul, revoke, or abrogate,
" from Time to Time, ſuch By-laws, Ordinan-
" ces, Rules, and Conſtitutions, as to them ſhall
" ſeem requiſite, profitable, and convenient for
" the Regulation, Government, and Advantage
" of the ſaid Company or Corporation; ſo as ſuch
" By-laws, Ordinances, Rules, and Conſtitutions
" be examined, approved of, and allowed, as
" by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm is
" provided and required.

and make or annul By-laws, &c.

" Provided always, and it is hereby enacted
" and declared, that the ſeveral By-laws, Ordi-
" nances, Rules, and Conſtitutions, made and
" eſtabliſhed for the Regulation and Goverment
" of the ſaid united Company or Corporation,
" ſo far as the ſame relate to, or concern the
" Art and Science of Surgery only, and which,
" on the twenty-third Day of *June*, one thouſand
" ſeven hundred and forty-five, ſhall be ſub-
" ſiſting, and in Force, and ſhall not be repealed,
" annulled, or abrogated by Virtue of this pre-
" ſent Act, ſhall continue and be in Force; and
" ſhall be exerciſed, obſerved, and executed by
" the ſaid Company of Surgeons eſtabliſhed and
" incorporated by this Act, until ſuch Time and
" Times reſpectively as the ſame By-laws, Or-
" dinances, Rules, and Conſtitutions ſhall re-
" ſpectively be repealed, annulled, and made void,
" by Virtue and under the Authority of this
" preſent Act.

By-laws of the united Company relating to Surgery continued;

until repealed by Virtue of this Act.

" And it is hereby further enacted, That it
" ſhall and may be lawful to and for *John Ranby*,
" *Joſeph Sandford*, *William Cheſelden*, *Ambroſe*
" *Dickins*, *William Petty*, *John Shipton*, *John Hay-*
" *ward*, *John Freke*, *William Pyle*, *Legard Sparham*,
" *James Hickes*, *Peter Saintbill*, *Noah Roul*, *John*
" *Weſtbrook*, *William Singleton*, and *James Phil-*
" *lips*, to meet at or in ſuch Place as the ſaid
" *John Ranby*, *Joſeph Sandford*, and *William Che-*
" *ſelden*, or any two of them, ſhall appoint, on
" the firſt Day of *July*, one thouſand ſeven hun-
" dred and forty-five, between the Hours of ten
" and two of the Clock of the ſame Day; and
" then and there to elect, chooſe, and appoint,
" out of the Freemen of the ſaid Company or
" Corporation of Surgeons eſtabliſhed and incor-
" porated by this Act, by the Majority of Votes
" of ſuch of the ſaid ſixteen Perſons herein be-
" fore appointed to be of the Court of Aſſiſtants,
" who ſhall be preſent at ſuch a Meeting, ſo
" many other Perſons to be of the Court of Aſ-
" ſiſtants of the ſame Company or Corpo-
" ration, as will make the Number twenty-one,
" to continue in the ſaid Office for and du-
" ring their natural Lives reſpectively, or un-
" til they ſhall be reſpectively removed out of
" the ſaid Office.

Maſter, &c. to meet on July 1, 1745.

to compleat the Court of Aſſiſtants to the Number of 21.

" And it is further enacted, that the Maſter,
" Governors, and Court of Aſſiſtants for the Time
" being, of the ſaid Company of Surgeons, made,
" eſtabliſhed, and incorporated by this Act, ſhall
" upon the firſt *Thurſday* in the Month of *July*,
" in the Year one thouſand ſeven hundred and
" forty-ſix; and on the firſt *Thurſday* in the
" Month of *July* in every ſucceeding Year, meet
" at ſuch Place as the Maſter and Governors of
" the ſame Company for the Time being, or
" any two of them, ſhall appoint; and then and
" there elect, chooſe, and appoint, out of their
" Body, by the Majority of Votes of ſuch of
" the ſaid Maſter, Governors, and Court of
" Aſſiſtants, who ſhall be then preſent, one
" Perſon to be the principal Maſter or Go-
" vernor, and two other Perſons to be Governors
" or Wardens of the ſaid Company or Corpora-
" tion of Surgeons, eſtabliſhed and incorporated
" by this Act, for the then ſucceeding Year; and
" then and there alſo, in like Manner, elect,
" chooſe and appoint, out of their own Body,
" ſuch other Perſon or Perſons, to be Examiner
" or Examiners of Surgeons, for the ſame Com-
" pany, in the Place or Stead of ſuch Examiner
" or Examiners, as ſhall have happened to die,
" or have been removed from the ſaid Office of
" Examiner, in the then next preceding Year;
" and alſo in like Manner elect, chooſe, and ap-
" point, out of the Freemen of the ſaid Com-
" pany or Corporation of Surgeons eſtabliſhed

Annual Meeting to chooſe Officers.

" and

" and incorporated by this Act, such Person or " Persons to be of the Court of Assistants of the " same Company or Corporation, in the Place " and Stead of such Person or Persons who shall " have happened to die in, or have been removed " from, the said Office of Court of Assistants, " in the then next preceding Year.

Company of Surgeons to enjoy the same Privileges, &c. as by former Acts or Letters Patent.

" And it is hereby further enacted, That the " said Company of Surgeons made, established " and incorporated by this Act, and their Suc- " cessors, and all Persons who shall be Freemen " of the said Company or Corporation, shall and " may, from Time to Time, and at all Times " for ever hereafter, have, hold, and enjoy all " and every such and the same Liberties, Pri- " vileges, Franchises, Powers, and Authorities, " as the Members of the said united Company or " Corporation, being Freemen of the said Com- " pany, and admitted and approved Surgeons, " within the Rules of the said Company and " Corporation, could or might respectively have " had, held, and enjoyed, by virtue of the said " recited Act of Union or Incorporation, and the " said Letters Patent of his said late Majesty " King *Charles* the First respectively, and other " the Royal Grants, Charters, and Patents, " therein mentioned and referred to, so far as " the same relate to the Art or Science of Sur- " gery only, and not otherwise; and that in as " full, ample, and beneficial Manner, to all " Intents and Purposes, as if the same had, in " and by this present Act, been expresly repeated " and re-enacted; and that they, and all such " who already have been, or hereafter shall be, " examined and approved. pursuant to the Rules " of the said Company, shall be intitled to prac- " tise freely, and without Restraint, the Art " and Science of Surgery, throughout all and " every his Majesty's Dominions; any Law or " Custom to the contrary notwitstanding.

Surgeons exempted from Parish, Ward, and Leet Offices, and Juries.

" And it is hereby further enacted by the Au- " thority aforesaid, That all and every Person " and Persons, being Freemen of the said Com- " pany or Corporation of Surgeons established " and incorporated by this Act, and who already " have been or hereafter shall be, examined and " approved pursuant to the Rules and Orders of " the said Company, and every of them, for so " long Time as he and they shall use and exer- " cise the said Art or Science of Surgery, and no " longer, shall and may, at all Times hereafter, " be freed and exempted from the several Of- " fices of Constable, Scavenger, Overseer of the " Poor, and all other Parish, Ward, and Leet " Offices, and of and from the being put into or " serving upon any Jury or Inquest: And if at " any Time hereafter, any such Person or Per- " sons, using and practising the said Art or " Science of Surgery, and being qualified as a- " foresaid, shall be chosen and elected into any " of the said Offices, or returned, required, or " appointed to serve on any Jury, Leet, or In- " quest, or be disquieted or disturbed by Rea- " son thereof; that then such Person or Persons, " producing a Testimonial, under the common " Seal of the said Corporation, of such his Ex- " amination, Approbation, and Freedom, to the " Person or Persons by whom he shall be so " elected or appointed, or by or before whom he " shall be summoned, returned, or required to " serve or hold any of the said Offices or Duties, " shall be absolutely discharged from the same; " and such Nomination, Election, Return, and " Appointment, shall be utterly void, and of " no Effect; any Order, Custom, Law, or Sta- " tute to the contrary in any wise notwithstand- " ing.

" Provided always, and be it hereby enacted *This Act not to prejudice the President, College, &c. of Physicians, London.* " by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act, " or any Thing therein contained, shall not ex- " tend, or be construed or taken to prejudice, " abridge, or infringe any of the Privileges, Au- " thorities, Powers, Rights, Liberties, or Fran- " chises heretofore granted by any Act or Acts " of Parliament, or by any Letters Patents, " Charters or Charter of any of his Majesty's " Royal Predecessors, Kings or Queens of *Eng-* " *land*, to the President and College, or Com- " monalty, of the Faculty of Physick in *London*.

" And it is hereby further enacted by the Au- *Freemen of the united Company, not admitted Surgeons, incorporated,* " thority aforesaid, That such of the Members of " the said united Company or Corporation, who " are Freemen of the said Company, and are not " admitted or approved Surgeons, and their Suc- " cessors, shall, from and after the said twenty- " fourth Day of *June*, one thousand seven hun- " dred and forty-five, be; and they are hereby " made and constituted, a Body corporate, and " Commonalty perpetual, which, at all Times " hereafter, shall be called by the Name of *The* *under a different Name.* " *Master, Governors, and Commonalty of the Mystery* " *of Barbers of* London; and, by the same Name, " shall plead and be impleaded before all manner " of Justices, in all Courts, and in all manner " of Actions and Suits; and also purchase, enjoy, *may enjoy a Rent not exceeding 200 l. per Annum.* " and take to them, and their Successors, any " Lands, Tenements, Rents, or Hereditaments, " not exceeding the yearly Rent or Value of two " hundred Pounds in the whole, without incur- " ing any of the Penalties or Forfeitures of the " Statutes of Mortmain.

" And it is hereby further enacted by the *Names of the Master, &c. of the Company of Barbers of London.* " Authority aforesaid, That Master *Jonathan* " *Medley*, the present first Master or Governor " of the said united Company or Corporation, " and Master *Humphrey Negus*, the present third " Master or Governor of the said united Compa- " ny, and such two other Persons as shall here- " after be elected and appointed for that Purpose, " in pursuance of this Act, and as is herein after " mentioned, shall be, and they are hereby " respectively established and confirmed, the " Master and Governors of the Company or " Corporation of Barbers of *London*, established " and incorporated by this Act; and shall con- " tinue in, and hold, exercise, and enjoy the " said Offices respectively, until others shall be " chosen, elected, and appointed in and to the " same Offices respectively, pursuant and accord- " ing to the By-laws, Rules, Orders, and Con- " stitutions of the same Company; and also, that " the said *Jonathan Medley*, *Humphrey Negus*, and " *William Parker*, *Luke Maurice*, *John Barnwell*, " *John Truelove*, *William Haddon*, *John Negus*, " *Edward Boxley*, *Samuel Rutter*, *Robert Scrooby*, " *Richard Swithin*, *Edward Colebeck*, *Togarmah* " *Jones*, and *John Gurney*, being fifteen of the " present Court of Assistants of the said united " Company, and such nine other Persons as shall " hereafter be elected and appointed for that " Purpose, in pursuance of this Act, and as is " herein after mentioned, shall be, and they are " hereby constituted and appointed, the Court " of Assistants of the Company of Barbers, " made, established, and incorporated by this " Act; and shall continue in, and hold, enjoy, " and exercise the said Office during their natural " Lives respectively, or until they shall be re- " spectively removed out of the said Office, pur- " suant and according to the said By-laws, Rules, " Ordinances, and Constitutions of the said Com- " pany of Barbers of *London*.

" And it is hereby further enacted, That it *Time and Place of Meeting.* " shall and may be lawful to and for the said " *Jonathan*

" *Jonathan Medley*, *Humphrey Negus*, *William* " *Parker*, *Luke Maurice*, *John Barnwell*, *John* " *Truelove*, *William Haddon*, *John Negus*, *Edward* " *Boxley*, *Samuel Rutter*, *Robert Scrooby*, *Richard* " *Swithin*, *Edward Colebeck*, *Togarmah Jones* and " *John Gurney*, or the major Part of them, to " meet at or in the Hall now belonging to the " ſaid united Company, ſituate in *Monkwell-* " *ſtreet* in the City of *London*; on the twenty-fifth " Day of *June*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and " forty-five, between the Hours of nine in the " Morning and one in the Afternoon of the ſame " Day, and then and there to elect, chooſe and " appoint out of the Freemen of the ſaid Com- " pany or Corporation of the Barbers of *London*, " eſtabliſhed and incorporated by this Act, by " Majority of the Votes of ſuch of the ſaid fif- " teen Perſons laſt mentioned, who ſhall be pre- " ſent at ſuch Meeting, ſo many other Perſons " to be of the ſaid Court of Aſſiſtants of the " Company or Corporation of the Barbers of " *London*, as will make the Number twenty-four, " to continue in the ſaid Office reſpectively for " and during their natural Lives, or until they " ſhall be reſpectively removed out of the ſaid " Office; and alſo that immediately after ſuch " Court of Aſſiſtants ſhall be made up the ſaid " Number of twenty-four Perſons, the ſaid " Court of Aſſiſtants ſhall then and there, by the " Majority of Votes of ſuch of the ſaid Court of " Aſſiſtants, as ſhall be then preſent, elect, chooſe, " and appoint, from among themſelves, two " Perſons, to be the third and fourth Governors " of the ſaid Company or Corporation of the Bar- " bers of *London*, to continue in, hold, exerciſe, " and enjoy, the ſaid Offices reſpectively as " aforeſaid.

to make up the Court of Aſſiſtants of the Barbers Company, the Number 24;

and to elect the third, and fourth Governors thereof.

" And is hereby further enacted, That it ſhall " and may be lawful for the Maſter and Gover- " nors for the Time being of the ſaid Company " or Corporation of Barbers, or any two or " more of them, with eleven or more of the " Members of the ſaid Court of Aſſiſtants for " the Time being, when, and as often as to two " or more of the ſaid Maſter and Governors " ſhall ſeem meet, to hold Courts or Aſſem- " blies at or in the Hall of the ſaid Company " for the Time being, in order to treat and con- " ſult about the Rule, State, Order, and Go- " vernment of the ſaid Company or Corpora- " tion of Barbers; and alſo, that it ſhall and " may be lawful to and for the ſaid Maſter and " Governors, and Court of Aſſiſtants, ſo aſ- " ſembled, or the major Part of them, to make, " conſtitute, ordain, eſtabliſh, ratify, and con- " firm all or any ſuch By-laws, Ordinances, " Rules, and Conſtitutions, as to them ſhall " ſeem requiſite, proper, or convenient for the " Regulation, Government, Profit, or Advan- " tage of the ſaid Company or Corpora- " tion of the Barbers of *London*, and the Mem- " bers thereof, and the ſame, from Time to " to Time, to alter or repeal; ſo as the By- " laws, Ordinances, Rules, and Conſtitutions " ſo to be made and eſtabliſhed, ſhall be ex- " amined, approved, and allowed of, as by the " Laws and Statutes of this Realm is provided " and required.

Any two of the Maſter and Governors, and Aſſiſtants may hold Courts;

and make or repeal By-laws, &c.

" Provided always, and it is hereby enacted " and declared, That the ſeveral By-laws, Ordi- " nances, Rules, and Conſtitutions, made and " eſtabliſhed for the Regulation and Govern- " ment of the ſaid United Company or Corpora- " tion, ſo far as the ſame do not relate to or " concern the Art or Science of Surgery, and " which, on the ſaid twenty-third Day of *June*, " ſhall be ſubſiſting and in Force, and ſhall not " be repealed, annulled, or abrogated, by virtue " of this preſent Act, ſhall continue and be in " Force, and ſhall be exerciſed, obſerved, and " executed by the ſaid Company of Barbers " eſtabliſhed and incorporated by this Act, until " ſuch Time and Times reſpectively as the ſame " By-laws, Ordinances, Rules, and Conſtituti- " ons, ſhall reſpectively be repealed, annulled, " and made void, by Virtue and under the Au- " thority of this preſent Act.

By-laws of the United Company, not relating to Surgery, continued;

until repealed by virtue of this Act.

" And it is hereby further enacted by the " Authority aforeſaid, That the Maſter and Go- " vernors of the Company or Corporation of " Barbers of *London* ſhall be yearly elected and " choſen on the ſecond *Thurſday* in *Auguſt*, by " the Court of Aſſiſtants, or the major Part of " them, or in ſuch Manner as by the By-laws, " Rules, Orders, and Conſtitutions of the ſame " Company or Corporation ſhall be ordained or " provided; and that when and as often as any " Member of the ſaid Court of Aſſiſtants of " the ſaid Company of Barbers ſhall happen to " die, or be removed, it ſhall and may be law- " ful to and for the ſurviving Members of the " ſaid Court of Aſſiſtants, or the major " Part of them, to nominate and elect one " other Perſon, being a Freeman of the ſame " Company, to be a Member of the ſaid Court " of Aſſiſtants, in the Room of the Perſon ſo " deceaſed or removed; and the Perſon ſo no- " minated or elected ſhall continue in, hold, " and exerciſe the ſaid Office for and during his " natural Life, or until he ſhall be removed out " of the ſame.

Maſter and Governors when and by whom to be choſen;

Member of the Court of Aſſiſtants dying or being removed, to be ſupplied.

" And it is hereby further enacted by the " Authority aforeſaid, That the Maſter, Gover- " nors, and Commonalty of the Myſtery of " Barbers of *London*, hereby made, eſtabliſhed, " and incorporated as aforeſaid, and their Suc- " ceſſors, and all Perſons who ſhall be free of " the ſame Company or Corporation, ſhall and " may, from Time to Time, and at all Times " for ever hereafter, have, hold, and enjoy all " and every ſuch and the ſame Liberties, Privi- " leges, Franchiſes, Powers, and Authorities, " as the ſaid united Company or Corporation, " with reſpect to every Thing but Surgery, and " the Members of the ſaid united Company, " occupying the Feat or Craft of Barbery or " Shaving, could or might reſpectively have " had, held, and enjoyed by virtue of the ſaid " recited Act of Union or Incorporation, and " Letters Patents of his late Majeſty King " *Charles* the Firſt, and other the Royal Grants, " Charters, and Patents therein reſpectively " mentioned and referred to, ſo far as the ſame " do not concern or relate to the Art and Science " of Surgery; and that in as full, ample, and " beneficial Manner, to all Intents and Pur- " poſes, as if the ſame had been expreſly repeat- " ed, ſet down, and enacted in and by this pre- " ſent Act.

Company of Barbers to enjoy the ſame Privileges, &c. as before, except in Surgery.

" Provided always, and it is hereby further " enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every " Perſon who hath been bound Apprentice to any " Member of the ſaid united Company, and by " the Laws or Cuſtom of the City of *London*, " or otherwiſe, is or would be intitled to his " Freedom of the ſaid united Company, and to " the Freedom of the ſaid City, in caſe this " preſent Act had never been made, ſhall be in- " titled and admitted to his Freedom in the ſaid " Company or Corporation of Surgeons, if his " Maſter is or was an examined Surgeon, or " elſe to his Freedom in the ſaid Company of " Barbers; and in either Caſe ſhall be intitled " and admitted to his Freedom of the ſaid City " of

Apprentices entitled to Freedom as before this Act.

Time and Place of Meeting.

"of *London*; any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to "the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwith- "ſtanding."

The Company of Barbers are poſſeſſed of their former magnificent Hall in *Monckwell-ſtreet*, to tranſact their Affairs in: And the Company of Surgeons have built a new and elegant Hall in the *Old-Bailey*, where they have a Theatre for the Diſſection of human Bodies; all Parts whereof are explained by an anatomical Lecture, for the Inſtruction of the juvenile Part of the Science.

Baſket-Makers, 52.

This is a Fraternity by Preſcription, and not by Charter; but when, or by whom erected into a Fellowſhip, is unknown: However it has the Honour of being reckoned one of the City Companies, by the Title of *The Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Freemen of the Company of Baſket-makers of the City of* London.

This Community is governed by two Wardens and forty-eight Aſſiſtants, but has neither Livery, nor Hall to manage their Affairs in.

Black-ſmiths, 40.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 13. Eliz. p. 4.

This ancient Guild, or Fraternity continued ſo by Preſcription, till incorporated by Letters Patent of Queen *Elizabeth*, 20, *April Anno* 1571, by the Style or Title of *The Keepers, or Wardens and Society of the Art and Myſtery de lez Blackſmiths*, London; which was confirmed by King *James* the Firſt.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Corporation is governed by a Maſter, three Wardens, and twenty-one Aſſiſtants; to which belongs a Livery of two hundred and twenty Members, whoſe Fine is eight Pounds; with a pleaſant Hall on *Lambert-Hill*, for the Diſpatch of their Affairs.

Bowyers, 38.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 18. Jac. I. p. 18. no. 19.

This was a Fraternity by Preſcription, till the 18th of *James* the Firſt; who incorporated the ſame by his Letters Patent 25 *May*, *Anno* 1620. By the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens and Society of the Myſtery of Bowyers of the City of* London.

That the incorporating of this Fraternity ſhould be deferred to this Time, is ſomewhat ſurprizing; tho' not ſo much, as that of its being incorporated then, when the Military Engine called the Bow was almoſt rendered uſeleſs, by the Invention of Fire-Arms.

The firſt Mention I find of this Fraternity is in the Reign of *Edward* the Fourth; when the Prices of the beſt Bow-ſtaves were, by Act of Parliament, fixed at three Shillings and fourpence each. But this not anſwering according to Expectation, the ſame was repealed in the Year 1560, when the Prices of the ſeveral Sorts of Bows were ſettled by Parliament, as followeth: *viz.* each Bow of the beſt foreign Yew, at ſix Shillings and eight Pence; the ſecond Sort, three Shillings and four Pence; and the coarſer Sort, and thoſe made of *Engliſh* Yew, at two Shillings.

This Company, for the Management of their Affairs, have a Maſter, two Wardens, and twelve Aſſiſtants; with thirty Liverymen, each whereof, at the Time of his Admiſſion, pays a Fine of eight Pounds. They have at preſent no Hall, tho' anciently they had one in *Noble-ſtreet*.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

Brewers, 14.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 16. Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 1.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the ſixteenth of *Henry* the Sixth, *Anno* 1438, by the Appellation of *The Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery, or Art of Brewers of the City of* London; which were confirmed by *Edward* the Fourth, in the Year 1480, with an additional Privilege of making By-laws.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Corporation anciently bore the Arms of *Thomas a Becket*, (ſometime Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*) impal'd with their own; from which they were ſeparated by *Clarencieux* King at Arms, *Anno* 1544, in lieu of which he added a Creſt to theirs.

Clerk. Re- tur. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Company is governed by a Maſter, three Wardens, and twenty-eight Aſſiſtants; with a Livery of one hundred and Eight of their Members, who, upon their Admiſſion into the ſame, pay each the Sum of ſix Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence. They have a handſome Hall in *Addle-ſtreet*, to tranſact their Affairs in.

Broderers, 48.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 3. Eliz. p. 6.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the Third of *Elizabeth*, 25 *October*, *Anno* 1591, by the Name of *The Keepers, or Wardens, and Company of the Art or Myſtery of the Broderers of the City of* London.

Clerk. Re- tur. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They are governed by two Keepers or Wardens, and forty Aſſiſtants; and the Livery conſiſts of one hundred and fifteen Members, whoſe Fine, upon Admiſſion, is five Pounds. They have a ſmall, but convenient Hall in *Gutter-lane*, to manage their Affairs in.

Butchers, 24.

Mad. Firm Burg.

This appears to be a very ancient Fraternity; for in the twenty-ſixth of *Henry* the Second, *Anno* 1180, it was fined in the Exchequer, as an *Adulterine* Guild, for being ſet up without the King's Licence. However, it was not incorporated till the Third of *James* I, who by his Letters Patent 16 *September*, *Anno* 1605, incorporated the ſame by the Title of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of Butchers of the City of* London.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 3. Jac. p. 14.

Clerk. Retur. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Corporation conſiſts of a Maſter, five Wardens, twenty-one Aſſiſtants, and two hundred and fourteen Liverymen, who pay a Fine of two Pounds each, upon their Admiſſion into the Livery; and to which belongs a very neat and convenient Hall in *Pudding-lane*, to diſpatch their Affairs in.

Card-

Card-makers, 83.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 4. Car. p. 22. n. 6.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Charles* the First, 22 *October*, *Anno* 1629, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Myſtery of the Makers of Playing-cards of the City of* London.

This Corporation is governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and eighteen Aſſiſtants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall to tranſact their Affairs in.

Carmen, 89.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

In the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, the Carmen, by an Act of Common Council, were conſtituted a Fellowſhip of this City; and by Letters Patent of *James* the Firſt, *Anno* 1606, were incorporated with the Fraternity of Fuellers, under the Appellation of Wood-mongers, with whom they continued till the Year 1668, when the Wood-mongers were by Parliament convicted of many enormous and grievous Frauds in the Sale of Coals, and other Fuel; and being apprehenſive of a Puniſhment adequate to their deteſtable Crimes, threw up their Charter to avoid the ſame. Whereupon the Carmen were, by an Act of Common Council, re-appointed a Fellowſhip of this City, under the Title of *The Free Carmen of the City of* London.

They are governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and forty-one Aſſiſtants; under the Direction of the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; but have neither Hall, nor Livery.

To this Fellowſhip belong four hundred and twenty Cars, or Carts, for the carrying of Goods and Merchandize to and from all Parts within the City and Suburbs; the Rule and Government of which are, by an Act of Common Council, veſted in the Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, under the following Regulations and Reſtrictions.

1. That no more than four hundred and twenty Cars, or Carts, be allowed to work within the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof; every Perſon preſuming to work a ſupernumerary Car, or Cart, contrary to the Tenor of this Injunction, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit forty Shillings.

2. That no Car, or Cart, be kept by any Wharfinger, Wood-monger, *&c.* but ſuch as ſhall be duely licenſed by the Preſident and Governors of the aforeſaid Hoſpital, upon Penalty of forty Shillings.

3. That a Fine of twenty Shillings be paid upon the Admittance, or Alienation of every Car or Cart; and that each of the Owners thereof do annually pay to the Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, for a Licence to work, the Sum of ſeventeen Shillings and four Pence; in default of which, every Offender to be ſuſpended, and diſabled from working.

4. And for the more effectual preventing all Abuſes and Impoſitions upon the Citizens, by the Carmen, or Workers of the ſaid Carts, every Car, or Cart, is to have a Number cut in Braſs put upon it. And the following Rates, or Prices, aſcertained by an Act of Common Council, are to be paid for the Carriage of Goods from and to the under-mentioned Places: *viz.*

1. From any Wharf between the *Tower* and *London-bridge*, to *Tower-ſtreet*, *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, *Cornhill*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet within*, and Places of the like Diſtance, up-hill, with 1800 Weight, not exceeding 2000 Weight, two Shilling and two Pence. And being above 2000 Weight, two Pence for every hundred. Provided the Carmen for this Rate, and all other Rates herein contained, help to load and unload their Carts.

2. From any Wharf aforeſaid, to *Broad-ſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old-Jewry*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, *Ironmonger-lane*, *St. Laurence-Jewry*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapſide*, *Wood-ſtreet*, *Friday-ſtreet*, *Bread-ſtreet*, and Places of like Diſtance, for the like Weight as aforeſaid, two Shillings and ſix Pence.

3. For every Half-Chaldron of Coals, and for every Hundred of Faggots, one Shilling and four Pence.

4. From any of the Wharfs aforeſaid, to *Smithfield-bars*, *Holbourn-bars*, *Temple-bar*, or any of the Bars on the North Side of the City, and Places of like Diſtance, up the Hill, with 1800 Weight, for every Load, three Shillings and four Pence. And going beyond the ſaid Places, the Parties to agree with the Carmen.

5. From any of the Wharfs aforeſaid, to *Tower-ſtreet*, *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, &c. with a Load of 1500, not exceeding 1800 Weight, one Shilling and eight Pence, and ſo in Proportion for the reſt.

Carpenters, 26.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 17. Ed. III. p. 1. m. 8.

This ancient Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Edward* the Third, 7 *July*, *Anno* 1344, by the Style of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Freemen of the Carpentry of the City of* London; with a Power to make By-laws, for their better Regulation,

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Company is governed by a Maſter, three Wardens, and twenty Aſſiſtants; to which belongs a Livery of one hundred Members, who, upon their Admiſſion into the ſame, pay each a Fine of eight Pounds. They have a beautiful Hall at *London-Wall* to manage their Affairs in.

Clock-makers, 61.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 7. Car. p. 9 n. 1.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Charles* the Firſt, 20 *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1632, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens and Society of the Art of Clock-makers of the City of* London.

This Incorporation conſiſts of a Maſter, three Wardens, and twenty-eight Aſſiſtants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall.

Coach-makers, 79.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 29. Car. II. p. 7. n. 17.

They were incorporated by Letters Patent of *Charles* the Second, 21 *May*, *Anno* 1677, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Company of Coach and Coach-Harneſs-makers of* London.

Clerk. Retur. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Company has a Maſter, three Wardens, twenty-three Aſſiſtants, and one hundred and four Liverymen, who, upon their Admiſſion, pay each a Fine of ten Pounds. They have a ſpacious Hall in *Noble-ſtreet* to diſpatch their Affairs in.

Comb-

Comb-makers, 63.

Comp. Chart.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Charles* the Firſt, 4 *April*, *Anno* 1636, by the Title of *The Maſter, Wardens and Fellowſhip of the Comb-makers of* London.

This Company conſiſts of a Maſter, two Wardens, and thirteen Aſſiſtants; but have neither Hall, nor Livery.

Cooks, 35.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 22. Ed IV. p 1 n. 1.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-Second of *Edward* the Fourth, 11 *July*, *Anno* 1480, by the Name of *The Maſters, and Governors, and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Cooks in* London; by which Charter, every Member of the Company before he is admitted into the Freedom is to be preſented to the Lord-Mayor.

Clerk Retur Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Corporation has two Maſters, two Wardens, twenty-five Aſſiſtants, and ſeventy-eight Liverymen, who, upon their Admiſſion into the Livery, pay each a Fine of ten Pounds. They have a convenient Hall in *Alderſgate-ſtreet* to manage their Affairs in.

Coopers, 36.

Rec Roll. Pat 16. Hen. VII. p 2.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the ſixteenth of *Henry* the Seventh, 29 *April*, *Anno* 1501, by the Style of *The Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Company of Coopers of* London, *and Suburbs of the ſame City*; and who, by an Act of Parliament in the ſucceeding Reign, were impowered to ſearch and gauge all Beer, Ale, and Soap Veſſels within the City of *London*, and two Miles round the Suburbs of the ſame; for which they were allowed one Farthing for each Caſk.

Act Parl. 20 Hen. VIII.

Clerk. Retur Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They are governed by a Maſter, three Wardens and twenty Aſſiſtants, who have a Livery of two hundred and forty-four of their Members, whoſe Fine of Admiſſion is fifteen Pounds; with a ſtately Hall in *Baſinghall-ſtreet* to tranſact their Affairs in.

Cordwainers, 27.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 11. Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 9.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the eleventh of *Henry* the Fourth, *Anno* 1410, by the Name of *Cordwainers and Coblers*, the latter whereof at that Time was no deſpicable Epithet, as at preſent; for the genuine Meaning thereof then was, that it not only ſignified a Shoe-maker, but likewiſe a Seller or Dealer in Shoes; for it does not appear that the Word Shoe maker was then in Uſe.

Some Time after, the Faſhion of Shoes was ſo prepoſterous, that it occaſioned the making of an Act of Parliament to reſtrain the ſame, wherein it was enacted, that no Cordwainer or Cobler within the City of *London*, or three Miles of the ſame, ſhall make any Shoes, Galoſhes or Huſeans (Boots or Buſkins) with any Pyke or Poleyn, paſſing the Length of two Inches, to be adjudged by the Wardens or Governors of the ſame Myſtery in *London*, nor ſhall they preſume to ſell, or put upon the Legs, or Feet of any Perſon, any Shoes, Boots, or Buſkins on *Sundays*, or Feaſts of the Nativity and Aſcenſion of our Lord, or *Corpus Chriſti*, on the Penalty of twenty Shillings for each Offence.

The Title of this Company, by a late Charter, is, *The Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Cordwainers of the City of* London; and is governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, and ſixteen Aſſiſtants, to which belongs one hundred and eight Liverymen, whoſe Fine of Admiſſion is ten Pounds; with a commodious Hall in *Diſtaff-lane* to manage their Affairs in.

Clerk. Retur Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

Curriers, 29.

This Society appears to be of conſiderable Antiquity, by their having founded a Guild or Religious Fraternity in the Conventual Church of *White-Friers* in *Fleetſtreet* in the Year 1367. However, they were only incorporated by Letters Patent of *James* the Firſt, 30 *April*, *Anno* 1605, by the Appellation of *The Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of the Curriers of the City of* London.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 3 Jac. P. 5.

This Company conſiſts of a Maſter, two Wardens, twelve Aſſiſtants, and one hundred and three Liverymen, who, upon their Admiſſion, pay each a Fine of nine Pounds, thirteen Shillings, and four Pence. They have a handſome Hall at *Cripplegate* to diſpatch their Affairs in.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

Cutlers, 18.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Henry* the Fifth, *Anno* 1417, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Cutlers*, London; and being united to the Haſt and Sheath-makers ſome Time after, their Arms were granted by *Clarencieux* King at Arms, *Anno* 1477.

Rec Tur. Pat. 4. Hen. V. m. 7.

This Fraternity is governed by a Maſter, two Wardens and twenty one Aſſiſtants; to which belongs a Livery of one hundred and ten Members, who, upon their being admitted, pay a Fine of ten Pounds each. They have a convenient and beautiful Hall in *Cloak-lane* to tranſact their Affairs in.

Clerk Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

Diſtillers, 74.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Charles* the Firſt, 9 *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1638, by the Style of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Trade, Art or Myſtery of Diſtillers of* London.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 14. Car. p. 21. n. 1.

This Corporation conſiſts of a Maſter, three Wardens, nineteen Aſſiſtants, and one hundred and twenty-two Liverymen, who pay each upon his Admiſſion a Fine of thirteen Pounds, ſix Shillings and eight Pence.

Clerk Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

Dyers,

Dyers, 13.

Rec Tur. Cart. 11. Ed. IV. n. 7.

This Company, which was anciently one of the twelve, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the eleventh of *Edward* the Fourth, *Anno* 1472, by the Name of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Dyers*, London. Among other Privileges granted this Society, that of keeping Swans upon the River *Thames* is one.

Clerk Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Corporation conſiſts of two Wardens, thirty Aſſiſtants, and one hundred and forty-ſeven Liverymen, who pay a Fine of fifteen Pounds upon Admiſſion. This Company's Hall, which was ſituate near the *Old Swan Lane*, in *Thames-ſtreet*, being deſtroyed by the late Conflagration in the Year 1666, and the ſame not rebuilt, a Number of Warehouſes are erected on the Site thereof; wherefore the Company has converted one of their Houſes in *Little Elbow-Lane*, *Dowgate-Hill*, into a Hall to tranſact their Affairs in.

Fan-makers, 84.

Rec. Guild. Chart. Comp.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the eighth of Queen *Anne*, 19 *April*, *Anno* 1709, by the Appellation of *The Maſter*, *Wardens Aſſiſtants*, *and Society of the Art or Myſtery of Fan-makers in the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and twenty Miles round the ſame.*

This Company conſiſts of a Maſter, two Wardens and twenty Aſſiſtants, but have neither Livery nor Hall.

Farriers, 55.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 25. Car. II. p 4. n. 8.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-fifth of *Charles* the Second, 17 *Jan.* 1673, by the Style of *The Maſter Wardens*, *Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Company of Farriers*, London.

Clerk. Retur. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, three Wardens, twenty-four Aſſiſtants, and ſeventy-ſix Liverymen, who pay a Fine of five Pounds at their Admiſſion. But having no Hall, are obliged to meet elſewhere to treat of their Affairs.

Felt-makers, 64.

Rec. Roll. Pat 2 Jac. p 10.

The Felt or Hat-makers being anciently a Branch of the Company of Haberdaſhers, they applied in the Year 1576, for an excluſive Charter; but being oppoſed by the Haberdaſhers, their Endeavours proved abortive; but all Diſputes at laſt being happily adjuſted, they were by Letters Patent of the Second of *James* the Firſt, 2 *Aug. Anno* 1604, incorporated by the Name of *The Maſter*, *Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of Felt-makers of* London.

Clerk. Retur. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Company is governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, and twenty-five Aſſiſtants, with a Livery of ſixty Members, who at their Admiſſion pay a Fine of five Pounds each; but have no Hall to manage their Affairs in.

Fiſhermen, 87.

Rec Roll. Pat. 3. Jac. II. p 6. n. 28.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the third of *James* the Second, *Anno* 1687, by the Name of *The Free Fiſhermen of* London; but have neither Livery, Hall nor Arms, that I can learn. See K. *Charles*'s Charter in *Griffith's* Conſervacy, Page 134, *&c.*

Fletchers, 39.

Clerk's Acc.

Tho' this is only a Company by Preſcription, and not by Charter, it has nevertheleſs obtained a Coat of Arms, and a Livery; and in point of Precedence, is become the thirty-ninth Company of the City; and ſeems in all Reſpects as firmly eſtabliſhed as thoſe incorporated by the Royal Letters Patent.

Cler. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Fraternity conſiſts of two Wardens, ten Aſſiſtants and twenty-five Liverymen, who pay a Fine of ten Pounds each upon their being admitted. They have a ſmall, but convenient Hall in St. *Mary-Ax*, to manage their Affairs in.

Founders, 33.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 12. Jac. p. 20. n. 11.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twelfth of King *James* I. 14 *Septem. Anno* 1614, by the Name of *The Maſter Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Founders of the City of* London.

Cler. Retur. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-four Aſſiſtants, and one hundred and thirty-two Liverymen, who pay a Fine of eight Pounds, ſeven Shillings and ſix Pence when admitted. They have a convenient Hall in *Lothbury* to manage their Affairs in.

And to prevent all Frauds in the making and marking of Weights, all Makers of Braſs Weights within the City of *London*, and three Miles thereof, are obliged to have their ſeveral Weights ſized by the Company's Standard, and marked with their common Mark; and ſuch of the ſaid Weights as are of Averdupois, to be ſealed at the *Guildhall* of this City, and thoſe of Troy at *Goldſmiths-Hall*. The Company by their Charter, are alſo impowered to view and ſearch all Braſs Weights, and Braſs and Copper Wares, within the Diſtrict aforeſaid.

Framework-knitters, 65.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 15. Car. II. p. 15. n. 7.

This Fraternity of Stocking-weavers was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fifteenth of *Charles* the Second, 19 *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1663, by the Name of *The Maſter*, *Wardens*, *Aſſiſtants and Society of the Art and Myſtery of Framework-knitters in the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *the Kingdom of* England, *and Dominion of* Wales.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Company conſiſts of a Maſter, two Wardens, eighteen Aſſiſtants, and fifty-eight Liverymen, whoſe Fine for the Livery is ten Pounds. They have a ſmall, but convenient Hall in *Red-croſs-ſtreet*, to diſpatch their Affairs in.

Fruiterers, 45.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 3. Jac. p. 6.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the third of *James* I. 9 *February*, *Anno* 1605, by the Style of *The Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Fruiterers of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They are governed by a Maſter, two Wardens and thirty Aſſiſtants, with a Livery of ſixty-three Members, whoſe Fine of Admiſſion is five Pounds: But having no Hall, uſually meet at that of the Pariſh-Clerks to treat of their Affairs.

Gardeners, 70.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 14. Jac. p. 4. n. 5.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fourteenth of *James* I. 9 *November*, *Anno* 1616, by the Title of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Company of Gardeners of* London; who are governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and eighteen Aſſiſtants, but have neither Hall, nor Livery.

Girdlers, 23.

Rec. Comp. Clerk.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-ſeventh of *Henry* VI. 6 *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1449, which were confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, 12 *October*, *Anno* 1568, when the Pinners and Wire-drawers were incorporated with them, by the Appellation of *The Maſter and Wardens, or Keepers, of the Art or Myſtery of the Girdlers of* London.

Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

Ibid.

This Company conſiſts of a Maſter, three Wardens, twenty-four Aſſiſtants, and ſeventy-ſeven Liverymen, whoſe Fine of Admittance is ten Pounds. They have a handſome and convenient Hall in *Baſinghall-ſtreet* to treat of their Affairs in.

Glaziers, 53.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 13. Car. p. 27. n. 4.

This Fraternity was incorporated with that of Glaſs-painters by Charter of the thirteenth of *Charles* I. 6 *November*, *Anno* 1637, by the Appellation of *The Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of Glaſiers and Painters of Glaſs of the City of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-one Aſſiſtants, and ninety-one Liverymen, whoſe Fine is three Pounds. But their Hall being conſumed in the great Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, and the Site converted to another Uſe, they meet elſewhere to treat of their Affairs.

By an Act of Common Council, 14 *Jac.* I. Sir *John Jolles*, Mayor, "it was enacted, ordained, and eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable "the Lord-Mayor, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this preſent "Common Council aſſembled, and by the "Authority of the ſame, That all Perſons free "of this City, of what Company ſoever they be, "uſing the ſaid Art of Glaſing within this "City and Liberties thereof, and making Gain "thereby, ſhall from henceforth be under the "Survey and Search of the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Company of Glaſiers for the "Time being: And ſhall from Time to Time "be ſubject to the Ordinances of the ſaid Company, touching the exerciſing of the ſaid Art of "Glaſing only.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority "aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, being Free of any Company of the "City whatſoever, other than of the ſaid "Company of Glaſiers which doth or ſhall uſe, "or practiſe the ſaid Art of Glaſing within "this City or Liberties thereof, and ſhall make "Gain thereby, ſhall from henceforth take and "bind any Apprentice or Apprentices to him "or themſelves; but within one Month after "the taking of ſuch Apprentice, and before the "Binding of ſuch Apprentice or Apprentices "ſhall firſt preſent him or them before the "Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Company of "Glaſiers at the Common-Hall of the ſaid Company. And upon ſuch Preſentation of any "Apprentice or Apprentices at the Place aforeſaid, the ſame Apprentice or Apprentices "ſhall become bound by Indenture to the Maſter, or one of the Wardens of the ſaid Company for the Time being, for the Term and "Number of Years agreed upon between the "ſaid Apprentice or Apprentices and the Party "ſo preſenting him or them. And that after the Binding of ſuch Apprentice or Apprentices in Form before declared, the ſaid "Apprentice or Apprentices ſhall, at the "Charges of the Maſter ſo preſenting the ſame "Apprentice, be, by the Party to whom he was "bound, ſet over, before the Chamberlain of "the ſaid City of *London* for the Time being, "to the Party by whom he ſhall be ſo preſented, and him ſhall ſerve the Reſidue of his "Time. To the Intent that, at the Expiration "of the ſaid Term, the ſaid Apprentice or Apprentices may be made Free of the ſaid Company of Glaſiers.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority "aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons uſing "the Art of Glaſing within this City or Liberties "thereof, and not being Free of the ſaid Company of Glaſiers, ſhall at any Time or Times "hereafter take any Apprentice or Apprentices "bound unto himſelf, or in any other Manner "than is before declared, he or they ſhall forfeit for every Apprentice ſo bound the Sum "of twenty Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, "to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill or "Plaint, to be commenced and proſecuted "in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid "City of *London* for the Time being, in the "King's Majeſty's Court to be holden in the "Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the ſaid City, before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the "ſaid City, wherein no Eſſoign or Wager of "Law ſhall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant. And the *Chamberlain* of the ſaid "City for the Time being, in all Suits to be "proſecuted by vertue of this preſent Act againſt "any Offender, ſhall recover the ordinary Coſts "of Suit to be expended in and about the Proſecution of the ſame.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority "aforeſaid, That one Moiety of all Forfeitures "to be recovered by vertue of this Act (the "Charges of Suit for Recovery of them be-"ing deducted and allowed after the Recovery "and Receipt thereof) ſhall be paid and deliver-"ed to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for "the Time being, to the Uſe of the Mayor and "Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City: "And the other Moiety of the ſame Forfeitures "(the Charges of Suit deducted as aforeſaid) "to be paid and delivered over to the Maſter "and Wardens of the ſaid Company of Glaſiers

"for

"for the Time being, to the Uſe of the ſaid "Company. To the Intent that the ſaid Maſter "and Wardens of the ſaid Company for the "Time being, may be more careful to proſecute "Suit againſt the Offenders in this Behalf, in "Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the "Time being."

Glaſs-ſellers.

Rec Roll. Pat. 16. Car. II. p.13. n.2.

The Glaſs-ſellers and Looking-glaſs Makers were incorporated by Letters Patent of the ſixteenth of *Charles* II. 25 *July*, *Anno* 1664, by the Style of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of Glaſs-ſellers of the City of* London.

Clerk. Return. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

There are, beſides the Commonalty, a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-four Aſſiſtants and forty-four Liverymen, whoſe Fine is five Pounds. But having no Hall, treat of the publick Buſineſs where they conveniently can.

Glovers, 62.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 14. Car. p.25. n. 2.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fourteenth of *Charles* I. 5 *September*, *Anno* 1638, by the Title of *The Maſter, Wardens and Fellowſhip of the Company of Glovers of the City of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They are governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, and thirty Aſſiſtants, with a Livery of one hundred and thirty Members, who, upon their Admiſſion, pay a Fine of five Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence. They have a Hall in *Beech-lane* to manage their Affairs in.

Gold and Silver Wire-drawers, 81.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 21. Jac. p. 1. n. 8. Rec. Guild.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-firſt of *James* I. 14 *June*, *Anno* 1623, by the Style of *The Governor, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty*, &c. but being reincorporated by Charter of the fifth of *William* and *Mary*, 16 *June*, *Anno* 1693, the Title was changed to that of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Art and Myſtery of drawing and flatting of Gold and Silver Wire, and making and ſpinning of Gold and Silver Thread and Stuffs in our City of* London.

This Fraternity conſiſts of a Maſter, two Wardens, and eighteen Aſſiſtants, but have neither Hall nor Livery.

Gun-ſmiths, 80.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 13. Car. p.26. n. 5.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of *Charles* I. *Anno* 1638, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens and Society of Gun-makers of the City of* London.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, and eighteen Aſſiſtants, but have neither Livery nor Hall.

Hatband-makers, 75.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 13. Car. p.27. n. 3.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of *Charles* I. 12 *December*, *Anno* 1638, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Fellowſhip of the Myſtery of Hatband-Makers of the City of* London.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, and twelve Aſſiſtants, but have neither Livery, nor Hall.

The Company, during the Wear of rich Hatbands, was in a very flouriſhing Condition; but the ſame having for many Years been in diſuſe, the Trade is almoſt dwindled to nothing, inſomuch, that there at preſent but two or three of the Profeſſion.

Horners, 54.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 13. Car. p.32. n. 4.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of *Charles* I. 12 *January*, *Anno* 1638, under the Appellation of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Art and Myſtery of Horners of the City of* London; they conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens and Nine Aſſiſtants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall.

Act Parl. 4 Ed. IV.

In the Reign of *Henry* IV. this Fraternity was reduced to great Straights by the almoſt general Exportation of Horns; therefore, upon their Application to Parliament in the Year 1465, 'twas, in Compaſſion to their Grievances, enacted, That thenceforth no other Horns ſhould be exported, but ſuch as were refuſed by the Horners of this City and Kingdom, on the Penalty of Forfeiture: And for the more effectual Execution of the ſaid Law, the Wardens of the Company of Horners of this City, were impowered to ſearch for all ſuch Goods and Merchandize, both wrought and unwrought, not only in the City, but within twenty-four Miles of the ſame, and alſo in the Fairs of *Sturbridge* and *Ely*; when all ſuch Goods as were found bad and unmarketable were to be forfeited.

Inn-holders, 32.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 6. Hen. VIII p. 1.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the ſixth of *Henry* VIII. 21 *December*, 1515, by the Title of *The Maſter, Wardens and Company of the Art or Myſtery of Inn-holders of the City of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, three Wardens, twenty Aſſiſtants, and one hundred and thirty-nine Liverymen, whoſe Fine is ten Pounds. They have a beautiful and convenient Hall in *Elbow-lane* to manage their Affairs in.

Joyners, 41.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 13. Eliz. p. 3.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of Queen *Elizabeth*, 18 *April*, *Anno* 1569, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Faculty of Joyners and Cielers of* London.

They are governed by a Maſter, two Wardens and

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

and twenty-four Aſſiſtants, with a Livery of three hundred and twenty-three Members, whoſe Fine of Admiſſion is eight Pounds. They have a handſome Hall in *Friars-lane, Thames-ſtreet.*

Leather-ſellers, 15.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 22. Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 6.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patents of the twenty-ſecond of *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1442, by the Name of *The Wardens and Society of the Myſtery or Art of Leather-ſellers of the City of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They conſiſt of a Prime and three Wardens, twenty-ſix Aſſiſtants, and one hundred and fifty-ſix Liverymen, who at their Admiſſion pay a Fine of twenty Pounds each. They have a ſtately Hall in *Little St. Helen's* to treat of their Affairs in.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

By a Grant of *Henry* VII. the Wardens of this Corporation, or their Deputies, were impowered to have the Inſpection of Sheep, Lamb and Calves Leather throughout the Kingdom, for the more effectually preventing Frauds in theſe ſeveral Commodities.

Long-bow String-makers, 82.

This is a Company by Preſcription, and not by Charter; therefore may juſtly be deemed an adulterine Guild. However, it has obtained a Coat of Arms, and in Point of Precedence, among the City Corporations, has the eighty-ſecond Place.

This Fraternity conſiſts of two Wardens and nineteen Aſſiſtants, but have neither Hall nor Livery.

Loriners, 57.

Rec. Guild.

Tho' this appears to be an antient Fraternity, yet they were only incorporated by Letters Patent of the tenth of Queen *Anne*, 3 *December*, *Anno* 1712, by the Appellation of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of Loriners*, London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They are governed by a Maſter, two Wardens and twenty-four Aſſiſtants, with a Livery of ſixty-nine Members, whoſe Fine is ten Pounds. They have a ſmall but convenient Hall at *London-wall* to diſpatch their Affairs in.

Maſons, 30.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

By the Arms granted this Society by *William Hanckeſtow*, Clarencieux King at Arms, in the Year 1477, it appears to be of conſiderable Antiquity; however, 'twas only incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-ninth of *Charles* II. 17 *September*, *Anno* 1677, by

Rec. Roll. Pat. 29. Car. II. p. 10. n. 3.

the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Company of Maſons of the City of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-two Aſſiſtants, and ſeventy Liverymen, whoſe Fine of Admiſſion is five Pounds. They have a ſmall, but convenient Hall in *Maſons-alley, Baſingball-ſtreet.*

Muſicians, 50.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the ſecond of *James* I. 8 *July*, *Anno* 1604, by the Title of *The Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Science of the Muſicians of* London.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 2. Jac. p. 6.

They are governed by a Maſter, two Wardens and twenty Aſſiſtants, with a Livery of thirty-one Members, whoſe Fine of Admiſſion is forty Shilling. But having no Hall, they occaſionally meet elſewhere to treat of their Affairs.

Needle-makers, 69.

Rec. Guild.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Oliver Cromwell*, 10 *November*, 1656, by the Style of *The Maſter, Wardens and Society of the Art or Myſtery of Needle-makers of the City of* London.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, eighteen Aſſiſtants and forty-eight Liverymen, who, when called upon the Livery, pay a Fine of three Pounds, ſix Shillings and eight Pence; but having no Hall, tranſact their Buſineſs in *Guildhall.*

By an Act of Common Council, *A. D.* 1658, *Richard Chiverton*, Mayor, "it was enacted, "ordained and eſtabliſhed by the Right Honou-"rable the Lord-Maior, Aldermen and Com-"mons in this preſent Common Council aſſem-"bled, and by the Authority of the ſame, that "all Perſons Free, or that ſhall hereafter be "made Free of this City, of what Company "ſoever they be, or ſhall be, uſing the Art, "Trade, Myſtery, or Manual Occupation of a "Needle-maker within this City and Liberties "thereof, ſhall from henceforth be under the "Search and Survey of the Maſter and Wardens "of the ſaid Company of Needle-makers for the "Time being, and ſhall from Time to Time be "ſubject to the Ordinances of the ſaid Company, "touching the exerciſing of the ſaid Trade of a "Needle-maker. And be it further enacted by "the Authrity aforeſaid, That no Perſon or "Perſons whatſoever being, or which ſhall be "Free of any Company of this City whatſo-"ever, other then the ſaid Company of Needle-"makers, which doth, or ſhall uſe, or practiſe "the ſaid Art of a Needle-maker within this "City or Liberties thereof, ſhall from hence-"forth take and bind any Apprentice or Appren-"tices, to him or themſelves, but within one "Month after the agreeing and contracting for "an Apprentice, and before the Binding of ſuch "Apprentice or Apprentices, ſhall firſt preſent "him or them before the ſaid Maſter and War-"dens of the ſaid Company of Needle-makers "at the common Hall of the ſaid Company; "and upon ſuch Preſentation of any Apprentice "or Apprentices, ſuch Perſon ſo preſented, ſhall "become bound by Indenture unto the Maſter, "or one of the Wardens or Aſſiſtants of the "ſaid Company for the Time being, for the "Term and Number of Years agreed upon be-"tween the ſaid Apprentice or Apprentices, "and the Party ſo preſenting him, or them, be-"ing for ſeven Years, or above: And that after "the Binding of ſuch intended Apprentice or "Apprentices, in Form before declared, the ſaid "Apprentice or Apprentices ſhall, at the Charge "of the Maſter ſo preſenting the ſame Appren-"tice, be, by the Party to whom he was bound, "ſet over, before the Chamberlain of the ſaid

"City

" City of *London* for the Time being, to the " Party by whom he ſhall be ſo preſented, him " to ſerve the Reſidue of his Term of Years. " To the Intent that, at the Expiration of the " ſaid Term, the ſaid Apprentice or Appren- " tices may be made Free of the ſaid Company " of Needle-makers. And be it further enacted " by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Per- " ſon or Perſons uſing, or which ſhall uſe the " Art of a Needle-maker, within this City of " *London* or Liberties thereof, (and not being " Free of the ſaid Company of Needle-makers) " ſhall at any Time hereafter take any Appren- " tice, or Apprentices, bound unto himſelf, or " in any other Manner then is before declared, " he, and they ſhall forfeit and pay for every " Apprentice ſo bound, the Sum of twenty " Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, to be " recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Plaint, " to be commenced or proſecuted in the Name " of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City of *Lon-* " *don* for the Time being, in the Court of his " Highneſs the Lord Protector, to be holden " in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the ſaid " City of *London*, before the Mayor and Alder- " men of the ſaid City; and the Chamberlain " of the ſaid City for the Time being, in all " Suits to be proſecuted by vertue of this preſent " Act againſt any Offender, ſhall recover the ordi- " nary Coſts of Suit to be expended in and about " the Proſecution of the ſame. And be it fur- " ther enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, " That one Moiety of all Forfeitures to be re- " covered by vertue of this Act, the Charges " of Suit for Recovery of them being deducted " and allowed after the Recovery and Receipt " thereof, ſhall be paid and delivered to the " Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time " being, to the Uſe of the Mayor, and Comno- " alty and Citizens of the ſame City; and the " other Moiety of the ſame Forfeitures (the " Charges of Suit deducted as aforeſaid) to be " paid and delivered to him, or them that ſhall " ſue for the ſame. *And for the better Execution* of " the Statute concerning Handicrafts and Manual " Occupations; and that every ſeveral Artiſt " may have Skill in the ſeveral Trades: It is " further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, " That no Perſon or Perſons, who now is, or " hereafter ſhall be bound Apprentice unto any " Freeman of the City of *London*, who do, or " ſhall uſe, or exerciſe the Trade or Occupation " of a Needle-maker, or who being the Son of " ſuch Needle-maker, ſhall be brought up in " Trade as an Apprentice, though not bound, " ſhall be from henceforth made Free, or admit- " ted by the Chamberlain of the City of *London* " for the Time being, into the Liberties of the " ſaid City of any other Company of the City " of *London*, then of the ſaid Company of " Needle-makers of *London*. But it ſhall be " lawful for the Chamberlain of the City of " *London* for the Time being, to admit ſuch " Perſon or Perſons that now is, or who here- " after ſhall be an Apprentice unto any Freeman " of *London*, uſing, or who ſhall uſe the Trade " or Occupation of a Needle-maker, for the " Space of ſeven Years, or who is, or ſhall be " the Son of a Freeman of *London*, and is, or " ſhall be brought up in that Trade or Occupa- " tion by the Space of ſeven Years, in the Li- " berties of the City of *London*, of the Company " of Needle-makers, upon Teſtimonial, that he, " or they have ſerved ſo, or uſed the ſaid Trade " for the Space of ſeven Years at the leaſt."

No. 105.

Painters-Stainers, 28.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-fourth of Queen *Elizabeth*, 19 *July*, *Anno* 1582, by the Appellation of *The Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Art and Myſtery of Painting, called Painters Stainers, within the City of* London. Rec. Roll. Pat. 24 Eliz. p. 13.

This Corporation is governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and nineteen Aſſiſtants, to which belongs a Livery of one hundred and twenty-four Members, whoſe Fine is fourteen Pounds. They have a handſome Hall in *Little Trinity-lane*. Clerk. Retur. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

Pariſh-Clerks, 88.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the ſeventeenth of *Henry* III. *Anno* 1233, by the Name of *The Fraternity of* St. Nicholas; by which they were known till reincorporated by Charter of the ninth of *James* I. 19 *Jan. Anno* 1611. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

In the Year 1625, this Company, by a Decree of the Court of Star-Chamber, obtained a Privilege of keeping a Printing-preſs in their Hall, for printing the Bill of Mortality; for which Purpoſe a Printer is aſſigned them by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Yet notwithſtanding this Advantage, it is one of the moſt defective of any of its kind; none being mentioned therein but ſuch as are buried in Parochial Grounds. Comp. Rec.

This Company is by Charter ſtrictly injoined to make Report of all the weekly Chriſtenings and Burials in their reſpective Pariſhes, by ſix o'Clock on *Tueſday* in the Afternoon; but this is by a By-law changed to two o'Clock of the ſame Day, that the King and the Lord-Mayor may have an Account thereof the Day before its Publication. Ibid.

The above-mentioned Grants to this Company were confirmed by Letters Patent of the eleventh of *Charles* I. 27 *February*, *Anno* 1636, by the Title of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Fellowſhip of Pariſh-Clerks of the Cities of* London, Weſtminſter, *Borough of* Southwark, *and fifteen Out-Pariſhes*. Rec. Roll. Pat. 11. Car. p. 9. n. 19.

This Company conſiſts of a Maſter, two Wardens, ſeventeen Aſſiſtants, and the whole Body of Pariſh-Clerks within the Bills of Mortality; who have a covenient Hall in *Wood-ſtreet*, to treat of their Affairs in.

Patten-makers, 76.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-ſecond of *Charles* II. 2 *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1670, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Fellowſhip of the Company of Patten-makers of the City of* London. Rec. Roll. Pat. 13. Car. II. p. 1. n. 5.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-four Aſſiſtants, and forty-ſix Liverymen; who, when admitted, pay a Fine of ſix Pounds; but have no Hall.

Paviours, 56.

This is a Fellowſhip by Preſcription, and not by Charter; wherefore it may be juſtly preſumed to have been one of the antient Adulterine Guilds, that were erected without a Royal Licence.

This Community conſiſts of three Wardens, and twenty-five Aſſiſtants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall to manage their Affairs in.

Pewterers, 16.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 13. Ed. IV. p. 2. m. 5.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of *Edward* IV. *January* 20 *Anno* 1474, by the Title of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of Pewterers of the City of* London.

Act. Parl. 25 Hen. VIII.

In the twenty-fifth of *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1534, the Wardens of this Company, or their Deputies, were by Act of Parliament impowered to have the Inſpection or Search of Pewter in all Parts of the Kingdom, not only for preventing the Sale of adulterated Goods, but likewiſe the Importation of foreign Pewter Wares. And as a farther Encouragement to this Company, all *Engliſhmen* are by the ſaid Act ſtrictly injoined, not to repair into any foreign Country to teach the Art or Myſtery of Pewterers, on Pain of Disfranchiſement. And for the more effectual preventing the Art from being carried abroad, no Pewterer ſhall take as an Apprentice the Son of an Alien.

This Corporation has a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-eight Aſſiſtants, and ſeventy-eight Liverymen, who pay, upon their being admitted, twenty Pounds each. Thay have a convenient Hall in *Lime-ſtreet*, to treat of their Affairs in.

Pin-makers, 68.

Rec Roll. Pat. 11. Car. I. p. 18. n. 2.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent in the eleventh of *Charles* I. 20 *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1636, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Art or Miſtery of Pin-makers of the City of* London.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, and eighteen Aſſiſtants; but without either Hall or Livery.

Plaiſterers, 46.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 16. Hen. VII. p. 1.

This was conſtituted a Fraternity by Letters Patent of the ſixteenth of *Henry* VII. 10 *March*, *Anno* 1501, which was confirmed by Charter of the nineteenth of *Charles* II. 11 *June*, *Anno* 1667, by the Appellation of *The Maſter and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the bleſſed* Mary, *of Plaiſterers*, London.

Ibid.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens. thirty-two Aſſiſtants, and ſeventy-ſeven Liverymen, whoſe Fine is eight Pounds. And to manage their Affairs in, have a handſome Hall in *Addle-ſtreet*.

Plumbers, 31.

Though this Fraternity be of a conſiderable Standing, it was incorporated by Letters Patent of the ninth of King *James* I. 12 *April*, in the Year 1611, by the Appellation of *The Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Plumbers of the City of* Loodon.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 9. Jac. p. 29. n. 8.

This Company, which is governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and twenty-four Aſſiſtants, has a Livery conſiſting of fifty-ſeven of its Members, who ſeverally, upon their Admiſſion, pay a Fine of ten Pounds. And to tranſact their Affairs in, have a ſmall, but convenient Hall in *Chequer-yard, Dowgate-hill.*

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

Porters, 90.

This Fellowſhip, conſiſting of Tackle and Ticket-Porters, was conſtituted a Fraternity by Act of Common Council, *Anno* 1646, with a Power of annually chuſing from among themſelves twelve Rulers, *viz.* ſix of each Denomination, (two whereof to be Regiſters) for the good Government of the Community, and for hearing and determining all Differences that may ariſe between the Members of the united Body. However, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have reſerved to themſelves a Power of appointing one of their own Body, as the chief Judge of all Controverſies. This Fraternity have neither Hall, Livery nor Arms.

Act. Com. Counc.

Poulters, 34.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the nineteenth of *Henry* VII. 23 *January*, *Anno* 1504, by the Style of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of Poulters*, London.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-three Aſſiſtants, and a Livery of one hundred and ſix Members, whoſe Fine is twenty Pounds. But having no Hall, they meet elſewhere to treat of their Affairs.

Sadlers, 25.

This appears to be a Fraternity of great Antiquity, by a Convention agreed upon between them and the Dean and Chapter of St. *Martin's le Grand*, about the Reign of *Richard* I. at which Time I imagine it to have been an Adulterine Guild, ſeeing it was only incorporated by Letters Patent of *Edward* I. by the Appellation of *The Wardens, or Keepers and Commonalty of the Myſtery or Art of Sadlers*, London.

Mad. Firm. Burg.

This Company is governed by a Prime and three other Wardens, and eighteen Aſſiſtants; with a Livery of ſeventy Members, whoſe Fine of Admiſſion is ten Pounds. They have a beautiful Hall in *Cheapſide* to diſpatch their Affairs in.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

His Royal Highneſs *Frederick* late Prince of *Wales*, the 18th of *November*, *Anno* 1736, was pleaſed to accept the Freedom of this Company.

Scriveners,

Scriveners, 44.

Comp. Regiſt. Rec. Roll. Pat. 14. Jac. p. 4. n. 5.

This Fraternity, antiently denominated *The Writers of the Court Letter of the City of* London, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fourteenth of *James* I. 20 *January*, *Anno* 1616, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Society of Writers of the City of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They are governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and twenty-four Aſſiſtants; with a Livery of fifty-three of their Members, whoſe Fine, upon their Admiſſion, is five Pounds. This Company being reduced to low Circumſtances, thought proper to ſell their Hall in *Noble-ſtreet*, to the Incorporation of Coach-makers. They are at preſent endeavouring by Courſe of Law to oblige all Attorneys of this City to take up their Freedom in this Company.

Ship-wrights, 59.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 3. Jac. p. 22.

This, which had been a Society by Preſcription for divers Ages, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the third of *James* I. 22 *April*, *Anno* 1605, by the Style of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of Ship-wrights*, London.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, and ſixteen Aſſiſtants; but without either Livery or Hall; the latter whereof, which antiently ſtood near *Ratcliff-croſs*, being gone, they occaſionally meet at different Places, to treat of their Affairs.

Silkmen, 67.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 7. Car. I. p. 3. n. 1.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the Seventh of *Charles* I. 23 *May*, *Anno* 1631, by the Name of *The Governor, Commonalty, and Aſſiſtants of* the *Art or Myſtery of Silkmen of the City of* London.

This Fraternity is governed by a Governor, and twenty Aſſiſtants; but having neither Livery, nor Hall to manage their Affairs in, occaſionally meet at different Places, to treat of the Company's Affairs.

Silk-throwers, 66.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 5. Car. p. 13. n. 32.

The Art of Silk-throwing, which was firſt practiſed in *London* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by Foreigners, whoſe Deſcendants, and others, *Anno* 1622, were conſtituted a Fellowſhip of this City, and by Letters Patent of *Charles* I. the 23d of *April*, 1630, were incorporated by the Title of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Trade, Art, or Myſtery of Silk-throwers of the City of* London.

They are governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and twenty Aſſiſtants; but have neither Hall nor Livery.

Sope-makers, 71.

Rec. Roll. Pat 13. Car p. 39. n. 11.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of *Charles* I. 22 *May*, *Anno* 1638, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of Sope-makers of* London.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, and eighteen Aſſiſtants; but having neither Livery, nor Hall, treat of their Affairs in *Guildhall*.

Spectacle-makers, 60.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 5. Car. p. 5. n. 7.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fifth of *Charles* I. 16 *May*, *Anno* 1630, by the Style and Title of *The Maſter, Wardens and Fellowſhip of Spectacle-makers of* London.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, and fifteen Aſſiſtants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall.

Starch-makers, 86.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 20. Jac. p. 10. n. 13.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the 13 *May*, *Anno* 1622, the twentieth of *James* I. by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of Starch-makers*; which is governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and twenty-four Aſſiſtants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall to manage their Affairs in.

Stationers, 47.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 3, 4. Phil. & Mar. p. 10.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the third and fourth of *Philip* and *Mary*, 4 *May*, *Anno* 1557, by the Title of *The Maſter and Keepers, or Wardens, and Commonalty of the Myſtery or Art of Stationers of the City of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They are governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and twenty-ſeven Aſſiſtants; with a Livery of two hundred and eight Members; who, when admitted, pay a Fine of twenty Pounds. They have a ſtately Hall near *Ludgate-ſtreet*, to treat of their Affairs in.

This Company, conſiſting of Stationers, Book-ſellers, Letter-founders, Printers, and Book-binders, has a Stock of about fifteen thouſand Pounds, denominated the *Engliſh Stock*; which is employed in printing Almanacks, ABC's, Primmers, Pſalters, School-books, and privileged Ware, the ſole Printing whereof is confirmed to them by Letters Patent of divers Kings.

This Stock conſiſts of, nineteen whole Shares, of three hundred and twenty Pounds each, which are generally poſſeſſed by thoſe who are of the Court of Aſſiſtants: The ſecond are thirty-eight Half-ſhares, of one hundred and ſixty Pounds each; the third are forty-eight Quarter-ſhares, of eighty Pounds each; the fourth are fifty-ſix Half-Quarter-ſhares, of forty Pounds each; all which are divided among ſuch as have fined for, or ſerved Renter-Warden.

Upon

divers of the laſt-mentioned are divided into forty Pound Shares, for the obliging of a great Number of Members.

Upon the Death of any of the married Poſſeſſors of this Stock, the Profits ariſing from his Share devolve to his Widow; which ſhe enjoys during her Widowhood or Life: At the Expiration of either, another Perſon is choſen to enjoy the Profits of the ſaid Share; to which he is no ſooner elected, than he pays the Depoſit-money to the late Widow, her Huſband, or Executors.

The Dividends upon the Stock are made at *Chriſtmas*; which are increaſed or decreaſed, according to the Expence of the preceding Year; however, 'tis ſeldom leſs than forty Pounds upon a whole Share; a fine Intereſt upon three hundred and twenty Pounds! The Maſter and Wardens of the Company are always in the Direction of the Stock; to them are joined ſix other Members, annually elected, who adjuſt all Accounts relating thereto; and at *Chriſtmas* report the State thereof to the Board, who regulate the Dividends already mentioned accordingly.

This Company has alſo a Share in the *Iriſh* Eſtate, and other conſiderable Eſtates; out of which they pay in Penſions, and other Charities, about three hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Tallow-chandlers, 21.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 2. Edw. IV. p. 3. m. 16.

Act. Parl. 3 Hen. VIII.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the ſecond of *Edward* IV. *Anno* 1463, by the Name of *The Maſter, and Keepers, and Commonalty of the Art and Myſtery of Tallow-chandlers of the City of* London.

The Tallow-chandlers of this City, antiently, not only dealt in Candles, but likewiſe in Oil, Vinegar, Butter, Hops, Sope, &c. at which Time great Frauds were committed by adulterating Oil; for the preventing of which, this Company was, by Act of Parliament, impowered to ſearch the ſame, and to deſtroy all ſuch as ſhould be found bad. But no Reward being aſcertained for the Searchers, it was ſoon neglected.

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Company is governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, and thirty-eight Aſſiſtants; with a Livery of one hundred and ſeventy Members; who, when admitted, pay a Fine of fifteen Pounds each. They have a ſtately Hall on *Dowgate-hill*, to manage their Affairs in.

Tin-Plate-workers, 72.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 22. Car. II. p. 7. n. 9.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-ſecond of *Charles* II. 29 *December*, *Anno* 1670, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Art and Myſtery of Tin-plate-workers, alias Wire-workers, of the City of* London.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, and twenty Aſſiſtants; but have neither Hall, nor Livery.

Tobacco-Pipe-makers, 78.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 15. Car. II. p. 9. n. 7.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fifteenth of *Charles* II. 29 *April*, *Anno* 1663, by the Style of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Fellowſhip of the Company of Pipe-makers of the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter.

They have a Maſter, two Wardens, and eighteen Aſſiſtants, but have neither Livery, nor Hall to tranſact their Affairs in.

Turners, 51.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 2. Jac. p. 18.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the ſecond of *James* I. 12 *June*, *Anno* 1604, by the Appellation of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery de lez Turners of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They are governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and twenty-four Aſſiſtants; with a Livery of one hundred and forty-four Members, whoſe Fine, upon Admiſſion, is eight Pounds. They have a convenient Hall on *College-hill*, to manage their Affairs.

Tilers and Bricklayers, 37.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 10. Eliz. p. 12.

Though this Fraternity appears to be of a conſiderable Standing, yet the ſame was not incorporated till the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*; who, by her Letters Patent of the tenth of her Reign, *Auguſt* the third, *Anno* 1568, incorporated them by the Style and Title of *The Maſter, and Keepers, and Wardens of the Society of Freemen of the Myſtery or Art of Tilers and Bricklayers of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

This Company conſiſts of a Maſter, two Wardens, thirty-eight Aſſiſtants, and one hundred and three Liverymen, who, when admitted into the Livery, pay each a Fine of twelve Pounds. They have a handſome and convenient Hall in a Court in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, to tranſact their Affairs in.

Upholders, 49.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 2. Car. p. 15. n. 7.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the 2d of *Charles* I. 14 *June*, *Anno* 1627, by the Name of *The Wardens, and Commonalty of the Myſtery or Art of the Upholders of the City of* London.

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They are governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and twenty-eight Aſſiſtants; with a Livery of one hundred and thirty-one Members; who, upon their being admitted, pay a Fine of four Pounds, ten Shillings; but have no Hall to treat of their Affairs in.

Watermen, 91.

Rules and Orders relating to the Company of Watermen.

By a Stat. 2 and 3 *Phil.* and *Mar.* it was enacted, That at the firſt Court of Aldermen in *London*, next after the firſt of *March*, out of the Watermen, betwixt *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, eight Overſeers are to be choſen, to keep Order among the reſt.

That two Watermen ſhall not carry any, but where one of them hath exerciſed that Profeſſion two Years before that Time, and hath been allowed by the greater Part of the Overſeers, under the known Seal, on Pain to be committed to one of the Compters, by the

the ſaid Overſeers for a Month, or a leſs Time, as the Offence ſhall deſerve.

That no ſingle Man, that is no Houſholder, nor retained as an Apprentice, or as a Servant, for one Year, at leaſt, ſhall exerciſe that Profeſſion betwixt the Places aforeſaid, on Pain of like Puniſhment.

The Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen of *London*, and the Juſtices of Peace, within the Counties adjoining to the River *Thames*, upon Complaint of any two of the Overſeers, or of any Waterman's Maſter, have Power, not only to hear and determine any Offence committed againſt this Act, and to enlarge any Waterman unjuſtly puniſhed by the ſaid Overſeers, but likewiſe to puniſh the Overſeers themſelves, in Caſe they unjuſtly puniſh any Perſon, by Colour of this Act.

Alſo, a Wherry, that is not twelve Feet and a half long, and four Feet and a half broad in the Midſhip, and ſufficient to carry two Perſons, on one Side right, ſhall be forfeited; and the King ſhall have one Moiety, and the Informer the other.

Again, That Waterman that withdraws himſelf in Time of Preſſing, (it being proved by two Witneſſes, before the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, or Juſtices, and two of the ſaid Overſeers) ſhall ſuffer a Fortnight's Impriſonment; and ſhall be prohibited to Row any more upon the *Thames*, for a Year and a Day after.

Alſo, The overſeers ſhall not only call the Watermen before them, and direct them, and Regiſter their Names, but likewiſe examine their Boats before they be launched, whether they have due Proportion and Goodneſs, according to this Act; and if the Overſeers refuſe, or neglect their Office, they ſhall forfeit 5*l.* between the King and Informer.

Alſo, The Court of Aldermen ſhall aſſeſs the Fares of Watermen, which being ſubſcribed by two of the Privy Council, (at leaſt) ſhall be ſet up in *Guildhall*, *Weſtminſter-hall*, &c. and the Waterman that takes more, than according to the Fare ſo aſſeſſed, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, ſuffer half a Year's Impriſonment, and forfeit 40 *s.* to be divided as before.

And by the 1 *Jac.* I. 16, no Waterman ſhall retain any Servant, or Apprentice, unleſs he himſelf hath been an Apprentice to a Waterman by the Space of five Years before, and not an Apprentice under the Age of eighteen Years, or for leſs Time than ſeven Years, in Pain to forfeit for every ſuch Offence 10 *l.* to be divided between the King and the Proſecutor.

But this Act ſhall not reſtrain Watermen's Sons, of convenient Growth and Strength, and formerly trained up in Rowing; but that they be allowed to ſerve as Apprentices, and to carry Paſſengers from Place to Place, at the Age of ſixteen Years.

Alſo, That eight Overſeers ſhall yearly, upon the firſt Day of *March*, and the firſt Day of *September*, cauſe openly to be read in the Common Hall, all their Orders, made, or to be made, in Pain that every of them, for every ſuch Default, ſhall forfeit twenty Nobles, to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

The Lord-Mayor, for the Time being, may cauſe any Perſon, inhabiting within *London*, or the Liberties, to be ſummoned to appear before his Lordſhip, upon the Complaint of any Citizen; and for Non-appearance, may grant his Warrant to bring ſuch Perſon before him; and hath Power to hear and determine Differences between Party and Party.

If any Apprentice, or other Perſon, ſhall be carried aboard of Ship, or there detained againſt his Will, the Lord-Mayor may ſend his Warrant by his Water-Bailiff, and compel the Captain, or Commander, of the Veſſel to releaſe ſuch Perſon.

By a late Statute, made *Anno* 11 and 12 *Will.* III. *Cap.* 21. for the better Ordering and Governing the Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen, on the River *Thames* between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, it is enacted, That all Laws in Force touching Watermen and Wherrymen, not thereby altered, or repealed, ſhall be duly put in Execution, under the Penalties therein contained. And that every Lighterman, or Owner, Keeper, or Worker of any Lighter, or other large Craft on the *Thames*, between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, ſhall be taken to be of the Society, or Company, of Wherrymen and Lightermen, which Wherrymen, Watermen, and Lightermen, are, by this Act, made a Society, or Company, to be under the Direction of the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City; who are thereby impowered yearly to appoint eight Perſons, of the beſt Sort of Watermen, and three Perſons out of twelve to be yearly nominated by the Lightermen; which eleven Perſons are to be named and ſtyled *The Overſeers and Rulers of all the Wherrymen, Watermen, and Lightermen, that ſhall uſe, occupy or exerciſe any Rowing upon the River of* Thames, *between* Graveſend *and* Windſor; who ſhall keep good Order and Obedience amongſt the ſaid Watermen and Lightermen. Act. Parl. 11 & 12 W. III.

And by the ſaid Act the Rulers and Aſſiſtants of the Company are likewiſe enabled yearly, on the firſt of *June*, to appoint and direct the Watermen of the principal Towns, Stairs, and Plying-Places, between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, to chuſe a Free Waterman (being a Houſholder) for each of the ſaid Places, to be of their Aſſiſtants, ſo that they do not exceed the Number of ſixty, nor be leſs than that of forty: To which ſhall be added nine Lightermen; who together ſhall compoſe the Number of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Company. Ibid.

And by the ſaid Act of Parliament, the ſaid Overſeers and Rulers are impowered to appoint any Number of Watermen not exceeding forty, to ply and work on *Sundays* between *Vauxhall* and *Limehouſe*, at ſuch Stairs and Plying-places (being ſeventeen in Number, beſides the two at *Weſtminſter*) as they ſhall judge convenient for carrying Paſſengers acroſs the River *Thames* for One Penny each: The Money ariſing thereby, (amounting in the whole to upwards of 1450 *l.* *per Annum*, including that of *Weſtminſter*) is by each of the working Watermen to be paid every *Monday* Morning to the Order of the ſaid Rulers; who, after having paid the ſaid Watermen their proper Wages, the Surplus is to be applied to the Uſe of the Poor of the Company. And every Perſon employed in the *Sunday*'s Work, that ſhall neglect to pay in the Money ſo earned by him, ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of forty Shillings. Ibid.

The Watermen of the City of *Weſtminſter*, being exempt from the immediate Direction of the Company of Watermen in this Affair, annually appoint their own Watermen, to ply and work on *Sundays*, for carrying Paſſengers acroſs the River *Thames*, from and to *Weſtminſter-bridge* and *Stangate*, and the *Horſe-ferry* at *Lambeth*; which Money ſo earned, is applied to the Uſe of the poor Watermen, or their Widows, of the Pariſh of St. *Margaret* in the ſaid City. Ibid.

It is alſo declared in the ſaid Act, that if the Lord High Admiral, or Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, ſhall at any Time give Notice to the Company of Watermen, that there is Occaſion for a certain Number of the ſaid Company to ſerve on board the Royal Navy; then all ſuch Perſons as ſhall be duly ſummoned for that Purpoſe, that Ibid.

ſhall not appear before the Overſeers and Rulers aforeſaid, ſhall not only ſuffer Impriſonment for one Month, but likewiſe be rendered incapable of enjoying any Privilege belonging to the Company for two Years.

Comp. Conſt. By the Conſtitutions of this Company, all Boats and Barges belonging to the ſeveral Members thereof, are obliged to be numbered and entered in the Company's Regiſter: The Number of the former, on the twenty-eighth of *September*, *Anno* 1734, amounted to five thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-two; and that of the latter, to ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſeven. But many Watermen keeping a Plurality of Boats (to let to their poor Brethren) all of the ſame Number, the Number Total employed upon the River *Thames* cannot be known. However, Mr. *Church*, the Clerk of the Company, aſſured me, that by the beſt Account he had been able to come at, they amounted to above a thouſand more than what are regiſtred; which makes the whole amount to about ſeven thouſand. And the Barges of the ſame Number being much more numerous than thoſe of the Wherries, amount to upwards of ſeventeen hundred.

The Wherries or Boats being employed in carrying the Citizens to and from the ſeveral Parts of the City and Suburbs; therefore to prevent their being impoſed upon by the Watermen in any Sort, their Boats, as already mentioned, are not only numbered, but likewiſe the ſubjoined Table of Rates, or Prices, were appointed by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City, to be taken by the reſpective Watermen, rowing upon the River *Thames* between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*.

The Watermen's Table of Rates, made the ſeventh of September, 1671.

	Oars s. d.	Scull. s. d.
From London *to* Limehouſe, Newcrane, Shadwell-dock, Bell-wharf, *or* Ratcliff-croſs —	1 0	0 6
To Wapping-dock, Wapping New-ſtairs, Wapping Old-ſtairs, *the* Hermitage, Rotherhithe-ſtairs, *and* Rotherhithe Church-ſtairs	0 6	0 3
From St. Olave's *to* Rotherhithe-ſtairs *and* Rotherhithe Church--ſtairs	0 6	0 3
From Billingſgate *and* St. Olave's *to* St. Saviour's Mill —	0 6	0 3
All the Stairs between London-bridge *and* Weſtminſter — —	0 6	0 3
From either Side above London-bridge *to* Lambeth *or* Vauxhall.	1 0	0 6
From Whitehall *to* Lambeth *and* Vauxhall — — —	0 6	0 3
From Paul's-wharf, Black-friars, Dorſet *and* Temple-ſtairs *to* Lambeth	0 8	0 4
For croſſing the River in any Part between Limehouſe *and* Vauxhall.	0 4	0 2

From London *to Places on the River* Thames *without the Bill of Mortality.*

	Whole Fare s. d.	Company s. d.
To Graveſend — — —	4 6	0 9
To Grayes, *or* Greenhithe —	4 0	0 8
To Purfleet, *or* Erith — —	3 0	0 6
To Woolwich — — —	2 6	0 4
To Blackwall — — —	2 0	0 4
To Greenwich, *or* Deptford —	1 6	0 3
To Chelſea, Bateſea, *or* Wanſworth	1 6	0 3
To Putney, Fulham, *or* Barn-elms	2 0	0 4
To Hamerſmith, Chiſwick, *or* Mortlack — — —	2 6	0 6
To Brentford, Iſleworth, *or* Richmond — — —	3 6	0 6
To Twickenham — — —	4 0	0 6
To Kingſton — — —	5 0	0 9
To Hampton-Court —	6 0	1 0
To Hampton Town, Sunbury, *and* Walton — —	7 0	1 0
To Weybridge *and* Chertſey	10 0	1 0
To Staines — — —	12 0	1 0
To Windſor — — —	14 0	2 0

Rates for carrying of Goods in the Tilt-Boat between London *and* Graveſend.

	l.	s.	d.
The whole Hire of the Tilt-Boat	1	2	6
For every Paſſenger —	0	0	9
For half a Firkin —	0	0	1
For a whole Firkin —	0	0	2
For a Hogſhead —	0	2	0
Cheeſe, Iron, or other heavy Goods, the Hundred — —	0	0	4
A Sack of Corn, or Salt —	0	0	6
An ordinary Cheſt, or Trunk	0	0	6
An ordinary Hamper —	0	0	6

By the 2d and 3d of *Philip* and *Mary*, Chap. 16. Sect. 11. That Waterman who takes more than the ſettled Fares, to be impriſoned for ſix Months, and forfeit 40 *s.*

An Abſtract of the Act for making more effectual ſeveral Acts paſſed, relating to Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen, rowing upon the River Thames, *and for the better ordering and governing ſuch Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen.*

Anno ſecundo Georgii *Regis.*

" Enacted, That after the twenty-fourth of " *June* 1729, no Perſon, who, now or " hereafter, ſhall work any Wherry-Boat, Tilt-" Boat, Barge, or other Veſſel, for carrying " Paſſengers, or Goods for Hire, on the Ri-" ver *Thames*, between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, " ſhall take an Apprentice or Servant, unleſs " he ſhall be an Houſekeeper, or have ſome " known Habitation, where he may receive ſuch " Apprentice, and ſhall regiſter with the Clerk " of the Company where he ſhall reſide, or where-" to he ſhall afterward remove, on Pain of 10 *l.* " on Conviction before the Lord-Mayor, or one, " or more Juſtices for the Place where the Of-" fender ſhall be found, by the Oath of two, or " more Witneſſes, to be levied by Diſtreſs, or, " for want of Diſtreſs, to be committed to the " next Publick Work-houſe, without Bail, for " not exceeding one Month, nor leſs than four-" teen Days, and the Clerk of the Company, " on Application made to him, is to regiſter the " Habitation, and every Removal of ſuch Water-" man, *&c.* in a Book of the Company with-" out Fee, on Pain of 10 *l.* and if any ſuch " Waterman, *&c.* ſhall not regiſter his Place of " Abode, the Apprentice ſhall on Application " made to the Rulers and Overſeers, at their " publick Courts, be turned over to any other " Maſter.

" After *June* 24, 1729, no Apprentice ſhall " take upon him the ſole Care and Manage-" ment of any Boat, within the ſaid Limits, " till ſixteen Years of Age, if a Waterman's Son, " and ſeventeen, if a Landſman's, and unleſs he " hath worked with ſome able Waterman, " for two Years at leaſt, on Pain of 10 *s.* on the " Maſter.

" Where ſufficient Diſtreſs cannot be found " to pay and ſatisfy the Penalties, to be inflicted " by any Rules, Orders, or Conſtitutions, made " by the Rulers of the Company, approved by " the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, " and confirmed by the Chief Juſtice of the *King's-*

" *King's-Bench*; Oath being made of want of " Diſtreſs before the Lord-Mayor, or Juſtice of " the Peace where the Offender ſhall be found, " they are to commit him to the Houſe of Cor- " rection, without Bail, for any Time not ex- " ceeding one Month, nor leſs than fourteen " Days, ſuch Offender being convicted on this " Act, or 11 or 12 *Will.* III.

" If any Perſon, not having ſerved ſeven Years " to a Waterman, *&c.* (except Trinity-men, " Fiſhermen, Ballaſt-men, and Perſons employed " in Weſtern Barges, Mill-Boats, Chalk-Hoys, " Faggot or Wood-Lighters, Dung-Boats, and " Gardiners'-Boats, as is allowed by the ſaid " Act, or Act 11 and 12 *Will.* III.) ſhall row " any Boat, or other Craft on the ſaid River for " Hire or Gain, he ſhall for every Offence forfeit " 10 *l.* to be levied as aforeſaid.

" The Number of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Com- " pany, at their future Elections, ſhall be reduced " to thirty, but to be elected as heretofore.

" This Act ſhall not prejudice any Right " belonging to the Lord of the Manor of *Grave-* " *ſend*, for holding a Court, called *Curia Curſus* " *Aquæ*, or *The Court of the Water-Courſe*, for " the better Management of Barges, Boats, and " Veſſels, uſing the Ferry, or Paſſage, from " *Graveſend* to *London*, or to the Barges, " Tilt-Boats, or other Veſſel, plying at the " Bridge of *Graveſend*, or the Perſons working " them.

" Nor to prejudice, or impeach any Grants " or Uſages held by the Mayor, Jurats, and ca- " pital Inhabitants of the Villages, and Pariſhes " of *Graveſend* and *Milton*, in Com. *Kent.* rela- " ting to the Paſſage and Ferry on the *Thames*, " from the ſaid Villages and Pariſhes to *Lon-* " *don.*

" The Leſſees, Owners, and Occupiers of " any Keys betwixt the *Hermitage-bridge* and " *London-bridge*, may uſe their Lighters, or " large Crafts, as hath been heretofore accuſ- " tomed, for carrying Goods and Merchandizes " to and from their Keys and Wharfs, and Ships " loading or unloading, and may employ any " Waterman, or Lightermen duly qualified, " as in the ſaid Act 11 and 12 *Will.* III. is di- " rected.

" All the Penalties and Forfeitures incurred " by this Act, may be ſued for by the Rulers " and Overſeers of the Company, or any two of " them, in ſuch Manner as is provided by the " Act of 11 and 12 *Will.* III. and when recovered " ſhall be paid to the Rulers and Overſeers, and " be diſtributed for the Uſe of the Poor, as they " ſhall think fit, and all Proſecutions ſhall be " commenced within a Month after the Offence " committed.

" All Conſtables and Headboroughs ſhall be " aiding and aſſiſting in the due Execution of this " Act; and if any Suit ſhall be commenced " againſt any Perſon for any Matter done in pur- " ſuance of this Act, or any former Act, relating " to the Water Service on the River, or the re- " gulating and governing the Company, the Ac- " tion ſhall be brought within thirty Days after " the Fact committed, and ſuch Perſon may plead " the General Iſſue, and give this, or any the " former Acts in Evidence, and on a Verdict, " *&c.* he ſhall recover treble Coſts."

An Order *to prevent ill Language to be uſed by the Watermen, Lighter- men, &c. on the Ri- ver.*

An Order made by the Court of Rulers, Auditors, and Aſſiſtants, of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River of Thames.

" Whereas ſeveral Watermen, Lightermen, " and the Apprentices of ſuch, whilſt they are " rowing, or working, upon the River *Thames*, " and at their ſeveral reſpective Places of Reſort, " or Plying-Places, between *Graveſend* and *Wind-* " *ſor*, do often uſe ſuch immodeſt, obſcene, and " lewd Expreſſions, towards Paſſengers, and to " each other, as are offenſive to all ſober Per- " ſons, and tend extremely to the corrupting " and Debauchery of Youth: For Prevention " therefore, of ſuch ill Practices for the Future, " it is hereby declared, and ordained, by the " Court aforeſaid, That if any Waterman, or " Lighterman, after the ſixteenth Day of *October*, " 1701, ſhall upon the ſaid River, or at any " Place of their Reſort, as aforeſaid, be guilty " of uſing any ſuch lewd Expreſſions, and be " thereof duly convicted, by one or more Wit- " neſs, or Witneſſes, or by the Confeſſion of " the Offender before the Rulers of this Com- " pany, he ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch " Offence, the Sum of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* And if any " Waterman, or Lighterman's Apprentice ſhall " herein offend, the Maſter or Miſtreſs of every " ſuch Offender, (the Offender being duly con- " victed as aforeſaid) ſhall forfeit and pay the " like Sum of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and in caſe of Refuſal, " the Offender ſhall ſuffer Correction, as the " Rulers of this Company ſhall in their Diſcre- " tion think fit and neceſſary. Which ſaid For- " feitures (when paid) ſhall be applied to the Uſe " of the poor, aged, decayed, and maimed " Members of this Company, their Widows and " Children. Dated at the Hall of the ſaid Com- " pany, this eighth Day of *October* 1701."

This Company pay to their Poor about eight hundred Pounds *per Annum*, which chiefly ariſes from the *Sunday* Ferries.

Wax-Chandlers, 20.

This Fellowſhip was incorporated by Letters Patent of the firſt of *Richard* III. 16 *February*, *Anno* 1483, by the Appellation of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of Wax-chandlers of* London. Rec. Roll. Pat. 1. Ric. III. p. 5.

They are governed by a Maſter, two Wardens, and twenty Aſſiſtants; with one hundred and thirteen Liverymen, whoſe Fine of Admiſſion is five Pounds. They have a handſome Hall in *Maiden-lane*, to manage their Affairs in. Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

Weavers, 42.

This Fraternity which was antiently denominated *Telarii*, ſeems to be the moſt antient Guild of this City; for it appears that in the Reign of *Henry* I. they paid an annual Rent of ſixteen Pounds to the Crown for their Immunities, which tends to corroborate what has already been ſaid, *viz.* That the Guilds or Companies of *London* antiently held their Liberties and Privileges in Fee-Farm of the Crown. Mad. Firm. Burg.

Their Privileges were confirmed at *Wincheſter*, by Letters Patent of *Henry* II. (ſtill in the Company's Poſſeſſion, but without Date) wherein the annual Sum payable to the Crown is fixed at two Marks of Gold, to be paid yearly at *Michaelmas*, upon a Penalty of ten Pounds. Comp. Chart.

This Company originally conſiſted of the Cloth and Tapeſtry Weavers, who, by Act of Parliament of the ſeventh of *Henry* IV. were put under the Government and Correction of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City. Mad. Firm. Burg. Rec. Tur. Pat. 7. Edw. IV. n 136.

The

Clerk. Return. Parl. & Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

They conſiſt of two Bailiffs, two Wardens, and ſixteen Aſſiſtants, with a Livery of two hundred and ſeventy-nine Members, whoſe Fine of Admiſſion is ſix Pounds. They have a handſome Hall in *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, to manage their Affairs in.

Wheel-wrights, 73.

Rec. Guild.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-ſecond of *Charles* II. 3 *Feb. Anno* 1670, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Art and Myſtery of Wheel-wrights of the City of* London.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens and twenty-two Aſſiſtants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall to treat of their Affairs in.

Wood-mongers, 85.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 3. Jac. p. 25.

This Fraternity was incorporated with that of the Carmen of this City by Letters Patent of the third of *James* I. 8 *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1605, with whom they continued united till the Year 1668, when, for their Malpractices, they judged it convenient (to avoid a greater Puniſhment) to ſurrender their Charter. However, by an Act of Common Council in the Year 1694, they obtained a Privilege for keeping one hundred and twenty Carts (excluſive of the four hundred and twenty publick ones kept by the Carmen) for the more effectual carrying on their Buſineſs.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Company, by an Act of Common Council, had the Management of the Publick Carts committed to them, from the Year 1661, to that of 1665, when, by reaſon of their bad Conduct, and ſiniſter Practices, the Charge of Inſpection was returned to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*.

Woolmen, 43.

Clerk. Ac.

Tho' this Fraternity is of great Antiquity, and probably coeval with the Wool-Trade of this Kingdom; yet it is only a Community by Preſcription, and not by Charter: However, it has the Honour of being one of the City Companies, by the Title of *The Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Fraternity or Company of Woolmen of the City of* London.

They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens and eleven Aſſiſtants: but have neither Livery, nor Hall to tranſact their Affairs in.

Companies, Officers, &c.	Companies.	Maſters.	Wardens.	Aſſiſtants.	Liverymen.	Halls.
Numbers Total	91	78	220	2318	8217	52

The ſeveral Sums of Money annually diſpoſed of to charitable Uſes by the twelve chief Companies of Citizens, and eleven of the inferior, amount to the Sum of twenty-three thouſand ſix hundred and fifty-five Pounds. But as I have no Account of the ſeveral Sums yearly given by the remaining Companies, I ſhall venture to reckon them only at forty Pounds each; which being added to the above Sum, it will make the ſame amount to twenty-ſix thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-five Pounds. A very great Sum to be yearly beſtowed upon the Poor by the City Corporations.

CHAP. II.

An Account of the ſeveral Incorporations of Merchants, with a Liſt of the Ships belonging to the City of London.

Merchant Adventurers.

This Society, at preſent denominated the *Hamburg Company*, was incorporated by King *Edward* I. in the Year 1296, and this being the firſt Incorporation of Merchants erected in this Kingdom, they ſoon obtain'd ample Privileges of *John* Duke of *Brabant*, for eſtabliſhing a Factory in the City of *Antwerp*, then the great Mart and Center of Credit in the Northern Parts of *Europe*.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Company proving of great Advantage to the Nation, their Privileges were confirmed and inlarged by divers ſucceeding Princes, but more eſpecially by Queen *Elizabeth*, who ingageing in a War with *Spain*, the Company was thereby deprived of its Trade in *Flanders*; wherefore her Majeſty, to make good the Loſs, granted the Company an additional Privilege, whereby they were impowered to extend their Commerce to all Parts of *Germany*; which was no ſooner known, than very great Privileges were offered them by the Magiſtrates of *Hamburg*, as an Encouragement to ſettle in their City; which being accepted, the Factory repaired thither, where they ſtill continue, and are at preſent known by the Appellation of the *Hamburg Company*, the antient Name being now in Diſuſe, other than in Deeds and other Writings.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 13. Eliz. p. 4.

This Society, ſince the diminiſhing of their Privileges, and laying open their Trade in the Reign of King *William* III. is greatly reduced. And 'tis to be apprehended, from the *Hamburgers* having engroſſed near all the Trade from *Great Britain* to that City, that in a few Years the Company will ceaſe to be.

Merchants of the Staple.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

The ſecond Company of Merchants incorporated in *England*, were thoſe of the Staple, by *Edward* III. who ſettling their chief Factory at *Middleborough* in *Zeland*, ſent thither great Quantities of Leather, Woolfels, Lead, Tin, Butter, Cheeſe, Cloth, *&c.* But the Staple, in the Year 1389, being removed to *Calais*, it was ſoon after, *viz. Anno* 1391, removed from thence to *England*.

Act. Parl. 14 Ric. II.

Hudſon's Bay Company.

Deduct. Right. Great Brit.

Though the Country to which this Company trade, was diſcovered by Sir *Sebaſtian Cabott* in the Year 1497, yet the Commerce thereof ſeems not to have been fully ſettled till the ſecond of *May*, *Anno* 1670, when *Charles* II. by

by his Letters Patent, incorporated the Adventurers, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Adventurers of* England *trading into* Hudſon's Bay; and granted to his Highneſs Prince *Rupert*, the Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Craven*, Lord *Arlington*, Lord *Aſhley*, and other Members of the Company, and their Succeſſors for ever, all the Straights, Bays, Seas, Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, Iſlands, Shores, Lands, Territories and Places whatſoever, within *Hudſon's Straights* and *Hudſon's Bay*.

This Company, by a joint Stock, carry on a conſiderable Trade to the Places aforeſaid, wherein they have ſettled divers Factories, whither the Natives repair with their fine Beaver, and other rich Furrs and Commodities of the Country. This Corporation is under the Direction of a Governor, Deputy Governor and ſeven Aſſiſtants, who have a handſome Hall in *Fenchurch-ſtreet* to tranſact their Affairs in.

Ruſſia Company.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

The *Ruſſia* Merchants were at firſt incorporated by Letters Patent of Queen *Mary*, *February* 6, *Anno* 1555, which were granted to divers Noblemen and Merchants, whereby they were not only impower'd to carry on an excluſive Trade to all Parts of the *Ruſſian* Empire, but likewiſe to all ſuch Countries as they ſhould diſcover in thoſe Northern Parts, which they ſoon after did to their great Advantage, *viz. The Cherry Iſlands*, *Greenland*, *Nova Zembla*, *Davies's Straights* and *Newfoundland*: In Conſideration of theſe valuable Diſcoveries, their Privileges were confirmed by Parliament; and in the Year 1614, inlarged by King *James* I. This Company is governed by a Governor, four Conſuls, and four and twenty Aſſiſtants, who are annually elected on the firſt of *March*.

Eaſtland Company.

Theſe Merchants were at firſt incorporated by Charter from Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1579. And the Factory belonging to the Company being at firſt ſettled at *Elbing* in *Pruſſia*, they received the Appellation of *Merchants of* Elbing; who, by their Charter, were impowered to Trade to *Norway*, *Sweedland*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, *Pruſſia*, and all other Parts of the *Baltick* Sea, excluſive of the City of *Narva*, previouſly granted to the *Ruſſia* Company. But the ſmall River of *Elbing* proving very incommodious to Navigation, occaſioned the Merchants of the Factory to remove, and ſettle at *Dantzick*, *Koningsberg*, *Riga* and other Cities of the *Baltick*. However the grateful Citizens of *Elbing* are not aſhamed to own, that the preſent Splendor and Beauty of their City is owing to the great Commerce formerly carried on there by the *Engliſh*.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 21. Eliz. p. 21.

This Company, in return for the ſeveral Sorts of *Engliſh* Commodities exported by them, import all Sorts of Oak and Firr Wood, Flax, Linen, Bees-wax, Pot-aſhes, Tallow, Sturgeon, and all Sorts of Naval Materials.

No. 106.

Levant, or Turkey Company.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 24. Eliz. p. 13.

This Company was at firſt incorporated in the Year 1579, by Queen *Elizabeth*, who endowed the ſame with many great and ample Privileges, which have been often confirmed by divers ſucceeding Princes. The Trade of the Company at firſt extended no farther than the State of *Venice*, where diſcovering the Oriental Gems, and Place they came from, aſſumed the *Turkey* Trade, which they have carried on with great Succeſs ever ſince. But a Way being diſcovered to *Eaſt-India* by Sea, a ſeparate Corporation was erected for carrying on a Trade to it, excluſive of this Company: However, it continues in as great Reputation as ever, and at preſent is denominated *The* Turkey *Company*; the Government whereof conſiſts of a Governor, his Deputy, and eighteen Aſſiſtants, who are annually elected in the Month of *February*; and by whom are appointed the Conſuls, Vice-Conſuls, Factors, and other Officers belonging to the Corporation.

Eaſt-India Company.

Rec. Roll. Pat. 43. Eliz. p. 6.

This Corporation was at firſt incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1601. The Trade whereof is carried on by a Common Fund, by which their Commerce is extended to *Arabia*, *India*, *China* and *Japan*; for the Direction whereof are annually elected twenty-four Directors, one of which being Chairman, all the Company's Affairs are immediately under their Direction, and by whom are appointed all their Officers both at Home and Abroad. About the Beginning of the Protectorate of *Oliver Cromwell*, 'twas apprehended, that the laying open the *Eaſt-India* Commerce, would prove of great Advantage to the whole Nation; wherefore that Trade was made general, and continued ſo till the Year 1657. But the ſeparate Trade proving fatal to the Undertakers, they were, for the Good of the Whole, united to the Company by the Legiſlature.

In the Year 1698, a new *Eaſt-India* Company was eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament; by virtue whereof, the old Company was to be diſſolved after the Expiration of a certain Time allowed them for diſpoſing of their Effects. However, by the kind Offices of Friends, and a due Conſideration of their ſeveral Intereſts, the Companies were united; and notwithſtanding the joint Stock amounted to three Millions and three hundred thouſand Pounds, the united Company continued to divide ten *per Cent.* till the Year 1722, when the *Oſtend* Company was erected in Oppoſition to them. This Dividend afterwards fell to eight *per Cent.* and now lately is reduced to ſix *per Cent.*

African Company.

Cafe Roy-Afric. Comp.

The firſt *Engliſh* Ships ſent to *Africa* on the Account of Commerce was about the Year 1553, from which Time the Trade to that Country was carried on by private Hands till the Year 1588, when Queen *Elizabeth*, by her Letters Patent, erected a Company for the more effectual carrying on the ſaid Trade, which at that Time was only for Gold, Elephants Teeth and Malaquetta; for the *Engliſh*, having then no Settlement in *America*, had no Occaſion for Negroes.

Ibid. This Company was greatly encouraged in the Reigns of *James* and *Charles* the Firſt; but the *Dutch*, in the Year 1637, having taken divers Forts on the Coaſts of *Africa* from the *Portugueſe*, committed great Depradations on the *Engliſh*, to oblige them to leave off trading to thoſe Parts. *Charles* the Second, the better to enable his Subjects to carry on the ſaid Trade againſt the unjuſt Pretenſions and Encroachments of theſe Newcomers, by his Letters Patent of the 10th of *January*, *Anno* 1662, incorporated a Body of Merchants by the Appellation of *The Company of Royal Adventurers of* England *to* Africa.

Ibid. The Subſcriptions for carrying on this precarious Trade not anſwering the Expectation of the incorporated Merchants, they were ſoon involved in great Debts and Difficulties, which rendered them incapable of carrying on their Commerce to advantage; wherefore they agreed, for a certain Sum of Money, to ſurrender their Charter to the Crown, and to aſſign all their Eſtates and Effects both at Home and Abroad to certain Merchants, who intended to erect a new Company for the more effectual carrying on the Trade to *Africa*. Purſuant to this Agreement, the King, having accepted the Surrender of the ſaid Charter, did, by his Letters Patent of the 27th of *September*, *Anno* 1672, incorporate the preſent Royal *African* Company, with a Power to trade in *Africa*, from the Port of *Sally* to the *Cape of Good Hope*, during the Term of a thouſand Years, excluſive of all his other Subjects.

Ibid. The Company, by Virtue of this Royal Grant, made a conſiderable Progreſs in erecting Forts and ſettling Factories. But their Trade being laid open by Parliament, in the Year 1697, they were rendered unable to ſupport the ſaid Forts; wherefore it was enacted, that all private Traders to *Africa* ſhall pay ten *per Cent.* to the Company for that Purpoſe. But this Duty not anſwering the End for which it was granted, the Company found themſelves neceſſitated to apply to Parliament in the Year 1730, which being taken into Conſideration, it was found neceſſary to grant a certain Sum for keeping up the ſaid Fortreſſes.

The Affairs of this Company was managed by a Governor (the King) Sub-Governor, Deputy, and a Court of thirty-ſix Directors, who were annually choſen on the tenth of *January*.

South Sea Company.

During the long and expenſive War againſt *France* in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, due Care was not taken for the regular Payment of Seamen employed in the Royal Navy; for, inſtead

of Money, thoſe neceſſitous and very uſeful Men had Tickets granted them in lieu of Pay; which, by their great Neceſſities, were often obliged to part with at a Diſcount of forty and ſometimes fifty in the Hundred, to avaricious Men, who taking Advantage of the Neceſſities of thoſe miſerable and unhappy Men, raiſed to themſelves great Eſtates upon their Ruin.

The Debt due by the Government upon this and other Accounts not provided for by Parliament, amounted to nine millions one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven thouſand nine hundred and ſixty-ſeven Pounds fifteen Shillings and four Pence. For the Diſcharge of which, this Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1710, and by an Act of Parliament made the Year after, the Company (after the Diſcharge of the Debt due to them from the Government) was made perpetual. In the Year 1714, by an additional Sum of eight hundred twenty-two thouſand and thirty-two Pounds four Shillings and eight Pence, the Capital of the Company was, by Act of Parliament, inlarged to ten Millions, for which they received an Intereſt of ſix *per Cent.* or ſix hundred thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* Act Parl. 9 Anne.

In the Year 1720, an Act of Parliament was made to enable the ſaid Company to increaſe their Capital, by redeeming ſeveral of the publick Debts, and to raiſe Money for the Diſcharge of ſundry national Incumbrances; by the Amount of Subſcriptions on this Occaſion, the Capital Stock of the Company was increaſed to thirty-three Millions five hundred and forty three thouſand two hundred and ſixty-three Pounds eight Shillings and three Pence. Ibid.

See *South-Sea* Houſe in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, and Page 525, Vol. I.

The Traffick carried on to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* by this Company, by reaſon of frequent Seizures made of their Effects by the *Spaniards*, and Stops in Trade, (on the Account of national Differences) is but of little Advantage to the Proprietors. And by the Traffick carried on to *Greenland* for nine Years, the Company loſt about one hundred and ninety thouſand Pounds, which cauſed the ſaid Trade to be laid aſide in the Year 1743.

Beſides the above-mentioned Incorporations, there were divers other Companies of Merchants which had been incorporated, though at preſent extinct, *viz.* The *Spaniſh*, *Portugueſe*, *Italian*, *French*, *Dutch*, *American*, &c. However, the Commerce to all thoſe Countries (except that of *France*) is carried on with greater Advantage to the Nation, than when it was under the Direction of the ſaid Companies.

The vaſt Increaſe of our Navigation, by the indefatigable Pains and Aſſiduity of the Merchants, has occaſioned the Improvement of our Manufactures to ſuch a Degree, that they far excel thoſe of all other Nations; whereby this City is not only rendered the moſt populous and opulent that is, or, for aught appears, ever was upon Earth; but it is become the Envy of all other Cities, eſpecially that of *Paris*, whoſe Citizens are inceſſantly ſtriving for the Pre-eminence, though without the leaſt Reaſon, Juſtice or Truth, as I have elſewhere made appear, and which I ſhall farther endeavour to corroborate by the ſtupendous Commerce of this City to and from all

all Parts of the terraqueous Globe, by the great Number and Magnitude of its Ships, (excluſive of thoſe belonging to other Ports and Nations continually trading hither) an Account whereof I have ſubjoined, with their reſpective Names, Number of Tons, and Men carried by each.

A Liſt of all the Ships that belonged to the City of London *in the Year* 1732, *with the Number of Tons and Men carried by them reſpectively, taken from the General Regiſter at the Cuſtom-Houſe.*

Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Abbot	120	11
Abby	260	17
Abby	260	16
Abel	150	19
Abigal	80	10
Abraham	60	8
Adventure	80	8
Adventure	80	10
Adventure	40	4
Adventure	150	11
Adventure	100	8
Adventure	80	12
Adventure	90	9
Aiſlabie	400	80
Albion	86	8
Albion	30	4
Alexander	90	10
Alexander	90	11
Alexander	80	10
Alexander	90	12
Alexander	90	13
Algarva	70	8
Allen	170	16
Allen	120	13
Alicant	100	12
Almſbury	40	6
Ambuſcade	80	7
Amelia	120	33
America	80	10
America	120	16
America Galley	110	15
Amity	305	21
Amy	20	4
Amy	100	16
Anna Maria	100	12
Anna Maria	130	12
Anna Maria	90	3
Annaſtatia	70	9
Anne	250	13
Anne	90	10
Anne	35	5
Anne	110	10
Anne	25	6
Anne	70	8
Anne	50	12
Anne	305	33
Anne	30	5
Anne	80	11
Anne	50	6
Anne	90	11
Anne	45	7
Anne	70	8
Anne	60	7
Anne	40	4
Anne	90	10
Anne	70	8
Anne	90	11
Anne and Elizabeth	130	15
Anne and Elizabeth	60	7
Anne and Elizabeth	140	16
Anne and Frances	80	8
Anne Galley	130	12
Anne Galley	140	16
Anne Yacht	30	4
Annibal	150	19
Antelope	40	6
Anthony	180	16
Anthony	150	15
Anthony	100	10
Apollo	180	20
Apollo	70	10
Apollo	80	8
Apollo Galley	100	12
Archer	70	7
Argyle	100	23
Argyle	60	8
Aſhley	320	35
Aſia	205	34
Auguſtus Cæſar	205	33
Aurora	25	5
Aurora	25	8
Avington	80	9
Badwell	110	11
Bailey	200	16
Baltimore	160	16
Banſtead	100	12
Banſtead	100	10
Banſtead	350	24
Barbadian	150	15
Barbadoes Factor	305	22
Barbadoes Factor	120	12
Barbadoes Merchant	100	14
Barcelona	120	14
Barham	140	14
Barington	450	88
Barkſhire	70	9
Batchelor	90	8
Batchelor's Adventure	5	4
Batſon	70	8
Baynard's Caſtle	300	14
Beak	200	18
Beauford	60	6
Beckingham	80	8
Bethnal Green	150	14
Beidley	80	6
Bellamont	120	12
Bellvedere	80	10
Bellvedere	80	9
Benefactor	60	6
Benjamin	80	10
Benjamin and Anne	80	10
Benjamin and John	110	10
Bennet	100	11
Bermudas Merchant	50	9
Berry	80	10
Berry	40	4
Bethel	150	13
Betty	50	6
Betty	80	10
Betty	90	11
Betty	80	11
Betty	50	6
Betty	60	7
Betty	150	13
Betty	40	6
Betty	60	6
Betty	90	11
Betty	300	15
Betty	80	9
Betty	140	12
Betty	80	6
Betty	80	8
Betty and Anne	60	7
Betty and Mary	60	7
Betty and Mary	60	5
Betty Galley	100	9
Betſey	60	6
Betſey	40	4
Blackmore	40	7
Blackwood	80	10
Bleſſing	200	11
Bond	60	14
Bond Snow	60	5
Bomſtead	100	12
Bonetta	70	13
Bonetta	60	10
Bonetta	40	5
Bonetta	250	22
Bonetta Sloop	40	5
Booth	170	16
Bootle	305	60
Boſtock	120	16
Boſton Merchant	80	11
Boſton Merchant	120	10
Boulier	80	10
Boulogne	20	3
Boulogne	25	3
Boulogne	30	3
Boulter	80	9
Bozden	100	10
Braxton Galley	100	11
Bredah	80	8
Bridget and Elizabeth	130	12
Bridgewater	400	82
Bridgin	140	20
Bright Star	80	9
Briſtol	250	20
Briſtol Merchant	55	8
Britannia	120	13
Britannia	80	12
Britannia	140	13
Britannia	130	14
Britannia	50	5
Britannia	50	6
Britannia	310	33
Britannia	150	12
Brothers	65	9
Bugbyſhope	100	14
Burdeaux Merchant	107	9
Burdeaux Merchant	80	9
Burke	120	14
Burke	80	7
Burke	100	9
Burke Galley	150	15
Burton	60	8
Burwell	305	25
Cabb and John	100	12
Cadogan	100	12
Cadogan	450	92
Cadogan	80	10
Calvert	130	18
Cambridge	100	11
Cambridge	80	10
Cambridge	90	12
Canterbury	70	8
Cardonnel	280	14
Carew	120	10
Carnarvon	370	85
Carolina	40	3
Carolina Frigat	150	12
Carolina Merchant	80	8
Carolina Regina	200	17
Carr	240	11
Carrignani	205	33
Carrignani	300	33
Carteret	70	8
Catharine	35	5
Catharine	70	9
Catharine	170	14
Catharine	90	10
Catharine	200	15
Catharine	36	5
Catharine	120	13
Catharine	60	7
Catharine	70	7
Catharine	30	5
Catharine	100	10
Catharine and Elizabeth	40	4
Catharine Galley	305	50
Cayon	80	8
Cæſar	430	81
Cæſar	80	11
Cæſar	440	88
Cæſar	40	4
Cecilia	45	5
Centaur	300	44
Champion	250	16
Champion	100	12
Champion	150	16
Chandos	80	15
Chandos	304	19
Charity	60	5
Charity	86	9
Charles	18	3
Charles	80	10
Charles	220	13
Charles	100	10
Charles	250	27
Charles	250	13
Charles	60	8
Charles	310	39
Charles	120	9
Charles and Mary	50	8
Charles Sloop	18	3
Charming Agnes	100	8
Charming Betty	100	9
Charming Betty	50	8
Charming Betty	50	7
Charming Betty	80	8
Charming Filly	100	13
Charming Filly	80	9
Charming Jenny	100	10
Charming Lydia	60	6
Charming Mary	150	15
Charming Mary	100	8
Charming Molly	120	12
Charming Nancy	100	10
Charming Nancy	50	5
Charming Nancy	120	10
Charming Phyllis	110	14
Charming Rachael	120	11
Charming Rachael	110	10
Charming Sally	60	16
Charming Sally	110	12
Charming Sally	120	12
Charming Sally	80	8
Charming Sally	90	11
Charming Sally	150	14
Chester	90	9
Chester	90	10
Chester Sloop	90	9
Chichester	19	2
Chitty	120	13
Chitty Frigat	350	34
Chriſtian	80	15
Chriſtian	80	13
Chriſtiana	150	8
City of London	310	33
City of Roan	40	5
Clapham	100	11
Clapham	100	13
Clarendon	80	18
Cleaver	100	9
Cleaveland Sloop	25	3
Clear	30	3
Codrington	80	12
Codrington	90	10
Coimbra	70	7
Compton	450	90
Concord	120	15
Concord	70	9
Concord	80	8
Concord	80	10
Concord	130	17
Concord	200	10
Concordia	300	44
Congreſs	100	10
Conſtant	70	8
Conſtant Anne	240	13
Conſtant Mary	100	8
Content	80	12
Content	120	14
Content	30	3
Content	120	10
Cornelius	40	9
Cornelius	89	9
Cornwall	100	10
Coronation	60	6
Craggs	380	76
Crocodile	90	8
Croſs Galley	80	10
Crowley	170	25
Crown	120	14
Crown	120	12
Crown	210	33
Darby	480	98
Dawſon	480	96
Deborah and Margaret	120	10
Delafay	140	10
Delight	70	7
Delight	100	13
Delphina	90	8
Deptford	20	4
Deptford Sloop	20	3
Deſire	40	4
Devonſhire	480	94
Devonſhire	100	13
Diamond	150	18
Diamond	60	6
Diligence	130	9
Diligence	140	13
Diligence	80	9
Diligence	86	9
Diligence	70	8
Diligence	80	9
Diligence	60	6
Diligence	80	13
Diſpatch	203	16
Diſpatch	60	6
Diſpatch	50	9
Diſpatch	57	5
Dolphin	100	12
Dolphin	50	11
Dolphin	220	33
Dolphin	300	44
Dolphin	70	5
Dolphin	80	10
Dolphin	40	7
Dolphin	120	13
Dolphin	70	7
Dolphin	50	6
Don Carlos	100	12
Don Franciſco	90	11
Don Lewis	160	16
Donovan	40	5
Dorothy	140	13

Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Dorothy	100	8
Dorothy	100	12
Dorſet	120	12
Dorſetſhire	120	9
Duro	100	13
Dove	120	17
Dove	110	10
Dove	70	8
Dove	30	3
Dove	100	6
Dove	40	4
Dove	250	17
Dove	50	5
Dove	20	3
Dove	75	6
Dove	100	12
Dove	90	8
Dove Galley	70	6
Dover	50	9
Dragon	60	6
Dragon	310	33
Dragon of Wantley	70	9
Drake	400	80
Drake	300	60
Draper	60	9
Drewry and Elizabeth	80	10
Dublin Merchant	60	9
Ducane	305	33
Dudley Frigat	150	14
Duke	130	11
Duke of Cambridge	470	94
Duke of Cambridge	90	9
Duke of Cambridge	305	32
Duke of Cumberland	480	96
Duke of Charos	40	5
Duke of Glouceſter	150	16
Duke of York	420	9
Dunbar	320	29
Dunkirk Packet	40	4
Dutcheſs of Berry	80	10
Eagle	26	4
Eagle	60	7
Eagle	300	44
Eagle	40	5
Eagle	200	18
Eagle	60	8
Eaton	140	12
Edward	100	10
Edward	180	16
Edward and Elizabeth	30	4
Edward and Lewis	100	10
Edward and Mary	100	10
Edward and Mary	80	9
Edward and Mary	80	10
Elinor and Elizabeth	100	10
Elinor	80	8
Elizabeth	100	12
Elizabeth	100	10
Elizabeth	100	11
Elizabeth	80	16
Elizabeth	100	11
Elizabeth	60	7
Elizabeth	120	13
Elizabeth	80	9
Elizabeth	90	8
Elizabeth	60	9
Elizabeth	80	12
Elizabeth	80	8
Elizabeth	90	8
Elizabeth and Anne	80	6
Elizabeth and Mary	140	10
Elizabeth and Mary	40	5
Elizabeth and Mary	80	9
Elizabeth and Mary	30	5
Elizabeth and Mary	70	9
Elizabeth and Melicant	140	16
Elizabeth and Sarah	180	18
Elizabeth and Sarah	30	3
Elliot Galley	170	13
Elliot Galley	140	14
Eltham Galley	130	13
Embleton	90	9
Endeavour	50	6
Endeavour	80	7
Endeavour	25	5
Endeavour	50	10
Endeavour	30	3
Endeavour	60	6
Endeavour	120	9
Enfield	470	94
Enterprize	100	11
Eſſex	330	16
Eſſex	140	16
Eſſex	320	66
Eſſex	300	15
Eſſex	310	26
Eſſex	200	18
Ethelred	100	9
Exchange	120	10
Exchange	60	6
Expedition	100	13
Expedition	300	44
Expedition	40	4
Expedition	20	3
Expedition	60	7
Expedition	80	7
Expedition	100	12
Expreſs	120	10
Expreſs	110	9
Europa	230	33
European	100	11
Everton	400	22
Eyles	490	98
Falcon	50	13
Fame	90	12
Fancy	60	5
Fanny	120	11
Faſby Galley	50	7
Favourite	120	12
Fellows Galley	120	12
Fendering	100	10
Ferret	40	4
Figura Merchant	60	6
Five Sifters	160	12
Flanders Merchant	30	5
Flanders Merchant	40	6
Flanders Merchant	80	8
Florence	100	14
Flying Fiſh	50	10
Flying Fiſh	50	9
Flying Fiſh	40	13
Folkſtone	40	6
Fordwich	480	96
Fortune	70	8
Fortune	30	5
Four Friends	15	3
Fox	80	8
Fox-hunter	60	6
Forward	150	16
Four Siſters	180	12
Francis	140	11
Francis	150	12
Francis	150	11
Francis	100	10
Francis	420	85
Francis	150	15
Francis	40	6
Francis	420	84
Francis	400	80
Francis and Anne	40	5
Francis and Rebecca	100	11
Freegift	80	8
Freewill	60	4
French Galley	150	18
Frere	110	12
Frere	110	14
Friends Adventure	40	7
Friends Adventure	80	13
Friends Adventure	120	12
Friends Adventure	40	5
Friends Adventure	150	14
Friends Adventure	40	6
Friends Adventure	120	12
Friends Goodwill	180	9
Friends Goodwill	50	5
Friendſhip	70	8
Friendſhip	100	9
Friendſhip	80	10
Friendſhip	90	8
Friendſhip	80	8
Friendſhip	40	6
Friendſhip	140	12
Friendſhip	100	14
Gallant Enterprize	180	13
Gallipoly Galley	80	10
Gallaway	100	15
Gay-land	80	9
Generoſity	35	5
Genoa	305	33
George	120	11
George	70	8
George	60	9
George	480	96
George	25	3
George	50	5
George and Caroline	100	10
George and Elizabeth	150	14
George and Mary	180	12
George and Nathaniel	40	4
Gerriſh	100	16
Gibralter	305	27
Gilbert	30	3
Gilbert and Anne	80	9
Gilbert and Sarah	60	7
Gildas	100	11
Globe	75	8
Globe	320	25
Globe	240	22
Glouceſter	150	20
Glouceſter	30	25
Good Intent	60	5
Goodwill	80	14
Goodwill	80	12
Goodfellow	305	17
Gottenburgh Merchant	142	9
Gottenburgh Merchant	120	9
Good Providence	50	6
Gouch Frigat	310	28
Gould	150	17
Gould	160	13
Gould	200	12
Graham	60	7
Granada Sloop	30	5
Granada	130	11
Granadier	140	12
Grand Duke	150	16
Grantham	490	98
Great Sicilian	220	30
Great Walpole	150	14
Greenwich	480	96
Greyhound	90	8
Greyhound Galley	70	8
Griffin	120	12
Griggs	50	4
Grove	50	16
Grove	120	14
Grove	50	5
Guiney Hen	40	4
Guiney Packet	60	16
Hadley	205	24
Hales	120	10
Halifax	205	41
Halifax	90	10
Hamburg Galley	140	13
Hammond	80	12
Hampſhire	310	33
Hampſhire	130	11
Hampſtead	70	7
Hannibal	120	12
Hannibal	150	12
Hannah	80	12
Hannah	10	3
Hannah	60	7
Hannah	120	9
Hannah	100	17
Hannah	80	9
Hannah and Elizabeth	120	10
Hannah and Elizabeth	80	8
Hannah and Hope	50	8
Hannah and Zephora	80	11
Hanover	200	12
Hanover	100	10
Hanover	200	12
Hanover Alliance	160	11
Happy George	120	10
Happy Grief	40	7
Happy Jane	110	10
Happy Jane	150	16
Happy Jane	100	10
Happy Jennet	120	14
Happy Return	80	9
Happy Return	100	29
Happy Return	100	10
Happy Return	80	10
Happy Return	18	3
Harbin	140	13
Hare	50	7
Hare	60	8
Hare Galley	90	10
Harle	305	33
Harlequin	20	4
Harlequin	25	3
Harponier	300	44
Harriſon	320	28
Harriſon	100	13
Harriſon	460	92
Harriſon	130	11
Hart	310	21
Hartford	460	92
Haſſwell	100	14
Hatley	160	14
Hawk	60	7
Hazard	60	19
Hazard	60	8
Heathcote	480	98
Henningham	150	20
Henrietta	130	11
Henrico	70	8
Henry and Priſcilla	80	8
Henry and Richard	70	8
Hern	40	6
Herring-Hoy	60	5
Heſter	80	9
Heſter	120	12
Heſter	130	14
Heſter and Jane	40	5
Hilden	80	8
Hill Galley	80	14
Hind	250	17
Hollis	120	11
Hope Galley	60	8
Hopewell	75	12
Hopewell	150	14
Hopewell	100	13
Hotherſhall	150	14
Houghton	460	92
Hudſon	310	20
Hudſon's Bay	100	17
Hume	160	13
Hunter	80	8
Hunter	170	17
Hunter	40	6
Hunter	100	18
Hyam	80	10
Jacob	100	10
Jacob	100	11
Jack-Regiſter	120	7
Jamaica	150	23
Jamaica Frigat	150	21
Jamaica Pink	140	11
James	70	9
James	300	15
James	320	29
James and Mary	310	60
James and Mary	300	48
Jane	70	9
Jane	20	4
Jane	40	4
Jane and Sarah	120	9
Jane and Sarah	120	11
Jemmy	130	11
Jemmy	20	2
Jemima	60	6
Jemima	200	14
Jenny	100	11
Jenny	140	15
Jenny	150	10
Jenny Galley	150	12
Iſaac and Peter	150	15
Induſtry	300	44
Induſtry	40	6
Induſtry	110	12
Iſabella	90	10
Iſabella	40	6
Iſabella and Martha	60	8
Italian	205	33
Italian Galley	150	29
Italian Merchant	220	33
Job and Jane	70	11
Johanna	100	8
Johanna	30	3
Johanna	100	11
Johanna	80	8
Johanna	100	8
John	150	16
John	100	9
John	120	12
John	65	7
John	200	15
John	150	18
John	120	12
John	100	12
John	80	14
John and Amity	200	14
John and Anne	50	10
John and Betty	30	4
John and Betty	30	3
John and Conſtant	120	10
John and Elizabeth	45	5
John and Elizabeth	80	7
John and Elizabeth	25	5
John and Elizabeth	18	2
John and Elizabeth	25	4
John and Elizabeth	30	4
John and Frances	100	12
John Galley	60	9
John Galley	80	10
John Galley	100	13
John Galley	80	9
John and Heſter	80	10
John and Judith	150	19
John and Mary	270	16
John and Mary	80	8
John and Mary	50	5
John and Mary	200	10
John and Mary	130	9
John and Mary	100	13
John and Sarah	55	6

John

Ships.	Tons.	Men.
John and Thomas	80	9
John and Thomas	40	5
John and Thomas	70	7
John and William	30	3
Joſeph	120	11
Joſeph	90	14
Joſeph	100	8
Joſeph	100	9
Joſeph and Iſaac	50	8
Joſeph and Mary	270	15
Judith	40	14
Judith	200	21
Judith	200	20
Kent	80	8
Kerby Galley	100	15
King	50	4
King David	60	8
King David	40	6
King David	40	10
King George	100	15
King George	230	14
King George	200	20
King George	490	98
King George	230	46
King's Fiſher	300	44
King's Fiſher	50	17
Kingſton	180	19
King's Weſton	300	19
King William	305	28
Kirwan	80	12
Lady Amelia	130	13
Lady Tereſe	50	7
Lamb	80	6
Longford	80	9
Larke	100	10
Larke	100	9
Laſcelles	100	13
Laurence	150	24
Leath	100	14
Leath and Sarah	20	5
Leghorn Factor	60	6
Lemon	90	10
Lemon	100	10
Leonard and Anne	30	3
Leonard and Ruth	150	15
Lethuillier	420	84
Levant	305	23
Levanteen	120	15
Liganea	120	19
Lilly	100	8
Liſbon Galley	90	11
Liſbon Packet	40	7
Little Betty	65	7
Little Grizzle	60	8
Little Grizze	70	7
London	200	20
London	300	13
London	160	10
London	50	8
London	490	98
London	320	26
London	150	10
London	380	28
London-Derry	200	20
London-Derry	110	22
London Hope	130	12
London Merchant	80	7
London Spy	140	16
Love and Unity	120	15
Lovely Betty	60	8
Lovely Betty	60	10
Lovely Mary	140	16
Lovely Molly	100	12
Lowthorpe	80	9
Loyal Betty	130	17
Loyal Charles	320	35
Loyal Jane	320	31
Loyal Judith	130	9
Loyal Margaret	70	6
Loyal Nancy	40	6
Lucy	80	11
Lucy	120	16
Luke	30	6
Luſitania	80	8
Luſitania	90	10
Lydia and Rachael	60	7
Lyell	470	94
Lynn	480	96
Lyon	300	44
Lyon	320	29
Lyoneſs	110	10
Lyon Tranſport	120	7
Macclesfield	450	90
Mahon	100	11
Mallaga	80	9
Mallaga Merchant	40	8
Man and Tree	18	2
Manſelf	150	14
Margaret	140	11
Margaret	70	13
Margaret	70	21
Margaret	120	13
Marlborough	480	96
Marlborough	70	8
Marmaduke	100	11
Marquiſs	150	18
Martha	80	8
Martha	150	22
Martha	60	7
Martha	100	15
Martha	30	5
Martha	120	15
Martin	50	4
Martin and Hill	100	11
Mary	220	23
Mary	30	5
Mary	80	8
Mary	50	8
Mary	30	5
Mary	140	12
Mary	100	17
Mary	80	13
Mary	80	11
Mary	130	9
Mary	50	6
Mary	90	10
Mary	60	7
Mary	120	17
Mary	120	13
Mary	45	8
Mary	60	11
Mary	30	4
Mary	70	7
Mary	100	14
Mary	50	6
Mary	130	16
Mary	350	36
Mary	100	15
Mary	70	11
Mary	100	9
Mary	80	8
Mary	230	11
Mary	120	14
Mary	30	6
Mary	80	8
Mary	40	6
Mary	100	13
Mary	490	98
Mary	30	3
Mary	50	4
Mary	70	6
Mary	100	6
Mary	120	8
Mary	60	7
Mary	150	15
Mary	70	7
Mary	15	3
Mary	80	8
Mary and Catharine	80	8
Marigold	25	3
Mary Hopewell	100	17
Mary and Johanna	130	17
Mary and Hannah	50	4
Mary's Reign	200	22
Matthew	150	15
Maxwell	100	14
Mary Flower	80	14
Meacham	150	17
Mediterranean	100	11
Mediterranean	305	33
Mercury	150	17
Mercury	40	7
Mercury	300	44
Mermaid	180	22
Mermaid	300	44
Mermaid	350	56
Mermaid	200	19
Mermaid	300	32
Mermaid	50	10
Merry Griggs	14	3
Merry Griggs	20	3
Merry Jacks	300	15
Micajah and Philip	350	29
Middleſex	430	86
Minerva	90	7
Miney	100	10
Molly	60	8
Molly	60	9
Molly	80	16
Molly	70	7
Monmouth	490	98
Monmouth	130	17
Montague	400	80
Moores	20	3
Morrice	430	86
Morrice	55	7
Morrice	310	26
Naſſau	50	6
Nathaniel	140	17
Nathaniel and John	30	4
Naveſtock	40	5
Navy Tranſport	30	3
Nelly	40	5
Nelſon	130	12
Neptune	60	7
Neptune	40	4
Neptune	160	21
Neptune	300	44
Neptune	190	12
Neptune	120	14
Neptune	40	4
Neptune	80	9
Neptune	100	11
Neptune	100	25
Neptune	100	14
Neptune	40	6
Neptune	140	10
Neptune	140	15
Neptune	180	13
Neptune	50	7
Neptune	60	7
Neptune	60	8
Neptune	80	12
Neptune	80	9
Newcaſtle Merchant	50	9
New Granada	400	30
Newark	40	4
Nightingale	70	8
Nile	230	33
Nonpareil	120	15
North Cape	300	44
North Foreland	300	44
Norton	60	7
Ockham	480	96
Oldfield	150	22
Olive Branch	100	12
Oratava	120	12
Orphan	60	8
Oſtend Packet	30	5
Ottley	75	11
Owners Goodwill	20	2
Packer	200	33
Page	110	8
Page	110	11
Parham Club	100	14
Parham Galley	80	11
Parthenope	120	14
Patience	250	13
Patio	80	9
Peach Bloſſom	60	11
Pearle	140	18
Pearle	43	7
Pearle	100	10
Pearle	50	4
Pearle	30	6
Pearle	50	5
Peckham	100	10
Pegaſus	50	7
Pegaſus	40	6
Peggy	90	8
Pelican	140	13
Pelican	130	9
Peregrine	85	8
Peter	80	9
Peterſburg	305	36
Peterſburg	310	33
Petronello	130	13
Petronello	100	14
Phenix	300	44
Phenix	75	11
Phenix	80	8
Phenix	90	12
Phenix	80	12
Philippian	18	2
Pickfat	100	9
Pleaſant	70	7
Pompey	100	12
Pompey	100	16
Pompey	125	10
Pomroy	100	6
Portugal Galley	150	24
Portugal Galley	100	20
Poſtilion	18	4
Potapſco Merchant	157	17
Potomack	120	12
Preſton	100	12
Pretty Betty	40	6
Pretty Betſey	180	22
Primroſe	80	10
Prince	120	13
Prince Auguſtus	495	99
Prince of Aſturias	100	14
Prince Frederick	300	14
Prince Frederick	120	12
Prince Frederick	130	11
Prince Frederick	20	3
Prince Frederick	40	6
Prince Frederick	750	161
Prince Frederick	160	14
Prince of Wales	228	46
Prince William	100	12
Prince William	25	4
Prince William	110	11
Prince William	80	9
Prince William	750	160
Prince William	140	15
Prince William	460	88
Prince William	15	3
Princeſs Amelia	100	9
Princeſs Amelia	350	70
Princeſs Amelia	150	13
Princeſs Anne	90	11
Princeſs Anne	60	10
Princeſs Anne	350	60
Princeſs Anne	380	76
Princeſs of Aſturias	90	11
Princeſs Caroline	195	25
Princeſs of Brazil	100	12
Princeſs Louiſa	60	10
Princeſs Mary	80	10
Princeſs Royal	100	10
Princeſs of Wales	480	92
Priſcilla	100	10
Priſcilla	60	8
Prophet Daniel	70	9
Proſpect	150	21
Proſperous	40	4
Proſperous	60	6
Proſperous Anne	160	12
Proſperous Sally	80	10
Proſperous Solomon	80	7
Proſperity	20	5
Proſperity	20	4
Proſperity	100	18
Providence	40	5
Providence	50	7
Providence	30	4
Providence	150	9
Providence	60	8
Providence	110	10
Providence	50	7
Providence	450	21
Providence	80	8
Providence	50	6
Providence	40	4
Providence	80	6
Providence	70	6
Providence	50	6
Providence	100	9
Providence	40	9
Providence	60	8
Providence	50	7
Providence	30	7
Purbeck	50	5
Putuxant	100	13
Queen Caroline	149	8
Queen Caroline	250	13
Queen Caroline	80	9
Queen Elizabeth	100	13
Queen Elizabeth	100	16
Rachael	70	8
Ramſgate	120	10
Randolph	100	12
Real	160	17
Rebecca	130	11
Rebecca	250	14
Rebecca	90	9
Rebecca	250	14
Rebecca	100	13
Rebecca	200	14
Rebecca	80	16
Rebecca	160	15
Rebecca	250	14
Rebecca	250	13
Recovery	150	16
Recovery	120	10
Recovery	80	8
Regard	90	11
Reſerve	80	9
Reſtoration	300	44
Revival	50	7
Richard	100	10
Richard and Anne	240	12
Richard and Anne	130	14

Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Richard and Elizabeth	30	5
Richard and Hannah	36	6
Richmond	60	8
Richmond	100	14
Richmond	60	10
Rigdon	120	11
Rippley	45	5
Robert	100	15
Robert	130	14
Robert and George	250	12
Robert and Mary	40	5
Robert and Mary	130	14
Robert and Mary	30	5
Robert and Mary	100	11
Robert and Mary	130	13
Robert and William	150	9
Robert and William	120	10
Rochester	250	33
Roebuck	70	8
Roman Emperor	30	3
Rose	50	5
Rose	90	12
Rose	90	9
Rose	120	11
Rose	150	9
Rose	80	10
Rose Galley	120	10
Royal Exchange	200	16
Royal Phenix	85	9
Royal Phenix	80	9
Royal Vineyard	40	4
Royal Vineyard	30	5
Royal Vineyard	40	6
Ruby	70	11
Ruby	46	18
Ruby	210	33
Ruby	240	12
Ruby	60	10
Ruffel	70	9
Ruffel	60	8
Ruth	80	8
St. Cecilia	100	9
St. George	140	14
St. George	75	10
St. George	100	8
St. George	100	13
St. George	100	10
St. John	60	11
St. John Baptist	110	12
St. Joseph	70	6
St. Lewis	130	12
St. Lewis	140	14
St. Loe	150	13
St. Matthew	95	11
St. Michael	40	4
St. Peter	65	8
St. Petersburg	40	4
St. Petersburg Merchant	280	13
St. Philip	100	12
St. Quintin	300	18
St. Quintin	400	21
St. Quintin	305	33
St. Stephen	50	8
St. Stephen	60	9
St. Thomas	130	14
Salisbury	60	9
Salisbury	80	10
Salisbury	60	9
Salisbury	80	10
Sally	150	17
Sally	50	6
Samuel	120	11
Samuel	70	9
Samuel	140	12
Samuel and Clarke	20	3
Samuel and Elizabeth	140	13
Samuel and John	150	16
Samuel and John	180	15
Samuel and John	20	4
Samuel and Sarah	80	9
Sarah	100	14
Sarah	90	12
Sarah	150	14
Sarah	70	12
Sarah	100	13
Sarah	80	9
Sarah	70	10
Sarah	60	10
Sarah	80	8
Sarah	40	6
Sarah	60	9
Sarah	120	14
Sarah	90	9
Sarah	40	4
Sarah	20	2
Sarah and Elizabeth	25	3
Sarah and Elizabeth	60	9
Sarah and Elizabeth	30	5
Sarah Galley	120	10
Sarah and Jane	80	5
Sarah and Mary	250	20
Sarah Maria	40	6
Sarum	400	90
Scipio Galley	200	17
Sea Flower	30	3
Sea Horse	130	17
Sea Horse	300	44
Sea Horse	140	18
Sea Horse	140	16
Sea Horse	60	8
Sea Horse	80	8
Sea Nymph	100	19
Sea Nymph	140	15
Sea Nymph	100	12
Sea Nymph	60	9
Sea Nymph	25	4
Sea Nymph	140	14
Sea Nymph	140	16
Sea Nymph	120	12
Sea Nymph	100	18
Seawell	70	11
Seeker	60	8
Seven Sisters	60	6
Seven Sisters	40	7
Severen	220	22
Shelburne	220	20
Sheldon	90	13
Shoreham	100	9
Sincerity	40	7
Southampton	130	17
Spanish-Town Factor	130	14
Speedwell	120	17
Speedwell	50	7
Speedwell	100	9
Spotswood	310	24
Squirrel	150	14
Stamberleen	310	22
Stanhope	420	84
Stock-port	60	8
Storke	110	11
Stratham	470	96
Success	60	7
Success	80	8
Success	60	7
Success	80	8
Success	300	44
Success	85	11
Success	70	13
Success	100	11
Success	70	7
Success	30	8
Success	40	7
Success	70	8
Success	150	16
Success	80	10
Succession	100	17
Sunderland	416	75
Supply	120	16
Susannah	140	12
Susannah	130	14
Susannah	150	10
Susannah	170	13
Susannah and Sarah	60	7
Susannah and Sarah	150	12
Swallow	40	4
Swan	120	10
Swift	58	9
Swordfish	300	44
Tagus	100	11
Tagus	80	10
Tankerville	150	20
Teneriffe	70	8
Teneriffe	60	7
Teneriffe	70	9
Terra Nova	60	7
Thomas and Elizabeth	30	6
Thomas and Elizabeth	20	2
Thomas and Mary	50	3
Thomas and Mary	20	2
Thomas and Samuel	30	4
Thomas and Samuel	60	5
Thomas and William	40	4
Thomazine	80	10
Thomazine	70	9
Thornton	180	11
Thorpe	80	8
Three Brothers	100	6
Three Friends	45	4
Three Friends	120	10
Three Sisters	100	14
Titus	40	5
Totness	90	11
Tower of London	130	13
Townsend	100	14
Townsend	400	90
Trant	100	17
Trant	140	18
Tristan	200	22
Tristan	190	18
Triton	300	44
Triton	130	9
Triumph	320	30
Truelove	100	10
Truelove	80	11
Trueman	30	6
Tryal	75	10
Tryal	100	9
Tuscan	130	14
Two Brothers	70	8
Two Brothers	80	5
Two Sisters	16	2
Two Sisters	20	2
Two Twins	50	11
Tyger	80	10
Unicorn	300	45
Union	80	9
Union	100	20
Union	100	12
Union	60	9
Union	130	10
Union	110	12
Unity	240	14
Unity	200	18
Upton	150	20
Ursula	140	10
Valentine	200	21
Viana Merchant	90	9
Vigilance	300	43
Vine	80	7
Vineyard	70	10
Volunteer	200	20
Walpole	490	90
Warden	100	10
Warren Galley	150	21
Welcome	80	10
Welcome	70	9
Welcome	80	8
Weldon	60	8
West-India Merchant	100	10
West-India Merchant	200	21
Wentworth	233	33
Whale	40	6
White Horse	75	10
White Horse	80	8
Whitaker	310	21
Whiting	40	6
William	130	10
William	50	7
William	110	11
William	500	35
William	60	10
Williamsburg	500	25
William and Catharine	120	9
William and Elizabeth	90	12
William and Elizabeth	70	5
William and Elizabeth	100	13
William and James	200	20
William and Anne	60	7
William and Jane	110	10
William and Jane	100	11
William and Joseph	80	8
William and Mary	200	13
William and Mary	40	5
William and Mary	30	5
William and Mary	250	14
William and Mary	30	5
William and Mary	45	6
William and Mary	70	5
William and Rebecca	60	5
William and Rebecca	60	7
William and Rebecca	50	6
William and Sarah	150	15
William and Sarah	140	14
William and Thomas	24	4
Willing Mind	100	10
Willis	309	20
Wiltshire	100	14
Wiltshire	120	13
Winchester Merchant	50	6
Windham	470	94
Windsor	70	11
Woodford	80	12
Woolball	160	15
Wright	150	11
Wright Frigat	160	12
Wydah	300	18
Yeoman	150	14
York	50	5
York	70	8
York	180	13
York	180	12
York	95	16
Young Prince	100	8
Young Prince	150	11
Young Robert	70	6
Young William	80	9

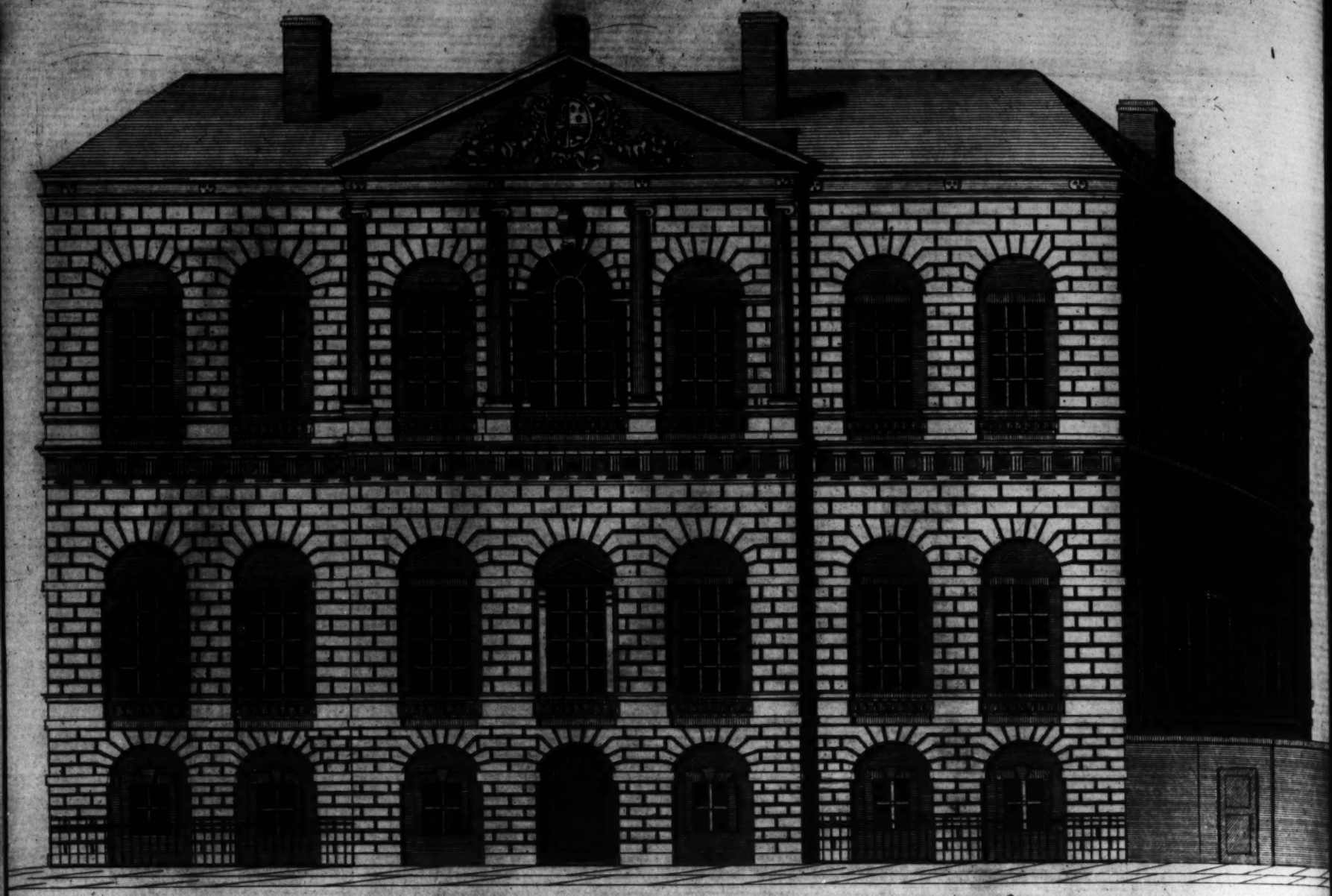
	Ships	Tons	Men
Numbers Total	1417	178557	21757

To prevent the Reader's being surprized at the great Disparity of Seamen in Ships of the same Tonnage or Burden, it will be necessary to acquaint him, that all Ships trading to the Western and Southern Parts of the World, are, on Account of their long Voyages, obliged to carry a much greater Number of Men, than those that trade to the Eastern and Northern Parts, except those that go to *Greenland* and *Davies's Straights* on the Whale Fishery.

Having shewn the Number of Ships belonging to this City, I shall now for the Satisfaction of the Curious, subjoin an Account of the Number of Ships that arrived at *London* from all Foreign Parts, as well as from the several Ports of *Great-Britain*, from *Christmas*, *Anno* 1727, to *Christmas* 1728, *viz. British* Ships from all Ports beyond the Sea, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and foreign Ships, two hundred and thirteen; together, two thousand and fifty-two; and from the several Ports of *Great Britain*, the Numbers that appear in the following Table:

Ships

5 JA 53



The Treasury in S.t James's Park.

The Admiralty near White Hall.

B Cole Sculp.

Ships imported at London *from divers Ports of* Great-Britain *in the Year* 1728.

Ports.	Ships.	Ports.	Ships.	Ports.	Ships.	Ports	Ships.	Ports.	Ships.
Aberdeen	24	Chepſtow	3	Gweek	6	Maldon	136	Sandwich	238
Aberdovey	2	Cheſter	73	Harwich	193	Milford	43	Scarborough	18
Aldeburgh	92	Chicheſter	73	Hartlepoole	19	Milton	132	Shoreham	37
Allos	13	Clay	50	Haſtings	36	Montroſe	12	Southampton	105
Anſtruther	3	Clovelly	1	Haverford Weſt	7	Neath	1	Southwold	40
Arundel	43	Colcheſter	160	Hull	195	Newcaſtle	1525	Stockton	75
Beaumaris	3	Cowes	39	Hythe	9	Newhaven	26	Sunderland	2
Berwick	121	Dartmouth	56	Inverneſs	23	Newnham	1	Swanney	602
Biddeford	8	Deal	34	Ipſwich	448	Penryn	5	Tenby	5
Blyth	207	Dover	65	Kingſton upon Hull	4	Penzance	7	Truro	12
Borowſtoneſs	5	Dunbar	7	Kirkaldy	12	Perth	5	Wells	33
Boſton	17	Dundee	12	Kirkudbright	1	Plymouth	35	Weymouth	75
Bridgwater	1	Exeter	74	Leigh	140	Poole	144	Whitby	44
Bridlington	19	Falmouth	8	Leith	25	Portſmouth	69	Wigton	1
Briſtol	36	Feverſham	353	Liverpoole	37	Preſton	1	Wiſbich	36
Cardiff	12	Folkſtone	10	Lyme	4	Preſton Pans	8	Woodbridge	168
Cardigan	1	Fowe	4	Lymington	21	Rocheſter	135	Yarmouth	159
Carmarthen	24	Glouceſter	1	Lynn	37	Rye	31		

Number Total —— Foreign Ships, 2052 —— Coaſters, 6837 —— General Total 8889

Though this is a prodigious Number of Ships to be imported in one Year, yet the ſame has been conſiderably increaſed in divers Years ſince.

For unlading this vaſt Number of Veſſels, and carrying the amazing Quantities of Merchandize brought hither by them to and from the ſeveral Wharfs (which are one hundred and forty-four in Number) of the City, Suburbs and Vicinal Parts, there are not only employed about two thouſand Lighters, Barges and Boats, but likewiſe four hundred and twenty great Carts belonging to the City and Liberty thereof, beſides one hundred and twenty to the Coal, or Woodmongers, and ſixty-ſeven in the Out-Parts; together, ſix hundred and ſeven, which are equal in Burden to that of Waggons.

By the indefatigable Induſtry of our Merchants, this City has not only attained to its preſent Height of Grandeur and Opulency; but alſo the Kingdom in general to ſuch an Affluence of Wealth by the Improvement and Export of our Manufactures, that the legal Intereſt, which was never lower than ten *per Cent.* till the Year 1625, is at preſent (though reduced by Act of Parliament only to five *per Cent.*) in reality under three; for ſome of the publick Securities of three *per Cent.* at this Time, bear a Premium of almoſt ſeven *per Cent*, whereby the Nobility and Gentry, are not only enabled to raiſe Money at a low Intereſt for portioning off their younger Sons and Daughters, but likewiſe the Value of their Eſtates are thereby riſen from ten, to five or ſix and twenty Years Purchaſe.

Beſides this vaſt Acceſſion of Treaſure, owing to the inceſſant Labours of our Merchants, we are likewiſe indebted to them for the great Improvement of our Lands by exotick Culture; therefore they may juſtly be deemed the Soul of the Commonwealth.

CHAP. III.

An Account of divers Offices, &c. within the Bill of Mortality.

AS many of the publick Offices in this City have their immediate Dependence upon Trade, I ſhall therefore ſubjoin the ſeveral Accounts thereof; and though the other numerous Offices within the Bill of Mortality are ſeemingly independent of Commerce, I ſhall nevertheleſs for the ſake of Connection, and Eaſe to the Reader, interſperſe the ſame in Alphabetical Order with the former.

Admiralty Office.

This is a magnificent Structure oppoſite *Scotland-Yard* near *Whitehall*, wherein are tranſacted all maritime Affairs belonging to the Juriſdiction of the Lord High Admiral. For which end, he, or the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, ſit on certain Days for the Management of the Royal Navy; the Determination of all Cauſes, (which at preſent are heard and decided by the Court of Admiralty at *Doctors-Commons*) Civil and Criminal, committed at Sea; and the Amerceing their Dependents and Officers for Neglect of Duty, or other Irregularities; and unto whom belongs the Nomination of Admirals, Captains, and other Officers, to ſerve on board his Majeſty's Ships of War.

Amicable Society.

This Company (whoſe Office is in *Serjeants-Inn-Court, Fleet-ſtreet*) was incorporated by Letters Patent of the Fourth of Queen *Anne*, 25 *March*, *Anno* 1706, by the Name of *The Amicable Society for a perpetual Aſſurance Office.* The Number of Members, not to exceed two thouſand, are impowered to purchaſe Lands, Tenements, *&c.* to the Amount of two thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* the ſame to alien at Pleaſure, to ſue and be ſued, and to have a common Seal, alterable at Diſcretion. Comp. Chart.

Each Member of this Society originally paid, during the Life of the Perſon inſured upon, the Sum of ſix Pounds four Shillings *per Ann.* out of which, for the firſt Year of the Incorporation, was divided one ſixth Part of the ſeveral Payments or Contributions among the Nominees of the Members that died in the ſaid Year; which Dividend increaſed proportionably till the Year 1710, when they divided 10000 *l.* among the Nominees, which is to be yearly continued, with an Addition of ſo much as the General Court ſhall deem proper. But in caſe the Number of Members ſhall not amount to two thouſand, then the annual Dividends to be made in Proportion to the yearly Payments of ſix Pounds four Shillings by each of the reſpective Members. Comp. Rec.

And for the more effectual Support of this Society, it is by a ſupplemental Charter of the third Ibid.

third Year of his preſent Majeſty, 16 *January*, *Anno* 1729, ordained, that all and every of the Members, or their Nominees, that ſhall be in Arrears to the Corporation for a Year and a Quarter, and who, upon proper Notice thereof given in the *London Gazette*, ſhall omit Payment thereof for three Months after, every ſuch Member ſo offending to be excluded the Society, and deprived of all Benefits ariſing thereby, as if he, ſhe, or they, had never belonged to the ſame.

The Sum, as already mentioned, appointed by their Charter to be paid by the Members of the Society, is ſix Pounds four Shillings *per Annum* each, and the Sum to be divided among the yearly Claimants five Pounds. The Surplus, of one Pound four Shillings, is improved for the Benefit of the Corporation for granting Annuities upon Lives to their own Members: By which, and other good Management, the Society have a Stock of near thirty thouſand Pounds; whereby they are not only enabled to defray all the Expences of the Society, but likewiſe to reduce the annual Payments of the Members from ſix Pounds four Shillings, to five Pounds each; and beſide this, the Company divide about 700*l.* *per Ann.* or ſo much thereof as ſhall be required, (when the Dividend, by a great Mortality, does not amount to 100*l.* on each Claim) to pay each Claimant one hundred Pounds, whereby all Reductions are effectually prevented, and the Corporation kept in a flouriſhing Condition; which, by the good Footing it is on at preſent, it is not to be doubted, but it will improve to the great Advantage of its Members.

Regiſt. Acc.

Bank-end Waterworks.

To this Office, which is kept at the *Bank-end* in *Southwark*, belongs a Horſe-Machine for raiſing *Thames* Water for the Service of that Neighbourhood; but it having but one Main Pipe of a ſeven Inch Bore, neither their Stock, or Shares, can be very conſiderable.

Bank of England.

This Corporation was projected in the Year 1694, by *William Paterſon*, Eſq; a *Scotſman*, upon the following Occaſion; *viz.* The Goverment having Occaſion for great Sums of Money towards carrying on an offenſive War againſt *France*, *Paterſon* propoſed the raiſing the Sum of twelve hundred thouſand Pounds by Subſcription, to be lent to the Publick on certain Conditions, the principal whereof was that for erecting a Bank in this City. This Propoſal being chearfully embraced by many of the chief Citizens, they immediately applied to Parliament; where the Terms propoſed being readily accepted, the Subſcribers of the ſaid Sum were incorporated by the Appellation of *The Governor and Company of the Bank of* England; to have perpetual Succeſſion, and a common Seal; to purchaſe Lands, Rents, Tenements, and Hereditaments of what kind ſoever; and to ſell, grant, demiſe, and diſpoſe of the ſame at Pleaſure; to ſue and implead, to be ſued and impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered in Courts of Record, or any other Place whatſoever; and to have an Intereſt of eight *per Cent.* for the Money advanced till the ſame ſhall be repaid.

Act Parl. 5 & 6 W. & M.

The Proprietors of the Bank and the Grocers Company not agreeing about a new Leaſe, they began to erect a Building in *Threadneedle-ſtreet* to tranſact their Affairs in: On which Occaſion, the Governor and Directors of the Corporation repaired thither on the third of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1732, to ſee the Pedeſtal of the Weſtern Column of the interior Front laid; whereon were engraven the following Words: *The Foundation of this Building of the Bank of* England *was laid* Auguſt 1, 1732, *in the ſixth Year of the Reign of King* George *the Second*; *Sir* Edward Bellamy, *Knight and Alderman*, *Governor*; *the Honourable* Horatio Townſhend, *Eſq*; *Deputy Governor*; together with the Names of the ſeveral Directors. This Inſcription is partly a Miſtake, for the Foundation of the Work was begun about four Months before.

In order to come at the Virgin Earth to lay a firm Foundation for this magnificent Structure, after digging a conſiderable Depth, the Workmen continued to diſcover artificial Ground, which occaſioned their boring to diſcover the Depth thereof; when, to their great Surprize, they brought up Oyſter-ſhells in a Mooriſh Soil upwards of thirty Feet below the Surface: But for want of an additional Length of a Borer, could proceed no deeper; which ſhews the Earth to be vaſtly raiſed in this Place. And being in the Neighbourhood of the ancient Watercouſe of *Walbrook*, it does in ſome Meaſure corroborate *Stow*'s Tradition of the River *Thames* having anciently flowed as far as *Bucklersbury* in this Neighbourhood.

Soon after the finiſhing of this ſtately Fabrick, the Proprietors of the Bank cauſed a Statue to be erected in the Hall of the ſame, in Commemoration of their great Founder, with this Inſcription:

Ob
Legibus vim,
Judiciis Auctoritatem,
Senatui Dignitatem,
Civibus univerſis Jura ſua,
Tam Sacra, quam Civilia, Reſtituta,
Et illuſtriſſimæ Domus Hannoverianæ
In imperium Britannicum Succeſſione
Poſteris confirmata,
Optimo Principi,
Gulielmo Tertio,
Conditori ſuo,
Grato Animo Poſuit, dicavitque
hujus Ærarii Societas,
A. C. MDCCXXXIV. harumque Ædium I.

Engliſh'd thus:

For reſtoring Efficacy to the Laws,
Authority to the Courts of Juſtice,
Dignity to the Parliament,
To all his Subjects their Religion and Liberties,
And confirming theſe to Poſterity,
By the Succeſſion of the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover
To the Britiſh *Throne:*
To the beſt of Princes, William *the Third,*
Founder of the Bank,
This Corporation, from a Senſe of Gratitude,
Has erected this Statue,
And dedicated it to his Memory,
In the Year of our Lord MDCCXXXIV.
And the firſt Year of this Building.

See *Broad-ſtreet* Ward.

Bounty

The Monument

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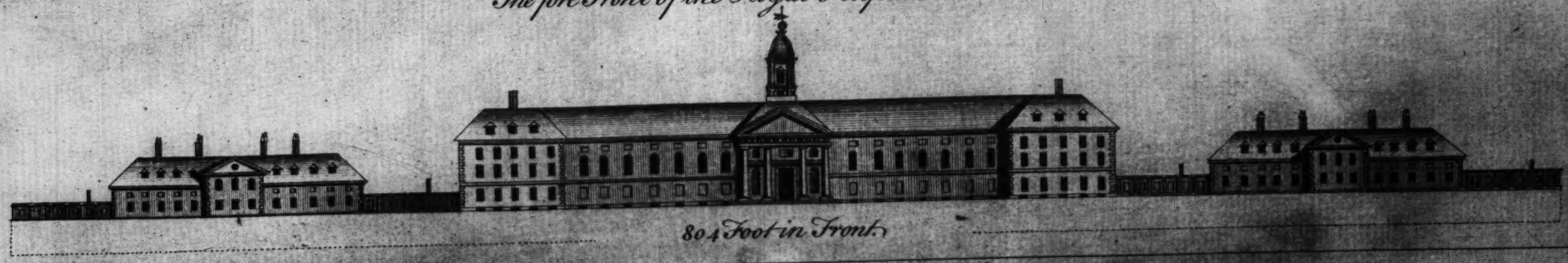
The fore Front of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea



804 Foot in Front.

R. Cole. sculp.

The back Front of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea

Bounty of Queen Anne.

Act Parl. 2 & 3 Anne.

This Corporation, who keep their Office in *Dean's-yard, Weſtminſter*, was eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament *Anno* 1703, for the better Maintenance of the poor Clergy, by the Augmentation of ſmall Livings. This Body Corporate conſiſts of the Lords of the Privy Council, Lords Lieutenants and Cuſtos Rotulorum, the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Deans of Cathedrals, Judges, the King's Sergeants at Law, Attorney, Sollicitor and Advocate General, Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the Univerſities, Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and Mayors of all other Cities within the Kingdom; ſeven whereof at leaſt to compoſe a Court, provided a Privy Counſellor, Biſhop, Judge, or one of the King's Council be three thereof. This Court, having the Direction of all Affairs belonging to the Corporation, appoint Committees of Governors, and inveſt them with ſuch Powers as they judge convenient.

The Governors Buſineſs is to find out the Value of every Benefice under eighty Pounds *per Annum*, with their reſpective Diſtances from the City of *London*, &c. and to lay the State thereof before the King, with the Value of the First-Fruits and Tenths, *&c.* and all Penſions and Charges belonging to the ſame, to the end the Royal Bounty may be applied for the Support of ſuch as the Clergy as are in the greateſt Diſtreſs. The Corporation has already made a great Progreſs in the Augmentation of a vaſt Number of ſmall Livings; but I was refuſed an Account thereof on my applying for the ſame.

Charitable Corporation.

This Corporation was incorporated (for lending Money to the Poor upon eaſier Terms than thoſe of Pawn Brokers and Money Jobbers, who ſeldom take leſs than thirty *per Cent.*) by Letters Patent of the Sixth of Queen *Anne*, 22 *December* 1708, by the Style of *The charitable Corporation for the Relief of Induſtrious Poor, by aſſiſting them with ſmall Sums upon Pledges at legal Intereſt*: And to enable the Members of the Corporation to anſwer their Title, they were impowered to raiſe a Fund not leſs than twenty, nor more than thirty thouſand Pounds. But this Fund afterwards, by additional Grants, being increaſed to ſix hundred thouſand Pounds, the ſame, inſtead of being employed to the Advantage of the Proprietors, was wickedly embezzled by their Caſhier, Warehouſe-keeper, and others; the two former whereof, for their flagitious Crimes, and unparalleled Villany, fled to *France* to ſhelter themſelves from Juſtice: On which Occaſion the unfortunate Proprietors applied to Parliament for Redreſs, who, in Commiſeration to their unhappy Circumſtances, not only made an Act to oblige the two Miſcreants to return to account with the Sufferers, (which they not complying with, they were, by the ſaid Act, both declared Felons) but likewiſe granted them a Power to make a Lottery for the Sum of five hundred thouſand Pounds; whereby they cleared about eighty thouſand Pounds.

This Corporation, by their Charter, are, upon Pain of Diſſolution, injoined not to interfere with the Bank of *England*, by diſcounting of Bills either Foreign or Domeſtick, or keeping other Caſh than their own, nor to traffick or deal in any Buſineſs other than that of lending Money upon Pledges, which they are to advance upon legal Intereſt, and a reaſonable Allowance for Charges; which, by the Advice of able Council, they aſcertained at five *per Cent.* which, with the Intereſt, amounts to ten *per Cent.* upon all Pawns.

The Affairs of this Corporation are under the Direction of a Committee of ſeven of the Proprietors, three or more whereof conſtitute a Court, who, in Conjunction with others, may call a general Court, which is to conſiſt of ſeventeen at leaſt, who are impowered to make By-laws for the better Government of the Company, and to appoint their Officers, who are a Chaſhier, Warehouſe-keepers, Accomptant, Clerks, *&c.*

This Corporation, during its Proſperity, had two Offices, *viz.* One on *Laurence Pountney's-Hill*, and the other in *Spring-Garden, Charing-Croſs*; but they tranſact their Affairs only in that of the *Spring-Garden, Charing-Croſs*.

Chelſea Water-works.

This Society was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the Year 1722, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of* Chelſea *Water-works*; by which Name they are to have perpetual Succeſſion and a common Seal, with a Power to purchaſe in Mortmain, Lands, *&c.* to the Amount of one thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* with a Right to alien and diſpoſe of the ſame as they ſhall ſee convenient. Which Works are divided into two thouſand Shares. The Company's Affairs are managed by a Governor, Deputy, and thirteen Directors.

Act Parl. 8 G. I.

Coal-meters Office.

In this Office, which is kept in *Church-Alley*, St. *Dunſtan's-Hill*, are entered all Ships that arrive in the Port of *London* with Coals; and to which belong fifteen Maſter-meters, who appoint a ſufficient Number of Perſons to meaſure the Coals brought by the ſaid Ships, to prevent Impoſitions, which would otherwiſe happen both to the King and Subject, in reſpect to the Duty and Meaſure. See Vol. I. *A. D.* 1713.

Cuſtom-Houſe.

Though the Antiquity of the Duties of Import and Export in this City cannot be aſcertained, yet that they are almoſt coeval with the Commerce thereof, I think will not be controverted. That Cuſtom was paid in *London* during the *Saxon* Government, is manifeſt by the twenty-third Law of King *Ethelbert*, which appoints a certain Toll to be paid at *Billingſgate*, to the Collectors of the King's commercial and other Revenues in this City. See *Tower* Ward.

Joh. Brompt. Chron.

The Duties ſaid to be collected in the Year 1728, amounted to upwards of two Millions and eight hundred thouſand Pounds, than which nothing can ſo effectually ſhew the Opulency and prodigious Commerce of this vaſt City.

Engliſh Copper Office.

This Company, whoſe Office is kept in *Buſh-Lane*, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the

Clerk Acc.

the Third of *William* and *Mary*, 22 *September*, *Anno* 1691, by the Appellation of *The Governor and Company of Copper Miners in* England; which was confirmed by Queen *Anne*, *Anno* 1710; and by ſubſequent Grants, their Power of working of Mines was extended to all Parts of *Ireland* and *New England*.

This Corporation conſiſts of a Governor, Deputy Governor, and eighteen Aſſiſtants.

Exciſe Office.

Scob. Act Parl. The Duty of Exciſe was at firſt introduced into this City and Kingdom by the Parliament, 22 *July*, *Anno* 1643, by laying an Impoſt upon Beer, Ale, Wine, and other Proviſions for carrying on a War againſt the King.

This Office, which is kept in the *Old Jewry*, was till of late managed by ſeven Commiſſioners; but there being ſo many new exciſeable Commodities brought into the ſame, their Number is increaſed to nine, who have each a Salary of one thouſand Pounds *per Annum*; as are likewiſe the Clerks and other Officers under them, both in Number and Salaries.

At the Deſire of the Commiſſioners of this Office, a very laudable Practice is lately ſet on Foot, for the Support of the valetudinary and aged Clerks and Officers belonging to the ſame; for which Purpoſe the ſeveral Clerks and Officers contribute three Pence *per* Pound out of their reſpective Salaries; which is ſaid to amount to about three thouſand Pounds *per Annum*.

Before the Commiſſioners of Exciſe are try'd all Frauds committed in the ſeveral Branches of the Revenue under their Direction; and if any Perſon thinks himſelf injured by their Sentence, he may appeal to the Commiſſioners of Appeals for a Re-hearing, who are five in Number, and have each a Salary of two hundred Pounds *per Annum*. See *Cheap* Ward.

Friendly Society.

This Society was erected by a Deed of Settlement of the 28th of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1684, for inſuring Houſes againſt Loſs by Fire, which they do on Brick Buildings at the Rate of nine Shillings and four Pence *per Cent.* for the Term of ſeven Years, and double that Sum on thoſe of Wood.

Beſides this certain Charge, the Inſured are obliged to contribute to the Payment of all Loſſes that may happen; in order to which, they make a Depoſit of ſix Shillings and eight Pence *per Cent.* ſo much whereof as remains undivided, at the Expiration of the ſeveral Inſurances, is returned to the reſpective Proprietors. And for ſecuring the Payment of all Loſſes, that may happen by Fire, a conſiderable Security in Land is ſettled on Truſtees. And, for extinguiſhing Fires, continually keep in their Service two and twenty Firemen, who wear the Company's Badge, and are annually cloathed.

Georgia Office.

The King having been graciouſly pleaſed to purchaſe the Properties of divers of the Proprietors of uncultivated Lands in the Province of *South Carolina* in *America*, in order for their Cultivation; and to which End, conferred the ſame upon a certain Number of Gentlemen in Truſt, whom he incorporated by his Letters Patent, 9 *June*, *Anno* 1732, by the Appellation of *The Truſtees for eſtabliſhing the Colony of* Georgia *in* America; with a Power to receive Benefactions, and make Collections by Contribution, or Subſcription, towards promoting the intended Settlement: For which Purpoſe the ſaid Truſtees having directed their Letters Commiſſorial, under their common Seal, to the Miniſters, Churchwardens and Veſtrymen of the ſeveral Pariſhes of this City and Suburbs; divers whereof, together with ſuch Gentlemen as had Commiſſions directed to them for the ſame End, in a ſhort time, ſo beſtirred themſelves, that they collected upwards of five thouſand Pounds; which, with the ten thouſand Pounds granted them by Parliament on the ſame Account, the whole Sum on the 9th of *June*, *Anno* 1734, amounted to fifteen thouſand two hundred and twenty-ſix Pounds twelve Shillings and ten Pence. Chart. Corp.

Since which Time divers Collections were made in other Pariſhes, which greatly contributed to the forwarding of ſo great and laudable an Undertaking; but none ſo effectually as the generous Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, in granting the Truſtees an additional Supply of twenty-ſix thouſand Pounds. By this Encouragement, and the great Progreſs made in the Cultivation of the Country by Foreigners who are ſent thither, it is not to be doubted but this Colony will prove of as great Advantage to this Kingdom, as any of our *American* Settlements.

But by the Truſtees manner of granting the Lands in *Georgia* to the People only in Tail Male, it is to be feared it will be a Means of deterring others from going to ſettle in that Country on ſuch ſlaviſh Terms, ſeeing that the Female Deſcendants of induſtrious Parents (who, at the Expence of their All, and the wearing out of their Bodies in hard Labour, to improve the Ground, which, when granted them, probably was not worth ſix Pence an Acre) will be thereby deprived of their Father's Inheritance, which, on the Failure of the Male Branch of the Family, will revert to the Truſt, while the diſtreſſed Females will be left to ſhift for themſelves, perhaps under the direful Effects of a miſerable Poverty.

Hackney-coach Office.

This Office, which is kept in *Surrey-ſtreet* in the *Strand*, was erected by Act of Parliament in the Year 1696, to conſiſt of five Commiſſioners, for licenſing Hackney and Stage Coaches. Act Parl. 5 & 6 W. & M.

For the better Government of the ſaid Coaches and Chairs, and preventing the Drivers and Bearers thereof from impoſing upon their Employers, each has its reſpective Number, whereby the Workers, in caſe of any Damage, Abuſe or Impoſition committed by them, may be found; and who, being on ſuch Occaſions ſummoned before the Commiſſioners, are generally fined for each Offence in the Sum of twenty or forty Shillings, without the Right of Appeal.

And as a farther Regulation for the ſaid Hackney Coachmen and their Employers, the following

ing Rates are by the ſaid Act of Parliament appointed to be taken by them reſpectively.

Act Parl. 5 & 6 W. & M.

That no licenſed Hackney-coachman, or Driver of ſuch Coach, ſhall preſume to take for his Hire in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or ten Miles of the ſame, above the Rate of ten Shillings *per* Day, reckoned at twelve Hours; and by the Hour, eighteen Pence for the firſt, and twelve Pence for every Hour after; and from any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to any Part of St. *James*'s or *Weſtminſter* (except beyond *Tothil-ſtreet*) one Shilling; and from any of the ſaid Inns of Court to the *Royal Exchange*, one Shilling; and if to the *Tower* of *London*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, *Aldgate*, or thereabouts, one Shilling and ſix Pence; and from the ſame Places to the ſaid Inns of Court; and the like Rates to and from Places of the like Diſtances.

Purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act of Parliament, and for the better aſcertaining the Fares between the moſt remarkable Places of this City and Snburbs, the Commiſſioners of the Hackney Coach Office cauſed the Diſtances between the following Parts to be meaſured, and the ſeveral Rates fixed acccordingly.

Rates of one Shilling.

From Weſtminſter-hall to Marlborough-ſtreet.
Weſtminſter-hall to Albemarle-ſtreet.
Weſtminſter-hall to Bolton-ſtreet.
Weſtminſter-hall to Soho-ſquare.
Weſtminſter-hall to Bloomſbury-ſquare.
Weſtminſter-hall to Little Queen-ſtreet, Holborn.
St. James's-gate to Queen Anne's-ſquare, Weſtminſter.
St. Jame's-gate to the neareſt Corner of Red Lion-ſquare.
Golden-ſquare to Red Lion-ſquare
Hay-market Playhouſe to Red Lion-ſquare.
Hay-market Playhouſe to Queen Anne's-ſquare, Weſtminſter.
Hay-market Playhouſe to Thavie's-Inn.
Hay-market Playhouſe to Bloomſbury-ſquare.
Red Lion-ſquare to Guildhall.
Upper End of Fetter-lane in Holborn to Aldgate.
Royal Exchange to Hoxton-ſquare.
Newgate to the middle of Greek-ſtreet near Soho-ſquare.
The King's-head Tavern in Southwark to the Sign of Sir William Walworth.
Gray's-inn-gate to Sadler's-wells by Iſlington.
Tom's Coffeehouſe in Ruſſel-ſtreet by Covent-garden to Newcaſtle-houſe by Clerkenwell Church.
Temple-bar to Billingſgate.
Aldgate to Shadwell.

Rates of one Shilling and ſix Pence.

From Drury-lane Playhouſe to Queen Anne's-ſquare; Weſtminſter.
Weſtminſter-hall to St. Paul's Church.
Weſtminſter-hall to Queen's-ſquare, Red Lion-fields.
St. James's-gate to Hatton-garden.
New Exchange in the Strand to the Royal Exchange.
Hay-market Playhouſe to Hatton-garden.
Red Lion-ſquare to Weſtminſter-hall.
St. James's to Marybon Church.
The Royal Exchange to Bloomſbury-ſquare.
The Royal Exchange to the Watch-houſe at Mile-end.
The Outſide of Aldgate to Stepney Church.
Bedford-ſtreet, Covent-garden, to Coleman-ſtreet.
Bread-ſtreet to Upper Moorfields and Hoxton-ſquare.
Auſtin Friars-gate in Broad-ſtreet to Hart-ſtreet by Bloomſbury-market.
St. Martin's-lane in the Strand to Gold-ſtreet by Wood-ſtreet.
The End of Lombard-ſtreet next Gracechurch-ſtreet to Somerſet-houſe.
St. Laurence Church by Guildhall to Brownlow-ſtreet in Drury-lane.
The Royal Exchange to the Church at Newington beyond Southwark.
Tom's Coffeehouſe by Covent-garden to the Royal Exchange.
Stocks-market to Charing-croſs.
Aldgate to Ratcliff-croſs.

At the ſame Time the ſaid Commiſſioners ſettled the Rates for Hackney-chairs as follow:

Rates of one Shilling.

From Weſtminſter-hall to Covent-garden.
Weſtminſter-hall to Exeter-change.
St. James 's ate, thro' the Park, to Weſtminſter-hall.
Hay-market Playhouſe to Bolton-ſtreet.
Hay-market Playhouſe to the Entrance of Lincoln's-Inn Fields.
St. James's-gate to Somerſet-houſe.
Somerſet-houſe to the upper End of Hatton-garden.
Hay-market Play-houſe to Eſſex-ſtreet.
Hay-market Playhouſe to Soho-ſqure.
The neareſt Corner of Golden-ſquare to Drury-lane Playhouſe in Bridges-ſtreet.

Rates of one Shilling and ſix Pence.

From Weſtminſter-hall to Marlborough-ſtreet.
Weſtminſter-hall to Soho-ſquare.
Weſtminſter-hall to Bolton-ſtreet.
Weſtminſter-hall to Temple-bar.
St. James's-gate to Queen Anne's-ſquare, Weſtminſter.
Golden-ſquare to Red Lion-ſquare.
Red Lion-ſquare to the Hay-market Playhouſe.
Queen's-ſquare to the ſaid Houſe.
Hay-market Playhouſe to Bloomſbury-ſquare.
Hay-market Playhouſe to Gray's-Inn.

Hampſtead Water-Office.

To this Office, which is kept in *Denmark-ſtreet*, St. *Giles*'s, belong two main Pipes of a ſeven Inch Bore, which bring Water from the Ponds at *Highgate* and *Hampſtead* to ſupply this Neighbourhood.

Hand in Hand Fire-Office.

This Office was erected in the Year 1696, by about one hundred Perſons, who mutually agreeing to inſure one anothers Houſes from Loſs by Fire, by an amicable Contribution, entered into a Deed of Settlement for that Purpoſe; which being ſigned by every Perſon deſirous of becoming a Member, he or ſhe is thereby admitted into the joint Contributionſhip, and becomes an equal Sharer in Profit and Loſs, in Pro-

Proportion to his, her or their reſpective Inſurances; which Deed of Settlement was inrolled in Chancery, 24 *January*, *Anno* 1698.

This Office being calculated for the mutual Eaſe and Advantage of all the Contributors, they inſure Houſes, Chambers, *&c.* at the following eaſy Rates, *viz.* The Depoſite Money on Stone, or Brick Houſes, is ten Shillings *per Cent.* and double on thoſe of Timber; with a Premium of two Shillings *per Cent.* on Brick or Stone, and double on Timber Buildings, for any Sum not exceeding 1500*l.* And for any Sum from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.* four Shillings *per Cent.* on Brick or Stone, and double on Timber for any Term of Years not exceeding ſeven. But a Sum exceeding 2000*l.* not to be inſured on any Building, without the Approbation of a General Court. And for the more effectual preventing the Office from being impoſed upon, they inſure only three-fourths of the Value of each Houſe.

Surely never any Project was better calculated for the mutual Advantage of the Contributors than this; for the Depoſite Money of ten and twenty Shillings *per Cent.* is returnable at the Expiration of ſeven Years, the Premium employed in defraying the Expence of the Office, and the Surplus thrown into the Dividend of Profits.

The annual Dividend of this Society ariſes from the Surpluſage above-mentioned, and the Intereſt of their Stock in the publick Funds and other Securities; which on ſtating the Company's Accounts, 23 *October*, *Anno* 1732, amounted to fifty-five thouſand two hundred and forty-ſeven Pounds ſeven Shillings and two Pence Half-penny. The Profits whereof amounting to above double the Expence of the Office, the Remainder is divided among the Proprietors.

The Affairs of this Community are managed by twenty-four Directors, who generouſly ſerve *gratis*; which together with their frugal and diſintereſted Management, the conſiderable Fund aforeſaid, and a Call of ten Shillings *per Cent.* on Brick, and twenty on Wooden Buildings (which is the moſt that each Contributor is obliged to pay, in caſe ſo great a Loſs ſhould happen as to require the ſame, which hitherto has not happened, nor probably never will) on any extraordinary Event; a better Security cannot well be deviſed. And as this Office, as already hinted, is calculated for the general Good of the Members, they have likewiſe the Advantage ſeparately to examine the Deed of Settlement, and all Orders and Proceedings, as well of the General Courts, as thoſe of the Court of Directors.

This Company, for the extinguiſhing of Fires, keep in their Service thirty Firemen, who are annually cloathed, and have each a Badge. See *Alderſgate* Ward.

Jewel-Office.

In this Office, which is kept in the Tower of *London*, beſides Plate and Jewels of great Value, are contained the Regalia uſed at Coronations. See Tower of *London*, Vol. I. Page 146, *&c.*

Lead-Office.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fourth of *William* and *Mary*, 4 *Oct.* *Anno* 1692, by the Appellation of *The Governor and Company for ſmelting down Lead with Pit and Sea-Coal* and by which they were impowered to raiſe a joint Stock for the effectual carrying on the Buſineſs of Smelting, or Refining Lead from the Ore, *&c.* with Sea-coal, inſtead of Wood.

This Corporation is under the Direction of a Governor, Deputy-Governor and twelve Aſſiſtants; who manage their Affairs in a convenient Houſe in *Ingram's-court* in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

London-Aſſurance.

This Society, purſuant to an Act of Parliament of the ſixth of *George* I. was incorporated by Letters Patent of the ſaid Prince, 22 *June*, *Anno* 1720, by the Name of *The* London *Aſſurance for aſſuring of Ships, Goods, and Merchandizes at Sea, or going to Sea; and for lending Money upon Bottomry.* By which Name they are to have perpetual Succeſſion, (yet ſubject to Redemption by Parliament) with a Power to ſue and implead, be ſued and impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered in Courts of Record, or elſewhere, touching or concerning the Tranſactions of the Corporation; to have a common Seal; and to purchaſe Lands, *&c.* in Mortmain, to the Amount of one thouſand Pounds *per Annum*; and to grant, alien, or demiſe the ſame at Pleaſure. Act Parl. 6 G. I.

In Conſideration of the Premiſes, the Corporation was to advance to his Majeſty the Sum of three hundred thouſand Pounds, without Intereſt, for the Term of thirty-one Years. Towards the raiſing of which Sum, and paying all juſt Demands, that may be made upon their reſpective Policies, the Company was impowered to raiſe a Sum not exceeding fifteen hundred thouſand Pounds, to be called the Stock of the Corporation.

And in caſe the Government ſhould think fit to repay the aforeſaid Sum of three hundred thouſand Pounds within, or at the Expiration of, the aforeſaid Term of thirty-one Years; then, and in ſuch caſe, three Years Notice ſhall be given by Parliament in the *London Gazette*, to be affixed on the *Royal Exchange* of *London*. Upon the Payment of which Sum, the Corporation to ceaſe, and become intirely void, in all Reſpects, as if the ſame had never ſubſiſted.

By a ſecond Charter, granted to this Corporation, 29 *April*, *Anno* 1721, they were impowered not only to inſure Houſes, Goods, Ships, *&c.* from Fire, but likewiſe to aſſure Lives.

London-bridge Water-works.

Theſe Water-works are divided into Shares, which belong to the ſeveral Proprietors; who, after a Deduction of Charges, divide the Profits ariſing thereby half-yearly. See *Bridge* Ward *within*.

Mercers Aſſurance-Office.

This Office of Aſſurance was projected by *William Aſhton*, D. D. See *Mercers* Company. Acc. Aſht. Propoſ.

Merchants Water-works.

To this Office belong three Engines for raiſing Water, *viz.* a Windmill in *Tottenham-Court-Road-Fields*; and two others wrought by the common Sewer at *Tom*'s Coffee-houſe in St. *Martin*'s and *Harts-horn* Lanes in the Strand; whence iſſue three main Pipes of ſix and ſeven Inch Bores, whereby thoſe Neighbourhoods are ſup-

ſupplied with Water. This Company, like others, after the defraying of all Charges, divide the Profits half-yearly.

Mines Royal.

Sir John Pettus's Fodinæ Regale.

The *Engliſh* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* having but little Knowledge in diſcovering and working of Mines, ſhe, by the Advice of her Council, ſent for divers *Germans* experienced in ſuch Works, and thoſe of Smelting and Refineing of Minerals; who, on their Arrival, were no ſooner naturalized, than the Queen, by her Letters Patent of the tenth of *October*, *An.* 1564, granted to *Thomas Thurland* and *Daniel Houghſetter*, and their Heirs for ever, Licence to ſearch for Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Quickſilver, in the ſeveral Royalties in the Counties of *York*, *Lancaſhire*, *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, *Cornwall*, *Devon*, *Gloceſter*, *Worceſter* and Principality of *Wales*, for their ſole Uſe and Profit, other than that her Majeſty reſerved to herſelf the Tenths of all Gold, Silver, and Quickſilver Ores, and the Pre-emption of refined Gold and Silver; the former at eight Pence, and the latter at one Penny *per* Ounce lower than the current Price of the ſaid Metals; and two Shillings and ſix Pence for every hundred Weight of Copper.

Ibid. *Thurland* and *Houghſetter* aforeſaid, having, by virtue of the Powers granted them, ſold divers Parts, or Shares, of their ſaid Privileges, *&c.* they were, with the Purchaſers, by Letters Patent 22 *May*, *Anno* 1568, incorporated by the Style of *The Governors, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Mines Royal.* The Shares of this Company at firſt conſiſted of twenty-four; which have ſince been increaſed to ninety-ſix.

Mineral and Mineral-works.

Ibid. Queen *Elizabeth*, on the ſeventeenth of *September*, *Anno* 1565, granted to *William Humfreys* and *Chriſtopher Schutz*, a *German*, a Licence to ſearch for all Mines, Minerals, and ſubterraneous Treaſure, (except Copperas and Alom) in the ſeveral Royalties, in all Parts of *England*, (excluſive of the eight Counties ſpecified in *Thurland*'s and *Houghſetter*'s Grant of the *Mines Royal*) and in the *Engliſh Pale* in *Ireland*; to be held of the Crown upon the ſame Terms as thoſe belonging to the Company of *Mines Royal*.

Ibid. Some Time after, Queen *Elizabeth*, on the twenty-eighth of *May*, *Anno* 1568, incorporated this Society by the Name of *The Governors, Aſſiſtants and Society of the Mineral and Battery-works.* The Number of Shares belonging to this Company at firſt were thirty-ſix; which being divided into Half and Quarter-parts, they are thereby increaſed to one hundred and forty-four.

Mint-Office.

Try. Pix. This Office is kept in the *Tower* of *London*; the Moniers, or Members whereof, were incorporated by *Edward* III. See Tower of *London*, Vol. I. Page 146, *&c.*

Navy-Office.

In this Office, which is kept in *Crouched-friars*, are managed all Affairs belonging to the Royal Navy, by ſeven Commiſſioners under the Lord High Admiral, or Commiſſioners of the Admiralty; the Chief whereof being the Treaſurer, his Office is to receive and pay all Sums for the Uſe of the Navy. See *Tower* Ward.

New-River Company.

Various were the Projects in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I. for ſupplying the City of *London* with a ſufficient Quantity of Water, for domeſtick Uſes. One of which, in the third of King *James* I. *Anno* 1606, was confirmed by Act of Parliament. See Vol. I. Page 294. Act Parl. 3 Jac. I.

Mill. Surv. New Riv. By an exact Menſuration of the Courſe of the *New-River*, taken by *Henry Mills*, (Surveyor to the Company) in the Year 1723, it appeared to be thirty-eight Miles three Quarters and ſixteen Poles in Length; to which it was reduced, by the Contraction of its Sinuoſities, above two Miles.

This River, wherein, and over it, are forty-three Sluices, and two hundred and fifteen Bridges, is carried over two Vales in Wooden Frames, or Troughs, lined with Lead; that at *Buſhil* being ſix hundred and ſixty Feet in Length, and thirty in Height; under which, for the Paſſage of the Land-waters, is an Arch, capacious enough to receive the greateſt Cart, or Waggon, laden with Hay or Straw; and the other, at *Highbury*, is in Length four hundred and ſixty-two Feet, and in Height ſeventeen. And over and under the ſaid River, beſides divers conſiderable Currents of Land-waters, a great Number of Brooks, Rills, and Water-courſes have their Paſſage.

As this *New-River* is, in ſome Places, wafted over Hills and Vales, ſo in others, Mole-like, it forces its Way through ſubterraneous Paſſages; and arriving at the Place, unjuſtly called its Head, in the Neighbourhood of *Iſlington*, 'tis ingulfed by fifty-eight Main Pipes, of Bores of ſeven Inches; whereby 'tis conveyed into the ſeveral Streets, Lanes, *&c.* of the City and Suburbs of *London*, to the great Convenience and Uſe of the Inhabitants; who, by ſmall Leaden Pipes of an Half-Inch Bore, have the Water brought into their Houſes; which amount to upwards of thirty thouſand, who take in the ſame.

This Corporation conſiſts of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, Treaſurer, and twenty-ſix Directors; who at preſent keep their Office in *Bridewell* Precinct; where, weekly, on *Thurſdays*, they hold a Board, for appointing of Officers, granting of Leaſes, and redreſſing of Grievances.

The Officers and Servants belonging to this Company, beſides the above-mentioned, are, a Clerk, and his Aſſiſtant; a Surveyor, and his Deputy; fourteen Collectors, who, after deducting five *per Cent.* for collecting the Company's Rents, pay their Money every *Thurſday* to the Treaſurer; fourteen Walkſmen, who have their ſeveral Walks along the River, to prevent throwing in Filth, or infectious Matter, into the ſame; ſixteen Turncocks; twelve Paviours; twenty Borers of Pipes, beſides Horſe Engines for boring of others; together with a great Number of inferior Servants and Labourers.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. The Work of the *New-River* being finiſhed, and the Water brought to the Baſon, into which 'twas not admitted till the *Michaelmas* following, in the Year 1613, on which Day, Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Brother to our Undertaker, was elected

Lord-Mayor of *London* for the enſuing Year; who accompanying Sir *John Swinerton*, the Lord-Mayor, attended by many of the Aldermen, Recorder, *&c.* repaired to the ſaid Baſon; when a Company of Labourers, about ſixty in Number, (handſomly apparelled, with green Caps, carrying Spades, Shovels, Pickaxes, and other Implements of Labour) preceded by Drums and Trumpets, marched thrice round the Baſon; when ſtopping before the Lord-Mayor, *&c.* who were ſeated upon an Eminence, one of the ſaid Labourers addreſſed himſelf to them in the following Lines:

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Long have we labour'd, long deſir'd and pray'd
For this great Work's Perfection: And by th' Ayd
Of Heav'n, and good Mens Wiſhes, tis at length
Happily conquer'd by Coſt, Art and Strength.
And after five Yeeres deare Expence in Days,
Travaile and Paines, beſides the infinite Wayes
Of Malice, Envie, falſe Suggeſtions,
Able to daunt the Spirits of mighty ones
In Wealth and Courage: This, a Work ſo rare,
Only by one Man's Induſtry, Coſt and Care,
Is brought to bleſt Effect, ſo much withſtood;
His onlye Ayme the Cities generall Good.
And when (before) many unjuſt Complaints,
Enviouſly ſeated, cauſed oft Reſtraints,
Stops, and great Croſſes, to our Maſter's Charge,
And the Work's Hindrance; Favour now at large
Spreads itſelf open to him, and commends
To Admiration both his Pains and Ends.
The King's moſt gracious Love Perfection draws,
Favour from Princes, and (from all) Applauſe.
Then, worthy Magiſtrates, to whoſe Content,
(Next to the State) all this great Care was bent;
And for the Publicke Good, (which Grace requires)
Your Loves and Furtherance chiefly he deſires,
To cheriſh theſe Proceedings; which may give
Courage to ſome, that may hereafter live,
To practiſe Deedes of Goodneſſe and of Fame,
And gladly light their Actions by his Name.
Clarke of the Work, reach me the Booke, to ſhow
How many Arts from ſuch a Labour flow.
Firſt, here's the Overſeer, this tride Man,
An ancient Soldier, and an Artizan:
The Clarke, next him, a Mathematician.
The Maſter of the Timber-work takes place
Next after theſe; the Meaſurer, in like caſe;
Bricklayer, and Engineer; and after thoſe,
The Borer and the Paviour. Then it ſhowes
The Labourers next; Keeper of *Amwell-head*;
The Walkers, laſt: So all their Names are read.
Yet theſe but Parcels of ſix hundred more,
That (at one Time) have been imployed before.
Yet theſe in Sight, and all the reſt will ſay,
That all the Weeke they had their Royall Pay.
Now for the Fruits then: Flow forth, precious Spring,
So long and dearly ſought for, and now bring
Comfort to all that love thee: Loudly ſing,
And with thy Chryſtal Murmurs ſtrook together,
Bid all thy true Well-wiſhers, Welcome hither.

At which Word, the Sluices being opened, the Stream ran plentifully into the Baſon, under the Sound of Drums and Trumpets, the Diſcharge of divers Chambers, and loud Acclamations of the People.

Sir *Hugh Middleton*, with the Aſſiſtance of King *James* I. and the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, is ſuppoſed to have expended five hundred thouſand Pounds in bringing this Work to Town: But ſo poorly did it anſwer at firſt, that the Projector was almoſt ruined by it, whereupon the King, who was intitled to a Moiety of the Profits, relinquiſhed his Share, reſerving only 500 Pounds *per Ann.* out of it: And for above thirty Years, there were not divided but five Pounds odd Money to each of the Shares, which are ſeventy-two in Number; and are now reckoned to be worth between 4 and 5000 Pounds each.

The *New-River-Company* ſupplies at this Time above 30000 Houſes with Water, for they have more than that Number of Tenants, ſeveral of which pay for many Houſes.

Office of Ordnance.

This Office, which is kept in the Tower of *London*, is under the Direction of a Maſter. See Tower of *London*, Vol. I. Page 146, *&c.*

Pay-Office.

This Office, which is kept in *Broad-ſtreet* near *London-wall*, is under the Direction of a Treaſurer, and Pay-maſter, who pay for all the Stores for the Uſe of the Royal Navy, and Wages of Sailors that ſerve on board the ſame. See *Broad-ſtreet* Ward.

Penny-Poſt-Office.

This Office, which is of great Uſe and Convenience to the Citizens of *London*, (and unknown in other Countries) was projected by *David Murray*, an Upholder in *Pater-Noſter-row*, in the Year 1683, who communicating the ſame to *William Dockwra*, he carried it on for ſome Time with great Succeſs; till the Government laid Claim to the ſame, as a Royal Prerogative; which *Dockwra* being obliged to ſubmit to, had, in return a Penſion of two hundred Pounds *per Annum* granted him by the King during Life. It is under the Direction of the Poſt-maſter-general; who appoints, as Managers thereof, a Comptroller, an Accomptant, Receiver, and Comptroller's Clerk; who have under their Management ſix Sorters and eight Sub-ſorters of Letters, ſeventy-four Meſſengers or Letter-carriers, and three hundred and thirty-four Houſes within the Bill of Mortality, for receiving or taking in Letters, which are divided among the ſix Offices belonging to the Penny-Poſt, as follow: *viz.* To the chief Office in St. *Chriſtopher's-alley*, *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, one Sorter, two Sub-ſorters, twenty Meſſengers, and ſeventy-three Receiving-houſes. To *Weſtminſter* Office, in *Little Suffolk-ſtreet*, one Sorter, two Sub-ſorters, fifteen Meſſengers, and ſeventy-nine Receiving-houſes. To St. *Paul*'s Office, in *Queen's-Head-alley*, *Pater-Noſter-row*, one Sorter, a Sub-ſorter, ten Meſſengers, and thirty-ſix Receiving-houſes. To the *Temple* Office, in *Chicheſter-rents*, *Chancery-lane*, one Sorter, a Sub-ſorter, twelve Meſſengers, and ſixty-two Receiving-houſes. To *Southwark* Office, in St. *Mary Overie's* Church-yard, one Sorter, a Sub-ſorter, twelve Meſſengers, and fifty-four Receiving-houſes. To the *Hermitage* Office, in *King-ſtreet*, *Roſe-mary-lane*, one Sorter, a Sub-ſorter, five Meſſengers, and thirty Receiving-houſes.

Comptrol. Account.

The

The Advantages arising to the Citizens of *London*, *Westminster*, *&c.* by this Post in respect to Trade, are very considerable; for instead of corresponding with their Customers in the distant Parts of the City and Suburbs, and circumjacent Towns and Villages, at the great Expence of Porterage as formerly, they can at present, by this valuable Convenience, manage their Affairs in those Places, by sending Letters, or Parcels of a Pound Weight, at so small a Charge as one Penny upon the Stones. But beyond the Stones-end, two Pence, of which the Receiver as well as the Sender pays one Penny. Besides the above-mentioned Number of Receiving-houses in the City and Suburbs, there are within the Circuit of the Penny-Post, in the Neighbourhood of *London*, upwards of two hundred Towns and Villages, where Penny-post Letters and Parcels are taken in. See *Broad-street* Ward.

Post-Office.

Of what Antiquity the Post in this Kingdom is, I cannot ascertain; but by the first Account I find thereof, it appears to have been managed by several private Offices, which had their respective Districts. Great Inconveniencies arising from their different Methods of Management, they were suppressed, and a certain Number of Publick Offices erected in lieu thereof: But these not answering the End proposed, a General Post-Office was erected by Act of Parliament, in the twelfth of *Charles* II. *Anno* 1660, to be kept within the City of *London*, under the Direction of a Post-master, to be appointed by the King, and with Power to appoint Post-houses in divers Parts of the Country hitherto unprovided, both in Post and By-roads.

Act Parl. 12 Car. II.

By the said Act of Parliament, the Postage of Letters to and from all Places thereinmentioned was not only ascertained, but likewise the Rates of Post-horses, to be paid by all such as shall ride Post.

Ibid. 9 Anne.

And upon the Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, a General Post-Office was established by Act of Parliament in the Year 1710, not only for the united Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, but likewise for that of *Ireland*, and her Majesty's Plantations in the *West Indies* and *North America*; by which the Postage of Letters being raised, I shall subjoin an Account of the present Rates, payable upon all Letters and Packets, to and from the several Places therein mentioned.

Rates for carrying Letters to and from the several Places hereunder mentioned.	Single		Doub.		Treb.		Ounce	
	s.	d	s.	d	s.	d	s.	d.
To, or from London, not exceeding Eighty Miles	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0
To, or from any Place in England, above Eighty Miles from London.	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from London to Edinburgh, Dumfries, or Cockburnspath	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To, or from Edinburgh, not exceeding Fifty Miles	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8
To, or from Edinburgh, not exceeding Eighty Miles	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0
To, or from any Place in Scotland, above Eighty Miles from Edinburgh	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from London to Dublin in Ireland	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To, or from Dublin, not exceeding Forty Miles	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8
To, or from any Place in Ireland, above Forty Miles from Dublin	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
From any Part of France, to London	0	10	1	8	2	6	3	4
From London, thro' France, to, or from Spain, or Portugal	1	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
To, or from London, to the Spanish Netherlands	0	10	1	8	2	6	3	4
From London, thro' France, to, or from Italy, Sicily, or Turkey	1	3	2	6	3	0	5	0
From London, thro' the Spanish Netherlands, to, or from Italy or Sicily	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
From London, thro' the Spanish Netherlands, to, or from Germany, and all Parts of the North	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
From London, thro' the Spanish Netherlands, to, or from Spain or Portugal	1	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
From London, thro' the United Provinces, to, or from Italy or Sicily	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
From London, thro' the United Provinces, to, or from Germany, and all other Parts of the North	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
From London, thro' the United Provinces, to, or from Spain, or Portugal	1	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
From London, thro' the Spanish Netherlands, or United Provinces, or from Hamburg.	0	10	1	8	2	6	3	4
To, or from London, to Spain, or Portugal, by Packet-boats	1	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
To, or from London, to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antegoa, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Christopher's	1	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
To, or from London, to New York in North America	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
To, or from any Part of the West Indies, to New York	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from New York, not exceeding Sixty Miles	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from New York, to East New Jersey and West New Jersey, and One Hundred Miles from New York	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To or from Perth-Amboy, and Bridlington, to any Place not exceeding Sixty Miles.	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from Perth-Amboy and Bridlington, to any Place not exceeding One hundred Miles	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To, or from New York, to New London, in New England, and Philadelphia, in Pensilvania	0	9	1	6	2	3	3	0
To, or from New London and Philadelphia, to any Place not exceeding Sixty Miles	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from New London and Philadelphia to any Place not exceeding One hundred Miles	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To, or from New York, to Rhode Island, New England, Massachuset's Bay, New Hampshire and Maryland	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
To, or from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, and Annapolis, and any Place not exceeding Sixty Miles	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, and Annapolis, and any Place not exceeding One hundred Miles	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To, or from New York, to Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh	1	3	2	6	3	9	5	0
To, or from Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh, not exceeding Sixty Miles	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh, not exceeding One hundred Miles	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To or from New York, to Charles Town, the Capital of North or South Carolina	1	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
To, or from Charles Town, to any Place not exceeding Sixty Miles	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
To, or from Charles Town, to any Place not exceeding One hundred Miles	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0

The Office of Post-Master General is at present under the Direction of two Commissioners, assisted by a Secretary and Clerk, who have under their Management for the Inland Office, a Comptroller, Receiver, Accomptant and Solicitor, seven Clerks of the Roads, and thirteen others, with three Window-men: And for the Foreign Office, a Comptroller and Alphabet-keeper, and eight Clerks, including those of the Receiver and Accomptant. And the Number of Receiving-houses

within the Bill of Mortality, where Letters are taken in for the General-Poſt, amount to thirty; and that of Men who carry Letters to all Parts within the ſaid Diſtrict, to ſixty-nine.

Record-Office.

This Office is kept in the Tower of *London*. See Tower of *London*, Page 146, *&c.*

This Office is in the Cuſtody of a Keeper and his Deputy, who occaſionally employ a Number of Clerks.

Rotherhithe Water-works.

This Office is kept at the upper End of *Rotherhithe-wall*, and lower End of *Mill-ſtreet*; where the Water Engine belonging to the ſame is wrought by Water from the River *Thames*, which being brought in by the Tide, is contained in the Canals in the neighbouring Streets: By this Engine a ſufficient Quantity of Water is raiſed to ſupply two Main Pipes of a ſix Inch Bore each, whereby the Neighbourhood is plentifully ſerved with *Thames* Water.

Royal-Exchange Aſſurance,

This Society, purſuant to an Act of Parliament of the ſixth of *George* I. 22 *June*, *Anno* 1720, were incorporated by Letters Patent, by the Name of *The Royal-Exchange Aſſurance for aſſuring of Ships, Goods and Merchandiſe at Sea, or going to Sea, and for lending Money on Bottomry*: By which Name they are to have perpetual Succeſſion, (yet ſubject to Redemption by Parliament) with a Power to ſue and implead, be ſued and impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered in Courts of Record, or elſewhere, touching, or concerning the Tranſactions of the Corporation; to have a common Seal, and to purchaſe Lands, *&c.* in Mortmain, to the Amount of one thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, and to grant, alien or demiſe the ſame at pleaſure.

In conſideration of the Premiſes, the Corpotion was to advance to the King the Sum of three hundred thouſand Pounds, without Intereſt, for the Term of thirty-one Years. Towards raiſing this Sum, and paying all juſt Demands that ſhall be made upon their reſpective Policies, the Company were impowered to raiſe a Sum not exceeding fifteen hundred thouſand Pounds, to be called the Stock of the Corporation.

And in caſe the Government ſhould think fit to repay the aforeſaid Sum of three hundred thouſand Pounds, within, or at the Expiration of the Term above mentioned; then and in ſuch caſe, (three Years Notice thereof ſhall be given by Parliament in the *London Gazette*, to be affixed on the *Royal-Exchange* of *London*; upon the Payment of which Sum) the Corporation to ceaſe and become intirely void in all Reſpects, as if the ſame had never ſubſiſted.

By a ſecond Charter granted to this Corporation, they are impowered not only to inſure Houſes, Goods, Ships, *&c.* from Fire, but likewiſe to aſſure Lives.

Shadwell Water-works.

This Office is kept in *Shadwell*, and is wrought by two Fire Engines, who ſupply two Main Pipes of ſix or ſeven Inch Bores with *Thames* Water, wherewith that Neighbourhood is plentifully furniſhed.

Stratford or *Bow Water-works.*

So called from their Situation, between the Villages of *Bow* in the County of *Middleſex*, and *Stratford* in the County of *Eſſex*, on the great Road to *Harwich*. Theſe Works are ſupplied by a Fire Engine, which throws up the Water out of a Creek, branched from the River *Lea*, which is conveyed firſt into Reſervoirs to ſettle, and then by broader Pipes conveyed Eaſtward into *Stratford*, and Weſtward to *Bow*, *Bromley*, *Old Ford*, *Mile-end Old Town*, *Stepney*, *Limehouſe*, *Ratcliffe*, and as far as *Sun-Tavern* Fields, in *Shadwell* Pariſh.

Sun-Fire Office.

This Office was projected by *John Povey*, about the Year 1706, for inſuring Merchandize and Houſhold Goods (as well as Houſes from Fire) which, till then was never done. *Povey* having for ſome Time carried on his Project with Succeſs, diſpoſed of the ſame, and conveyed his Right therein to certain Purchaſers; who, by a Deed of Settlement of the 7th of *April*, *Anno* 1710, erected themſelves into a Society by the Name of *The Sun-Fire Office, for inſuring Houſes, Goods, Wares and Merchandizes from Loſs and Damage by Fire.*

This Society not confining themſelves, like other Offices, to inſure Houſes, Goods, *&c.* within the Bill of Mortality only, but, for the Advantage of the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* in general, have extended their Inſurance to all Parts of the Iſland. And that all Perſons may with the greater Security inſure in this Office, the Proprietors have raiſed a Fund of forty-eight thouſand Pounds for the Safety of the inſured; who are aſſured according to the Rates ſet forth in the ſubjoined Table.

A Table of annual Premiums to be paid for Inſurances.

Sums inſured. From	Common Inſurances, at	Hazardous Inſurances, at	Doubly Hazard. Inſur. at
300*l.* to 1000*l.*	2*s. per Ct.*	3*s. per Ct.*	5*s. per Ct.*
1000*l.* to 2000*l.*	2*s.* 6*d. per Ct.*	4*s. per Ct.*	7*s.* 6*d. per Ct.*
2000*l.* to 3000*l.*	3*s.* 6*d. per Ct.*	5*s. per Ct.*	

Under the Article of common Inſurances, are to be underſtood all Brick, or Stone, Buildings, not inhabited by the hazardous Trades hereafter ſpecified, nor the Goods hereunder mentioned. Under that of hazardous Inſurances are to be underſtood Timber and Plaiſter Buildings, and Goods and Merchandize therein called hazardous. And under the Head of doubly hazardous, are to be underſtood all Thatched Timber, or Plaiſter Buildings, wherein hazardous Goods, or Trades are depoſited, or carried on.

The hazardous Trades and Goods are, *viz.* Apothecaries, Chymiſts, Bread and Biſket-bakers, Ship and Tallow-chandlers, Stable-keepers, Innholders and Malt-houſes; Hemp, Flax, Tallow, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hay, Straw, Fodder of all Kinds, and Corn unthraſhed.

To this Office belong thirty Firemen, and twenty Porters, to aſſiſt the Inſured in caſe of Fire.

Trade and Plantation Office.

This Office, which is kept at the North-eaſt Corner of *King-ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*, is under the Direction of eight Commiſſioners, whoſe Buſineſs

it

it is, to examine the Cuſtom-houſe Accounts of all the Goods and Merchandize exported and imported from and to the ſeveral Ports of the Kingdom, as well as from Foreign Parts; thereby to inform the Government in reſpect to the Advantages and Diſadvantages of the Trade of the Nation, with the ſeveral Kingdoms and States beyond Sea, in regard to the Balance of Trade. And alſo, to encourage our Plantations abroad, by endeavouring to diſcover what Branches of Trade are the moſt conducive to their reſpective Intereſts, as well as that of the Kingdom.

Trinity-Houſe.

Char. Frater. This Society was incorporated by *Henry* VIII. 20 *May*, *Anno* 1515, who confirmed to them not only all the antient Rights and Privileges of the Shipmen and Mariners of *England*, their Predeceſſors, but alſo their ſeveral Poſſeſſions at *Deptford*; which, togèther with divers Grants of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *Charles* II. were confirmed by Letters Patent of the firſt of *James* II. 8 *July*, *Anno* 1685, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Guild or Fraternity of the moſt glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St.* Clement *in the Pariſh of* Deptford *Strond in the County of* Kent.

This Corporation is governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, eight Aſſiſtants and eighteen Elder Brethren; the inferior Members of the Fraternity, denominated Younger Brethren, are of an unlimited Number, (for every Maſter, or Mate, expert in Navigation, may be admitted as ſuch) and ſerve as a continual Nurſery to ſupply the Vacancies among the Elder Brethren, when removed by Death, or otherwiſe.

The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Elder Brethren of this Fraternity are by Charter inveſted with the following Powers:

Ibid 1. The examining of the Mathematical Children of *Chriſt's Hoſpital.*

2. The Examination of the Maſters of his Majeſty's Ships, the appointing Pilots to conduct Ships in and out of the River *Thames*, and the amercing all ſuch as ſhall preſume to act as Maſter of a Ship of War, or Pilot, without their Approbation, in a pecuniary Mulct of twenty Pounds.

3. The ſettling the ſeveral Rates of Pilotage, and erecting Light-houſes and other Sea Marks upon the ſeveral Coaſts of the Kingdom, for the Security of Navigation.

4. The preventing of Aliens from ſerving on board *Engliſh* Ships, without their Licence, upon Penalty of five Pounds for each Offence.

5. The puniſhing of Seamen, for Deſertion, or Mutiny, in the Merchants Service.

6. The Hearing and Determining the Complaints of Officers and Seamen in the Merchants Service; but ſubject to an Appeal to the Lord High Admiral, or Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

7. The granting of Licences to poor Seamen (Non-Freemen) to row on the River *Thames* for their Support in the Intervals of Sea Service.

To this Company belongs the Ballaſt Office, for clearing and deepning the River *Thames*, by taking from thence a ſufficient Quantity of Ballaſt for the Supply of all Ships that ſail out of the ſaid River; in which Service, ſixty Barges, of the Burden of thirty Tons and two Men each, are continually employed.

Ibid. And in Conſideration of the great Increaſe of the Poor of this Fraternity, they are by their Charter impowered to purchaſe in Mormain, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* to the Amount of five hundred Pounds *per Annum*; and alſo to receive charitable Benefactions of well-diſpoſed Perſons, to the like Amount of five hundred Pounds *per Annum*, clear of Reprizes.

The Company annually relieve about three thouſand poor Seamen, their Widows and poor Orphans, at the Expence of about ſix thouſand Pounds.

Union Fire-Office.

This Office was erected in the Yeat 1714, by a conſiderable Number of Perſons, who mutually agreeing to inſure one anothers Goods and Merchandize from Loſs by Fire, by an amicable Contribution, entered into a Deed of Settlement for that Purpoſe, which being ſigned by every Perſon deſirous of becoming a Member, he is thereby admitted into the joint Contributionſhip, and becomes an equal Sharer in Profit and Loſs, in Proportion to his, her, or their reſpective Inſurances; which Deed of Settlement was executed on the 16th of *February*, *Anno* 1714, and inrolled in Chancery on *July* 8, *Anno* 1715.

This Office, denominated *The Union Society for inſuring of Goods and Merchandize from Loſs by Fire*, was erected upon the ſame Foot, in all Reſpects, as that of the *Hand and Hand Fire-Office*, other than this, that inſtead of Houſes, they only inſure Goods and Merchandize at the Rates in the following Table.

A Table of the Premiums and Depoſits, payable for Inſurances for the Term of ſeven Years.

Sums inſured	Common Inſurances on Brick Houſes.		Common Inſurances on Timber Houſes.		Hazardous Inſurances on Brick Houſes.		Hazardous Inſurances on Timb. Houſes.		Double hazardous Inſurances on Brick Houſes.		Double hazardous Inſurances on Timb. Houſes.	
From	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depoſ.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depoſ.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depoſ.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depoſ.	Shill. per Cent.	Depoſ. Shill.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depoſ.
100 *l.* to 1000 *l.*	at 2	10	at 3	15	at 4	20	at 6	30	at 6	30	at 9	45
1000 *l.* to 2000 *l.*	at 4	10	at 6	15	at 8	20	at 12	30	at 12	30	at 18	45
2000 *l.* to 3000 *l.*	at 6	10	at 9	15	at 12	20	at 18	30	at 18	30	at 27	45

The Affairs of this Community are managed by twenty-four Directors, who generouſly ſerve *gratis*; which, together with their frugal and diſintereſted Management, conſider[illegible] Fund, and a Call of ten Shillings *per Cent.* (which is the moſt that each Contributor is obliged to pay, in caſe ſo great a Loſs ſhould happen as to require the ſame, which hitherto has not happened, nor probably never will) on any extraordinary Event, a better Security cannot well be deviſed. And as this Office, as already hinted, is calculated for the general Good of the Society, the Members have the Advantage of examining the Deed of Settlement, and all Orders and Proceedings, as well of the general Courts, as that of the Directors.

To this Office belong twenty-four Porters (who give ſufficient Security for their Fidelity) for carrying off the Goods of the Inſured in caſe of Fire, who, beſides their Cloaths and Badges, are handſomely paid for their Labour. See *Alderſgate* Ward.

Victualling-Office.

See *Tower* Ward.

Welſh Copper-Office.

This Company, whoſe Office is in *Philpot-lane*, was incorporated by Letters Patent of *William* III. 10 *April*, *Anno* 1694, by the Style of *Governor and Company of Copper Mines of the Principality of* Wales: By which Charter they are allowed to purchaſe Lands, Tenements, *&c.* in Mortmain, without Limitation. And tho' this Corporation, by their Title, ſeem to be confined to the Mines in *Wales*, they are now at work on divers Mines in *England*.

Weſtminſter Fire-Office.

This Office, which is kept at *Tom's* Coffee-houſe in St. *Martin's-lane*, was erected, and the Deed of Settlement executed on the 13th of *February*, *Anno* 1717, and two Days after the ſame was inrolled in the High Court of Chancery. This Society being, in all Reſpects, alike unto that of the *Hand in Hand*, I ſhall only add, that they keep eighteen Firemen for extinguiſhing Fires, who, beſides Jackets and Badges, are handſomely paid for their Labour.

Wine-Licence-Office.

This Office, which is kept in *Arundel ſtreet*, in the *Strand*, is under the Management of five Commiſſioners, whoſe Buſineſs it is to grant Licences to the ſeveral Retailers of Wine in all Parts of the Kindom, (other than the Free Vintners of *London*, who are exempt) who are rated according to their reſpective Returns.

York-buildings Water-works.

This Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the Year 1691, for raiſing *Thames* Water in *York-buildings* to ſupply that Neighbourhood. But the Directors of the ſame, by purchaſing Eſtates, erecting new Water-works, and other pernicious Projects, have almoſt ruined the Corporation: However, their chargeable Engines for raſing Water by Fire being laid aſide, they continue to work that of Horſes, which, together with their Eſtates in *England* and *Scotland*, may in Time reſtore the Company's Affairs.

Among the above-named Companies and Offices, that of the *Trinity-houſe* ſeems to be the only one that has the Diſpoſal of Charitable Benefactions, which are ſo very great, that they amount to about ſix thouſand Pounds *per Ann.*

BOOK VI.

Containing an Account of the ſeveral Courts, Courts of Juſtice, Colleges, Schools, Societies, Libraries, Inns of City and Suburbs of London. *Hoſpitals, and Alms-houſes within the*

CHAP. I.

An Account of the Free and Charity-Schools within the Bill of Mortality.

Fitzſteph. Deſcript. Lond.

THAT Learning was early planted in *London*, is not to be queſtioned, ſeeing that about the Beginning of the thirteenth Century, many Schools were in this City; the principal whereof were thoſe of St. *Paul*, the *Trinity*, and St. *Martin*. The firſt belonged to the Cathedral of that Name; and the latter, to the Monaſteries of the *Trinity* and St. *Martin's le Grand*.

Stow. Surv. Lond.

Henry V. by the Suppreſſion of foreign Priories, having deſtroyed divers Schools in this City and Neighbourhood; his Son and Succeſſor, *Henry* VI. to ſupply that Defect, did, by his Letters Patent, in the Year 1446, appoint the erecting of four new Grammar Schools in *London*, as already noted in our firſt Book under that Year.

At the general Suppreſſion of Monaſteries by *Henry* VIII. the Number of Schools in this City were greatly reduced; which put many Perſons, that were Lovers of Learning, upon erecting others; as will appear by the following Liſt.

Allhallows-Staining School.

This School was founded by *William Winter*, in the Year 1658, who endowed the ſame with the Sum of ſix hundred Pounds; the Profits ariſing from which, amounting to twenty-ſix Pounds *per Ann.* are imployed in inſtructing ſix Boys in Reading, Writing and Accounts, and for putting them out Apprentices, with each of whom a Sum not exceeding ten Pounds is given.

Almonry School.

This School, which is ſituate in the *Almonry* at *Weſtminſter*, was founded by *Emery Hill*, Eſq; in the Year 1677, who endowed the ſame with ſeven Pounds *per Annum*, for the Education of poor Children.

Applebee's School.

This School, which is kept in St. *Saviour's* Church-yard in *Southwark*, was founded by *Dorothy Applebee*, in the Year 1681, who endowed the ſame with twenty Pounds *per Annum*, for inſtructing thirty poor Boys in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick.

Back-ſtreet School.

Dr. *Thomas Teniſon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about the Year 1704, founded this School, for the Education of poor Girls, who are cloathed and taught. Their Number at preſent being twenty; 'tis to be increaſed according to the Improvement of the Eſtate; which, at this Time, is about forty Pounds *per Annum*.

Bancroft's

Bancroft's School.

This School, belonging to the Alms-houſes of that Name at *Mile-end*, contains one hundred Boys; who are cloathed and taught. See *Bancroft's* Alms-houſes.

Black-friars School.

This School was founded by *Peter Joy*, Eſq; Citizen of *London*, in the Year 1716, who endowed the ſame with a perpetual Fund of one hundred and ſixty Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and three Pence *per Annum*, for the Educating and Cloathing of poor Children; out of which the Maſter receives a Salary of thirty, and the Miſtreſs fifteen Pounds yearly, for inſtructing forty Boys and thirty Girls in Reading, Writing and Accounts. This School Mr. *Joy* left in Truſt with the Governors of *Sion College*.

Bermondſey School.

This School, purſant to the Will of *Joſiah Bacon*, late Citizen and Merchant of *London*, was founded in the Year 1718; for purchaſing a Site, and erecting a School thereon, he bequeath'd the Sum of ſeven hundred Pounds; and endowed the ſame with a perpetual Fund of one hundred and fifty Pounds *per Annum*, for educating ſixty poor Children of the Pariſh of St. *Mary Magdalen, Bermondſey*.

Bevis-Marks School.

Iſaac de Coſta Villa Real, a *Portugueſe Jew*, founded this School in the Year 1731, and endowed the ſame with the yearly Sum of eighty Pounds, for the Cloathing and Educating twenty *Jew* Girls of his Nation.

Bunhill-fields School.

This School was erected by the Company of Haberdaſhers, in the Year 1673, purſuant to the Gift of *Throgmorton Trotman*, Citizen of *London*; who endowed the ſame with a perpetual Rent of eighty Pounds *per Annum*, for the Educating of thirty poor Boys of the Pariſh of St. *Giles, Cripplegate*.

Caſtle-ſtreet School.

This School and Library were founded by *Thomas Tenniſon*, D. D. and Vicar of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, (ſince Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*) *Anno* 1685, which being built upon Part of the Pariſh Burial-ground, a Faculty, or Licence, was obtained of the Biſhop of *London*, for its Erection.

In the Year 1697, the Reverend Founder gave the Sum of one thouſand Pounds, towards a Fund for the Maintenace of his Foundation; and ſome Time after, by Conſent of Dr. *Patrick*, Biſhop of *Ely*, another Sum of five hundred Pounds; which had been left them jointly in Truſt, to be diſpoſed of by them to charitable Uſes, according to Diſcretion: Which two Sums, together with two Leaſehold Meſſuages for the Term of forty Years, he veſted in Truſtees, for the Support of his School and Library; out of the Profits of which the School-maſter, beſide a commodious Houſe to dwell in, has a Salary of thirty Pounds *per Annum*; as has alſo the Uſher the like Sum, but without any Apartment; for which they teach thirty Boys, Sons of the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of St. *Martin in the Fields*. And the Librarian's Salary is ten Pounds *per Annum*, with convenient Lodgings contiguous to the Library.

Charterhouſe School.

This School belongs to the *Charterhouſe*, alias the Hoſpital of King *James*, wherein are contained forty-four Boys; who are fed, cloathed and taught in the learned Languages, prepatatory to the Univerſity; where twenty-nine are continually inſtructed at the Charge of the Hoſpital.

Cherry-tree-alley School.

This School, in *Cherry-tree-alley*, *Golden-lane*, was founded by *William Worrall*, *Anno* 1689, who endowed the ſame with an annual Rent of thirty Pounds, for educating and cloathing forty poor Boys; whoſe Livery is of an Orange Colour, in Commemoration of the Revolution by the Prince of *Orange*, *Anno* 1688.

Chriſt's Hoſpital School.

See *Chriſt's Hoſpital* in *Farringdon* Ward within.

Eaſt-Smithfield School.

Sir *Samuel Sterling*, Knight, and Alderman of this City, in the Year 1673, founded this School, and endowed the ſame with certain Lands and Tenements in *Eaſt-Smithfield*, to the Amount of twenty Pounds *per Annum*, for educating ſixteen poor Boys of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph, Aldgate, viz.* eight in the City Liberty, and eight in that of *Eaſt-Smithfield*.

Grey-coat School.

This School, belonging to the *Grey-coat Hoſpital* in *Weſtminſter*, contains eighty Boys and thirty Girls; who are fed, cloathed and taught. For the Charge thereof, ſee the Hoſpital.

Green-coat School.

This School, belonging to the *Green-coat Hoſpital* in *Weſtminſter*, contains twenty Boys; who are fed, cloathed and taught. For the Charge thereof, ſee the Account of the Hoſpital.

Ironmonger-row School.

This School, which is kept in *Ironmonger-row* in *Old-ſtreet*, was founded in the Year 1727, by *John Fuller*, for the Education of twenty Boys and upwards; and for the Support of which, he bequeathed the Sum of ſixteen hundred Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchaſe.

Iſlington School.

Dame *Alice Owen* founded this School in the Year 1613, for the educating of thirty Children; for which, a Maſter receives twenty Pounds *per Annum*. This Foundation, together with that of the adjacent Alms-houſes, are under the Care of the Company of Brewers of this City.

Lambeth School.

This School was founded by *Richard Laurence*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, in the Year 1661, for the Educating of twenty poor Children of the *Marſh* and *Wall* Liberties of this Pariſh; who endowed the ſame with a perpetual Fund of thirty-five Pounds *per Annum*.

London-workhouſe School.

See *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

Mercers School.

This School, which is ſituate in the *Old Jewry*, antiently belonged to the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* of *Acons*; but that Hoſpital being ſurrendered

to *Henry* the Eighth in the Year 1531, it was purchaſed by the Company of Mercers of this City, who have ſince continued the School; but whether by Compact, or Munificence, I cannot learn. However, the Maſter has a Salary of forty Pounds *per Annum*, with a commodious Houſe to dwell in; for which he is to teach twenty-five Boys in Grammatical Learning.

Merchant-Taylors School.

Stow. Sur. Lond. This School, ſituate in *Suffolk-lane*, *Thames-ſtreet*, was founded by the Company of Merchant-Taylors, in the Years 1568, for the Education of Boys; one hundred whereof, according to the Conſtitutions of the Company, are taught *gratis*; one hundred at two Shillings and ſix Pence, and fifty at five Shillings *per* Quarter. Out of theſe Scholars, divers are annually ſelected and ſent to St. *John's* College at *Oxford*; which ſeems to have been founded, by Sir *Thomas White*, chiefly for their Uſe; ſeeing they have no leſs than forty-ſix Fellowſhips therein.

New View Lond. Clerk. Ac. The Head Maſter of this School receives from the Company a Salary of ten Pounds ſix Shillings *per Annum*, and thirty Shillings for Water, beſides Quarterage of all the Scholars. The firſt Uſher's Salary is thirty Pounds; and the two laſt, twenty-five Pounds each. And all of them have proper Apartments.

Palmer's School.

This School, belonging to *Palmer*'s Almshouſes near *Tothill-fields*, *Weſtminſter*, contains twenty Boys; who are taught to read, write and account: For which, a Maſter has a Salary of twelve Pounds, and a Chaldron of Coals yearly, with a convenient Houſe, and a Gown every other Year.

Parker's-lane School.

This School, which is kept in *Parker'-lane* near *Drury-lane*, was founded about the Year 1663, by *William Skelton*, of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, for the Education of fifty poor Boys, *viz.* Thirty-five whereof to be of the Pariſh of the ſaid St. *Giles in the Fields*, ten of that of St. *Martin in the Fields*, and five of St. *Paul's Covent-garden*. For the Teaching of whom in Reading, Writing and Arithmetick, a Maſter has a Salary of twenty Pounds, two Chaldron of Coals, and a Gown every Year; and each of the Children, a Coat of ſix Shillings Price yearly; and the Surplus, ariſing from the Eſtate, is employed in putting them forth Apprentices.

Plow-yard School.

This School, in *Plow-yard*, *Seething-lane*, was founded by *James Hickſon*, Eſq; about the Year 1689, for the Education of twenty Boys; for which he appointed for the Head Maſter a Salary of twenty Pounds *per Annum*, a convenient Houſe to reſide in, and two Chaldron of Coals yearly: And to a Writing-Maſter, eight Pounds *per Annum*. Fourteen of the Children are to be of the Pariſh of *Allhallows Barking*; and ſix of the Hamlet of *Wapping*.

Quakers School.

This School, which belongs to the Quakers Workhouſe in *Clerkenwell*, contains forty Boys and twenty Girls; who are cloathed, fed, and taught, and five Pounds given with each of the Boys, when put out Apprentices.

Ratcliff School.

Nicholas Gibſon, Sheriff of this City, in the Year 1537, founded this School for the Education of ſixty poor Children; for which a Maſter was appointed a Salary of ten Pounds, which is now increaſed to twenty-three Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*; and an Uſher ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, but at preſent he receives nine Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence *per Annum*. This Houſe, belonging to the adjoining Alms-houſes, is under the Management of the Company of Coopers of this City.

Red-Croſs-ſtreet School.

Dame *Eleanor Hollis* founded this School, *Anno* 1709, and endowed the ſame with ſixty-two Pounds three Shillings *per Annum* in Ground-rents; which, with additional Benefactions, is increaſed to eighty Pounds two Shillings and eight Pence yearly, for the educating of fifty poor Girls. Which School, by its being kept in the ſame Houſe with that of the Pariſh Boys of St. *Giles's*, *Cripplegate*, is generally taken for the Pariſh Girls Charity-School, to the injured Memory of the Foundreſs.

Rotherhithe School.

Peter Hills and *Robert Bell* founded this School, in the Year 1612, and endowed the ſame with three Pounds *per Annum*, for the Educating of eight poor Seamens Children.

St. John's-ſtreet School.

This School, which is ſituate in St. *John's-ſtreet*, *Spittle-fields*, was founded by *Thomas Parmieter*, *William Lee*, and *Elizabeth Carter*; who endowed the ſame with ten Pounds *per Annum* each, for the teaching of thirty Boys in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, in a handſome School-houſe, erected in the Year 1722.

St. Olave's School.

This School, which is ſituate in *School-houſe-lane* in *Tooly-ſtreet*, *Southwark*, is commonly denominated *Queen* Elizabeth's *School*, from its being founded by her Letters Patent,

Anno for inſtructing the Boys of the Pariſh in *Engliſh*, Grammar, and Writing; the Number whereof, in the Year 1734, was two hundred and ninety-ſix; for the teaching of whom, the Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool has a Salary of ſixty-one Pounds *per Annum*; his Uſher, forty-one Pounds ten Shillings; the Writing-maſter, ſixty Pounds, out of which he is obliged to ſupply the School with Pens and Ink; the *Engliſh*-maſter, thirty-ſeven Pounds ten Shillings; and his Uſher, twenty Pounds: Together, 220 *l. per Ann.* which chiefly ariſes from an Eſtate in *Horſleydown*; which, together with the School, is under the Management of ſixteen of the Pariſhioners, purſuant to the Letters of Incorporation.

St. Paul's School.

This School, ſituate behind the Eaſt End of St. *Paul's* Cathedral, was founded by *John Colet*, Dean

Dean of St. *Paul*'s, in the Year 1509, for a Maſter, Uſher, and Chaplain, and one hundred and fifty-three Scholars; for the teaching of whom, the Founder appointed a Salary of 34 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Upper-maſter; for the Under-maſter, 17 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for the Chaplain, 8 *l. per Ann.* which together with the annual Sum of 38 *l.* 6 *s.* 3½ *d.* for Repairs, *&c.* the Sum total, wherewith this School was endowed, amounted to 118 *l.* 14 *s.* 7½ *d.* but by the good Oeconomy of the Company of Mercers of this City, to whom the Truſt thereof is committed, the Eſtate at preſent is ſo much improved, that the Salaries of the ſeveral Maſters are advanced above double.

St. Saviour's School.

This Grammar-ſchool, ſituate in St. *Saviour*'s Church-yard in *Southwark*, was founded by the Pariſh, for the Education of Boys, and confirmed by Letters Patent of the fourth of *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1562, whereby ſix of the Veſtry are for ever appointed Governors thereof; and unto which belong a Maſter and Uſher; the former whereof has a Salary of thirty Pounds, and the latter twenty Pounds *per Annum*; for which they at preſent (*viz.* 1734) teach forty-ſix Scholars.

Stewart's School.

Lieutenant General *William Stewart*, about the Year 1728, bequeathed the Sum of five thouſand Pounds, for erecting and endowing a School for the Benefit of twenty poor Boys of the Pariſh of St. *George*, *Hanover-ſquare*.

Tothill-fields School.

This School, ſituate in *Rocheſter-row*, in *Tothill-fields*, *Weſtminſter*, was founded by *Emery Hill*, Eſq; in the Year 1677, for the Inſtruction of twenty Boys of the Pariſh of St. *Margaret*, *Weſtminſter*, in *Engliſh*, *Latin*, Writing and Arithmetick.

Weſtminſter School.

This School, belonging to *Queen's College*, *Weſtminſter*, was founded by Queen *Elizabeth* in the Year 1560, for the Education of forty Boys, denominated *The Queen's Scholars*; who are taught in the beſt Manner, preparatory to the Univerſity. Beſides whom, great Numbers of the young Nobility and Gentry are educated here; whereby it is become the greateſt School in the Kingdom, to the great Advantage of the Maſters; who, inſtead of a Maſter and Uſher, as at firſt, are now an Upper and Under-maſter, and five Uſhers, or Aſſiſtants; who at preſent have above four hundred young Gentlemen under their Tuition.

Whitechapel School.

This School was founded by *Ralph Devenant*, (ſome time Rector of the Pariſh of St. *Mary*, *Whitechapel*) *Mary* his Wife, and *Sarah* her Siſter, in the Year 1680. This Foundation being greatly augmented by the charitable Benefaction of a thouſand Pounds, given in the Year 1701, by a Perſon unknown, a Maſter receives a Salary of thirty Pounds *per Annum*, for teaching of ſixty Boys; as does a Miſtreſs twenty Pounds, for inſtructing forty Girls.

The Free-ſchools above-ſpecified contain two thouſand eight hundred and eighty-eight Boys, and two hundred and eighty-five Girls; the Charge of whoſe Education, *&c.* (excluſive of that of the Free-ſchools belonging to the Hoſpitals and Alms-houſes above-mentioned, where their reſpective Diſburſements are accounted for) amounts to the yearly Sum of nineteen hundred and ninety Pounds.

Having given an Account of the ſeveral Foundations called *Free-ſchools*; I ſhall now add that of thoſe denominated *Pariſh Charity-ſchools*, which have no other Foundation than the generous Benefactions and annual Subſcriptious of well-diſpoſed Perſons; which, together with the charitable Collections made at Sermons, in the ſeveral Churches in this City and Suburbs, is their only Support.

Which Schools, denominated Pariſh-Schools, have not only proved the greateſt Bar to Popery, but likewiſe the moſt effectual Security to the Church of *England*, againſt all Perſuaſions whatſoever: A Liſt whereof I have ſubjoined, interſperſed with thoſe of all other Denominations within the Bill of Mortality.

A Liſt of the ſeveral Pariſh and other Charity-Schools within the Bill of Mortality, that are ſupported by Subſcriptions, Collections and Benefactions; together with the Numbers of Boys and Girls in each thereof.

Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
All-hallows, Lombard-ſtreet	40	00
Bartholomew-cloſe, Preſbyterian	50	25
Bethnal-green Hamlet	00	30
Bevis-marks, Portugueſe Jews	12	00
Billingſgate Ward	40	00
Bridge and *Candlewick Wards*	60	40
Bridewell-walk, Clerkenwell, Quakers	40	20
Broad-ſtreet Ward	50	30
Caſtle-Baynard Ward	30	20
Chriſt's-church, Spittle-fields	30	30
Chriſt's-church, Surrey	30	10
Corbet's-court, Spittle-fields, French	50	50
Cordwainer and *Bread-ſtreet Wards*	50	30
Cornhill and *Lime-ſtreet Wards*	50	30
Cripplegate Ward within	50	20
Dowgate Ward	30	20
Eaſt Smithfield Liberty	40	30
Farringdon Ward within	60	40
Fry's-court, Tower-hill, Preſbyterian	30	10
Grey-Eagle-ſtreet, Spittle-fields, French	50	50
Keat's-ſtreet, Spittle-fields, Independent	30	00
King's-head-court, Spittle-fields, Independent	00	30
Knight's-bridge Chapel	6	6
Mile-end, Old Town	22	10
Nortonfalgate	60	00
Poplar Hamlet	30	20
Portpoole-lane, Welch	50	00
Queenhithe Ward	36	24
Ratcliffe Hamlet	35	25
Ratcliffe-highway, Preſbyterian	30	00
St. *Andrew's, Holbourn*,	80	70
St. *Anne's, Alderſgate*	30	20
St. *Anne's, Weſtminſter*	52	52
St. *Bartholomew the Great*	35	16
St. *Botolph's, Alderſgate*	50	50
St. *Botolph's, Aldgate*	50	40
St. *Botolph's, Biſhopſgate*	30	20
St. *Bride's*	50	50
St. *Catharine's Cree Church*	40	00
St. *Catharine's, Tower*	35	15
St. *Clement's Danes*	85	55

Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
St. *Dunſtan's in the Weſt*	50	20
St. *Ethelburg's*	20	00
St. *George's, Hannover-ſquare*	50	40
St. *George's, Queen ſquare*	50	50
St. *George's, Ratcliffe-highway*	50	50
St. *George's, Southwark*	50	00
St. *Giles's, Cripplegate*	130	00
St. *Giles's in the Fields*	101	101
St. *James's, Clerkenwell*	60	40
St. *James's, Weſtminſter*	102	80
St. *John's Hackney*	30	20
St. *John's, Wapping*	38	23
St. *Laurence's Poultney*	16	00
St. *Leonard's, Shoreditch*	50	50
St. *Luke's, Old-ſtreet*	40	00
St. *Margaret's, Weſtminſter*	52	34
St. *Martin's in the Fields*	101	51
St. *Mary's, Iſlington*	26	18
St. *Mary's, Lambeth*	28	00
St. *Mary's le Bon*	12	00
St. *Mary's le Strand*	16	00
St. *Mary Magdalen's, Bermondſey*	50	20
St. *Mary's, Newington-Butts*	32	00
St. *Mary's, Rotherhithe*	45	00
St. *Olave's, Jewry*	30	00
St. *Olave's, Southwark*	00	60
St. *Paul's, Covent-garden*	30	20
St. *Paul's, Shadwell*	50	50
St. *Saviour's, Southwark*	80	50
St. *Sepulchre's*	84	76
St. *Stephen's, Walbrook*	30	00
St. *Thomas's, Southwark*	30	00
Shakeſpear's-walk, Shadwell, Preſbyterian	30	00
Tower-ſtreet Ward	60	60
Unicorn-yard, Horſleydown, Independent	50	00
Vintry Ward	50	00
Zoar-ſtreet, Southwark, Preſbyterian	137	00

Boys Schools.	Girls Schools.	Num. Boys.	Num. Girls.	Num. Total.
75	53	3458	1901	5359

As I have not been able to obtain the reſpective Charges of the aforeſaid Schools, I ſhall therefore endeavour, as near as poſſible, to come at the ſame for one Year, by the ſeveral Charges of the Pariſh-Schools of St. *Andrew's, Holbourn.* The firſt whereof, containing Eighty Boys, the Money diſburſed on them, in the Year 1726, amounted to 272 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* and the laſt, containing ſeventy Girls, their Charge, in the Year 1728, amounted to 139 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* Therefore, as the annual Charge of eighty Boys amounts to 272 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* ſo the yearly Charge of 3458 Boys muſt amount to 11763 *l.* 2 *s.* 10¼ *d.* So by the ſame Method of Calculation, as the Charge of ſeventy Girls amounts to 139 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* ſo muſt that of 1901 amount to 3794 *l.* 10 *s.* 7½ *d. per Annum*; whereby it appears that the whole Charge of all the ſaid Charity-Children (amounting to 5359 in Number) amounts to 15557 *l.* 13 *s.* 5¾ *d. per Annum.*

The Number of Free-Schools above mentioned amounting to thirty-eight, they contain three thouſand one hundred and ſeventy-three Children; 1509 whereof belonging to Hoſpitals and Alms-houſes, the annual Expence thereof is included in the Accounts of the ſaid Foundations: And the remaining Number being ſixteen hundred and ſixty-four, the yearly Charge of their Education, *&c.* amounts to nineteen hundred and ninety Pounds. To which being added the Account of the Charity-Schools belonging to the ſeveral Pariſhes, it will thereby appear, that the Number Total of all the ſaid Schools amount to one hundred and ſixty-ſix, and the Children taught therein to eight thouſand five hundred and thirty-two; and the annual Expence (excluſive of thoſe of the Hoſpitals and Alms-houſes aforeſaid) to ſeventeen thouſand five hundred and forty-ſeven Pounds thirteen Shillings and five Pence three Farthings.

The Number of private Schools in this great City and Suburbs for educating the Youth thereof in all Kinds of Literature (excluſive of the former) I am of Opinion, muſt amount to above three thouſand.

Beſides the above-mentioned Kinds of Learning for the Inſtruction of Youth, and forming their Minds for the Service of their God and Country, as well as an univerſal Benevolence to Mankind in general; there are divers philoſophical Lectures read in the ſeveral Parts of the City and Suburbs, by Men of great Learning, Knowledge and Experience; who, at a ſmall Charge, explain and demonſtrate to their Auditors Doctrines in experimental Philoſophy and Aſtronomy, to their very great Advantage and Improvement.

CHAP. II.

Of the Inns of Court.

AS the Inns of Court in this City and Suburbs are like ſo many Colleges in an Univerſity, wherein Students are inſtructed in the Laws of the Kingdom, I ſhall ſubjoin the ſeveral Accounts thereof.

Inns of Court.

Though the Antiquity of the Inns of Court be not aſcertained, yet it may be preſumed, that they owe their Origin to *Henry* the Third, who having, in the Year 1225, confirmed the Charters granted by *John* his Father, removed the Courts of Juſtice from his Palace into *Weſtminſter-Hall.* About which Time, the Lawyers, or Practitioners in thoſe Courts, began to form themſelves into a Society (ſuppoſed at *Thavie's Inn* in *Holbourn*) in a collegiate Manner; hence their Place of Reſidence was denominated an Inn, or Houſe of Court: And *Henry* the Third, by his Mandate, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, about the Year 1244, ſtrictly injoined them to make Proclamation throughout the City, that no Perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to ſet up a School, or Schools, therein, for the teaching of Law. Rec. Tur.

In each of theſe Societies, Mootings are held, that is, publick Meetings for the Inſtruction of Students, wherein are argued divers abſtruſe Points of Law, after the Manner of Trials in the Courts of Juſtice.

Though theſe Societies are not incorporated, nor have any Power to make By-Laws for their Government, yet they have certain Orders, which, by Conſent and Preſcription, have obtained the Force of Laws.

Barnard's Inn, Clement's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Furnival's Inn.

See *Farringdon* Ward *without.*

Gray's

Gray's Inn.

This Houſe, which is ſituate on the North Side of *High-Holbourn*, and is one of the four Inns of Court, is denominated from its being the Reſidence of the ancient and noble Family of *Gray*, of *Wilton*, who, in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, demiſed the ſame to divers Students of the Law.

This is a magnificent and ſpacious Inn, conſiſting of three beautiful Courts, with noble and pleaſant Walks.

The Members of the Houſe are to be in Commons every Term a Fortnight, for which they pay ſixteen Shillings. The Officers and Servants belonging to this Inn are, a Treaſurer, a Steward, a Chief and three Under Butlers, an Upper and Under Cook, a Pannier-man, a Gardener, the Steward and chief Butler's Men, and two Porters.

Inner Temple.

See *Farringdon* Ward *without*.

Lincoln's Inn.

This, which is one of the four Inns of Court, is ſituate on the Weſt Side of *Chancery-lane*, were anciently ſtood the Houſes of the Biſhop of *Chicheſter* and *Blackfriars*; the former being erected by *Ralph Nevil*, Biſhop of that See, about the Year 1226, and the latter about 1222. Both of which coming to *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, he, in place thereof, erected a ſtately Manſion for his and Succeſſors City Reſidence, which ſtill retains his Name, and into which it is ſaid, that ſome Time before his Death, (*Anno* 1310) he introduced the Study of the Law. Be that as it will, it appears to have reverted to the Biſhoprick of *Chicheſter*, by *Robert Sherburn*, Biſhop of that See,'s having demiſed the ſame to *William Syliard*, a Student therein, for a certain Term of Years. After the Expiration of which, *Richard Sampſon*, his Succeſſor, *Anno* 1536, paſſed the Inheritance thereof, by Deed, to the ſaid *Syliard* and *Euſtace* his Brother; which ſaid *Euſtace* in Conſideration of the Sum of five hundred Pounds, by a Deed of the 12th of *November*, *Anno* 1579, conveyed the ſaid Houſe and Garden in Fee to *Richard Kingſmill*, and the reſt of the Benchers.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Dudg. Orig. Jurid.

New View Lond.

Ibid.

The Charge of Admiſſion into this Houſe, including Fees, amounts to five Pounds; and every Student therein, after his Studies for ſeven Years, is admitted to the Bar. And the Members are to be a Fortnight in Commons every Term, or pay eighteen Shillings in caſe of Abſence.

The Officers and Servants of this Houſe are, a Treaſurer, Sub-treaſurer, Steward, a Chief and two Under-butlers, a Pannier-man, Gardener, two Gown and twelve Badge Porters, and a Waſh-pot.

Lyon's Inn.

This, which is a Houſe of Chancery, ſituate between *Holiwell-ſtreet* and *Wych-ſtreet*, was founded before the Year 1420; it is a Member of the *Inner-Temple*, governed by a Treaſurer and twelve Ancients, who, with the other Members, are to be three Weeks in Commons in *Michaelmas* Term, and a Fortnight in each of the reſt.

Dugd. Orig. Jurid.

Middle Temple.

See *Farringdon* Ward *without*.

New Inn.

This is a Houſe of Chancery, ſituate in *Wych-ſtreet*, contiguous to St. *Clement's Inn* on the Weſt, which was founded about the Year 1485. in a common Inn, for the Reception of the Students of an ancient Inn of Chancery, formerly ſituate at the South-eaſt Corner of *Seacoal-lane* in *Fleet-lane*, where part of the Stone Walls are ſtill remaining.

Stow Sur. Lond.

This Inn, which is an Appendage to the *Middle-Temple*, is governed by a Treaſurer and twelve Ancients, who, with the other Members, are to be in Commons a Week every Term, or compound for the ſame.

Sergeant's Inn.

See *Farringdon* Ward *without*.

Simmond's Inn.

This Houſe, which is ſituate on the Eaſt Side of *Chancery-lane*, is neither an Inn of Court, nor of Chancery, but ſerves to accommodate divers Maſters of Chancery, Sollicitors and Attornies.

Staple Inn. Thavie's Inn.

See *Farringdon* Ward *without*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Courts of Juſtice.

AS the ſeveral Courts of Juſtice within this City and Suburbs are the immediate Reſult of Wiſdom and Learning, I ſhall in this Place inſert the ſeveral Accounts of them.

Admiralty Court.

This Court, which is held in *Doctors-Commons*, was erected in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, and is under the Direction of the Lord High Admiral, who is an Officer of great Antiquity and Truſt, as appears by the Laws of *Oleron*, ſo denominated from the Place they were made at by *Richard* the Firſt: In *Saxon* he is called, *Aen-Mere-all*, that is, *All upon the Sea*. This Officer, or Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, take Cognizance of all Crimes committed in Rivers, and in whoſe Name or Names all Proceſs runneth, and to whom belongs the Diſpoſal of all Places.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Cok. Inſt. p. 1.

The Proceedings are in the Civil Law, and the Plaintiff gives Security to proſecute; and if caſt, to pay what he ſhall be adjudged; and that he will ſtand to all his Proctor ſhall tranſact in his Name. But in criminal Caſes, by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth, the Proceſs ſhall be by a Judge, Jury and Witneſſes, by a ſpecial Commiſſion, wherein a Judge of the common Law ſhall aſſiſt. On which Occaſion the Court is commonly held at the Seſſion-houſe in the *Old-Bailey*; and to which belongs the Advocate of the Admiralty and Proctor, with a Regiſter and Marſhal, who carrieth the Silver Oar before the Judge.

Court of Arches.

This Court, which at preſent is held in *Doctors-Commons*, is ſo denominated from the arched Roof and Steeple of St. *Mary le Bow* Church in *Cheapſide*, wherein it was anciently kept.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

This is the ſupreme Court or Conſiſtory, belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and to which Appeals lye, from all Parts of his Province in Matters Eccleſiaſtical.

The

The Judge of this Cout is ſtyled Dean of the Arches, from his Juriſdiction over thirteen Peculiars, or Pariſhes, in this City, termed a Deanery, which belonging to the Arbiſhop of *Canterbury*, are exempt from the Biſhop of *London*'s Authority.

The Advocates that plead in this Court muſt be Doctors of the Civil Law, who, obtaining the Archbiſhop's *Fiat*, are admitted by the Judge, but not to practiſe till a Year after. Both Judge and Advocates wear ſcarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffety, if of *Oxford*; but of *Cambridge*, with Meniver and round Black Velvet Caps. Beſides the Advocates belonging to this Court, there are thirty-ſix Proctors, an Actuary, Crier and Apparitor.

Court of Chancery.

Dugd. Orig. Juird. Caſſiod. Epiſt. 6. l. 11. Pet. Pyth. l. 2. Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl. Cok. Inſt. p. 4.

This Court, according to divers learned Men, owes it Name to certain croſs Bars of Wood, or Iron, wherewith it was incloſed, to prevent the Officers who ſat therein from being incommoded by the People. Such Grates, or croſs Bars, were, by the *Romans*, denominated *Cancelli*; which, according to the Opinion of ſome, gave likewiſe the Name to that Part of a Church called the Chancel, from its being ſeparated from the Body of the Church by ſuch Grates, or Lattices, by Order of Pope *Felix*, for the Uſe of the Prieſts.

Ibid.

The Chancery conſiſts of two Courts; in the firſt of which, the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, proceeds according to the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom; and in the ſecond, according to Equity, which moderates the rigorous Judgments of inferior Courts, which are confined to the Letter of the Law.

The Judge of this Court, denominated the Lord High Chancellor, is the firſt and greateſt Civil Officer of the Kingdom, (and to whom Perſons of all Degrees give Place, other than thoſe of the Blood Royal and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*) and who, by virtue of his Place, decides all Cauſes according to the Dictates of his Conſcience. And in caſe of Abſence, his Place upon the Bench is ſupply'd by the Maſter of the Rolls, who likewiſe hears Cauſes and decrees in the ſame equitable Manner.

To this Court belongs twelve Maſters of Chancery, ſix Head Clerks, ſixty-two ſworn Clerks, who purchaſe their Places, and twelve waiting Clerks, whoſe Places are given by the ſix Clerks, wherefore they are not allowed to take a Clerk; two chief Examiners, with their reſpective Clerks, a chief and four inferior Regiſters; the Clerk of the Crown; a Prothonotary; Clerks of the Petty Bag, Subpœna, Patent, Affidavit, Curſitors and Alienation Offices.

Clink Liberty Court.

This is a Court of Record kept on the *Bankſide* in *Southwark*, and held by the Biſhop of *Winchеſter*'s Steward, before whom are held Pleas of Debts, Damage and Treſpaſs for any Sum. Here is likewiſe a Court Leet, wherein things peculiar thereunto are tranſacted.

Court of Common Pleas.

This is one of the four great Courts of the Kingdom, wherein are heard and determined Cauſes in Matters Civil. It was anciently itinerant, and followed the King whereſoever he went, till the Confirmation of *Magna Charta* by King *John*, *Anno* 1215, when it was fixed to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where it ſtill continues.

Chart. Mag. cap. 11.

Soon after the fixing of this Court at *Weſtminſter*, the Cauſes therein became ſo numerous, that the King, for the greater Diſpatch of Buſineſs, found it neceſſary, inſtead of three, to conſtitute ſix Judges, whom he appointed to ſit in two Places. But the Number at preſent being only four, they ſit together in *Weſtminſter-Hall* to hear and decide Cauſes; and before whom no Counſellor under the Degree of a Sergeant can plead.

Cok. Inſt. p. 4.

The Judges of this Court, like thoſe of the King's Bench and Exchequer, hold not their Places as anciently, *Durante bene placito*, but by Patent, *Quam diu ſe bene geſſerint*.

Court of Delegates.

Act Parl. 25 Hen. VIII.

Upon aboliſhing the Papal Power in this Kingdom by *Henry* the Eighth, *Anno* 1534, it was by Parliament enacted, that no Appeal ſhould thenceforth be made to *Rome*; but in default of Juſtice in any of the Spiritual Courts, the Party aggrieved might appeal to the King in his Court of Chancery; and upon every ſuch Appeal, a Commiſſion, under the Great Seal, ſhall be directed to ſuch Perſons as his Majeſty ſhall think fit to nominate. The Commiſſioners generally conſiſt of Noblemen, Biſhops, and Judges both of the common and civil Law. But as this Court is not fixed, but occaſional, the Commiſſioners, or Judges thereof, are varied at the Pleaſure of the Lord Chancellor, who appoints them.

This being the higheſt Court for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, no Appeal lies from it; but, upon good Reaſons aſſigned, a Commiſſion of Review is granted.

Dutchy of Lancaſter Court.

Cok. Inſt. p. 4.

This Court owes its Origin to *Henry* the Fourth; who, depoſing *Richard* the Second, uſurped the Crown; and poſſeſſing the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* in Right of his Mother, was ſeized thereof as Duke, as well as King. But imagining his Right to the Dutchy better than that to the Crown, he reſolved to ſecure the ſame, by ſeparating it from the Crown; which being effected, he erected this Court for its Uſe; wherein all Matters of Law and Equity belonging to the Dutchy, or County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, are heard and decided by the Chancellor thereof.

Eaſt-Smithfield Courts.

Cok. Inſt. P. 1.

In this Liberty two Courts are held, *viz.* of the Leet and Court Baron. The firſt of which, according to the Laws of *Edward the Confeſſor*, appears to be a Court of Record of great Antiquity; wherein Cognizance was taken, and Enquiries made into Felonies, Nuſances, View of Frank-pledge, *&c.*

Though in this Court, at preſent, only Officers are choſen, and Nuſances preſented; yet they may inquire into the following Offences by Act of Parliament; *viz.* concerning tracing and killing of Hares; Hoſtlers making Horſe-bread, under Aſſize; of Breeders of Horſes under Stature; of Artillery, Buts, and Bows; of Shooting in Croſs-bows, and Hand-Guns; of Victuallers,

lers, Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers; againſt exceſſive Prices of Victuals; amending of Highways; Muſters; for preſerving the Spawn and Fry of Fiſh; againſt taking Pheaſants, *&c.*

The latter is that of the Baron; the Origin of which being as follows:

Ibid. The Kings of *England* having anciently all the Lands of the Kingdom in Demeſne, the great Manors or Royalties they reſerved to themſelves, and the reſt they granted by Infeofment to their Barons, for the Defence of the Nation, with the Juriſdiction of a Court Baron, of which the Freeholders were appointed Judges.

Ibid. This Court is ſometimes of a double Nature; the firſt of which being by the common Law, is by ſome denominated a Court Baron, or Freemen's Court, from the Freeholders being both Suiters and Judges thereof; for Barons, in one Senſe, ſignify Freemen; and at which Court the Steward of the Manor acts as Regiſter.

Ibid. The Second is a cuſtomary Court, and concerns Copyholders; wherein preſides as Judge, either the Lord of the Manor, or his Steward. And as there can be no Court Baron without Freeholders; neither can there be any cuſtomary Court without Copy, or Cuſtomary-holders. When the Court Baron is of this double Nature, the Court Roll contains Matters relating to both Courts. And foraſmuch as the Title or Eſtate of the Copyholder, is entered into a Roll, whereof the Steward delivers him a Copy, he is therefore called a Copyholder. In this Court Pleas are held to the Amount of forty Shillings.

Exchequer Court.

Dug. Orig. Jurid. This, which is one of the four great Courts of the Kingdom, is held in a Room contiguous to the North-weſt Angle of *Weſtminſter-hall*; and is denominated from a chequered Cloth, which anciently covered the Table where the Judges, or chief Officers ſat; and being coeval with the *Norman* Conqueſt, it was at firſt erected by *William the Conqueror*, for the Trial of all Cauſes relating to the Revenues of the Crown.

The Judges of this Court, at preſent, are a Chief, and three other Barons, before whom are not only tryed Affairs relating to the Crown, but likewiſe Matters of Equity, between Subject and Subject. And when at any Time the Barons are equal in different Opinions, concerning the Deciſion of any Cauſe, they call to their Aſſiſtance the Lord High Treaſurer, or Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, who, by his caſting Voice, decides in favour of one of the Parties.

Faculty Court.

Act Parl. 25 Hen. VIII. In the twenty-fifth of *Henry* the Eighth, *Anno* 1534, when the Papal Power was abrogated in *England*, this Court was eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament to impower the Archbiſhop (in lieu of the Pope) to grant Diſpenſations and Indulgences for eating Fleſh upon prohibited Days; to marry without Banns, or on Holy-days; for a Son to ſucceed his Father in his Benefice; for Non-reſidence; for having a Plurality of Livings; and for every thing elſe, formerly granted by the Pope of *Rome*.

Finſbury Courts.

In this Place are held a Court Leet and a Court Baron, by the Steward of the Manor; wherein is tranſacted the Buſineſs peculiar to each Court.

High Court of Parliament.

This is not only the higheſt, but likewiſe the moſt ancient Court of the Kingdom; which, by the *Saxons*, was differently denominated, *viz. Michel Gemote*, and *Witen Gemote*, that is, the great Court, and Council of Wiſe-men. Cok. Inſt. P. 4.

The firſt Mention I find of this national Council, is that which was held in this City by *Egbert* and *Withlaf*, Kings of *Weſt Saxony* and *Mercia*, in the Year 833, for deliberating upon Ways and Means to oppoſe the piratical Invaſions and deſtructive Depredations of the *Danes*. Spel. Concil. Tom. I.

This great Council, which was held twice a Year before the Conqueſt, conſiſts of the King and three Eſtates of the Kingdom, *viz.* the Lords Spiritual, who conſiſt of two Archbiſhops and twenty-four Biſhops; who ſit by Virtue of their reſpective Baronies, which they hold in a political Capacity: The Lords Temporal, who are created by the King's Patent, and therefore can't be reduced to any certain Number: They ſit by Deſcent, or Creation: And the Commons, who, in Number five hundred and fifty-eight, conſiſt of Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, the Repreſentatives of the Commonalty of *Great-Britain*; who, by Virtue of the King's Writs, are elected by the ſeveral Shires or Counties, Cities and Boroughs. Cok. Inſt. P. 4.

The Power of this High Court is ſo very great, that it makes, mends, reduces, revives, and abrogates Laws, Statutes and Ordinances concerning Matters Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military. None can begin, continue, or diſſolve this Council, but by the King's Authority. The Members of this Council ſat together till the fiftieth of *Edward* the Third, *Anno* 1377, when the Commons removed to the Chapter-houſe of *Weſtminſter*, in the Cloiſter of the Abby, now a Repoſitory for publick Records.

The Parliament is the great Corporation, or Body Politick of the Kingdom; and, according to a certain Roll of the ſame, the Common Council of the Nation. Cok. Inſti. P. 4. Rot Parl. 3 Hen. VI. n. 3.

Houſe of Lords Court.

This is the ſupreme Court of Judicature of the Kingdom; from which lieth no Appeal, and by which all Appeals from other Courts are determined, and Peers of the Realm tryed for Treaſon, and other Mal-practices; as are alſo all Perſons that are impeached by the Houſe of Commons.

King's-Bench Court.

This is the chief of the four great Courts of the Kingdom, and is held in *Weſtminſter-hall*; it has its Name from the King's having anciently preſided therein as Judge, aſſiſted by his Juſtices and Chancellor. Dug. Orig. Jurid.

This was at firſt a Court itinerant, that attended the King in all his Progreſſes, till the Year 1258, when *Henry* the Third appointed the ſame to be held at *Weſtminſter*, till he ſhould otherwiſe determine; however, it does not appear to Ibid.

have been removed thence during the remaining Part of his Reign. But in the twenty eighth of *Edward* the First, *Anno* 1300, it was by Parliament enacted, That the Chancellor and Juſtices of the King's-Bench ſhall follow his Majeſty, ſo that he might at all Times have near him Perſons learned in the Law, for the greater Diſpatch of Affairs, upon any Emergency.

Rot. Parl. 28 Ed. I.

The firſt Perſon that had the Office of Chief Juſtice of this Court conferred upon him, was *Robert de Bruis*, *Anno* 1268, occaſioned by the aboliſhing of the Title of Juſticiary of *England*, which ended in *Philip Baſſet*.

The Judges of this Court, at preſent, are a Chief and three other Juſtices; who hear and determine Cauſes Criminal, Pleas of the Crown, Civil Actions, Contracts, *&c.* and who hold their Places as the Judges of the Courts of Common-Pleas and Exchequer do, *quam diu ſe bene geſſerint*.

Marſhall's Court.

This Court, which is held in *Southwark*, under the Knight-Marſhal, was at firſt erected for hearing and determining all Differences that might happen among the Royal Domeſticks.

The Judge of this Court is the Knight-Marſhal's Steward; to whom belong four Counſellors and ſix Attornies.

Prerogative Court.

This Court, which is held in *Doctors-Commons*, is denominated from the Prerogative of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; who, by a ſpecial Privilege beyond thoſe of his Suffragans, can here try all Diſputes that happen to ariſe concerning Wills and Adminiſtrations of Perſons who have left Goods to the Value of five Pounds without the Dioceſs wherein he, or ſhe died; unleſs ſuch Things are ſettled by Compoſition between the Metropolitan and his Suffragans; as in the Dioceſs of *London*, where it is ten Pounds.

St. Catharine's Courts.

To this Hoſpital, or Precinct, belong two Courts; in the firſt of which, on *Thurſdays*, are weekly try'd Actions of Debt for any Sum. And in the latter, which depends upon the Civil Law, Matters Eccleſiaſtical.

The Borough Court.

This, which is a Court of Record by Preſcription, is held by the Lord-Mayor's Steward, every *Monday*, at the *Town-hall* on St. *Margaret's-hill* in *Southwark*; where are try'd Actions for any Sum of Money, Damage, Treſpaſs, *&c.* To this Court belong three Attornies; who are admitted by the Steward.

Beſides this, there are three Courts Leet held in the ſaid Borough, for it contains three ſeveral Liberties, or Manors, *viz.* *The great Liberty*, *the Guildable*, and *the King's Manor*; wherein are choſen Conſtables, Ale-conners, and Fleſh-taſters; and other Buſineſs diſpatched, peculiar to ſuch Courts. In this Neighbourhood Courts Leet are likewiſe kept, *viz.* at *Lambeth*, *Bermondſey* and *Rotherhithe*.

Weſtminſter Court.

This is a Court-Leet; wherein the Ward-Officers belonging to the City of *Weſtminſter* are choſen, and the ſeveral Nuſances occaſioned by the Inhabitants preſented, *&c.*

Whitechapel Court.

This is a Court of Record, belonging to *Stepney* Manor; which is held by the Steward of the Manor, by whom are try'd Actions for any Sum, as well as of Damage, Treſpaſs, *&c.*

CHAP. IV.

An Account of Societies, Colleges and Libraries within the City and Suburbs of London.

Antiquarian Society.

THE firſt Society in the City of *London*, that went by this Appellation, was erected about the Year 1580, by divers of the moſt learned and ingenious Men of the Kingdom; but their Meetings, by divers Accidents, having been frequently obſtructed, the Society dwindled and dropt, till the Year 1717, when the ſame was revived again; ſince which Time no Interruptions having happened, it is at preſent incorporated, and is in a very flouriſhing Condition.

College of Phyſicians.

See *Farringdon* Ward *within*.

Doctors-Commons.

See *Caſtle-Baynard* Ward.

Greſham College.

See *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

Royal Society.

The firſt that united in this glorious Society were the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Eſq; and Sir *William Petty*, together with *Seth Ward*, *Wilkins*, *Wallis*, *Goddard*, *Willis*, *Bathurſt* and *Wren*, Doctors of Divinity and Phyſick, and *Matthew Wren* and Mr. *Rook*; who frequently met in the Apartments of Dr. *Wilkins*, in *Wadham* College at *Oxford*; where the Foundation of the *Royal Society* was laid. Sprat. Hiſt. Roy. Soci.

The Society, while at *Oxford*, were not only for their learned Productions eminently diſtinguiſhed at home, but likewiſe highly revered by the *Literati* abroad. Ibid.

The Society continued at *Oxford* till about the Year 1658, when the Members thereof were called to divers Parts of the Kingdom, on account of their reſpective Functions; and the Majority coming to this City, they conſtantly attended the Aſtronomical and Geometrical Lectures at *Greſham College*; where being joined by divers Perſons of the greateſt Learning and Diſtinction, they continued to meet at the ſaid College once, or twice a Week, till the Death of *Oliver Cromwell*; when, Anarchy ſucceeding, they were obliged to quit their Place of Meeting, on its being converted into a Barrack, or Military Quarter, for the Reception of Soldiers. Ibid.

But the Storm being allayed, by the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, the Society, which had for ſome Time been, as it were, buried in Oblivion, forſook their gloomy Retreats, and began to reaſſume their Meetings. And for the more effectual carrying on their great and laudable Deſign, to purchaſe Inſtruments for the performing Experiments, and defraying all neceſſary Expences for the Support of the Society, they entered into the following Obligation: Ibid.

"We

Rec. Roy. Society. "We, whoſe Names are under-written, do conſent and agree, that we will meet together Weekly, (if not hindered by neceſſary Occaſions) to conſult and debate concerning the promoting of experimental Learning; and that each of us will allow one Shilling, weekly, towards the defraying of occaſional Charges. Provided, that if any one, or more of us, ſhall think fit at any Time, to withdraw; he, or they, ſhall, after Notice thereof given to the Company, at a Meeting, be freed from this Obligation for the future. *December* 5, 1660."

Ibid. The King, willing to encourage ſo honourable and uſeful an Enterprize, as a diſtinguiſhing Mark of his Affection to the Society, by his Letters Patent of the 22d of *April*, *Anno* 1663, conſtituted them a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Appellation of *The Preſident, Council and Fellows of the Royal Society of* London, *for improving of Natural Knowledge.*

The ſaid Letters Patent, or Charter, is thus abridged.

Spra. Hiſt. Roy. Soc. "*Charles* the Second, by the Grace of God, of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* to all and to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting.

"Having long reſolved within ourſelf to promote the Welfare of Arts and Sciences, as well as that of our Territories and Dominions, out of our Princely Affection to all Kinds of Learning, and more particular Favour to philoſophical Studies, eſpecially thoſe which endeavour, by ſolid Experiments, either to reform, or improve Philoſophy; to the Intent therefore that theſe Kinds of Study, which are no where yet ſufficiently cultivated, may flouriſh in our Dominions; and that the learned World may acknowledge us to be, not only the Defender of the Faith, but the Patron and Encourager of all Sorts of uſeful Knowledge,

"Know ye, that we, out of our ſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have given and granted, and do by theſe Preſents give and grant for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, that there ſhall be for ever a Society, conſiſting of a Preſident, Council and Fellows, which ſhall be called by the Name of *The Preſident, Council and Fellows of the Royal Society of* London, *for improving of Natural Knowledge*; of which Society we do, by theſe Preſents, declare ourſelf to be Founder and Patron. And we do hereby make and conſtitute the ſaid Society, by the Name, *&c.* to be a Body Corporate, to be continued under the ſame Name, in a perpetual Succeſſion; and that they and their Succeſſors (whoſe Studies are to be employed for the promoting of the Knowledge of natural Things, and uſeful Arts, by Experiments, to the Glory of God, and Good of Mankind) ſhall by the aforeſaid Name of Preſident, Council, *&c.* be enabled and made capable in Law, to levy, hold, poſſeſs and enjoy, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* Liberties, Franchiſes, and Juriſdictions, for Perpetuity, or Terms of Lives, or Years, or any other Way; as alſo Goods, Chattels, and all other Things of what Nature or Kind ſoever: And alſo, by the Name aforeſaid, to give, grant, demiſe, or aſſign the ſaid Lands, Goods, *&c.* and to do all things neceſſary thereabout. And the ſaid Perſons, by the Name aforeſaid, are enabled to implead, be impleaded, ſue, defend, *&c.* in any Courts, and before any Judges, Officers, *&c.* whatſoever, of the King, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, in all and ſingular Actions, real and perſonal, Pleas, Cauſes, *&c.* of what Kind ſoever, as any of his Subjects within his Kingdom of *England*, or Corporations of the ſame, are by Law capable and enabled to do.

"And the ſaid Preſident, Council and Fellows are impowered to have a common Seal for their Uſe in their Affairs; and from Time to Time to break, change and make anew the ſame, as ſhall ſeem expedient unto them.

"And his Majeſty, in Teſtimony of his Royal Favour towards the ſaid Preſident, Council and Fellows, and of his eſpecial Eſteem of them, doth grant a Coat of Arms to them and their Succeſſors, *viz.* On a Field Argent a Canton of the three Lions of *England*; for a Creſt, an Eagle proper on a ducal Coronet, ſupporting a Shield charged with the Lions aforeſaid; and for Supporters, two Talbots with Coronets on their Necks. The ſaid Arms to be borne, *&c.* by the ſaid Society upon all Occaſions.

"And that his Majeſty's Royal Intention may take the better Effect, for the good Government of the ſaid Society from Time to Time, it is eſtabliſhed, that the Council aforeſaid ſhall conſiſt of twenty-one Perſons (whereof the Preſident for the Time being always to be one); and, that all Perſons, which within two Months next enſuing the Date of the ſaid Charter, ſhall be choſen by the ſaid Preſident and Council; and in all Times after the ſaid two Months, by the Preſident, Council and Fellows, (and noted in a Regiſter to be kept for that Purpoſe) ſhall be Fellows of the ſaid Society, and ſo accounted and called during Life, except by the Statutes of the ſaid Society to be made, any of them ſhall happen to be amoved.

"Moreover, on Behalf of the Society, it is granted unto the Preſident and Council, that they may aſſemble and meet together in any College, Hall, or other convenient Place in *London*, or within ten Miles thereof (due and lawful Summons of all the Members of the Council to extraordinary Meetings being always premiſed); and that they being ſo met together, have full Power and Authority, from Time to Time, to make, conſtitute and eſtabliſh ſuch Laws, Statutes, Orders and Conſtitutions, which ſhall appear to them to be good, uſeful, honeſt and neceſſary, according to their Judgments and Diſcretions, for the Government, Regulation and Direction of the *Royal Society*, and every Member thereof; and to do all Things concerning the Government, Eſtate, Goods, Lands, Revenues, as alſo the Buſineſs and Affairs of the ſaid Society; all which Laws, Statutes, Orders, *&c.* ſo made, his Majeſty wills and commands, that they be from Time to Time inviolably obſerved, according to the Tenor and Effect of them; provided that they be reaſonable, and not repugnant, or contrary to the Laws, Cuſtoms, *&c.* of his Kingdom of *England*.

"Full Power and Authority is alſo granted, on the Behalf of the Society, to the Council, to erect and build one, or more Colleges within *London*, or ten Miles thereof, of what Form or Quality ſoever, for Habitation, Aſſembling, or Meeting of

of the Preſident, Council and Fellows, about any Affairs and Buſineſſes of the Society.

" And if any Abuſes, or Differences ſhall ever hereafter ariſe and happen about the Government, or Affairs of the Society, whence the Conſtitution, Progreſs, and Improvement, or Buſineſſes thereof may ſuffer, or be hindered; in ſuch Caſes his Majeſty aſſigns and authorizes his right truſty and right well-beloved Coſen and Counſellor, *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, by himſelf, during his Life; and after his Deceaſe, the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, the Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Lord Biſhop of *London*, and the two principal Secretaries of State for the Time being, or any four, or more of them, to compoſe and redreſs any ſuch Differences, or Abuſes.

An Abſtract of the Statutes of the Royal Society.

Spra. Hiſt. Roy. Soci.

" Whatever Statute ſhall be made, or repealed, the making, or repealing of it ſhall be voted twice, and at two ſeveral Meetings of the Council.

" This Obligation ſhall be ſubſcribed by every Fellow, or his Election ſhall be void:

" We, who have hereunto ſubſcribed, do promiſe each for himſelf, that we will endeavour to promote the Good of the *Royal Society* of *London*, for the Improvement of natural Knowledge, and to purſue the Ends for which the ſame was founded: That we will be preſent at the Meetings of the Society, as often as conveniently we can, eſpecially at the anniverſary Elections, and upon extraordinary Occaſions; and that we will obſerve the Statutes and Orders of the ſaid Society; provided, that whenever any of us ſhall ſignify to the Preſident under his Hand, that he deſires to withdraw from the Society, he ſhall be free from this Obligation for the future.

" Every Fellow ſhall pay his Admiſſion Money, and afterwards Contribution towards defraying of the Charges of Obſervations and Experiments, *&c.*

" The ordinary Meetings of the *Royal Society* ſhall be held once a Week, where none ſhall be preſent beſides the Fellows, without the Leave of the Society, under the Degree of a Baron in one of his Majeſty's three Kingdoms, or of his Majeſty's privy Council, or unleſs he be an eminent Foreigner, and theſe only with the Leave of the Preſident.

" The Buſineſs of their weekly Meetings ſhall be, to order, take account, conſider and diſcourſe of philoſophical Experiments, and Obſervations: To read, hear, and diſcourſe upon Letters, Reports and other Papers, containing philoſophical Matters; as alſo to view and diſcourſe upon the Productions and Rarities of Nature and Art; and to conſider what to deduce from them, or how they be improved for Uſe, or Diſcovery.

" That Experiments be made at the Charge of the Society; two Curators at leaſt ſhall be appointed for the Inſpection of thoſe which cannot be performed before the Society; and by whom the bare Report of Matter of Fact ſhall be ſtated and returned.

" The Election of Fellows ſhall be made by way of Ballot; and their Admiſſion by a ſolemn Declaration made by the Preſident of their Election.

" The Election of the Council and Officers ſhall be made once a Year; eleven of the preſent Council ſhall be continued by Lot, for the next Year, and ten new ones choſen in like manner. Out of this new Council ſhall be elected a Preſident, Treaſurer, and two Secretaries, in the ſame way.

" The Preſident ſhall preſide in all Meetings, regulate all Debates of the Society, and Council; ſtate and put Queſtions; call for Reports and Accounts from Committees, Curators, and others; ſummon all extraordinary Meetings upon urgent Occaſions, and ſee to the Execution of the Statutes. The Vice-Preſident ſhall have the ſame Power in the Abſence of the Preſident.

" The Treaſurer, or his Deputy, ſhall receive and keep Accounts of all Money due to the Society. He ſhall pay ſmall Sums by order of the Preſident under his Hand; but thoſe that exceed five Pounds, by order of the Council. All Bills of Charges for Experiment ſhall firſt be ſigned by the Curators. The Accounts of the Treaſurer ſhall be audited four times a Year, by a Committee of the Council, and once a Year, by a Committee of the Society.

" The Secretaries are to take Notes of the Orders, and material Paſſages of the Meetings; to take care of the Books, Papers and Writings of the Society; to order and direct the Clerks in making Entries of all Matters in the Regiſter, and Journal Books of the Society, or Council; to draw up ſuch Letters as ſhall be written in their Name, which ſhall be approved at one of their Meetings; to give notice of the Candidates propounded in order to Election.

" The Curators, by Office, ſhall have a ſufficient Allowance for their Encouragement, which ſhall increaſe proportionably with the Revenue of the Society; provided, that it exceed not two hundred Pounds a year. They ſhall be well ſkilled in philoſophical and mathematical Learning, well verſed in Obſervations, Inquiries and Experiments of Nature and Art. They ſhall take care of the managing of all Experiments, and Obſervations appointed by the Society, or Council, and report the ſame, and perform ſuch other Taſks, as the Society, or the Council ſhall appoint; ſuch as the examining of Sciences, Arts, and Inventions now in Uſe, and the bringing in Hiſtories of natural and artificial Things, *&c.* They ſhall be propounded at leaſt a Month before they are choſen. They ſhall be examined by the Council before the Election: To their Election every Member of the Society ſhall be ſummoned: They ſhall at firſt be only elected for a Year of Probation (except they be of known Merit): At the End of the Year, they ſhall be either elected for Perpetuity, or for a longer Time of Probation, or wholly rejected.

" The Cauſes of ejecting a Curator ſhall be the ſame with ejecting a Fellow, or for fraudulent Dealing, and Negligence in the Affairs of the Society, provided that he ſhall firſt receive three reſpective Admonitions. If any Curator ſhall be diſabled

disabled by Age, Infirmity, or Casualty, in the Service of the Society, some Provision shall be made for him during Life, if his Condition requires it, according as the Council shall think fit.

"The Clerk shall constantly attend all Meetings; he shall follow the Directions of the Secretaries, in registring, and entring all Matters that shall be appointed; he shall not communicate any thing contained in their Books, to any that is not a Fellow. He shall have a certain Rate for what he copies, and a yearly Stipend for his Attendance.

"The Printer shall take care for the printing such Books as shall be committed to him by Order of the Society, or Council; and therein he shall observe their Directions, as to the Correction of the Edition, the Number of Copies, the Form, or Volume, *&c.*

"The Operators of the Society, when they have any of their Work under their Hands, shall not undertake the Work of any other Persons, which may hinder the Business of the Society. They shall have Salaries for their Attendance.

"The common Seal of the Society shall be kept in a Chest, with three Locks, and three different Keys, by the President, Treasurer, and one of the Secretaries. The Deeds of the Society shall be passed in Council, and sealed by them and the President.

"The Books that concern the Affairs of the Society shall be the Charter-Book, Statute-Book, Journal Books, Letter Books, and Register Books, for the entring of philosophical Observations, Histories, Discourses, Experiments, and Inventions.

"The Names of Benefactors shall be honourably mentioned in a Book provided for that Purpose.

"In case of Death, or Recess of any Fellow, the Secretaries are to note in the Margent of the Register, over-against their Names.

"The Causes of Ejection shall be, contemptuous Disobedience to the Statutes and Orders of the Society, defaming, or malicious defaming the same. This shall be declared by the President at one of the Meetings, and the Ejection recorded.

When these Statutes were presented to King *Charles* the Second for his Approbation, he was not only graciously pleased to approve of the same, but likewise to subscribe himself their Founder and Patron. And the Duke of *York* and Prince *Rupert* at the same Time declared themselves Fellows.

The sixth Statute above recited, relating to the Election of Fellows, not being deemed effectual to prevent Persons unqualified from being chosen Members of the Society; therefore a new Statute was made, ordaining, that every Person for the future (not a Peer, or Foreigner of Distinction) desiring to be admitted a Fellow, be recommended by an Attestation under the Hands of three, or more Members, setting forth his Name, Place of Habitation, his Qualifications, Works and Productions; which is to be put up in the assembly Room at ten several Meetings, to give each Member an Opportunity of inquiring into the Character of the Candidate, before they proceed to ballot. But all Peers of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and their Sons, together with all Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, are eligible, at the Recommendation of one Member, and to be elected as soon as proposed.

The *Royal Society* thus happily established, Men of all Ranks and Professions vyed to promote its Designs, by communicating every thing within their Power relating to natural and artificial Discoveries.

This Society was no sooner incorporated by King *Charles* the Second, its Founder and Patron, than he presented the same with a stately Gilt Silver Mace, to be carried before the President. And his Majesty, as a farther Proof of his sincere Attachment, by his Letters Patent of the 8th of *April*, *Anno* 1667, gave to the Society *Chelsea College*, with its Appurtenances, and twenty-six, or twenty-seven Acres of Land surrounding the same. But the Society not having converted Part thereof into a Physick-Garden as was intended, and the King having resolved to erect an Hospital for old and maimed Soldiers, thought no Place more proper for such a Design than this College; therefore he proposed to purchase the same, which being agreed to, on the 8th of *February* 1681, the Sum of thirteen hundred Pounds was paid to the Society for the same.

The *Museum* belonging to the Society was founded by *Daniel Colwall*, Esq; in the Year 1677, who gave his great and curious Collection of natural and artificial Rarities, which compose the greatest Part of the Catalogue, published *Anno* 1681, by Dr. *Grew*, under the Title of *Museum Regalis Societatis*. But these Curiosities, by the generous Benefaction of other curious Persons, are now increased to above six times the Number of those already published.

Upon the Society's Removal from *Gresham College* to their House in *Crane-court* in *Fleet-street*, *Richard Waller*, Esq; one of the Secretaries of the Incorporation, at his own Expence, in the Year 1711, erected the Repository in the Garden for the Reception of the said Rarities, which are beautifully disposed therein for the Entertainment of the Curious. It abounds with a great Variety of the following Species of Rarities, *viz.* Human, Quadrupedes, Birds, Fowls, Palmipedes, Eggs, Nests, Fishes, Viviparous, Oviparous, Exanguious, scaled and shelled, double and multiple, Insects, Reptiles, Woods, Stalks and Roots, Fruits of all Sorts, Mosses, Mushrooms, Plants, Spunges, *&c.* animal and vegetable Bodies petrified, Corals and other marine Productions, Fossils, Gems, Stones irregular, Metals, Antimony, Mercury and other metallick Bodies, Salts, Sulphurs, Oils and Earths, Philosophical and Mathematical Instruments, *Indian*, *American*, and other Weapons, with a Variety of Apparel, *&c.*

This Society, by the above-mentioned Royal and other Benefactions, the Admission Money, and annual Contributions of its Members, is in so flourishing a Condition, that they apply'd to his late Majesty King *George* the First, for an additional Privilege to purchase, in Mortmain, one thousand Pounds, instead of two hundred Pounds *per Annum*; which he was graciously pleased to grant by his Royal Licence of the

17th of *December*, *Anno* 1724, for the perpetual Support of the Society.

Sion College.

See *Cripplegate* Ward.

The Society for the Encouragement of Learning.

Divers Gentlemen, having for ſome Time conſidered how they might be ſerviceable to Learning, propoſed to their Friends the raiſing a Sum of Money by way of Subſcription, for printing ſuch Works as ſhall be judged convenient, on eaſy Terms, for the Benefit of Authors. The Scheme being approved of, the Sum propoſed to be ſubſcribed by each Perſon was ten Guineas at leaſt.

This Project met with ſuch Encouragement, that in the Space of a few Months one hundred and eight Subſcriptions were made; wherefore the Subſcribers, at a general Meeting on the third of *February* 1736, formed themſelves into a Society, and choſe, from among themſelves, a Preſident, Vice-preſident, two Truſtees, five Auditors, a Committee of twenty-four, a Treaſurer and Secretary; and drew up certain Conſtitutions for their good Regulation; among which are, That every Member ſhall annually contribute two Pounds two Shillings, toward the Support of the Society; and that every Member, upon his paying the Sum of ten Pounds ten Shillings, ſhall be diſcharged from the ſaid Contribution, and all other Charges relating to the Society. And for all the Works that ſhall be printed by the Society, the ſeveral Authors ſhall give Security, which after the Payment of the Money advanced, with an Intereſt of five *per Cent.* the ſame, with the remaining Copies of the ſeveral Books, to be delivered to their reſpective Authors.

CHAP. V.

Of the Publick Libraries.

AS Books may juſtly be termed the Baſis of Learning, I ſhall, in Alphabetical Order, ſubjoin the Accounts of the ſeveral Publick Libraries within the Bill of Mortality.

Caſtle-ſtreet Library.

This Library was founded in the Year 1683, by *Thomas Tenniſon*, D. D. Vicar of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, (and ſince Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*) for the Uſe of his School under the ſame. It is placed in a ſpacious Room, and conſiſts of about four thouſand Volumes in divers Faculties, but more eſpecially in Divinity and Hiſtory.

College of Heralds Library.

This Library, belonging to the Society of Heralds, is kept in their College on St. *Bennet's-hill*, and conſiſts of a very conſiderable Number of Books relating to Antiquities and Heraldry; which were much increaſed by the late Benefacti- of *Ralph Sheldon*, Eſq;

College of Phyſicians Library.

This Library, which is kept in the Phyſicians magnificent College in *Warwick-lane*, was founded by the Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, in the Year 16 . It has been conſiderably increaſed by the Benefactions of others, and contains at preſent four thouſand nine hundred and forty Books.

Cotton's Library.

This Library, which was lately kept in a handſome Gallery within that of the King's, adjoining to the South Cloiſter of *Weſtminſter-Abby*, conſiſts of a great and moſt curious Collection of very valuable Manuſcripts, relating to the Antiquities of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, &c. collected by that judicious and excellent Antiquary Sir *Robert Cotton*, who bequeathed the ſame to his Son Sir *Thomas*, and after his Deceaſe to his Grandſon Sir *John*; who giving it to the Publick, an Act of Parliament was made in the Year 1701, for ſecuring the ſame, intitled, *An Act for the better ſettling and preſerving the Library kept in the Houſe at* Weſtminſter *called* Cotton-houſe *in the Name and Family of the* Cottons, *for the Benefit of the Publick.* However, proper Care not being taken, according to the Directions of the ſaid Act, it became a great Sufferer by Fire, on the 23d of *October*, *Anno* 1731, whereby ninety-nine Volumes were deſtroyed, and one hundred and eleven much damaged. Act Parl. 12 & 13 Will. III.

Purſuant to the Statute aforeſaid, upon the Death of the ſaid Sir *John Cotton*, the Library, together with the Coins, Medals, and other Rarities, contained in a Schedule thereunto belonging, were veſted in Truſtees; who have made divers Orders for the good Regulation thereof; and alſo, for appointing a Perſon well read in Antiquities to have the Cuſtody of the ſame, upon his giving five hundred Pounds Security for his Fidelity; to which Purpoſe he is likewiſe obliged to take an Oath before the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, at his Admiſſion.

This curious and ineſtimable Collection, before the late Fire, conſiſted of nine hundred and fifty-eight Volumes of original Charters, Grants, Inſtruments, Letters of Sovereign Princes, Tranſactions between this and other Kingdoms and States, Genealogies, Hiſtories, Regiſters of Monaſteries, Remains of *Saxon* Laws, the Book of *Geneſis*, thought to be the moſt ancient *Greek* Copy extant, and ſaid to have been writ by *Origen*, in the ſecond Century; and the curious *Alexandrian* Manuſcript of the Old and New Teſtament, all in *Greek* Capitals, ſaid to have been writ in the third Century.

The Truſtees appointed for the Care of this Library are in Number ſeven, *viz.* the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench for the Time being; and four others, at the Nomination of the Heir Male of the *Cotton* Family. The Books were depoſited in the *Old Dormitory* at *Weſtminſter*. But by a late Act of Parliament are, with Sir *Hans Sloane's* Muſæum, to be preſerved in *Montague- houſe*, *Bloomſbury-ſquare*.

The great and valuable Library of the curious Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. deceaſed, and late Preſident of the *Royal Society*, amount to upwards of forty-two thouſand Volumes; which, together with his vaſt Treaſure of Rarities, both natural and artificial, are probably the greateſt and moſt valuable Collections that are, or perhaps ever were upon Earth, made by a private Gentleman.

The

The Names and Numbers of the ſeveral Rarities contained in the Muſæum *of Sir* Hans Sloane, *Bart. and Preſident of the* Royal Society.

Earths, Sands, Salts, *&c.* —	853
Bitumens, Sulphurs, Ambers, Ambergreeſe, *&c.* — —	326
Metals and Mineral Ores, *&c.* —	1903
Tales, Mice, *&c.* — —	245
Cryſtals, Sparrs, *&c.* — —	1553
Flints, Stones, *&c.* — —	917
Precious Stones, Agats, Jaſpers, *&c.*	2052
Corals, Spunges, *&c.* —	1175
Vegetables — — —	10469
Hortus Siccus, or Volumes of dried Vegetables — — —	296
Inſects — —	4192
Humana, as *Calculi*, Anatomical, *&c.*	672
Teſtacea, or Shells, *&c.* —	5402
Echim, or Sea Urchins, *&c.* —	544
Cruſtacea, or Crabs, *&c.* —	329
Fiſhes and their Parts —	1365
Stellæ Marinæ, &c. —	161
Birds and their Parts —	749
Aſteriæ, *Trochi*, *Entrochi*, &c. —	217
Eggs of different Species —	241
Quadrupedes, *&c.* — —	1591
Miſcellaneous Things, natural, *&c.*	1698
Vipers, Serpents, *&c.* —	462
Antiquities, *viz.* Urns, Inſtruments, *&c.*	669
Seals, *&c.* — —	97
Pictures and Drawings —	367
Mathematical Inſtruments —	55
Veſſels, *&c.* of Agate, Jaſpar, *&c.*	535
Coins and Medals ancient and modern	25941
Books of Drawing in Miniature, illuminated — —	234
Volumes of Prints — —	929
MSS. Phyſick, Nat. Hiſt. Travels, *&c.*	3113
Number Total — —	69352

Doctors-Commons Library.

The Library belonging to this College was greatly increaſed by the Addition of that of Sir *John Gibſon*, ſome Time Judge of the Prerogative-Office; which was given by *James Gibſon*, Eſquire, one of his Deſcendants, and Town-clerk of this City.

This Library is and muſt continue in a growing Condition; ſeeing that every Biſhop, at the Time of his Conſecration, gives at leaſt twenty Pounds, and ſome fifty, towards purchaſing Books for the ſame.

Gray's-inn Library.

This Library, which is kept in *Coney-court*, in *Gray's-inn*, conſiſts of a conſiderable Number of Books in divers Languages and Faculties, but eſpecially in Law, for the Uſe of the Gentlemen of the Inn.

Inner-temple Library.

This Library is not ſo remarkable for printed Books, as 'tis for Manuſcripts; which were given to it by *William Petyt*, Eſq; late Keeper of the Records in the *Tower* of *London*.

Lambeth Library.

This Library, which is in the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Palace at *Lambeth*, was founded by *Richard Bancroft*, Archbiſhop of that See in the Year 1610, who by Will deviſed all his Books for the Uſe of his Succeſſors, Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*. It was greatly increaſed by the Benefactions of the Archbiſhops *Abbot*, *Sheldon* and *Tenniſon*, and conſiſts of fourteen thouſand five hundred and twenty-two printed Books, and upwards, and ſix hundred and ſeventeen Volumes in Manuſcript.

Lincoln's-inn Library.

This Library is kept in the old Buildings in *Lincoln's-inn*, and conſiſts of a handſome Collection of Books in divers Languages and Faculties.

Middle-temple Library.

This Library, which is kept in *Garden-court* in the *Middle-temple*, was founded by the Will of *Robert Aſhley*, Eſq; of the 27 *September*, *Anno* 1641, who therein bequeathed his own Library for that Purpoſe; and the Sum of three hundred Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchaſe for the Maintenance of a Librarian, who muſt be a Student of the Society, by the Benchers whereof he is elected into that Office. Aſhl. Will.

Mr. *Aſhley* likewiſe bequeathed all his Furniture, to be diſpoſed of for the Benefit of his ſaid Library; the Number of Volumes therein at preſent (*A. D.* 1738) amount to three thouſand nine hundred and eighty-two, in moſt Branches of Literature, but more eſpecially in Law and Parliamentary Affairs; and the ſame continuing to increaſe, by the Benefactions of Authors, and others, 'tis like to become a numerous and ſerviceable Collection.

This Library, except in the Dead of the Long Vacation, is duly kept open from ten in the Morning till one in the Afternoon, and from two in the Afternoon till ſix in the Summer, and four in the Winter.

Redcroſs-ſtreet Library.

This Library was founded by *Daniel Williams*, D. D. a Preſbyterian Divine of this City; who, by his laſt Will of the twenty-ſixth of *June*, *Anno* 1711, among other conſiderable Legacies, bequeathed all his Books, to be ſet up in a publick Library, for the Reception of which, a Freehold Houſe was either to be purchaſed, or erected, with an Apartment therein for the Librarian, and a Salary of ten Pounds *per Annum*.

In purſuance of this Will, Ground was purchaſed, and a magnificent Building erected in *Redcroſs-ſtreet* without *Cripplegate*, with a ſtately and ſpacious Room therein, capacious enough for the Reception of forty thouſand Volumes.

Royal-Society Library.

This choice and valuable Library, formerly belonging to the noble Family of *Arundel*, was given to the *Royal Society* by the truly generous and honourable *Henry Howard*, (afterwards Duke of *Norfolk*) of the County of *Norfolk*, Eſq; on the ſecond of *January*, *Anno* 1666. This Collection originally was (kept at the City of *Buda*) Part of the Royal Library, belonging to the Kings of *Hungary*; which, upon the Demiſe of *Matthias Corvinus*, the laſt King of the *Hungarian* Race, was diſpoſed of; about two Thirds whereof being bought by the Emperor, they are now in the Imperial Library at *Vienna*; and this Part coming to *Bilibaldus Perkeymberus* of *Nuremberg*, it was bought Rec. Roy. Societ.

bought of him by the Earl of *Arundel*, on his Return from his Embaſſy to the Imperial Court.

This fine Collection conſiſts of three thouſand two hundred and eighty-ſeven printed Books, in moſt Languages and all Faculties; and are chiefly the firſt Editions of Books, ſoon after the Invention of Printing. And the valuable and choice Collection of *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Turkiſh* and other rare Manuſcripts, conſiſts of five hundred and fifty-four Volumes; which, together with the former are thought to be of ſuch a Value, as cannot be parallelled, for the Smallneſs of their Number.

The noble and generous Benefactor, at the Time of his Donation, deſired, that the commemorial Inſcription of *Ex dono* Henrici Howard Norfolkienſis, might be put in each Book: And that, in caſe the Society ſhould happen to fail, the ſaid Library ſhould revert to his Family. The firſt of which the Society not only readily complied with, but ſome Time after cauſed the following Inſcription to be put up in the Library:

Bibliotheca Norfolciana.

Excellentiſſimus Princeps Henricus Howard, *Dux* Norfolciæ, *Comes Marechallus* Angliæ, *Comes* Arundeliæ, Suriæ, Norfolciæ, & Norwici, &c. *Heros, propter Familiæ Antiquitatem, Animi Dotes, Corporis Dignitatem, pene incomparabilis, Bibliothecam hanc inſtructiſſimam (quæ hactenus* Arundeliana *appellabatur) Regiæ Societati Dona dedit, & perpetuo ſacram eſſe voluit.*

Huic,
Pro eximia erga ſe Liberalitate, Societas,
Regia Tabulam hanc, devotæ
Mentis Teſtem, fixit;
Præſide Joſepho Williamſon,
Equite Aurato.
A. D. MDCLXXIX.

The *Arundelian*, or *Norfolk* Library abovementioned, occupying a very large Room in the Society's Houſe in *Crane-court* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, another curious and valuable Collection of Books, left the Society in the Year 1715, by the Will of their late Secretary, *Francis Aſton*, Eſq; together with the numerous Benefactions of the Works of the learned Members, in all Faculties, eſpecially in Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, amounting to three thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-five, are placed in another Room, in beautiful Glaſs Caſes: And it far excels all the publick Libraries of this City, in point of Goodneſs and Value.

St. Paul's Library.

This Library, which is in a very noble and magnificent Room over the Conſiſtory in the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, contains a fine Collection of Books in all Sciences and many Languages, both printed and manuſcript, to the Number of ſeven thouſand Volumes.

Sion-College Library.

As *Sion College* was founded by Dr. *White*, for the Uſe of the *London* Clergy, ſo was the Library (by Accident) in like manner, by *John Simpſon*, Rector of St. *Olave's*, *Hart-ſtreet*, and Executor to the ſaid Dr. *White*. It is at preſent in a flouriſhing Condition, containing about fifteen thouſand Books, in moſt Languages and Faculties, both printed and manuſcript. See *Cripplegate* Ward.

Surgeons Library.

This Library, belonging to the Company of Surgeons, is kept in their Hall or Theatre in the *Old-Bailey*, and conſiſts of a handſome Collection of Books in divers Languages and Faculties, but more eſpecially in thoſe of Phyſick and Surgery, for the Uſe of the Faculty.

The King's Library.

This Library, which was founded by *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*, eldeſt Son to King *James* I. ſeems to have been but little regarded, by the ſmall Number of its Books; for the printed only amount to about ten thouſand two hundred, and the Manuſcripts to about eighteen hundred; which, till the Fire which happened on the twenty-third of *October*, *Anno* 1731, were kept in the ſame Houſe with the *Cottonian* Library, and ſuffered but little by that Fire. The Books are at preſent kept in the *Old Dormitory* at *Weſtminſter*.

The Queen's Library.

This magnificent Building was erected by that great Encourager of Learning, her late Majeſty Queen *Caroline*, and Royal Conſort to his preſent Majeſty King *George* II. into which the Books were put in the Month of *October*, *Anno* 1737. As this is a very ſtately and ſumptuous Room, ſo it is well furniſhed with a choice Collection of modern Books in divers Languages; which conſiſt of about four thouſand five hundred, finely bound, and beautifully placed, with Braſs Net-work before them.

Weſtminſter Library.

This Library, which is kept in the Eaſtern Cloiſter of *Weſtminſter-abbey*, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church, and conſiſts of a handſome Collection of Books in moſt Languages and Faculties, about ſix thouſand in Number.

Notwithſtanding the many publick Libraries within the City and Suburbs of *London*, the private Collections are ſo great and numerous, that it is ſcarce to be queſtioned, but they excel thoſe of all other Countries. However, without mentioning the many great Libraries of the Nobility, Gentry, and Gentlemen of the Long Robe, or thoſe of Merchants and Tradeſmen, (tho' to my own Knowledge, divers of the latter amount to above one thouſand Pounds each in Value) I ſhall content myſelf with mentioning only one of the principal, *viz.*

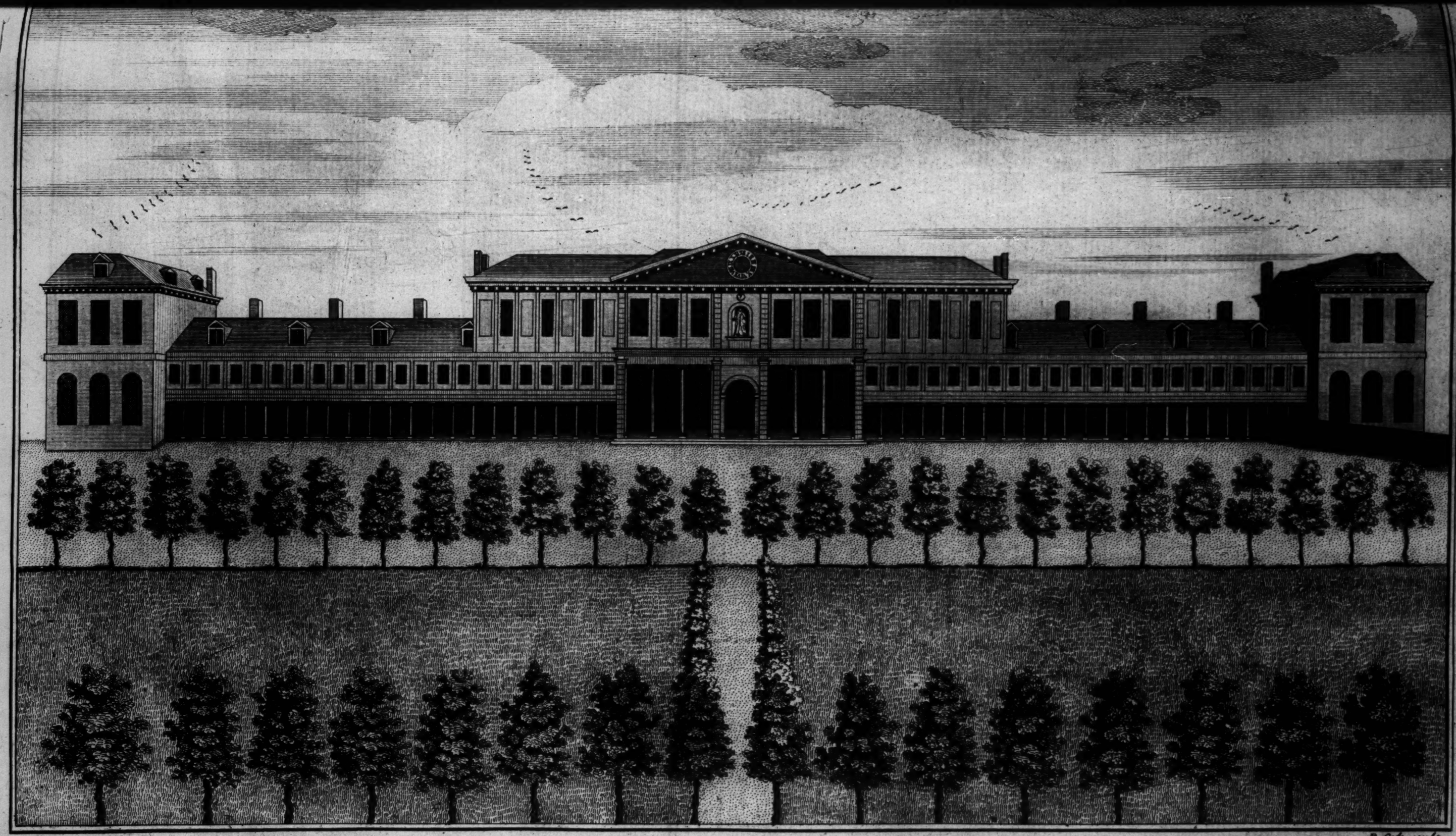
The celebrated Library collected by the late Earl of *Sunderland*, and now in Poſſeſſion of his eldeſt Son, the Duke of *Marlborough*, is, with good Reaſon, thought to ſurpaſs all other private Collections whatſoever.

CHAP. VI.

An Account of the ſeveral Hoſpitals and Alms-houſes within the Cities and Suburbs of London.

Alleyn's Alms-houſe.

EDward *Alleyn*, a Player, or Comedian of this City, and Founder of *Dulwich-hoſpital*, about the Year 1614, erected an Alms-houſe, conſiſting of ten Rooms, at the Weſt End



The East Prospect of Haberdashers Alms Houses at Hoxton.

R. Cole sculp.

5 JA 53

Fishmongers Alms-houses, at Newington Butts, SURRY.

B. Cole sculp.

Bancrofts Alms-houses, in Bow-Road.

5 IA 53

of St. *Botolph*'s *Biſhopſgate* in *Petty France*, for the Reception of ſo many poor Men and Women; who are allowed about forty Shillings *per Annum*; and every other Year, the Men have Coats and Breeches, and the Women Gowns and Petticoats. But *Petty France* being rebuilt, and converted into *New-Broad-ſtreet*, &c. this Houſe, in the Year 1730, was forced to make way to the new Paſſage leading to *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*. Wherefore a new Building was erected in *Lamb-alley* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, for the Accommodation of the ſaid poor People; whoſe annual Allowance amounts to about twenty-eight Pounds.

Alleyn's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *Peſt-houſe-lane* near *Old-ſtreet*, was founded by the aforeſaid *Edward Alleyn*, about the Year 1616, for ten poor Men and Women; who receive ſix Pence *per* Week each, and every other Year Coats and Gowns; the Charge whereof amounts to about twenty-two Pounds *per Annum*.

Alleyn's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *Soap-yard* in *Deadman's-place* in *Southwark*, was alſo founded by the ſaid *Edward Alleyn*, about the Year 1616, for the Uſe of ten poor Men and Women, with an Allowance of ſix Pence *per* Week only; which amounts to thirteen Pounds *per Annum*.

Amyas's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *George-yard* in *Old-ſtreet*, was erected in the Year 1655, by *Suſan Amyas*, of *London*, Widow, for the Habitation of eight poor ſingle Men, or Women; who have an Allowance of four Pounds *per Ann.* each. One Pound, for Water; ſix Pounds, for Coals; and twenty Shillings for one of the eight to read Prayers daily; together, forty Pounds *per Annum*.

Aſke's Hoſpital.

This magnificent Hoſpital, ſituate at *Hoxton*, was erected in the Year 1692, by the Company of Haberdaſhers, purſuant to the Will of *Robert Aſke*, Eſq; and Member of the ſaid Fraternity; who, for the Building and Endowing of the ſame, left the ſaid Company upwards of thirty thouſand Pounds, for the maintaining at Bed and Board twenty poor Haberdaſhers, and twenty Boys; who are to be taught beſides: But a Moiety of this Sum being ſhamefully ſquandered, in erecting an Edifice fitter for a Palace than an Alms-houſe, to the great Reproach of thoſe concerned, the Company were obliged to turn off the Boys for ſeveral Years. Had this great Sum of Money been prudently managed, the Company, inſtead of diſcharging the Boys, might not only have erected a handſome and convenient Building for an Hoſpital; but likewiſe have kept a much greater Number upon the Foundation.

Each of the Penſioners in this Hoſpital have very handſome Apartments, conſiſting of three Rooms, with proper Diet and Firing. Three Pounds in Money yearly, and a Gown every ſecond Year: Which, together with the Salaries of the Chaplain, Clerk, Butler, Porter, and other Domeſticks, amounts to about eight hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Ayre's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, in *White's-alley* in *Coleman-ſtreet*, was founded by *Chriſtopher Ayre*, a Merchant of this City, for ſix poor Men and their Wives; and committed the Truſt thereof to the Company of Leather-ſellers; who pay each Couple four Pounds *per Annum*.

Badger's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate at *Hoxton*, was founded by *Allen Badger*, *Anno* 1698, for ſix poor Men and their Wives; who are only allowed twenty Shillings *per Annum* each Couple.

Bancroft's Alms-houſe.

This beautiful Alms-houſe, School, and Chapel, ſituate at *Mile-end*, were erected by the Company of Drapers of this City, in the Year 1735, purſuant to the Will of *Francis Bancroft*, dated the 18th of *March*, *Anno* 1727, who bequeathed to the ſaid Company the Sum of twenty-eight thouſand Pounds, and upwards, in real and perſonal Eſtates, in Truſt; for purchaſing a Site, and building thereon an Alms-houſe, with convenient Apartments for twenty-four Almſmen, a Chapel and School-room for one-hundred poor Boys, and two Dwelling-houſes for the Maſters of the ſaid School, and for endowing the ſame. Banc. Will.

He likewiſe ordered, that each of his ſaid twenty-four Almſmen ſhould have eight Pounds, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Gown of Baize every third Year; and the School-boys to be cloathed, and taught to read, write, and account, for which the two Maſters are to have a Salary of thirty Pounds *per Annum* each, with their reſpective Houſes to dwell in; and twenty Pounds yearly, for Coals and Candles for the Uſe of the ſaid Maſters and Schools; with a ſufficient Allowance for Books, Paper, Pens and Ink; five Pounds for a Dinner to the Committee of the Court of Aſſiſtants, at their annual Viſitation of the ſaid School and Alms-houſe; three Pounds ten Shillings for two half-yearly Sermons, to be preached in the Pariſh Churches of St. *Helen*, and St. *Michael*, *Cornhill*, or elſewhere, in Commemoration of this Foundation; out of which the Miniſter is to have twenty, the Reader ten, and the Clerk and Sexton two Shillings and ſix Pence each, for each Sermon; at which are to be preſent the Almſmen, and Boys, who are to be catechized by the Reader on all ſuch Occaſions. And the Boys, when put out Apprentices, to have four Pounds given with each; but if to Service, only two Pounds ten Shillings, to buy them Cloaths. Ibid.

The Founder, *Francis Bancroft*, was a Grandſon of Archbiſhop *Bancroft*, tho' reduced, and was for many Years one of the Lord-Mayor's Officers of this City; in which Office he acquired an Eſtate of twenty-eight thouſand Pounds.

Bancroft's Monument in the Church of St. *Helen*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, which is of a ſquare ſepulchral Form, has the following Inſcription:

" The Ground, whereon this Tomb ſtands,
" was purchaſed of this Pariſh, in the Year 1723,
" by *Francis Bancroft*, Eſq; for the Interment of
" himſelf and Friends only, (and was confirmed
" to him by a Faculty from the Dean and Chap-
" ter of St. *Paul*'s, *London*, the ſame Year) and
" in his Life-time he erected this Tomb, *Anno*

" 1726, and ſettled Part of his Eſtate in *London* " and *Middleſex*, for beautifying and keeping the " ſame in Repair for ever".

Baremere's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *Alms-houſe-yard* in *Hoxton*, was built about the Year 1701, by Mr. *Baremere*, a Preſbyterian Miniſter, for eight poor Women, who have only a yearly Allowance of half a Chaldron of Coals each.

Baron's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *Elbow-lane*, *Shadwell*, was founded in the Year 1682, by *George Baron*, for the Habitation of fifteen poor Women; who endowed the ſame with five Pounds four Shillings *per Annum* for Bread.

Bayning's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, in *Gun-powder-alley* in *Crutched-friars*, was erected in the Year 1631, by *Paul* Viſcount *Sudbury*, for ten poor Houſe-keepers; but whether ever endowed I cannot learn: But the ſame being ſurrendered to the Pariſh, 'tis uſed as a common Alms-houſe for the ſame.

Beech-lane Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe was erected by the Company of Drapers about the Year 1540, purſuant to the Will of the Lady *Anne Aſkew*, Relict of Sir *Chriſtopher Aſkew*, Mayor of this City, *Anno* 1533, for eight poor Widows, Members of the ſaid Fraternity, who are allowed three Pounds *per Annum* each, and half a Chaldron of Coals.

Bermeeter's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, in St. *John's-ſtreet*, in the Hamlet of *Bethnal-green*, was founded by Mr. *Bermeeter*, ſome Time Town-Clerk of the ſaid Hamlet, for ſix poor Women, and endowed the ſame with thirty Pounds *per Annum*; but the Eſtate being in Houſes, a conſiderable Sum has been lately laid out on the ſame; wherefore one Moiety of the Rent is appropriated to diſcharge that Incumbrance, till which Time the Penſioners only receive two Pounds ten Shillings *per Annum* each.

Bethlem Hoſpital.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

This Hoſpital, originally a Priory, was founded *Anno* 1247, by *Simon Fitzmary*, ſome time Sheriff of *London*, on the Eaſt Side of that Part of the Mere, or Moor, (now the Quarters of *Moorfields* and Burial Ground in *Old Bethlem*) from which it was divided by a large and deep Ditch. See *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

This Hoſpital, on Account of its bad Situation, ſmall Dimenſions, and ruinous Condition, being deemed unfit for the Entertainment of ſuch miſerable Creatures, occaſioned the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, in the Year 1675, to lay the Foundation of the preſent ſtately Fabrick in *Moorfields* for their Reception; and which, tho' the moſt ſpacious and magnificent of its kind, yet it was only fifteen Months in erecting, as appears by an Inſcription in the Front thereof; the Charge of which amounted to about ſeventeen thouſand Pounds. This noble Structure is in Length five hundred and forty Feet, and in Breadth forty, wherein are contained a great Number of convenient Cells, or Rooms for the Accommodation of the Unfortunate, who are at preſent maintained therein without any Charge to their Friends, other than that of Bedding, which the unhappy Objects are daily deſtroying.

At each End of this ſtately Edifice are erected, by the charitable Contributions of the Citizens, two beautiful Wings, or ſpacious Buildings for the Reception of poor incurable Lunaticks. Before this magnificent Structure is a pleaſant Garden, incloſed by a ſtately Wall of about ſeven hundred Feet in Length.

I ſhall ſubjoin a Septenary Account of this Hoſpital, wherein will be ſhewn the Number of Perſons admitted, cured, diſcharged, and remaining in the ſame, in the ſeveral Years of the ſaid Septenary.

A Septenary Account of Bethlehem Hoſpital.

Years.	Admitted.	Cured.	Buried.	Remaining.	
1728	78	71	12	136	Hoſp. An. Acc.
1729	87	75	19	127	
1730	133	83	36	140	
1731	142	105	28	165	
1732	107	87	29	158	
1733	123	100	13	168	
1734	140	107	33	172	
Numb. Tot.	810	628	170	1065	

The annual Charge for the Support of this Hoſpital, by the Account of the Diſburſements thereof in the Year 1729, appears to be two thouſand eight hundred and twenty-four Pounds ſixteen Shillings and ſix Pence.

This Hoſpital being united to that of *Bridewell*, they have the ſame Preſident, Governors, (whoſe Number is about two hundred) Treaſurer, Clerk, Phyſician, Surgeon, and Apothecary; but each has a Steward and inferior Officers peculiar to itſelf.

Bourne's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, in *Kingſland-road*, was erected by the Company of Framework-Knitters in the Year 1734, purſuant to the Will of *Thomas Bourne*, Eſq; *Anno* 1730, who bequeathed to the ſaid Company one thouſand Pounds to purchaſe Ground, and erect a Building thereon of twelve Rooms, for the Entertainment of twelve poor Freemen, or their Widows, and endowed the ſame with two thouſand Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchaſe of eighty Pounds *per Annum*.

Bridewell Hoſpital.

This Hoſpital was antiently a Royal Palace. See *Farringdon* Ward *without*.

A Septenary Account of Bridewell Hoſpital.

Years.	Vagrants, &c. committed.	Apprentices maintained.	
1728	257	95	Hoſp. An. Acc.
1729	179	84	
1730	331	87	
1731	572	97	
1732	673	95	
1733	612	102	
1734	325	91	
Numb. Total	2949	651	

By an Account of the Diſburſements of this Hoſpital in the Year 1729, the Annual Charge thereof appears to be, eighteen hundred and ninety-one Pounds ſeven Shillings and eight Pence. Clerk Acc.

Bethlehem Hospital

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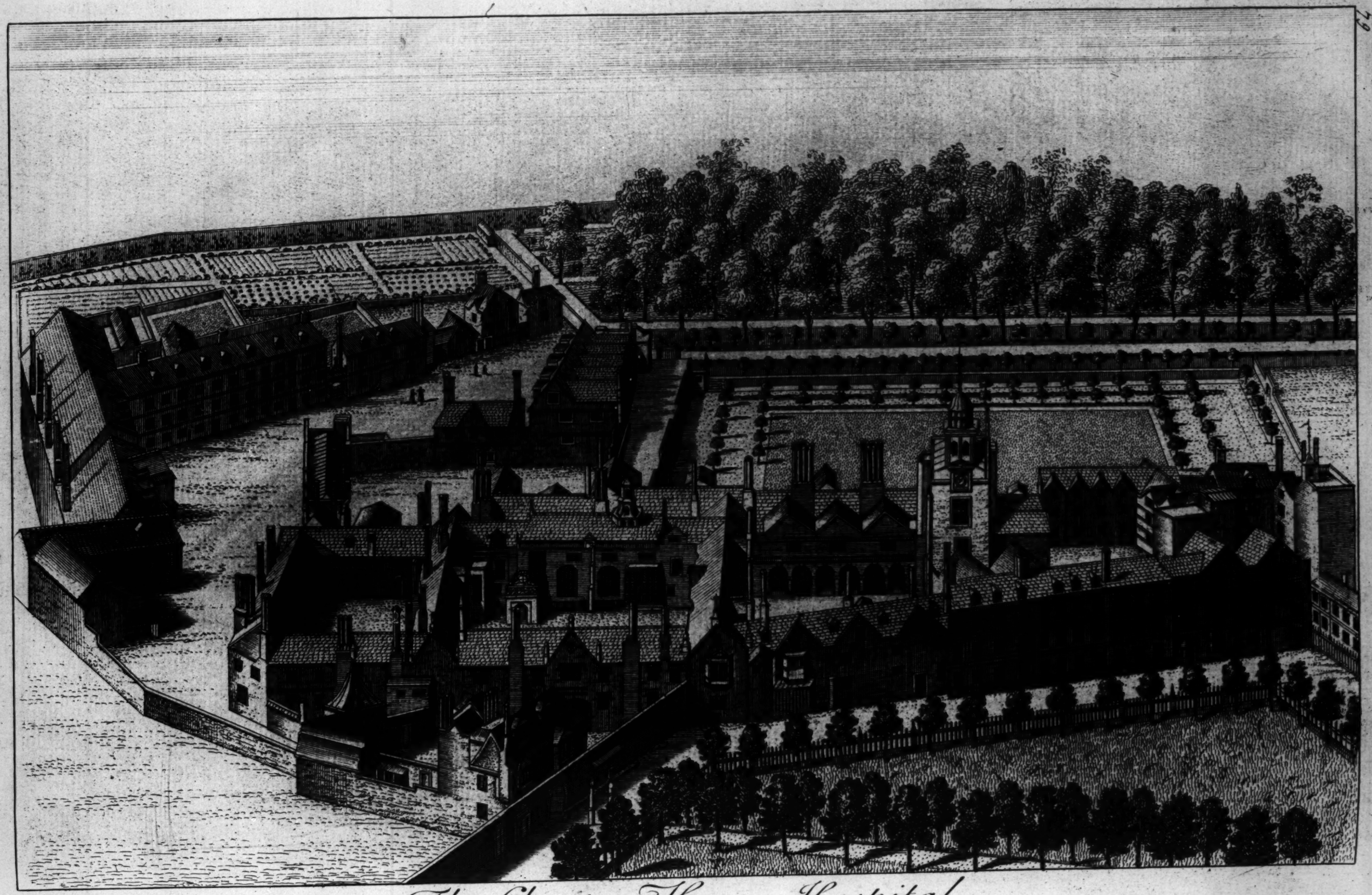


The Charter-House Hospital

This Hoſpital being united to that of *Bethlehem*, they have the ſame Preſident, Governors, Treaſurer, Auditor General, Clerk, Phyſician, Surgeon, and Apothecary; and the Domeſticks peculiar to this Houſe, are a Steward, Chaplain, Reader, Porter and his Servant, Matron, and four Beadles, one of whom is Chapel Clerk.

Butler's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *Little Chapel-ſtreet, Weſtminſter*, conſiſts of two large Rooms for two poor Men and their Wives; which were founded by *Nicholas Butler*, in the Year 1675, who endowed the ſame with twelve Pounds *per Annum*.

Camp's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, in *Wormwood-ſtreet*, was founded by *Laurence Camp*, for the Relief of ſix poor Perſons of the Pariſh of *Allhallows, London-wall*, who have each an Allowance of one Pound fourteen Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*.

Caron's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, ſituate in *Kingſton-road, Vauxhall*, conſiſting of ſeven Rooms, for as many poor Women, was founded by his Excellency the Right Honourable *Noel*, Baron of *Caron*, (Ambaſſador from the States of the United Provinces) in the Year 1623, who endowed the ſame with a handſome Eſtate, out of which his Almſwomen receive four Pounds *per Annum* each.

Charter-houſe Hoſpital.

The modern Appellation of *Charter-houſe* given to this Hoſpital, is a Corruption of the *French* Appellative *Chartreux*, the Name of the Place where the firſt *Carthuſian Monk*, founded his Order in *France*, from which Incident all *Carthuſian* Convents are called *Chartreux*, and the Original is diſtinguiſhed by the Name of the *Grand Chartreux*. The *Charter-houſe* in *Smithfield*, before the Suppreſſion of Monaſteries by *Henry* VIII. was a Priory belonging to that Order. The proper Name of this Houſe at preſent, is, *The Hoſpital of King* James; which Appellation it received by the Powers whereby it was at firſt erected into an Hoſpital. The Occaſion of this Houſe's being at firſt erected, was owing to a very fatal and dreadful Cataſtrophe, of which we have given an Account on Page 128.

Hern. Acc. Chart.

A vaſt Number of People being interred in this Ground during the Rage of that deſtructive Peſtilence, the Right Honourable Proprietor was thereby induced to erect a Chapel in the ſaid Cemetery, wherein great and numerous Oblations were made for many Years after. In the Year 1371, *Manny* founded a *Carthuſian* Monaſtery therein, in Honour of God and the Virgin *Mary*, by the Appellation of *The Salutation of the Mother of God*. The Revenues of this Convent, which at its Suppreſſion by *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1538, was valued at ſix hundred and forty-two Pounds and four-Pence Half-penny *per Annum*, was conferred upon Sir *Thomas Audley*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, with whoſe only Daughter it went by Marriage to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and from him, by Deſcent, to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, who diſpoſed thereof to *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq; Citizen and Girdler of *London*, by the Name of *Howard Houſe*, commonly called the *Charter-houſe*, conſiſting of

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Hern. Acc. Chart.

divers Courts, a Wilderneſs, Orchards, Walks, and Gardens, with *Pardon* Church-yard, and two adjoining Meſſuages, called *Willbeck*, with all the Buildings, Ways, Waters, Services, Rents, Wages, Felons Goods, Outlaws, Fugitives, Liberties, Reverſions, Emoluments and Appurtenances whatſoever; for which he paid the Sum of thirteen thouſand Pounds, on the 16th of *May*, *Anno* 1611. Whereupon *Sutton* applied to King *James* I. to have the Deſign of erecting his Hoſpital at *Helingbury* in *Eſſex*, changed into that of the *Charter-houſe*, with a Power to eſtabliſh the ſame in all Reſpects as effectually in the latter, as was deſigned by the Act of Parliament to have been done in the former.

The King by his Letters Patents of the twenty-ſecond of *June*, *Anno* 1611, eſtabliſhed the ſaid Hoſpital according to the Requeſt of the Founder, (which was confirmed by Parliament, 1628,) who fitted up the Houſe for the Reception of his Penſioners and Scholars, the Charge of which amounted to ſeven thouſand Pounds, which, together with the Purchaſe-Money, amounted to twenty thouſand Pounds. Beſides this Sum, *Sutton* endowed his Hoſpital with fifteen Manors, and other Lands, to the Amount of four thouſand four hundred and ninety-three Pounds nineteen Shillings and ten Pence Half-penny *per Annum*.

Stryp Ed. Stow. Sur.

Though this Hoſpital in the Years 1623, and 1624, loſt near the Sum of eight thouſand Pounds, was ſpoiled of ſixteen hundred Pounds, *Anno* 1649, and the great Loſs it ſuſtained under the iniquitous Maſterſhip of *Gerard*; yet by the juſt and faithful Management of the worthy Sir *Richard Sutton*, one of the Founder's Executors, the Eſtate belonging to this Foundation was, by the Year 1673, improved to five thouſand three hundred and ninety-one Pounds thirteen Shillings and eight Pence yearly. And though at this Time it amounts (as I am informed) to above ſix thouſand Pounds *per Annum*; yet I cannot learn that any other Addition is made to the Number of Perſons upon the Foundation, than four Boys to the Number of Scholars in the Houſe, and five to that of the Students at the Univerſities, which makes the former forty-four, and the latter twenty-nine; which, together with the eighty old Penſioners, make the Number Total of Members one hundred and fifty-three, beſides the Servants of the Houſe.

Hern. Acc. Chart.

The Penſioners are provided with handſome Apartments, and all the Neceſſaries of Life, except Apparel, in lieu of which they are allowed a Gown and ſeven Pounds *per Annum* each. And the Scholars have not only handſome Lodgings, and are inſtructed in Claſſical Learning, *&c.* but they are likewiſe ſupplied with all the Neceſſaries of Life; and the Students at the Univerſities have an Allowance of twenty Pounds *per Annum* each, for the Term of eight Years. And the Boys that are incapable of being brought up Scholars are put out Apprentices, and the Sum of forty Pounds given with each of them. And as a farther Encouragement to the Scholars brought up on this Foundation, there are nine Eccleſiaſtical Preferments in the Patronage of the Governors, who, according to the Conſtitutions of the Hoſpi-

tal,

tal, are to confer them upon thoſe that were therein educated. See *Farringdon* Ward *without*.

Cholmondeley's Alms-houſe.

This Alms houſe, in *Church-entry*, *Black-friars*, was founded by the Lady *Cholmondeley*, for three poor Women, who receive two Shillings *per* Week each.

Chriſt's Hoſpital.

This is a Royal Foundation, which was granted the City by *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1547, and in the Year 1552, confirmed to the Citizens by Charter of *Edward* VI. who thereby incorporated them Governors of his ſeveral Foundations in the City and Liberties thereof, by the Name of *The Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of* London, *Governors of the Poſſeſſions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hoſpitals of* Edward VI. *King of* England, *&c.* And as a farther Inſtance of this Prince's Generoſity to the Poor of this City, commanded, that after reſerving a ſufficient Quantity of the Linen (which had been uſed in the Times of Popiſh Superſtitions) to each Church within the City and Suburbs of *London*, the remaining ſuperfluous great Quantities ſhould be delivered to the Governors of this Hoſpital for the Uſe of the poor Children under their Care. See *Farringdon* Ward *within*.

A Septenary Account of Chriſt's Hoſpital.

	Years.	Admitted.	Put Apprentice.	Buried.	Remaining.
Hoſp. Ann. Acc.	1728	157	154	10	1020
	1729	134	107	7	1070
	1730	155	106	18	1114
	1731	130	133	15	1117
	1732	129	178	12	1070
	1733	156	162	10	1067
	1734	155	125	8	1138
	Num. Tot.	1016	965	80	7596

The Charge for the Support of this Hoſpital, by the Account of its Diſburſements in the Year 1729, appears to be eleven thouſand and fifty-one Pounds fourteen Shillings and eight Pence.

The Number of Governors in the Direction of this Hoſpital being unlimited, 'tis therefore uncertain, tho' generally they are about three hundred, in whom is inveſted the Right of chooſing their Officers and Servants, both Men and Women. The principal whereof are, a Preſident, Treaſurer, Phyſician, Surgeon, Clerk, Steward, a Cook, Porter, four Beadles, a Matron, and eleven Nurſes.

Corporation for the Relief of Clergymens Widows and Children.

The Origin of this Society, (whoſe Houſe is in *Saliſbury-court*, *Fleet-ſtreet*) appears from the Abſtract of the Charter granted them by King *Charles* II.

An Abſtract of the Charter of King Charles II. *for erecting a Corporation for Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, dated* 1 July, Anno 1678.

"His ſaid late Majeſty having taken notice, that divers charitable Perſons had appeared very forward in contributing to the Relief of ſuch of the Widows and Children of loyal and orthodox Clergymen, as were poor, and the good Effect the ſame had; and taking into his Princely Conſideration, the great Sufferings of many of the Clergy of *England* for their Loyalty, was graciouſly pleaſed, by his Charter, under the Great Seal of *England*, to ordain, conſtitute and grant, That the Perſons therein named, and their Succeſſors, (to be elected as is therein expreſſed) be one Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of *The Governors of the Charity for the Relief of the poor Widows and Children of Clergymen*; and that by the ſame Name they ſhould have perpetual Succeſſion; and to be capable to purchaſe, have, or take Manors, Lands and Hereditaments, *&c.* not exceeding the yearly Value of two thouſand Pounds; and all manner of Goods and Chattels, and to diſpoſe thereof; and by that to plead and be impleaded in all Actions, *&c.* and to act all other Matters and Things as fully as any other Body Politick in this Realm can do; and that the ſaid Governors ſhould have one common Seal.

"And his ſaid late Majeſty did further grant to the ſaid Governors, That there ſhould be a Preſident, Vice-Preſident, three Treaſurers, and forty-two Aſſiſtants, Members of the ſaid Corporation; and that they, or any five of them, (whereof the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, or any of the Treaſurers, be one) ſhould be called *The Court of Aſſiſtants* of the ſaid Corporation; who ſhould have the Management of all the Affairs of the ſaid Corporation, and ſhould make Laws and Ordinances for the good Government thereof, as well in Matters concerning the Corporation, as in electing of Officers, and Management of their Revenues, and impoſe Penalties on the Offenders againſt the ſaid Laws, and to recover the ſame to the Uſe of the ſaid Corporation.

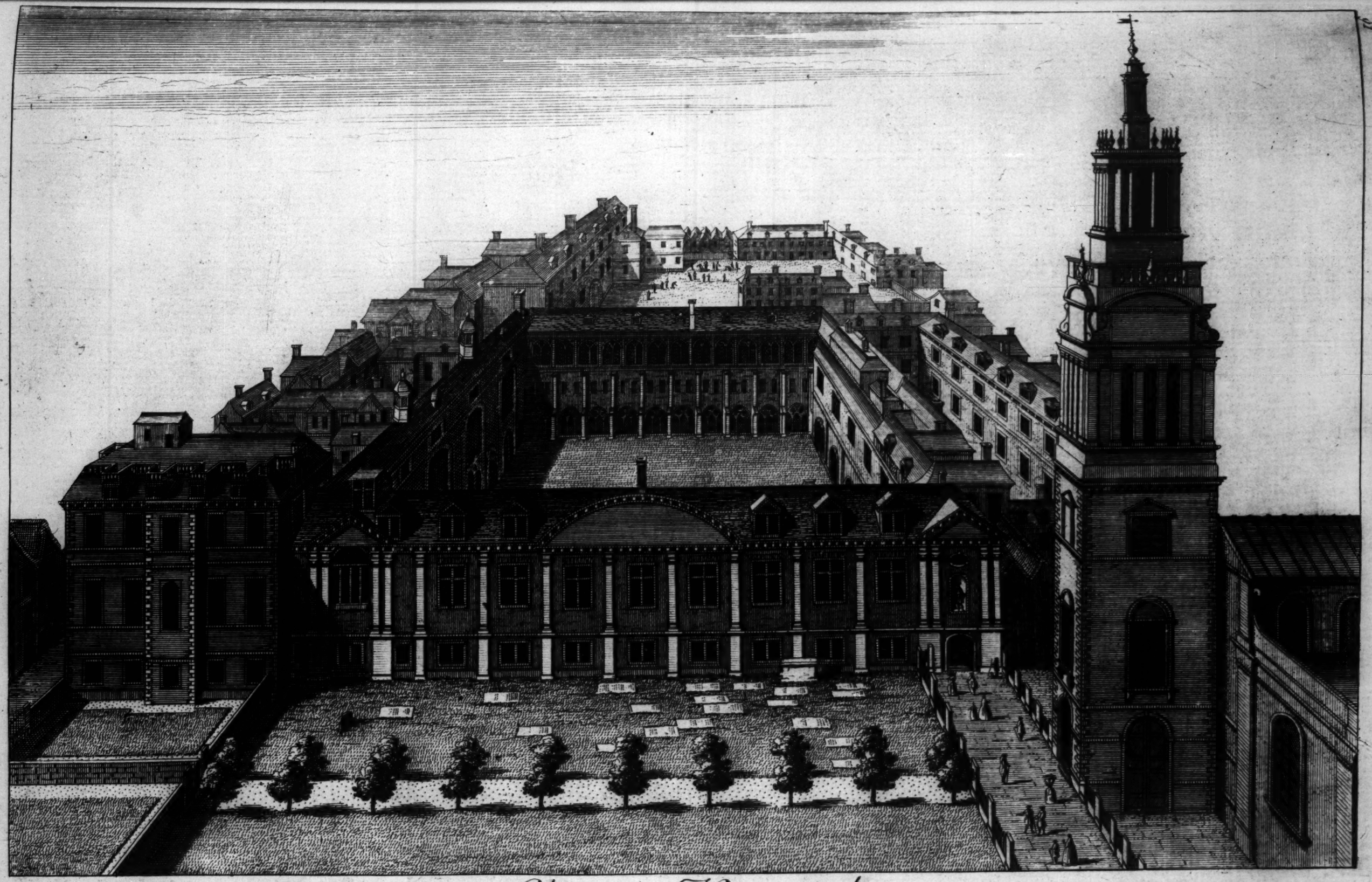
"And therein it is appointed, that the Perſons thereby conſtituted be the firſt Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Treaſurers, and firſt Aſſiſtants, ſhould continue in their reſpective Places until the ſecond *Thurſday* in *November*, 1679, and from thenceforth until there ſhould be a new Choice made of Perſons to ſucceed them.

"And that on every ſecond *Thurſday* in *November* for ever, (or oftener, if there be Occaſion) there ſhould be a General Aſſembly of the ſaid Governors; and the major Part of the Members then preſent, might chuſe a Preſident, Vice-Preſident, three Treaſurers, and forty-two Aſſiſtants, who ſhould continue for the Year following: And that in caſe of the Death of any of the ſaid Officers within the Year, others might be choſen at a General Aſſembly in their Places.

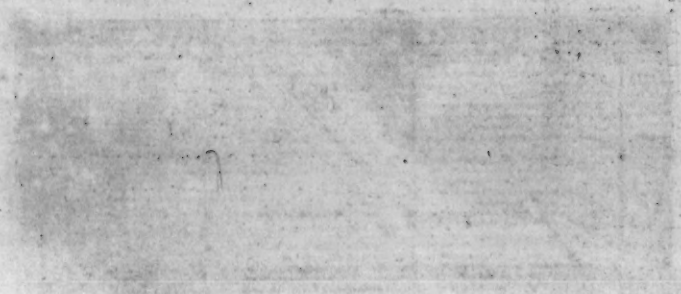
"And that ſuch General Aſſembly might elect ſuch other Perſon, or Perſons, to be Members and Governors of the ſaid Corporation, as they, or the greateſt Part of them, ſhould think fit.

"Provided, That the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, and Treaſurers above-named, ſhould, before they enter upon their Places, take their Oaths before the Lord-Chancellor, faithfully to execute their reſpective Truſts; and that all the other Members of the ſaid Corporation, before they act as Aſſiſtants, and all ſucceeding Preſidents, Vice-Preſidents, Treaſurers, Aſſiſtants, and all other their inferior Officers, ſhould take the like Oath before the Perſons by the ſaid Charter impowered to adminiſter the ſame.

"And



Christ's Hospital.



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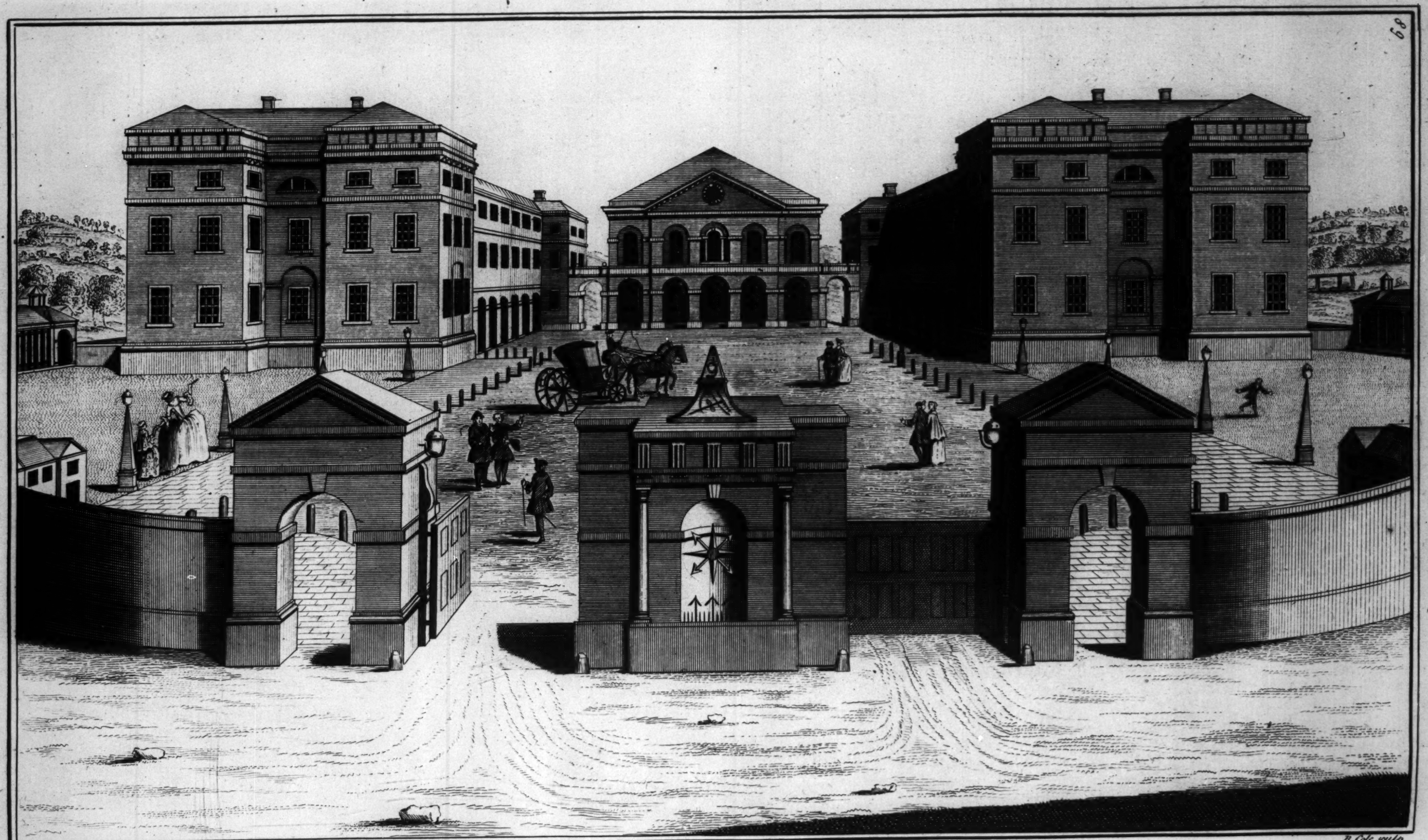


B. Cole sculp.

A View of the Foundling Hospital

"And that the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England*, Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, Lord High Treaſurer, Lord Biſhop of *London*, Lord Almoner, and the Lord-Mayor of *London* for the Time being, ſhould be Viſitors of the ſaid Corporation, and ſettle all Differences about the Government thereof, and the Diſpoſition of their Revenues.

"Since which, the Revenues of the Corporation being increaſed to near two thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, by the charitable Benefactions of ſeveral well diſpoſed Perſons; and the Corporation having repreſented the ſame by their humble Petition to his moſt Gracious Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, his Majeſty was pleaſed to grant his Royal Licence, dated the 16th Day of *December*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, to enable the Corporation to make further Purchaſes and Acquiſitions, not exceeding five thouſand Pounds *per Annum*."

Cotterell's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, which is ſituate in *Chapel-yard Hog-lane*, *Soho*, was endowed by Sir *Charles Cotterell* with a perpetual Annuity of twenty Pounds, toward the Support of eight poor Women therein.

Cure's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, which is ſituate in *College Church-yard* in *Deadman's-Place*, *Southwark*, was founded by *Thomas Cure*, Eſq; *Anno* 1584, for the Reception of ſixteen poor Men and Women, with an Allowance of twenty Pence *per* Week each. And by the additional Benefactions of *Cure*'s Son, and Mrs. *Appleby*, they receive each ſixteen Shillings *per Annum* more.

Dewy's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *Hog-lane*, *Soho*, was erected by Captain *Dewy*, *Anno* 1684, but whether endowed, or not, I cannot learn.

Dun's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, containing twenty Rooms for ſo many poor Widows, was erected by *Cornelius Van-Dun*, a *Fleming*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; but it not being endowed, it is inhabited by the Pariſh Penſioners of St. *Margaret's*, *Weſtminſter*.

Dutch Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *White's-alley*, *Moorfields*, was erected by *Samuel Shepherd*, Eſq; an eminent *Dutch* Merchant, for the Reception of twenty-eight poor ancient Women of his Nation, who have each an Allowance of three Shillings *per* Week, and twelve Shillings to buy a Gown every other Year.

Dyers Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, which belongs to the Company of Dyers, is ſituate in *Dyers-Buildings* in *Holbourn*, and contains eight Rooms for ſo many aged poor Women, who are only allowed two Pence *per* Week, which ſhews the Foundation to be of an ancient Eſtabliſhment.

Dyers Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in St. *John's-ſtreet*, near *Spittlefields*, was erected by the Maſter Dyers, for the Benefit of ſix poor Widows, who are allowed thirty Shillings *per Annum* each.

Emanuel Hoſpital.

This hoſpital, ſituate at *Tothill Side* in *Weſtminſter*, was founded by the Lady *Dacres*, on the 17th of *December*, *Anno* 1601, for twenty aged ſingle Men and Women; ſixteen whereof to be of St. *Margaret*'s, *Weſtminſter*, two of *Hayes*, and two of *Chelſea* Pariſhes; each of whom have an Allowance of ten Pounds *per Annum*, with the Liberty of bringing up a poor Child.

The City of *London* has this Charity in Truſt, and receive annually two hundred Pounds for its Support, iſſuing out of the Manor of *Bramſburton* in the County of *York*, till the Expiration of a Leaſe of one hundred and ninety-nine Years, when the whole Manor (as 'tis ſaid, above ſix hundred Pounds *per Annum*) is deviſed for the Augmentation of this Foundation. And according to certain Conſtitutions made by the Executors of the Foundreſs, no Perſon of ill Fame, or ſuch as cannot ſay the Creed and ten Commandments in *Engliſh*, or under fifty Years of Age, nor ſuch as have not inhabited three Years in the ſaid Pariſhes, to be admitted upon this Foundation.

Sometime ago, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City, cauſed to be erected at the upper End of this Hoſpital, a handſome School-houſe and Dormitory for the Reception of twenty poor Boys and Girls, who were taken into the ſame on the twenty-fourth of *June*, *Anno* 1735; they are plentifully ſupplied with all the Neceſſaries of Life, the Boys are taught to read, write and account, and the Girls to read, write and Plain-work.

Fell's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſtanding at *Blackwall*, was erected by Captain *Fell*, for the Accommodation of four poor Families, without any other Allowance.

Fiſher's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, which ſtands in the *Dog-row*, near *Mile-end*, was erected in the Year 1711, by Captain *Fiſher*, for ſix Maſters of Ships Widows, for whoſe Support he ſettled an Eſtate of forty Pounds *per Annum*, and committed the Truſt thereof to the Fraternity of the *Trinity-Houſe*. And the Ground whereon the two additional Rooms are erected, was purchaſed by Sir *Charles Wager*, and built by Sir *William Ogbarne*, *Anno* 1728, and the two Widows therein have each an Allowance of ſixteen Shillings *per* Month, and twenty Shillings *per Annum* for Coals.

The Foundling Hoſpital.

This Hoſpital, which is riſen to an extraordinary public Benefit from ſome generous Benefactions of private Merchants in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, and their Legacies for carrying ſo laudable a Deſign into Execution, was eſtabliſhed at laſt by the Solicitation and great Care of Mr. *Thomas Coram*, (See Page 605, Vol. I.) who obtained not only a very extenſive Subſcription for the building of a noble and commodious Houſe in *Lambs-Conduit Fields*; but lived to ſee it built, well filled and regulated and eſtabliſhed by the Royal Letters Patents and an Act of Parliament.

The Royal Charter for eſtabliſhing the Hoſpital.

George the Second, by the Grace of God, and ſo forth, to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come Greeting.

Whereas our truſty and well beloved Subject *Thomas Coram*, Gentleman, in Behalf of great Numbers of helpleſs Infants daily expoſed to Deſtruction, has by his Petition humbly repreſented unto us, that many Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction, as well as others, of both Sexes, being ſenſible of the frequent Murders committed on poor miſerable Infants by their Parents to hide their Shame, and the inhuman Cuſtom of expoſing new-born Children to periſh in the Streets, or training them up in Idleneſs, Beggary, or Theft, have by Inſtruments in Writing declared their Intentions to contribute liberally towards the erecting an Hoſpital, after the Example of other Chriſtian Countries, and for ſupporting the ſame, for the Reception, Maintenance, and proper Education of ſuch helpleſs Infants, as ſoon as we ſhould be graciouſly pleaſed to grant our Royal Letters Patent for that Purpoſe: That ſeveral Legacies having been bequeathed for the ſame to be paid by the Executors, when any ſuch Hoſpital ſhall be properly eſtabliſhed here; the Petitioner therefore hath humbly prayed us, that we ſhould be graciouſly pleaſed to grant our Royal Charter for incorporating ſuch Perſons as we ſhall think fit for receiving and diſpoſing of Charities for erecting and ſupporting an Hoſpital for the Reception, Maintenance, and proper Education of ſuch expoſed and caſt-off Children as may be brought to it, under ſuch Rules and Regulations as to us may ſeem meet.

We taking the Premiſſes into our Royal Conſideration, and being deſirous to promote ſo good and laudable an Eſtabliſhment, are graciouſly pleaſed to gratify the Petitioner in his Requeſt.

Know ye therefore, that we, of our ſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have willed, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do will, ordain, conſtitute, declare, and grant that the Governors, and ſuch others, as ſhall from Time to Time be elected in the Manner herein after directed, they and their Succeſſors, be, and ſhall, for ever hereafter, be, by Virtue of theſe Preſents, one Body Politick and Corporate in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *The Governors and Guardians of the Hoſpital for the Maintenance and Education of expoſed and deſerted young Children*; and them and their Succeſſors by the ſame Name, we do by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, conſtitute and declare to be one Body Politick and Corporate in Deed and in Law; and by the ſame Name they and their Succeſſors ſhall and may have perpetual Succeſſion; and that they and their Succeſſors by that Name ſhall and may, for ever hereafter, be Perſons able and capable in the Law, and may have Power, notwithſtanding the Statute of Mortmain, to purchaſe, have, take, receive, and enjoy, to them and their Succeſſors, Manors, Meſſuages, Lands, Rents, Tenements, Annuities, and Hereditaments, of whatſoever Nature or Kind, in Fee and Perpetuity, or for Terms of Life or Years, not exceeding the yearly Value of four thouſand Pounds, beyond Repriſes, ſo far as they are not reſtrained by Law; and all Manner of Goods, Chattels, and Things whatſoever, of what Nature and Value ſoever, for the better Support and Maintenance of ſuch poor deſerted Children as ſhall be received into the ſaid Hoſpital, in the Manner herein after mentioned; and alſo to ſell, grant, demiſe, exchange, and diſpoſe of any of the ſame Manors, Meſſuages, Lands, and Tenements, whereof and wherein they ſhall have any Eſtate of Inheritance, or for Life, Lives, or Years as aforeſaid; and that by the Name aforeſaid they ſhall and may be able to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered unto, defend and be defended, in all Courts and Pleas whatſoever of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, in all Actions, Plaints, Matters, and Demands whatſoever, and to act and do in all Matters and Things relating to the ſaid Corporation, in as ample Manner and Form as any other our liege Subjects, being Perſons able and capable in the Law, or any other Body Politick or Corporate in this Part of our Kingdom of *Great-Britain* called *England*, lawfully may or can Act or do; and that the ſaid Corporation, for ever hereafter, ſhall and may have and uſe a common Seal for the Cauſes and Buſineſſes of them and their Succeſſors; and that it ſhall and may be lawful for them and their Succeſſors to change, break, alter, and make new the ſaid Seal from Time to Time, as they ſhall think fit.

And, for the better Execution of the Purpoſes aforeſaid, we do declare and grant, that the ſaid Corporation, and their Succeſſors for ever, ſhall have one Preſident, ſix Vice-Preſidents, and one Treaſurer; and that *John* Duke of *Bedford* be the firſt Preſident; that *Micajah Perry*, the Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, Sir *Joſeph Eyles*, *Martin Folkes*, *Peter Burrel*, and *James Cook*, be the ſix firſt Vice-Preſidents; and that *Lewis Way* be the firſt Treaſurer of the ſaid Corporation; each of them reſpectively to continue in their ſeveral and reſpective Offices of Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, and Treaſurer, until the ſecond *Wedneſday* in *May* 1740, and until others be choſen in their reſpective Rooms.

And our Will and Pleaſure is, That the ſaid Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, and Treaſurer, and the reſt of the Members of the ſaid Corporation alſo above-named, or as many of them the ſaid Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, and Members as conveniently can, may, within forty Days next after the Date of this our Grants, meet together at ſuch Time and Place as the ſaid Preſident ſhall appoint by Summons, or other Notice, which he is by theſe Preſents impowered and required timely to iſſue for that Purpoſe to the ſaid Members, or ſuch of them as live within the Cities of *London* or *Weſtminſter*, or the Borough of *Southwark*, or within two Miles thereof; where they, or the major Part of them then preſent, may chuſe by Ballot one or more Secretaries, and ſuch other inferior Officers and Servants as ſhall be thought convenient and uſeful for the Purpoſes of the ſaid Corporation, and to ſerve in the ſaid Offices reſpectively until the ſecond *Wedneſday* in *May* 1740, and until others ſhall be elected in their reſpective Rooms, unleſs they ſhall ſooner die, or be removed; and at ſuch Meetings one or more Committee, or Committes, ſhall be choſen out of the Members of the ſaid Corporation, to conſiſt of ſuch Number and Perſons as to the ſaid general Court ſhall ſeem proper; which Committee, or Committees, ſhall continue until the ſaid ſecond

Wedneſday

Wedneſday in the Month of *May*, in the ſaid Year 1740, and ſhall have Power, to direct, manage, and tranſact, all the Buſineſs, Affairs, Eſtate, and Effects of the ſaid Corporation, and take in, receive, maintain, and employ ſuch poor deſerted Children, according to ſuch Rules and Directions as ſhall be made and eſtabliſhed from Time to Time by general Courts; to which ſaid general Courts we do by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant full Power and Authority to make and eſtabliſh ſuch Rules and Directions for the Reception, Maintenance, and Employment of ſuch poor deſerted Children, as they, or the major Part of them, ſhall think meet, fit, and convenient, from Time to Time; and for that Purpoſe ſuch Committee, or Committees, may erect or purchaſe ſuch fitting Place to be an Hoſpital for the Reception of ſuch Children.

And our further Will is, That, on every ſecond *Wedneſday* in the Month of *May* yearly, there ſhall and may be a general Meeting of the Governors and Guardians of the ſaid Corporation in the ſaid Hoſpital, or at ſome other convenient Place, until the ſaid Hoſpital be made ready to receive them, for the electing by Ballot all ſucceeding Preſidents, Vice-Preſidents, Treaſurers, and Committees, out of the Members of the ſaid Corporation, by Majority of Votes of all the Members then perſonally preſent, to continue in their reſpective Offices until the ſecond *Wedneſday* in the ſaid Month of *May* following, and until others ſhall be choſen in their reſpective Rooms; and that all ſucceeding Secretaries, and other inferior Officers and Servants, be annually appointed, or oftener, if needful, by the major Part of the Governors and Guardians for the Time being then preſent at their general Meeting, and, in Caſe of an Equality of Votes, the Preſident, or, in Caſe of his Death or Abſence, the Vice-Preſident firſt named in the Liſt of Vice-Preſidents then preſent, to have a double or caſting Voice, and at ſuch Salaries as they ſhall think reaſonable.

We Will moreover, That there ſhall be, every Year, four ſtated general Meetings of the Governors and Guardians of the ſaid Corporation, to be held on the firſt *Wedneſdays* after *Lady-Day*, *Midſummer*, *Michaelmas*, and *Chriſtmas-Day* reſpectively; at which Meetings, and no other, the ſaid Corporation, or the major Part of the Members thereof then preſent, ſhall and may execute Leaſes for Years, and make By-laws for the well Government of the ſaid Corporation, which By-laws, not being repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of this our Realm, ſhall and may be effectually obſerved and kept.

Provided nevertheleſs, and our Will is, That no ſuch By-laws, ſo to be made by this Corporation ſhall be binding, until the ſame ſhall be confirmed by ſome ſucceeding general Meeting; and that the ſame Method be obſerved in the altering or repealing any ſuch By-laws, after they ſhall have been ſo confirmed; and the Members preſent at ſuch quarterly Meetings, or the major Part of them then preſent, are hereby impowered from Time to Time to remove and diſplace any Officers or Servants belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital for Miſdemeanors at their Will and Pleaſure, and to put others into their Rooms from Time to Time: And we do hereby alſo impower the Committee for the Time being, or any five or more of them, on any juſt Cauſe, to ſuſpend, remove, and diſplace any inferior Officers or Servants, and to put others in their Rooms until the next general or quarterly Court or Meeting.

Provided, That no Act in any quarterly or other general Meeting be valid, unleſs thirteen or more Members be preſent, and the major Part of ſuch as ſhall be preſent be conſenting thereto.

We Will moreover, That the ſaid Corporation and their Succeſſors, or the major Part of ſuch of them as ſhall be preſent at any yearly or quarterly Court, or other general Meeting which the Preſident has by theſe Preſents Power to ſummon at any other Times, as there ſhall be Occaſion, may, from Time to Time, by Ballot elect and chuſe ſuch fit and able Perſons to be Governors and Guardians as they ſhall think moſt likely to encourage and promote the charitable Deſigns of the ſaid Corporation; which Governors and Guardians ſo elected ſhall, from and after ſuch Election, be adjudged and deemed Members of the ſaid Corporation, and as ſuch ſhall be ſummoned and admitted to vote and act, by Virtue of the ſaid Preſents, as fully and effectually, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if their Names, reſpectively, were particularly inſerted to be Members thereof in and by this our Charter.

And we Will moreover, That the ſaid Corporation and their Succeſſors ſhall have Power to authoriſe and appoint ſuch Perſons as they ſhall think fit to take Subſcriptions, and to aſk of all or any of our good Subjects, and gather and collect ſuch Monies as ſhall by any Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, Companies or other Societies, be contributed and given for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, and may revoke and make void ſuch Authorities and Appointments, as often as they may ſee Cauſe ſo to do.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, That the ſaid Corporation ſhall and may cauſe fair and juſt Accounts in Writing to be kept of all Receipts, Payments, and Doings by them, their Officers and Agents, reſpectively, in relation to the Premiſes, which ſhall be liable to the View and Inſpection of any Subſcriber or Subſcribers, Benefactor or Benefactors, upon Occaſion; which ſaid Accounts ſhall, on the 25th Day of *December* in every Year, or within fourteen Days after, be examined, audited, adjuſted, and ſubſcribed by the Members preſent at ſuch Meeting, or the major Part of them.

We Will moreover, That all Perſons who ſhall ſubſcribe and pay to the ſaid Corporation to the Amount of twenty Pounds or more, or of forty Shillings or more annually, ſhall have free Liberty to inſpect the ſaid Hoſpital, and inform themſelves of the State thereof, and of the Manner of nurſing, dieting, managing, inſtructing, and employing the Children therein.

And further we Will, That in all general Courts the Preſident, or, in Caſe of his Death or Abſence, the Vice-Preſident firſt named in the Liſt of Vice-Preſidents then preſent, be the Chair-

man of the ſaid Court, and to have a caſting Voice in caſe of an Equality of Votes.

And, laſtly, our Will and Pleaſure is, That theſe our Letters Patent, or the Inrollment or Exemplification thereof, ſhall be good, firm, valid, and effectual in the Law, according to our Royal Intentions herein before declared; and ſhall be taken, conſtrued, and adjudged, in all our Courts and elſewhere, in the moſt favourable and beneficial Senſe, and for the beſt Advantage of the ſaid Corporation and their Succeſſors; any Omiſſion, Imperfection, Defect, Matter, Cauſe, or Thing whatſoever, to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding, without Fine or Fee, great or ſmall, to be for the ſame in any Manner rendered, done, or paid to us in our Hanaper, or elſewhere, to our Uſe.

In Witneſs thereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent. Witneſs ourſelf at *Weſtminſter* the 17th Day of *October*, in the thirteenth Year of our Reign,

In Purſuance of this Patent the Duke of *Bedford*, who was appointed the firſt Preſident, ſummoned the ſeveral Members of the Society to meet him, on *Tueſday* the 20th of *November*, at *Somerſet-houſe*; and, moſt of the Noblemen and Gentlemen named in the Charter being aſſembled, *Thomas Coram*, Eſq; who firſt propoſed the Scheme and ſolicited for the Charter, thanked his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, and the reſt of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, for their Protection and Aſſiſtance in promoting the Patent; and Dr. *Mead* obſerved the vaſt Advantages that would accrue to the Nation by this uſeful Eſtabliſhment. After which Mr. *Herman Vereliſt* was choſen then Secretary, who accepted of that Office without expecting any Fee or Reward for his Service; and a Committee of fifty of the Members were choſen to aſſiſt the Preſident, in carrying on the Affairs of the Corporation.

On the 14th of *May* 1740, the Corporation held their yearly general Meeting, when they elected by Ballot his Grace *John* Duke of *Bedford* their Preſident: The Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, *Micajah Perry*, Eſq; *Martin Folkes*, Eſq; *Peter Burrel*, Eſq; Sir *Jacob Bonverie*, Bart. and *John Milner*, Eſq; Vice-Preſidents; and *Lewis Way*, Eſq; Treaſurer; and theſe, with forty-two more of the Members, were elected a Committee.

The ſame Day they reſolved that ſixty Children ſhould be taken in, with proper Officers, Nurſes, asd Servants; and, on the 31ſt of *October*, it was reſolved that the general Committee be impowered to purchaſe of the Earl of *Saliſbury* his two Paſture Fields, containing thirty-four Acres of Land, on the north Side of *Ormond-ſtreet*, between *Lamb's Conduit* and *Southampton-row*, for a Site to build an Hoſpital upon, and to do all Things neceſſary for the Building of it.

In the mean Time they hired a Houſe in *Hatton-Garden*, late in the Occupation of Sir *Fiſher Tehch*, for the Children, until the Hoſpital ſhould be built, as it has been already obſerved.

Anno decimo tertio Georgii II. Regis.

An Act for confirming and enlarging the Powers granted by his Majeſty to the Governors and Guardians of the Hoſpital for the Maintenance and Education of expoſed and deſerted young Children, by his moſt gracious Charter, bearing Date the 17th Day of October, *in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-nine, and to enable them to execute the good Purpoſes of the ſaid Charter.*

Whereas his Majeſty, in Compaſſion to the Numbers of poor Infants, who are liable to be expoſed to periſh in the Streets, or be murdered by their indigent and inhuman Parents, has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed, by his Royal Charter ununder the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, to create and eſtabliſh a Corporation of Body Politick, by the Name of *The Governors and Guardians of the Hoſpital for the Maintenance and Education of expoſed and deſerted young Children*; which Corporation is, by the ſaid Charter, declared to have perpetual Succeſſion, and impowered to take, hold, purchaſe, receive, and poſſeſs Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to the Value of four thouſand Pounds a Year; and Goods, Chattels, and perſonal Eſtate, of what Nature and Value ſoever; and to purchaſe or erect an Hoſpital for the Support, Maintenance, and Education of expoſed and deſerted Children; and to hold Courts, to make By-laws, and to elect Governors and Officers, and to do other Acts for the Purpoſes of the ſaid Charter: And whereas great Sums of Money have been given by the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, and other Perſons, to be applied to the charitable Uſes beforementioned: And whereas, by Reaſon of the Laws now in Force for the Relief of the Poor, many Difficulties may ariſe in carrying into Execution the good Intents of the ſaid Charter, and that the granting other and farther Powers to the ſaid Corporation is requiſite effectually to anſwer the Purpoſes aforeſaid:

It is enacted, That the ſaid Corporation, and their Succeſſors, ſhall have Power, by any Inſtrument under their common Seal, to purchaſe Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, of the Value of four thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, and to erect Houſes and Buildings thereon, to be an Hoſpital for the Reception of poor and expoſed Children.

And it is further enacted, That ſuch Lands and Buildings, while they continue in the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Corporation, ſhall be rated at ſuch Value in the Taxes as ſuch Lands were rated and aſſeſſed at in the Year 1739, and no more, notwithſtanding any Improvements which ſhall hereafter be made, or any Buildings which ſhall be erected thereon.

And it ſhall be lawful for all Bodies Politick or Corporate, Femmes-Covert poſſeſſed in their own Right, Truſtees, Guardians, and Committees for Lunaticks and Idiots, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Guardians whatſoever, in Behalf of their *Ceſtui que* Truſts, to contract for, ſell, or convey to the ſaid Corporation, and their Succeſſors, all or any Meſſuages, Lands, *&c.* provided ſuch Conveyances be approved by the Lord Chancellor, Keeper, or Commiſſioners of the great Seal for the Time being; and all ſuch Contracts, Sales, and Conveyances, ſhall be good and valid in Law.

And

And it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Corporation, or any Perſons authoriſed by them, to receive, maintain, and educate as many Children as they think fit in ſuch Hoſpital. And it ſhall be lawful for any Perſons whatſoever to bring Children to the ſaid Hoſpital to be maintained and educated there. And no Church-warden, Overſeer, or other Perſon, ſhall, by Virtue of any Law in being for the Proviſion or Maintenance of the Poor, or for Baſtard Children, ſtop, moleſt, or diſturb any Perſon in bringing ſuch Children to the ſaid Hoſpital, or in returning from the ſame, on Pain of forty Shillings for every Offence, to be levied by two Juſtices of the Peace.

And no Overſeer, Church-warden, or other Officer, ſhall have any Power or Authority in the ſaid Hoſpital, or ſhall have any Authority to enquire concerning the Birth or Settlement of ſuch Children who ſhall be there maintained and educated.

No Children, Nurſes, or Servants, maintained or employed in the ſaid Hoſpital, ſhall gain any Settlement in the Pariſhes or Places where the Corporation ſhall order them to be maintained or educated.

Nor ſhall any mortuary Fee or Reward be due or payable to any Rector, Curate, Miniſter, Clerk, Sexton or other Officer, on Account of the Chriſtening, Death, or Burial of ſuch Children; and the Offices of Baptiſm and Burial of them ſhall be performed by ſuch Miniſters of the Church of *England*, as the ſaid Corporation ſhall appoint: And the ſaid Corporation ſhall provide a ſufficient Burial-ground for all Children dying under their Care, and ſhall not be intitled to make Uſe of any Church-yard or Burial-place belonging to any Pariſh, for burying the ſaid Children.

And it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Corporation, or any Perſons by them authoriſed, to detain and employ in any Sort of Labour, or Manufacture, or in the Sea Service, all Children by them maintained and educated, till they attain the following Ages, *viz.* until ſuch male Children attain the Age of twenty-four Years, and the female Children attain the Age of twenty-one, or be married. And the ſaid Corporation may bind ſuch Children Apprentices, or place them out as Servants, or Mariners, to any Huſbandman, Maſter or Captain of a Ship, or other Perſon, until the aforeſaid reſpective Ages.

And it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Corporation, ſo long as ſuch Children ſhall be maintained by them, to hire or let out ſuch Children to any Perſon who ſhall contract with them for their Work and Labour, and the Corporation to receive the Profit ariſing from ſuch Work, and to give ſuch reaſonable Correction for their Idleneſs, Diſobedience, or Miſbehaviour, as they ſhall think proper.

The Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, and Treaſurer of the ſaid Corporation, ſhall be choſen annually on the ſecond *Wedneſday* in *May*, when there ſhall be a general Meeting of the Governors and Guardians at the ſaid Hoſpital, who ſhall proceed to the Election of a Preſident, ſix Vice-Preſidents, and a Treaſurer, by Ballot, and be determined by a Majority of Votes then preſent; and, if ſuch Election cannot be made and compleated on the ſaid ſecond of *May*, it ſhall be made within forty Days after, the Majority preſent having Power to adjourn ſuch Meeting to a future Day; Notice of which Adjournment, and all other General Meetings, to be given in the Gazette.

And, when any Vacancy in the ſaid Offices ſhall happen by Death, the Governors and Guardians of the ſaid Corporation, or the major Part of them, are authoriſed to proceed to a new Election of an Officer in the Room of the Perſon deceaſed.

And it ſhall be lawful for the Governors and Guardians of the ſaid Corporation, at any General or Quarterly Court, to appoint one or more Committees for tranſacting Buſineſs, auditing the Accounts of the Corporation, and to require the Treaſurer, Officers, and Servants of the Houſe, to account in ſuch Manner as they ſhall direct; and, at the ſaid General or Quarterly Courts, may examine and paſs ſuch Accounts, and make ſuch By-laws as they ſhall think proper, for the better Government of the ſaid Corporation, provided that no By-law ſhall be of Force, till approved by the next General Court, and provided that it be not inconſiſtent with the Laws of the Realm.

Provided that none of the Governors or Guardians, or other Officers of the ſaid Corporation, ſhall be obliged to take the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or any other Oath, to qualify them to execute their reſpective Offices, or to diſcharge any Truſt relating to the ſaid Corporation.

Such of the Governors of the ſaid Corporation who ſhall be preſent at any General Court or Meeting, or any Committee choſen by the ſaid Corporation, are impowered to elect, ſuſpend, and diſplace any Officer or Servant, at their Diſcretion, without any Cauſe aſſigned. If any of the inferior Officers or Servants refuſe to account, or produce their Books and Vouchers, or Effects, they ſhall be intruſted with, any ſuch Offender may be committed by two Juſtices, until he ſubmits to be examined, *&c.*

The Method of admitting Children into the Hoſpital.

The Secretary is to advertiſe publickly, three Days ſucceſſively before the Day of Reception, the Day and Hours appointed for that Purpoſe.

The Gate of the Hoſpital is to be opened by the Porter, to every Perſon who brings a Child; but the Porter is not to ſuffer any Perſon to bring two Children, or to come in without a Child, except the Governors, or ſuch as they give Orders to be admitted.

The Perſons who bring Children, are to be conducted into a large Room, and ordered to ſeat themſelves on Benches; thoſe who bring Boys at one End of the Room, and thoſe who bring Girls at the other, and not to leave their Places, till called, nor are they to take from their Child any Part of its Cloathing, or any Thing ſent with it, on Pain of being turned out of the Hoſpital. Two Servants of the Hoſpital are to attend, and ſee this Order obeyed.

When the Hours of Admittance are expired, a Bell is to be rung, the Doors of the Hoſpital are to be ſhut, and no Perſon admitted to bring a Child after that Time.

Two of the Governors are to count the Number of Perſons who have Children, and how many have Boys, and how many have Girls; and are to put into one Bag ſo many white Balls, as there are Boys to be admitted, and, into another Bag, ſo many white Balls, as there are Girls to be admitted.

To every twenty white Balls, they are to add four red Balls, and proportionally, for any greater or leſſer Number.

They are then to add ſo many black Balls, as, together with the white and red ones, ſhall make the Number of the Balls, in each Bag, equal to the Number of Perſons, who ſhould have brought Boys or Girls.

The Balls in each Bag being mixed together, one of the Governors is to hold the Bag, ſo as it ſhall be impoſſible for the Perſon, who ſhall draw a Ball out of it, to ſee into it.

He is to call the Perſons one by one from their Seats to draw each a Ball; and ſuch Perſon is to hold up her Hand open in View of the Governors, before ſhe puts it into the Bag.

Each Perſon who ſhall draw a black Ball, ſhall immediately be led by the Meſſenger with her Child out of the Hoſpital.

The Perſons who ſhall draw white and red Balls, ſhall be ordered into ſeparate Rooms, to prevent Changing of Balls.

When all the Balls are drawn, and the Perſons who ſhall draw black ones are diſcharged, the Perſons who ſhall have drawn white ones, are to be carried back into the Room of Drawing, and ſeated as before: Thoſe, who ſhall have drawn red ones, remaining apart from them who ſhall have drawn the white ones. Then one Perſon who has a white Ball, is to be carried into a Room alone, there to remain, till ſuch Time as her Child ſhall be received, or refuſed.

The Child is to be delivered to the Meſſenger, who is to carry it into the Room appointed for the Inſpection.

The Child is there to be undreſſed in the Preſence of the Matron; and if the Phyſician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, attending ſhall have any Suſpicion of its having any infectious Diſtemper, or if it appears to be above the Age of two Months, it ſhall be returned to the Perſon who brought it, in the Cloaths in which it was brought, and ſhall be taken immediately out of the Hoſpital.

If there be no ſuch Objection, it is to be received, and the Perſon who brought it diſmiſſed.

Every Child received is to have a different Letter of the Alphabet tied to its Wriſt.

The Clerk and Steward are each to mark a Billet with the Letter fixed to the Child's Wriſt, and in it are to write the Sex and ſuppoſed Age of the Child, the Year and Day when inſpected, the Particulars of the Child's Dreſs, the Marks, if any, on its Body; and particular Mention is to be made, in ſuch Billet, of any Writing, or other Thing, brought with the Child.

Any Writing, or remarkable Thing, brought with the Child, is to be ſealed up immediately, and marked with the Letter of the Child on the Outſide.

This being finiſhed, one of the female Servants of the Hoſpital is to carry the Child, with the Cloathing of the Hoſpital, into the Ward which is appointed for the Taking-in of Children, and there to deliver it to the Country Nurſe, who has the ſame Letter of the Alphabet with that of the Child.

When one Child is inſpected, and delivered to its Nurſe, another Perſon, having a white Ball, is to be carried into the private Room, in like Manner; and ſo on, till all the Children, brought by the Perſons who have drawn white Balls, ſhall be inſpected.

Then, if any of thoſe Children ſhall have been rejected, there ſhall be ſo many white Balls, as there are Children rejected, put into the Bag, and ſo many black Balls added to them, as, together with them, ſhall make up the Number of Perſons who ſhall have drawn red Balls.

Theſe Balls are to be drawn in like Manner as the firſt; but the Perſons who draw the black, may, if they deſire it, ſtay in the Houſe, till they ſhall ſee, whether all the Children of thoſe Perſons, who ſhall, in the ſecond Drawing, have got white Balls, are received, or rejected; and ſo on, till the whole Number of the Children, appointed to be taken in, are received.

When all the Billets are compleated, they are to be ſealed up by a Governor, and put into a Box, together with all Writings, or other remarkable Things, brought with the Children.

The Porter is alſo to take Care, that no Moleſtation be given, by any Perſons without Doors, to any Perſons who bring Children, either coming to, or returning from the Hoſpital; and is to ſeize any Perſons ſo offending, and carry them before a Juſtice of the Peace, that they may be puniſhed according to the Act of Parliament, made for confirming the Charter of this Corporation; and is to have a Conſtable, and other Aſſiſtants, as ſhall be directed by the Governors.

Regulations to be obſerved as to the Nurſing, Employment, and Deſtination of the Children of the Foundling *Hoſpital, in order to make them uſeful to the Publick, and thereby anſwer the charitable Intentions of the Benefactors to this Hoſpital; ſubject to ſuch Alterations as may be pointed out by future Experience, or better Information, which may be received by Letter, or otherwiſe.*

That all the Children be ſent into the Country to Wet-Nurſes, under the Inſpection of ſome Perſon of Character in the Neighbourhood, and that they remain there untill they are three Years old; and that during that Time, their Diet, Cloathing, *&c.* be conformable to the Directions given in a Treatiſe, intitled, *An Eſſay upon Nurſing, and the Management of Children, from their Birth to three Years old.*

This Treatiſe was wrote by Dr. Cadogan, *of* Briſtol, *and publiſhed for the Benefit of the Hoſpital.*

That ſuch Children as have not had the Small-Pox in a natural Way, be inoculated at three Years old, in a proper Place out of the Hoſpital; Experience having fully evinced the Utility of this Practice, by the conſtant Succeſs which has attended the ſeveral Inoculations of the Children, without one ſingle Inſtance of Miſcarriage, under the Care of Dr. *Conyers*, the Phyſician, and Mr.

Mr. *Winchester*, the Surgeon, who charitably attend this Hoſpital.

That, at three Years old, the Children be returned to the Hoſpital; and from that Time, until they are ſix Years old, be taught to read, to learn the Catechiſm, *&c.* and, at proper Intervals, exerciſed in the open Air, and employed in ſuch a Manner as may contribute to their Health, and induce a Habit of Activity, Hardineſs, and Labour.

That, from ſix unto twelve Years old, the Boys be employed in making Nets, ſpinning of Packthread, Twine, and ſmall Cordage, adapted to their ſeveral Ages and Strength, and that they mend their own Cloaths, Stockings, *&c.*

That, at twelve Years old, the Boys be ſent to Sea or Huſbandry, except ſo many as may be neceſſary to be employed in the Garden belonging to the Hoſpital, which is intended to be enlarged in ſuch a Manner, as to ſupply the Houſe, and Parts adjacent with Vegetables, and to have in Readineſs Boys inſtructed in Gardening for ſuch Perſons as may incline to take them into their Service.

That, from ſix Years of Age, the Girls be employed in common Needle-work, Knitting, and Spinning; and in the Kitchen, Laundry, and Houſhold-work, in order to make them uſeful Servants to ſuch proper Perſons as may apply for them, except ſo many as may be neceſſary to be employed in the Hoſpital; it being intended to have no other female Servants in the Hoſpital, but Perſons brought up therein, when they arrive to proper Ages.

That the Boys be kept ſeparate from the Girls, and never permitted to have any Intercourſe together, either in their Employment, Dieting, or Diverſions.

That the Diet allowed to the Children be plain and ſimple, as ſmall Broth, Pottage, and Milk; Meat and Vegetables alternately, their Bread coarſe, and their Drink Water.

That their Diverſions be innocent, active, and requiring Exerciſe; that all Games of Chance, Swearing, indecent Language or Behaviour, be ſtrictly prohibited, and ſeverely puniſhed.

That the Children do conſtantly attend Divine Service in the Chapel on *Sundays*, and that the Officers, *&c.* of the Hoſpital do often remind them of the Lowneſs of their Condition, that they may early imbibe the Principles of Humility and Gratitude to their Benefactors; and to learn to undergo, with Contentment, the moſt ſervile and laborious Offices; for, notwithſtanding the Innocence of the Children, yet, as they are expoſed and abandoned by their Parents, they ought to ſubmit to the loweſt Stations, and ſhould not be educated in ſuch a Manner, as to put them upon the Level with the Children of Parents who have the Humanity and Virtue to preſerve them, and Induſtry to ſupport them.

Of the Management of the Children when returned from Nurſe.

The returned Children are to be cloathed in a Manner proper for Labour, and different from that of the Children at Nurſe, and their Numbers are to be fixed to their Cloaths, in ſome Manner, ſo as to be always viſible, that every Child may be eaſily known thereby.

They are to be entered in a Book, divided into the different Wards of the Hoſpital, to be kept in the Ward into which they are ordered. The Nurſe of the Ward is to have the Care of their Cloathing, to ſee they keep themſelves cleanly, and to teach them to read at the Times to be appointed for that Purpoſe; to ſee they riſe at five o'Clock in Summer, and ſeven in the Winter, and that they are out of the Ward in a Quarter of an Hour after theſe Times. In an Hour after the Time of riſing, the Nurſes of the Ward, with the Aſſiſtance of the Girls of the Hoſpital, are to ſee the Beds made, the Rooms cleaned, and every Thing in Order.

At half an Hour after five in Summer, and half an Hour after ſeven in Winter, the Boys are to be called over in the School-Room by the Maſter, *i. e.* the Huſbandman, and from thence are to go with him to Work, either in the Garden, or other Place appointed for that Purpoſe, which is to be in the open Air, unleſs in extreme bad Weather.

Their Work is to be ſuch bodily Labour as is ſuitable to their Age and Strength, and may be moſt likely to fit them for Agriculture, or the Sea-Service; ſuch as Digging, Houghing, Plowing with Ploughs manageable without Horſes, Hedging, cleaving Wood, carrying Burthens, and ſuch-like Employments, for which Purpoſe proper Tools are to be provided.

Manufactures, in general, ſeem improper for the Employment of the Boys, being likely to incline them to a Way of Life not intended for them; if any are ever made Uſe of, they muſt be only ſuch as are ſimple and laborious, as ſpinning and twiſting Thread and ſmall Ropes, or the like.

At eight in Summer, and nine in Winter, they are to breakfaſt; the elder Boys in the open Air, if the Weather permit, and to have an Hour allowed them for that Purpoſe; the younger may breakfaſt in the Eating-room, in the Preſence of the Nurſes of their Wards.

The reſt of the Morning, till twelve, is to be ſpent in their Labour.

From twelve to two is allowed for Dinner and Reſt; at two they are to return to their Work, and to work till ſix in Summer, and till it is dark in Winter.

From that Time, till Supper, Part of the Time is to be employed in learning to read; the reſt the Children may play in the open Air, or School-Room.

Eight of the Clock in the Summer, and ſeven of the Clock in the Winter, are to be Hours of Supper, and at nine they are to go to Bed.

On *Sundays*, and other Days appointed for publick Worſhip, they are to be inſtructed in the Principles of Religion and Morality, to attend at Chapel; to be taught the Catechiſm uſed by the Church of *England*, or heard to read ſuch Parts of the holy Scripture as are moſt ſuitable to their Underſtanding.

On *Saturdays* in the Afternoon, and on the Afternoon of ſome publick Holidays, they may be allowed to divert themſelves with ſuch Exerciſes

ciſes as will increaſe their Strength, Activity, and Hardineſs; but are never to play at Games of Chance, which are to be taught to be baſe and effeminate, and ſome Puniſhment of Infamy is to be fixed to this Offence.

The Girls are to be kept in Wards entirely ſeparate from the Boys, to be dreſſed plain and neat, with Numbers viſible in ſome Part of their Cloathing; to riſe at the ſame Hour with the Boys, to clean the Houſe, make the Beds and do the Houſhold Buſineſs till the Hour of Breakfaſt; after that, to be employed in making Linen, or Cloaths, or ſuch other Labour, as is ſuitable to their Age and Strength, or in ſome uſeful Manufactory.

They are always to be apart from the Boys, and to be attended by the Nurſes of their Wards.

The Diet of the Children of the Hoſpital is to be plain and good of the Sort, and conſiſt ſome Days of Meat, and others of Roots or Herbs, raiſed by the Children's Labour; their Drink Water, their Bread good, but coarſe, and made of a different Sort of Corn, as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peaſe, Oats, *&c.* occaſionally, that they may be inured to theſe accidental Changes.

Strong Drink, Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco, are never to be permitted to be uſed by any Child in the Hoſpital, nor any Butter allowed them.

The Methods of placing them out to proper Employments.

The Children are to be put out, as ſoon as poſſible, to the Buſineſs for which they are appointed, which is to be done by Indenture between the Hoſpital and the Maſter who is to take the Child; which Indenture is to contain proper Covenants to ſecure the Child's Maintenance and good Uſage during the Time of its Service, and to ſpecify the Place where, or Ship's Name on Board which the Child is to ſerve, and to agree for the Return of the Child to the Hoſpital, in ſuch Caſes where it is ſo deſigned; theſe Agreements are to be made by the Houſe-Committee, and approved by the General Committee, and ſealed with the Seal of the Hoſpital, and the Counter-part by the Maſter.

It is hoped that, for the eaſier Diſpoſal of the Boys, an Order may be obtained from the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Captains of his Majeſty's Ships, to take a certain Number of Boys from Time to Time, according to the Rate of the Ships, and their Proportion of Men; and if a Captain of every Merchant-Ship, of an Hundred Tons, or upwards, was obliged, if required, to take one or more, it would greatly increaſe the Number of Seamen; and the Hoſpital keeping an Account of them, the Government, on any Emergency, would be directed where to find them.

The Governors and Inſpectors will, by Enquiry, find in what Inland-Places Boys are wanting for Huſbandry, and inform the Committee thereof; and the Girls are to be placed out as Houſhold-Servants, or put out for a Term of Years, to be employed in the Linen, or other Manufactory, as ſoon as poſſible, but not without due Enquiry after the Character of the Perſons who take them.

As it will be impoſſible for the Hoſpital in Town to contain the great Number of Children which will be under its Care, if properly encouraged; and as the Keeping of Children, near Town, will be much more expenſive, than at a Diſtance from it; it will be extremely proper to ſend out little Colonies of them; the Boys to be employed and educated in the Manner beforementioned, under proper Maſters, at or near *Yarmouth*, *Lynn*, *Liverpool*, *Hull*, &c. and the Girls to *Mancheſter*, *Nottingham*, *Braintree*, *Devizes*, &c. by which Means the good Effects of the Charity will be more viſible, the Money collected for their Support more diffuſed, and the Maſters and Miſtreſſes will be more eaſily and readily ſupplied with Children, than they would be, if they were to ſend to *London*.

Of the Diſcharge of the Children from the Hoſpital.

The Children are only to be diſcharged in Manner hereafter mentioned, when they have attained the Age appointed by Act of Parliament, or when the Girls are married, or when claimed by their Parents.

When any Perſon ſhall claim a Child, they are to leave a Petition with the Secretary, directed to the Governors. The Secretary is to deliver it to the General Committee, who are to tranſmit it to the Houſe-Committee, and to give Orders, that the Perſon petitioning attend them at a Day appointed, when the Houſe-Committee ſhall enquire what Right they have to the Child, what are their Circumſtances, whether they are able and willing to provide for the Child, and what Security they can give for that Purpoſe, and what Satisfaction they can make to the Hoſpital, for the Expence it has been put to, by the Maintenance of the Child; which Committee ſhall report the ſame to the next General Committee, with their Opinion thereupon.

If the Propoſal made by the Parent, and the Report, is ſatisfactory to the General Committee, they ſhall then, and not before, order the Billets to be opened, and the Regiſter ſearched; and, if they find the Child is living, may make an Order to deliver the Child to its Parent or Relation, which Order is to be delivered, when they have complied with the Terms required by the Committee, but not previous thereto. Every Perſon to whom a Child is ſo delivered, is to provide Cloathing for their Child in which it is to be dreſſed; and the Cloathing of the Hoſpital is to be left with the Steward.

When any Perſons are diſcharged, for having attained their Age appointed for that Purpoſe, *i. e.* Twenty-four for Males, or twenty one for Females, or when any of the Girls ſhall be married, with the Conſent of the Committee; the General Committee, at their Diſcretion, may give them Cloaths, Money, or Neceſſaries, not exceeding the Value of ten Pounds. But, as it is to be hoped that the Males and Females will be able at thoſe Years to get an honeſt Livelihood by their Induſtry, this Charity muſt be cautiouſly and rarely practiſed, except on Marriage of the Girls.

The Foundation of this Hoſpital was laid the 16*th of* September, 16*th of* Gerge II, 1742.

In *October* following, the Method formerly uſed for the Taken-in Children having been found incon-

convenient, by Reaſon of the Crowd which was occaſioned by Perſons ſtriving who ſhould firſt deliver in their Children,

The Committee reſolved to take in Children by Ballot, in the Method which is uſed at preſent, and mentioned in the Rules of the Hoſpital.

On the 8th of *January*, 1743, the Committee deſired Dr. *Conyers*, the Phyſician of the Hoſpital, to conſider of the beſt Method for inoculating the Children then in the Houſe; and, the Report made by him being very ſatisfactory, he was deſired to proceed on ſuch Inoculation as ſoon as poſſible; and ſeveral Children were accordingly inoculated, who had no bad Accident atending them: And, ſince that Time, all other Children, who have been returned to the Hoſpital without having had that Diſtemper in the natural Way, have been inoculated under the Care of the Phyſician and the Surgeon to the Hoſpital, which has been attended with great Succeſs, without the Loſs of one Child, or any ill Conſequence.

The Governors thought it would be for the Benefit of the Charity to dine together annually, at their own Expence, and appointed the 4th of *April*, 1744, for the firſt annual Meeting on this Occaſion; which Meeting has been ſince changed to the ſecond *Wedneſday* in *May*, being the Day appointed by the Charter for the Election of a Committee and Officers.

In *October*, 1745, one Wing of the Hoſpital being finiſhed, the Committee ordered the Children to be kept in the new Hoſpital, and quitted the Houſe in *Hatton-garden*.

The General Court, being informed that a Chapel was much wanted, and that ſeveral Ladies of the firſt Quality, and other Perſons of Diſtinction and Fortune, were deſirous to contribute to ſo good and neceſſary a Work, came to a Reſolution to build one; and, by their Direction, the Committee opened a Subſcription for that Purpoſe; whereupon they ordered the following Advertiſement to be printed:

"The Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, being "earneſtly deſirous that the Children under their "Care ſhould be early inſtructed in the Principles "of Religion and Morality, and having no Place "of publick Worſhip to which the Children and "Servants of the Hoſpital can conveniently re-"ſort, have reſolved to erect a Chapel adjoining "to their Hoſpital in *Lamb's-Conduit-Fields*; and, "that no Part of the Revenue of the ſaid Hoſ-"pital, which is or ſhall be given for the Support "of the Children, may be diverted from that "Uſe,

"In order to defray the Expence of erecting "the ſaid Chapel, they have opened a Subſcrip-"tion for that Purpoſe; and any Perſons, wil-"ling to contribute to ſo good a Work, are de-"ſired to enter their Names and Places of Abode, "and the Sums they ſubſcribe, in the Subſcrip-"tion-Roll, which is kept by the Steward of the "ſaid Hoſpital; or, if they pleaſe to ſend to him, "they ſhall be waited on with the ſaid Subſcrip-"tion-Roll; and all Sums ſubſcribed to this "Purpoſe, or otherwiſe to the Charity of this "Hoſpital, are to be paid to the Bank of *Eng-"land*; or to Meſſrs. *Hoare* and Company, in "*Fleet-ſtreet*; Meſſrs. *Martine* and Company, in "*Lombard-ſtreet*; or Sir *Joſeph* and Sir *Thomas* "*Hankey*, in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*; *Andrew Drummond*, "Eſq; Banker, at *Charing-croſs*; or to the Trea-"ſurer of the ſaid Hoſpital. — This Subſcrip-"tion is now open, and it is hoped will be encou-"raged, that the Governors may be enabled to "to compleat that Building, which the Charity "is in great Want of."

Second *Wedneſday* in *May*, 1746, the Governors, being deſirous the Children ſhould be educated by Perſons well affected to our preſent happy Conſtitution, ordered, that all Perſons employed by the Hoſpital ſhould take the Oaths to the Government.

And ſoon after, finding the Children capable of doing ſome Work, the Committee ordered, that ſome of the Boys ſhould be employed in winding Silk, and the Girls in making and mending Linen for the Boys and themſelves, the Children in the Country, *&c.* all which is done by them, without putting any Part of it out.

February 25, 1746, at the Requeſt of ſeveral Governors, a new Subſcription-Roll was opened for the Benefit of the Hoſpital, which is on Parchment duly ſtamped, in the following Words:

We, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do promiſe and agree, ſeverally and reſpectively, and to and with each other of us, and to and with the Governors and Guardians of the ſaid Hoſpital for the Maintenance and Education of expoſed and deſerted young Children, that our Executors, or Adminiſtrators, ſhall, immediately upon our Deceaſe, pay to the ſaid Governors and Guardians, for the Uſe of the ſaid Hoſpital, the ſeveral Sums ſet by us againſt our reſpective Names.

Particular Care was taken, in erecting the Building, that it ſhould be commodious, plain, and ſubſtantial, without any coſtly Decorations; but, ſoon after the Hoſpital became habitable, ſeveral eminent Maſters of Painting, Sculpture, and other Arts, were pleaſed to contribute many elegant Ornaments, which are placed in the Hoſpital as Monuments of their Charity, and Abilities in their ſeveral Arts.

In the Court-Room they placed four capital Pictures, the Subjects being Parts of the Sacred Hiſtory, ſuitable to the Place for which they were deſigned.

The firſt painted by Mr. *Hayman*, and taken from the ſecond Chapter of *Exodus*, Verſes 8 and 9; the Words of which are, *The Maid went and called the Child's Mother, and* Pharaoh's *Daughter ſaid unto her, Take this Child away and nurſe it for me, and I will give you Wages.* The enſuing Verſe is

The Subject of the next Picture, *viz. And the Child grew up, and ſhe brought him to* Pharaoh's *Daughter, and he became her Son, and ſhe called his Name* Moſes. This Picture is painted by Mr. *Hogarth*.

The third Picture is the Hiſtory of *Iſhmael*, painted by Mr. *Highmore*; the Subject taken from the twenty-firſt Chapter of *Geneſis*, Verſe 17. *And the Angel of the Lord called to* Hagar *out of Heaven, and ſaid to her, What aileth thee,* Hagar? *Fear not, for God hath heard the Voice of the Lad where he is.*

The fourth Picture was painted by Mr. *Wills*; its Subject taken from the eighteenth Chapter of

St. *Luke*, Verſe 16. *Jeſus ſaid, ſuffer little Children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of ſuch is the Kingdom of God.*

On each Side of theſe Pictures are placed ſmaller Pictures in circular Frames, repreſenting the moſt conſiderable Hoſpitals in and about *London*.

1. The View of the Hoſpital for expoſed Children.

2. The View of the Hoſpital at *Hyde-Park* Corner, called St. *George*'s Hoſpital. Theſe two by Mr. *Wilſon*.

5. The View of *Chelſea* Hoſpital.

4. The View of *Bethlem* Hoſpital. Theſe two by Mr. *Haytley*.

5. The View of St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital.

6. The View of *Greenwich* Hoſpital.

7. The View of the *Blue-coat* Hoſpital. Theſe three by *Whale*.

8. The View of *Sutton*'s Hoſpital, called the *Charter-houſe*.

Over the Chimney is placed a very curious Baſs-Relief, carved by Mr. *Ryſbrack*, and preſented by him, repreſenting Children employed in Navigation and Huſbandry, being the Employment to which the Children of this Hoſpital are deſtined.

The other Ornaments of the Room were alſo given by ſeveral ingenious Workmen, who had been employed in the Building the Hoſpital, and were willing to contribute to it.

The Stucco Work was given by Mr. *William Wilton*. The Marble Chimney by Mr. *Deval*. The Table with its Frame, inriched with Carving, by Mr. *John Sanderſon*; and the Glaſs by Mr. *Hallat*.

In the other Rooms of the Hoſpital are the Pictures of ſeveral Governors and Benefactors, *viz.* Mr. *Thomas Coram*, by Mr. *Hogarth*; Mr. *Milner* and Mr. *Jacobſon*, by Mr. *Hudſon*; Dr. *Mead*, by Mr. *Ramſey*, and Mr. *Emerſon*, by Mr. *Highmore*.

And in the Dining-Room is a large, and beautiful Sea-Piece, repreſenting the *Engliſh* Fleet in the *Downs*, by Mr. *Monamy*.

At the ſame Time alſo were given by Mr. *Ives* four Shields cut in Lead of good Workmanſhip, which were placed over the Charity Boxes with proper Inſcriptions thereon; and ſeveral other eminent Artiſts promiſed to contribute their Labours to the further Ornamenting the Hoſpital and Chapel. For which they were returned the Thanks of the Corporation, and an Inſcription was ordered to be put up in the Hoſpital, to inform the Publick, that thoſe Ornaments of the Hoſpital were Benefactions of the ſeveral Artiſts, whoſe Names were wrote thereon; it being a fixed, and, as is hoped, an unalterable Reſolution of the Governors, that no Part of the Money given to this Hoſpital be expended in any thing, but what is uſeful and neceſſary to anſwer the good Intentions of the Benefactors.

About the ſame Time the Earl Marſhal of *England* was pleaſed to honour the Corporation with a Grant of a Coat of Arms; the Kings at Arms, and Officers of the Heralds Office, being ſo charitable as to remit all the Fees due to them on that Occaſion.

Amongſt other conſiderable Benefactions, which have been contributed to this Hoſpital and to the Publick by its Means, is to be eſteemed a Letter from Dr. *Cadogan*, a Phyſician at *Briſtol*, which was communicated to the Governors, giving Inſtructions for the Nurſing and Management of Children from their Birth to three Years of Age; which Letter has been ſince publiſhed, with his Permiſſion, by Order of the Committee, by *J. Roberts* in *Warwick-lane*, and contains many natural and uſeful Obſervations, and is a Proof of, the Advantage which this Inſtitution may be of by making and communicating further Inquiries into the proper Method of preſerving and bringing up Children.

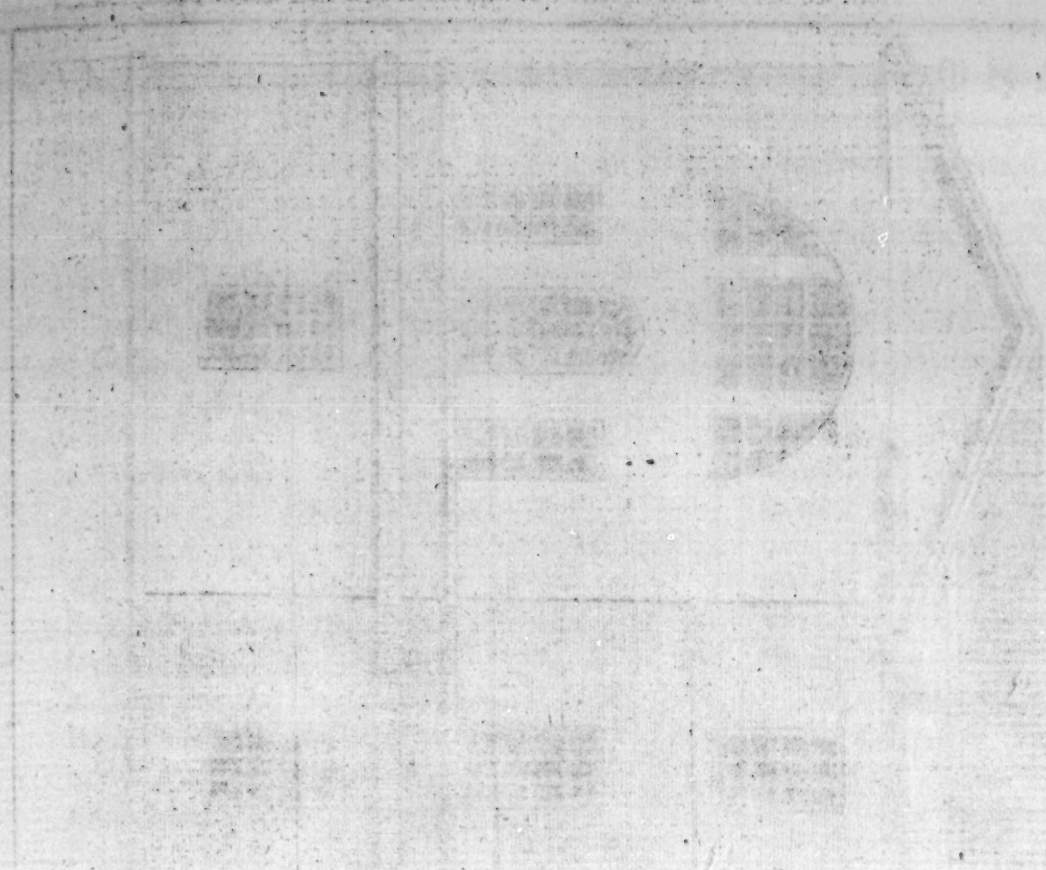
On the firſt of *May* 1747, the firſt Stone of the Chapel was laid in the Preſence of a numerous Aſſembly of Perſons of Diſtinction; on which Stone was a Copper-Plate with an Inſcription mentioning the Time when it was laid, and a large Collection was made for carrying on that neceſſary Work.

In *November* 1748, the Governors, obſerving that the Manufacture of Silk was too effeminate for the larger Boys, reſolved that the Boys ſhould be employed in the open Air, and inured to the Change of Weather; and therefore appointed a Committee, and cauſed Advertiſements to be publiſhed to make proper Inquiries what Manufactures would be moſt ſuitable for this Purpoſe; which Committee, having received and examined the ſeveral Propoſals made to them, reported that the Manufacturing of Hemp and Flax into Twine, ſmall Cordage Lines, and alſo into Fiſhing and other Nets, was the moſt proper Manufacture for the Employment of the Boys: In Purſuance of which the general Committee reſolved that a Trial be made in employing the Boys in the Manufacturing of Hemp as recommended, being laborious and to be performed in the Air, and in every Reſpect conſiſtent with their Deſtination to Navigation and Huſbandry; and alſo in employing them in the Garden and Buſineſs of the Houſe, according to their Strength and Capacity.

And that the Girls ſhould be inſtructed and employed, in all Sorts of Houſhold Work, in the Kitchen, Laundry, and Chambers, to make them fit for Service; and alſo in Sewing, Knitting, and Spinning; and, if more than ſufficient for theſe Purpoſes, to be employed in winding Silk or making Nets.

On the 29th of *March* 1749, the General Court, being informed of the Increaſe of Benefactions to this Charity, and of the Number of Children, and that it was proper the Boys ſhould be kept ſeparate from the Girls, gave Directions for building the other Wing of the Hoſpital, and referred it to the Committee, to carry on that Work as ſoon as poſſible; the Benefactions and Legacies given appear by Tables placed in the great Room of the Hoſpital.

The annual Subſcription appears by a Book in the Cuſtody of the Steward; but the Sums hitherto given are very deficient to anſwer the intended Extenſiveneſs of this Charity. The good Conſequences which this Nation may derive from it, are ſo apparent that it is to be hoped ſuch Encouragement will be given to it, that this Hoſpital may ſoon be a Receptacle to all ſuch poor Children as ſhall be brought to it.



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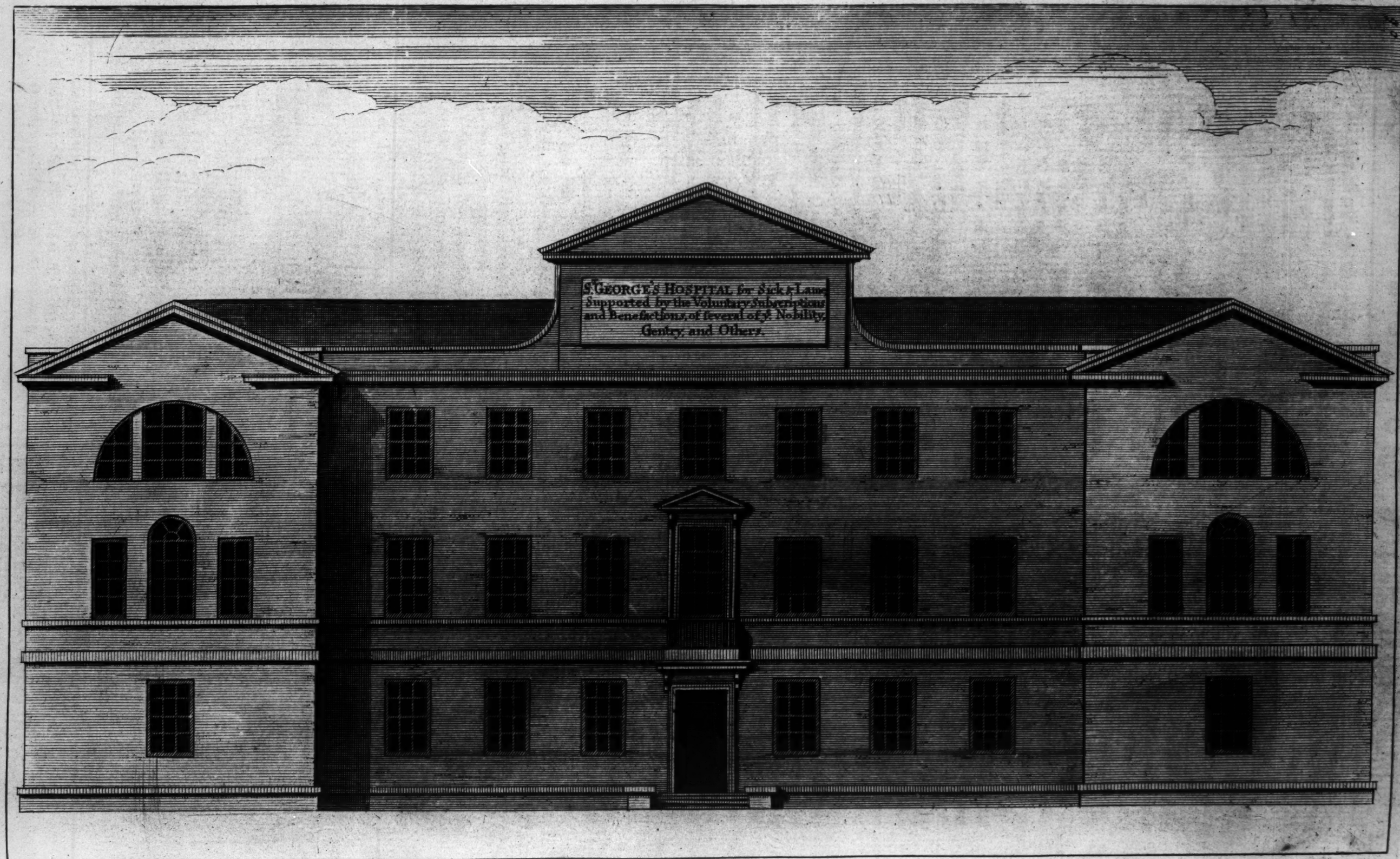


S.t George's Hospital.

There have already been more than eleven hundred Children received and maintained by this Corporation; but Experience has ſhewn, that Objects for this Charity are very numerous, and that many thouſand Lives may be preſerved for the Benefit of their Country, if Perſons of Fortune ſhall think proper to extend their Compaſſion and publick Spirit to ſo deſirable a Purpoſe.

French Hoſpital.

This Hoſpital, which is ſituate contiguous to the *Peſt-houſe* on the South, in the Pariſh of St. *Luke*, was erected in the Year 1717, and the Governors thereof, by Letters Patent of the 4th of King *George* I. *Anno* 1718, were conſtituted a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Appellation of *The Governor and Directors of the Hoſpital for the poor* French *Proteſtants, and their Deſcendants, reſiding in* Great-Britain.

This Hoſpital, at preſent, contains two hundred and twenty poor helpleſs Men and Women, one hundred and forty-ſix whereof, who are upon the Foundation, are plentifully ſupplied with all the Neceſſaries of Life, at the Expence of the Hoſpital; but the other ſeventy-four are paid for by their Friends, at the Rate of nine Pounds *per Annum* each. This Charity alſo extends to Lunaticks, for whoſe Accommodation a large Infirmary is provided.

To this Foundation belongs a Chaplain, Phyſician, Surgeon, and other proper Officers, who carefully attend the Penſioners, and adminiſter to their ſeveral Neceſſities.

French Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, which is ſituate in *Black-Eagle-ſtreet, Spittlefields*, contains convenient Apartments for forty-five poor Men and Women, who are allowed two Shillings and three Pence, and a Buſhel of Coals each, Weekly, and Apparel every other Year.

The Society whereby this Houſe is ſupported, belongs to the *French* Churches in *Threadneedle* and *Black-Eagle Streets*, and is one of the moſt generous and charitable whatſoever, as will appear by the following Inſcription round a large Pewter Diſh, in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Henry Guinand*, an eminent *French* Merchant in *Little* St. *Helen's*, (then Deacon of the Church) who collected the great under-mentioned Sum in the aforeſaid Diſh in Bank Notes, *&c.*

La Collecte qai s'eſt faite a l'Egliſe Françoiſe de Londres, & a celle de l'Hopital dans Black-Eagle-ſtreet, pour les Pauvres de la dite Eglize, le 10 *Mars* 1727-28, *a produit l.* 1248 . 7 . 6.

That is: *The Collection that was made in the* French *Church of* London, *and that of the Hoſpital in* Black-Eagle-ſtreet, *for the Poor of the ſaid Churches, in the Year* 1727-28, *amounted to twelve hundred and forty-eight Pounds ſeven Shillings and ſix Pence.*

French-houſe of Charity.

Pref. State Houſ. Cha.

This Houſe in *Spittlefields*, commonly called the *Soup*, was erected about ſixty Years ago, for the Relief of neceſſitous Families, whoſe Number, in the Year 1733, amounted to two hundred and ninety-ſix. This Houſe, which is ſupported by the charitable Benefactions and Contributions of well-diſpoſed Perſons, is under the Direction of a certain Number of Governors and Governeſſes, who at firſt ſupplied the Poor under their Care with Money; but many of them, without the leaſt Regard to their diſtreſſed Families, having wickedly diſpoſed of the Money in Brandy, Tobacco, *&c.* 'twas by the Managers judged convenient, that in lieu of Money, ſuch poor Families ſhould for the future be relieved with Proviſions, which are diſtributed among them according to their ſeveral Neceſſities, *viz.* Some receiving two Portions *per* Week, others three, or four, and the moſt neceſſitous ſix: Each Portion conſiſts of a Pan of good Broth, mixed with ſix Ounces of Bread, half a Pound of Meat, and the ſame Weight of good Bread. The Charge of this Charity amounts to about five hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Fuller's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, ſituate in *Old-ſtreet* at *Hoxton*, was founded in the Year 1592, purſuant to the Will of Judge *Fuller*, for the Reception of twelve poor Women; who have an Allowance of four Pounds *per Annum*, and three Buſhels of Coals each.

Fuller's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, which is ſituate at *Mile-end*, was likewiſe founded in the Year 1592, purſuant to the Will of the ſaid Judge, for the Accommodation of twelve antient poor Men of *Stepney* Pariſh; for whoſe Relief he endowed the ſame with Lands in *Lincolnſhire*, to the Amount of fifty Pounds *per Annum*.

Gallard's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, which ſtands in *Golden-lane*, was founded by *Richard Gallard* of *Iſlington*, Eſq; for the Habitation of thirteen poor Men and Women; who were to receive only two Pence *per* Week each, and a Load of Charcoal amongſt them yearly. By the ſmall Allowance, this Houſe muſt be of a very old Foundation; which is in ſome meaſure confirmed by my Author, who ſays, that the Founder left fair Lands in *Iſlington*, for the Support of his Alms-houſe. Stow. Sur. Lond.

Garret's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, which is ſituate in *Porter's-fields* in the Liberty of *Norton-Falgate*, was founded by *Nicholas Garret*, Eſq; Citizen and Weaver, in the Year 1729, for the Accommodation of ſix poor Members of his Company; who have an Allowance of eight Pounds, a Chaldron of Coals, and one Dozen and a half of Candles each, yearly.

St. George's *Hoſpital.*

An Account of the Proceedings of the Governors of St. George's *Hoſpital near* Hyde Park *Corner, from its firſt Inſtitution,* October 19, 1733, *to* December 26, 1753.

By Order of the General Board, Friday *the 15th of* February, 1754.

The Governors of St. *George's* Hoſpital think themſelves obliged in Juſtice to their Subſcribers and Benefactors, to publiſh an Abſtract of their Accounts to the twenty-ſixth Day of *December* laſt incluſive, together with a ſhort State of their Proceedings, that the Publick may judge of the Application of their Bounty, and the extenſive good Conſequence of it.

This

This Undertaking was ſet on Foot, ſoon after *Michaelmas* 1733, by ſome Gentlemen who were before concerned in a Charity of the like kind, in the lower Part of *Weſtminſter*. They judged this Houſe convenient for their Purpoſe on Account of its Air, Situation, and Nearneſs to Town, procured a Leaſe of it, and opened a Subſcription for carrying on the Charity here. The Subſcription increaſed ſo faſt, that on the 19th of *October* they were formed into a regular Society, and actually began to receive Patients on the firſt of *January* following.

To theſe Purpoſes here are admitted all ſuch Poor, Sick, and Lame, being recommended according to the Rules following, as the Hoſpital will contain. They are ſupplied with Advice, Medicine, Diet, Waſhing, Lodging, and ſome of the Miſerable with Cloaths alſo. The Phyſicians viſit their Patients on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and on all intermediate Days, whenever Occaſion requires; and the Surgeons every Day: And on every *Friday* Morning there is a general Conſultation of all the Phyſicians and Surgeons. No Security for their Burial is required; nor any Money, Gift, or Reward, taken of them or their Friends, on any Account whatſoever. Thoſe who die, if their Friends are unable, are buried at the Charge of the Society. And the Money, collected in the Poor's Box at the Door, is kept as a ſeparate Fund for furniſhing thoſe with ſome little Sum of Money, whoſe Diſtance from their Habitations, or other particular Neceſſities, require it.

The Apothecaries, who are Governors, are appointed to attend by Rotation as Viſitors, to ſee that the Apothecary of the Houſe takes due Care of the Medicines and Patients. Two Viſitors are choſen every Week out of the Subſcribers, to attend daily, and take Care by examining of the Proviſion and Patients, that the Orders of the Society are punctually obſerved, that the Patients are treated in every Thing with Order and Tenderneſs, and to make a Report in Writing of their Obſervation.

Prayers are read daily to the Patients. A Sermon is preached every *Sunday*, the Communion is adminiſtered every Month, and the Chaplain attends at other Times to catechize, and to perform other religious Offices, as often as their Caſes require; and, when the Patients are diſcharged, religious Tracts are given to each of them for their farther Edification.

A Board of Governors meet every *Wedneſday* Morning, to do the current Buſineſs of the Hoſpital, to receive and examine the Reports of the Viſitors, to diſcharge and admit Patients, to receive the Complaints and Propoſals of all Perſons, and to prepare ſuch Matters as are proper for the Conſideration of general Boards. A general Board of the Governors meet regularly five Times a Year.

The Governors are in Number upwards of three Hundred. No Perſon receiving Salary, Fee, or Reward, from the Hoſpital, is capable of being a Governor: But every other Gentleman ſubſcribing five Pounds a Year or upwards, or giving one Benefaction of fifty Pounds, although he be not an annual Subſcriber, is thereupon put in Nomination to be a Governor, and at the firſt general Court, which is held one Month afterwards, is accordingly balloted for by the Governors.

The Contributors are deſired to ſend their Subſcriptions to the Treaſurers at the weekly Board, held every *Wedneſday* Morning in the Hoſpital. And, in order to ſupply the current Expence of this Charity, the Subſcribers are requeſted to continue to pay their yearly Subſcriptions in Advance.

The Treaſurers are Lieut. Col. *Joſeph Hudſon* and Mr. Richard *Aſpinwall*.

All Contributors are deſired to take Notice.

I. That no Perſon is to be admitted a Patient, except in Caſes of Accidents, without a Note from a Governor or Contributor, ſpecifying the Name and Place of Abode of ſuch Patient, and that he or ſhe is a proper Object of this Charity.

II. That all Recommendations are to be delivered every *Wedneſday* Morning, by nine of the Clock.

III. That, in caſe any Out-Patients ſhall neglect coming for two Weeks ſucceſſively on the Day and Hour they are ordered to attend, ſuch Out-Patients ſhall be diſcharged for Irregularity, except they have had Leave from their Phyſician.

IV. No Perſon diſcharged for Irregularity is to be ever again admitted into the Hoſpital, upon any Recommendation whatſoever.

V. That no Patient is to be ſuffered to go out of the Hoſpital without Leave in Writing; and that, to avoid Offence, no Leave is to be given to any Patient to go into St. *James*'s *Park*, or the *Green Park*, called *Conſtitution-hill*, upon any Pretence whatſoever.

VI. That no Governor, Officer, or Servant, muſt at any Time preſume, on Pain of Expulſion, to take of any Tradeſman, Patient, or other Perſon, any Fee, Reward, or Gratification of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any Service done, or to be done, on Account of this Hoſpital.

VII. That no Perſon, ſubſcribing leſs than two Guineas a Year, be permitted to recommend more than two In-Patients in the Year.

VIII. And that, when there is not Room for all the Patients recommended at one Time to be received into the Hoſpital, thoſe are taken in whoſe Admiſſion the Board are of Opinion will moſt effectually anſwer the End of the Charity: And the reſt, if proper Objects, are admitted Out-Patients, till there is Room for them in the Hoſpital.

N. B. That moſt conſumptive and aſthmatick Caſes are more capable of Relief, as Out-Patients, than as In-Patients.

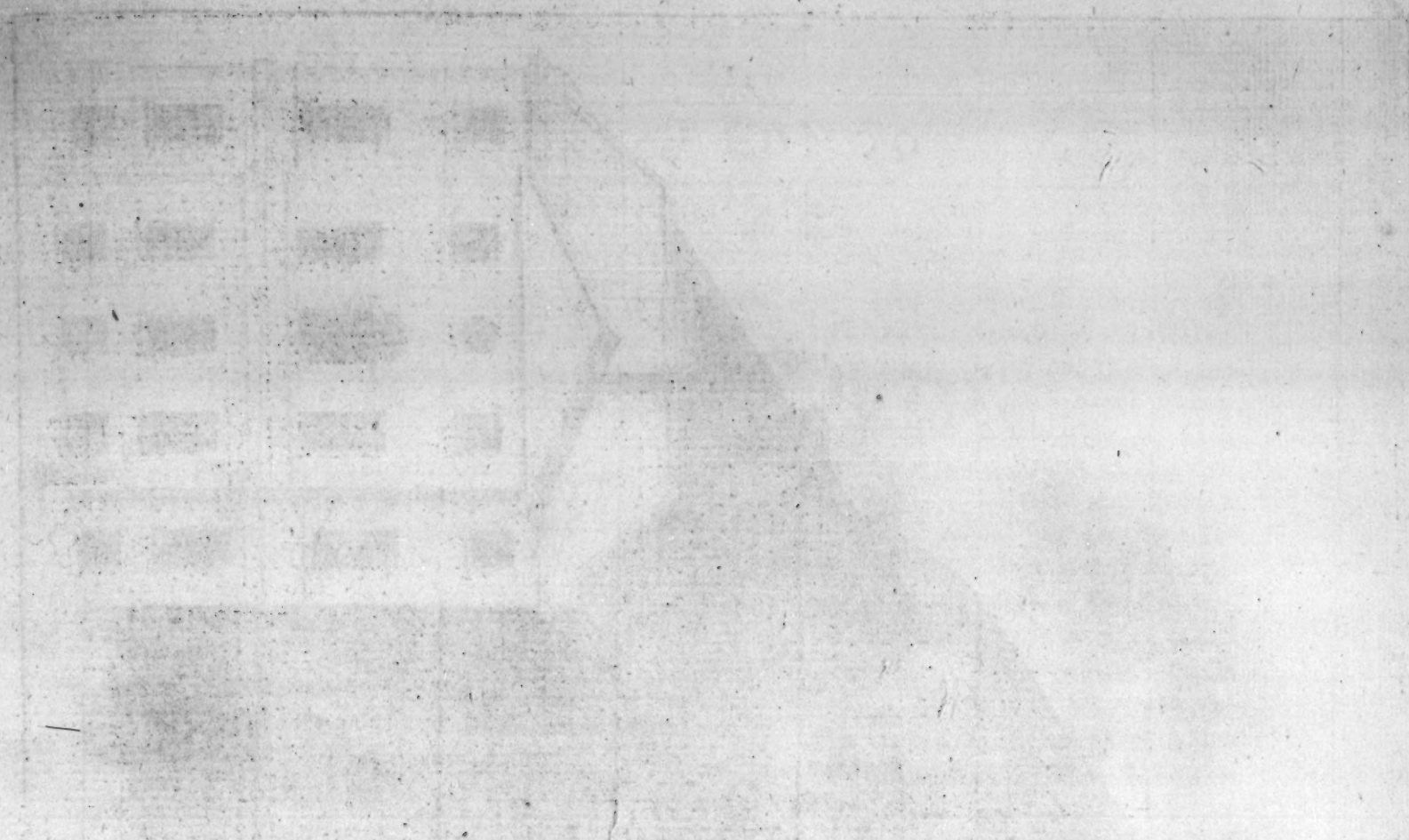
An Account of the Patients for the Year 1753.

Patients diſcharged from St. *George*'s Hoſpital, ſince its firſt Receiving of Patients on the firſt of *January* 1733, to the 27th of *December* 1752, ſixty thouſand one hundred and eighty-eight.

Patients in the Houſe the 27th of *December* 1732, two hundred and ſeventy-three.

Out-Patients on the Books at the ſame Time, ſix hundred and forty-five.

In all, ſixty-one thouſand one hundred and ſix.



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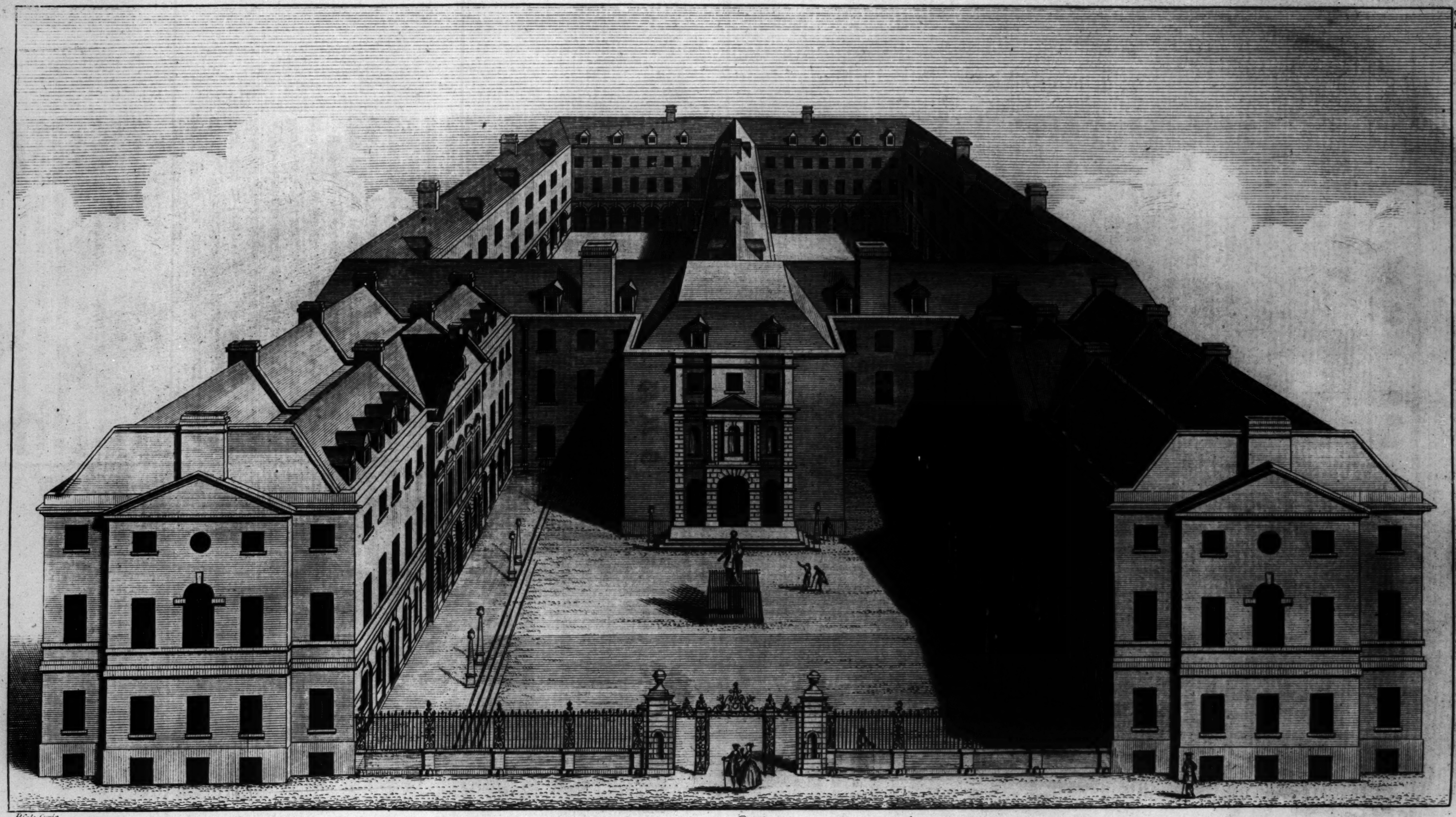

Hinde Sculp

Guy's Hospital.

Gibſon's Alms-houſe.

Coop. Comp. Regiſt.

Nicholas Gibſon, Eſq; ſome Time Sheriff of this City, erected this Alms-houſe and School, (and not, according to *Stow*, by *Avice*, his Wife) at *Ratcliff*, in the Year 1537, for the Reception of fourteen poor Widows, ſeven whereof to be of *Stepney* Pariſh, and the other ſeven of the Company of Coopers; for the Support of which, and to the Uſe of his Will, on the 23d of *September*, *Anno* 1540, he conveyed his whole Eſtate to *Avice*, his Wife; which ſhe, by the Name of *Knivet*, (being then Wife to Sir *Andrew Knivet*) ſurrendered, with all the Lands thereunto belonging, on the 20th of *February*, *Anno* 1553, in Truſt to the Company of Coopers. The Penſioners to have twenty-ſix Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum* each; the Schoolmaſter, a Salary of ten Pounds; and an Uſher, ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence. But the Eſtate wherewith this Foundation is endowed, being vaſtly improved, the Company have of late increaſed the Penſions to five Pounds, and thirty Buſhels of Coals yearly, with a Bounty of ten Shillings each at *Chriſtmas*; and the Schoolmaſter's Salary, to twenty-three Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence; and the Uſhers, to nine Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence.

Grey-coat Hoſpital.

In the Year 1698, a Charity-ſchool was erected in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret*, *Weſtminſter*, for the Education of poor Children, by the Name of *The Grey-coat School*, from the Colour of the Childrens Cloaths: The Truſtees whereof by charitable Benefactions, being greatly encouraged to proceed in ſo laudable an Undertaking, in the Year 1701, not only conſiderably increaſed the Number of Children therein, but likewiſe plentifully ſupplied them with all the Neceſſaries of Life, in a large and commodious Building near *Tothill-fields*; wherein, beſides their being taught and inſtructed in the Principles of Religion, they are employed in Spinning, Knitting, Sewing, *&c.* to inure them early to Induſtry; and having attained the neceſſary Qualifications at School, they are put out Apprentices.

Chart. Q. Anne.

For the Encouragement of ſo great an Undertaking, Queen *Anne*, on the tenth of *April*, *Anno* 1706, did, by her Letters Patent, conſtitute the Truſtees of this School a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of *The Governors of the Grey-coat Hoſpital in* Tothill-fields, *of the Royal Foundation of Queen* Anne. By which Name to have perpetual Succeſſion, to ſue and be ſued, to elect Governors in the room of thoſe deceaſed, and to receive and purchaſe Lands, Tenements, *&c.* in Mortmain, to the yearly Amount of two thouſand Pounds, clear of Reprizes; and to do all other Acts and Things relating to the ſaid Corporation, in as ample Manner, as any other Body Politick and Corporate within the Kingdom.

This Hoſpital in the Year 1727, was in ſo flouriſhing a Condition, that it contained eighty Boys, and fifty Girls; in which Year the Charge of all its Diſburſements amounted to fourteen hundred and fifty-ſeven Pounds ſeven Shillings and ſix Pence.

Green-coat Hoſpital.

Divers of the Inhabitants of the City of *Weſtminſter* having reſolved to ſettle an Houſe, or Hoſpital, like unto that of *Chriſt*'s in the City of *London*, where poor Orphans might not only be maintained with all the Neceſſaries of Life, but likewiſe, for their future Good, and that of the Publick, be inſtructed in Manual Arts; wherefore, upon their humble Application to King *Charles* I. he, by his Letters Patent of the 15th of *November*, *Anno* 1633, did conſtitute them a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Appellation of *The Governors of the Hoſpital of St.* Margaret's, Weſtminſter, *of the Foundation of King* Charles; to conſiſt of twenty Governors, Inhabitants of the ſaid City, to have perpetual Succeſſion, with a Right of electing Governors, for ſupplying Vacancies; and to purchaſe Lands, Tenements, *&c.* in Mortmain, to the Value of five hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Pat. 15. Char. I.

But the Civil War breaking out ſoon after, it did in a manner quaſh that noble Deſign; but by the charitable Benefactions of King *Charles* II. and others, the Eſtate thereunto belonging at preſent, amounts to above three hundred Pounds *per Annum*. But by Fines paid to the Dean and Chapter (it being chiefly Church-lands) of *Weſtminſter*, on the renewing of Leaſes, the annual Income is thereby conſiderably reduced; however, by caſual Donations, the Account of this Hoſpital (at preſent containing twenty Boys) ſtood thus in the Year 1727: Receipts, 328 *l.* 19 *s.* Diſburſements, 300 *l.* 3 *s.* 2¼ *d.*

Greſham's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, which is ſituate in *Broad-ſtreet*, on the North Side of *Greſham* College; was founded by Sir *Thomas Greſham*, *Anno* 1575, for eight poor Men; the Truſt whereof he committed to the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of *London*; who annually pay the ſaid poor Men ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence each, a Load of Coals yearly, and a Gown every other Year.

Graham's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, which ſtands in *Crown-ſtreet*, alias *Hog-lane*, *Soho*, was founded in the Year 1686, by Mrs. *Graham*, for four decayed Clergymens Widows, their Maiden Daughters, or other Gentlewomen; who have handſome Apartments, and ten Pounds *per Annum* each; and for Fewel, and a Servant to attend them, ten Pounds yearly.

Guy's Hoſpital.

Thomas Guy, Eſq; Son of *Thomas Guy*, Lighterman and Coal-monger in *Fair-ſtreet*, *Horſley-down*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave Southwark*, was born in the North-Eaſt Corner-Houſe of *Pritchard*'s-*alley*, (two Doors Eaſt of St. *John*'s Churchyard) in the ſaid Street. *Thomas*, the Father, who was an Anabaptiſt, dying young, left a Widow and three Children, (the eldeſt of whom, our Founder, was then but eight Years of Age) who returned to *Tamworth*, the Place of her Nativity, in the County of *Stafford*, where ſhe married ſoon after. However ſhe took care to have her Children carefully educated, and at a proper Age put her Son *Thomas* Apprentice to *John Clarke*, the younger, (a Binder and Seller of Books in *Mercers-hall* Porch in *Cheapſide*) on the 3d of *September*, *Anno* 1660, for the Term of eight Years. He was admitted a Free-

Rec. Chamb. Lond.

Call. App. Station. Comp. Rec. Chamb. Lond.

a Freeman of the Stationers Company, on the 7th of *October*, *Anno* 1668, and of the City, the 14th of the ſame Month and Year; and on the 6th of *October*, *Anno* 1673, received into the Livery of the ſaid Company.

Mr. *Guy*, being out of his Apprenticeſhip, ſet up his Trade, in the little Corner-Houſe betwixt *Cornhill* and *Lombard-ſtreet*, with a Stock of about two hundred Pounds. At which Time, the *Engliſh* Bibles printed in this Kingdom being very bad, both in the Letter and Paper, occaſioned divers of the Bookſellers of this City to encourage the Printing thereof in *Holland*, with curious Types, and fine Paper; and imported vaſt Numbers of the ſame, to their no ſmall Advantage. Mr. *Guy*, ſoon coming acquainted with this profitable Commerce, became a large Dealer thereing. But this Trade proving very detrimental to the King's Printer, all Ways and Means were deviſed to quaſh the ſame; which being vigorouſly put in Execution, the Bookſellers, by frequent Seizures and Proſecutions, became ſo great Sufferers, that they judged a farther Purſuit thereof inconſiſtent with their Intereſt. Wherefore our Founder contracted with the Univerſity of *Oxford*, for their Privilege to print Bibles; and having furniſhed himſelf with Types from *Holland*, carried on a very great Trade in Bibles for divers Years, to his very great Advantage.

Some Time after, *England* being engaged in an expenſive War againſt *France*, the poor Seamen on board the Royal Navy, for many Years, inſtead of Money received Tickets for their Pay; which thoſe neceſſitous, but very uſeful Men, were obliged to diſpoſe of at thirty, forty, and ſometimes fifty in the hundred Diſcount. Mr. *Guy*, diſcovering the Sweets of this Traffick, became an early Dealer therein, as well as in other Government Securities; by which, and his Trade, he acquired a very great Eſtate, inſomuch, that in the Year 1710, when the Debt of the Navy was increaſed to divers Millions, an Act of Parliament was made, to provide for the Payment of that and other Sums due from the Government, by erecting the *South Sea Company*; into which the Creditors of divers Branches of the National Debt were impowered to ſubſcribe the ſeveral Sums due to them from the Publick; among whom, Mr. *Guy*, being poſſeſſed of ſuch Securities to the Amount of many thouſands of Pounds, ſubſcribed the ſame into the ſaid *South Sea Company*; for which he and the reſt of the Subſcribers were to receive an annual Intereſt of ſix *per Cent.* upon their reſpective Subſcriptions, till the ſame were diſcharged by Parliament.

In the Year 1720, Mr. *Guy* was poſſeſſed of forty-five thouſand and five hundred Pounds of the *South Sea Stock*, which gradually aroſe to above one thouſand and fifty Pounds; when he wiſely conſidering, that the great Riſe of the Stock was owing to the iniquitous Management of a few, prudently began to ſell out his Stock, at about three hundred, and continued ſelling till it aroſe to about ſix hundred, when he diſpoſed of the laſt of his Property in the ſaid Company.

This old Batchelor, in the ſeventy-ſixth Year of his Age, being thus poſſeſſed of a vaſt Eſtate, determined to found an Hoſpital for the Cure of ſick and impotent Perſons; to which End he took of the Preſident and Governors of St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, in *Southwark*, a Leaſe of a Piece of Ground oppoſite the ſaid Hoſpital, for the Term of nine-hundred and ninety-nine Years, at a Ground-rent of thirty Pounds *per Annum*. This Spot of Ground being covered with a Number of ſmall Houſes inhabited by poor People, the ſame were pulled down in the Year 1721, and the Foundation of the intended Hoſpital laid in the Spring following; the Building whereof was carried on with ſuch Expedition, that the Fabrick was roofed before the Death of the Founder, which happened on the 27th of *December* 1724, in the 80th Year of his Age.

The Charge of erecting and furniſhing this Hoſpital amounted to the Sum of eighteeen thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three Pounds ſixteen Shillings and a Penny; and the Sum left to endow the ſame, to two hundred and nineteen thouſand four hundred and ninety-nine Pounds and four-pence: Together, 238292 *l.* 16 *s.* 5*d.* Beſides, the Founder bequeathed to the Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, a perpetual Annuity of four hundred Pounds, for taking into the ſaid Hoſpital four Children yearly, at the Nomination of the Governors of his Hoſpital. To his poor aged Relations he gave Annuities during Life, to the Amount of eight hundred and ſeventy Pounds; and amongſt his younger Relations and Executors, the Sum of ſeventy-five thouſand five hundred and eighty-nine Pounds; with the Sum of one thouſand Pounds, for diſcharging poor Priſoners, within the City of *London* and Counties of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*, who could be releaſed for the Sum of five Pounds. By which Sum of 1000 *l.* and the good Management of his Executors, there were above ſix hundred poor Perſons ſet at Liberty, from the ſeveral Priſons within the Bill of Mortality. Guy. Will. Ibid.

He likewiſe erected an Alms-houſe, with a Library, in *Tamworth*, for fourteen poor Men and Women; to whom he allowed certain Penſions during Life, and at his Death, towards their future Support, and the putting out Children Apprentices, *&c.* he bequeathed a perpetual annual Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds.

In the Year 1707, Mr. *Guy* built and furniſhed, at his own Expence, three Wards, on the North Side of the outer Court of St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital, and gave to the ſame one hundred Pounds *per Annum*, for eleven Years immediately preceding the Foundation of his Hoſpital. And ſome Time before his Death, he removed the Frontiſpiece of the ſaid Hoſpital of St. *Thomas*, which ſtood over the Gate-way in the Borough, and erected the ſame in the Place where it at preſent ſtands, fronting the Street; and having inlarged the Gate-way, rebuilt the two large Houſes on the Sides thereof, and erected the ſtately Iron Gate between them; all at the Expence of about three thouſand Pouuds. To many of his Relations he gave ſtated Allowances of ten, or twenty Pounds *per Annum*; and to others, Money to advance them in the World. So, upon the whole, it may be juſtly ſaid, that he never had his Fellow in this Kingdom, not perhaps in any other, for ſuch great and extenſive Acts of Benevolence and Charity.

Upon the Death of Mr. *Guy*, his Executors found in his Iron Cheſt one thouſand Guineas, which

which they imagined were put there to defray the Expence of his Funeral; wherefore they cauſed him to be buried in a very pompous Manner; at whoſe Burial there were no leſs than forty Coaches, with ſix Horſes each.

Soon after Mr. *Guy*'s Deceaſe, his Executors, purſuant to his Will, apply'd to Parliament, to get themſelves and fifty-one other Gentlemen (nominated by the Founder) to be incorporated Governors of his intended Hoſpital; which being the greateſt and moſt noble Foundation that ever was deviſed by a *Britiſh*, or perhaps any other Subject, I ſhall therefore inſert a compendious Abſtract of the Act of Parliament, made in the Eleventh of King *George* the Firſt, *Anno* 1725, for incorporating the Governors thereof; wherein the principal Parts of the Founder's Wil are recited.

Act. Parl. 11 G. I. "Whereas *Thomas Guy* of *London*, Eſq; (who cauſed to be erected in the Pariſh of St. *Thomas* in the Borough of *Southwark*, a magnificent Edifice, conſiſting of two ſpacious Squares, with proper Offices thereunto belonging) dy'd on the 27th Day of *December*, *Anno* 1724, having made his laſt Will and Teſtament, dated the fourth of the preceding Month of *September*; wherein he deviſed the Reſidue of his Eſtate, after the Payment of his Debts, Legacies, and Funeral Charges, (which reſiduary Part, being by his Executors computed at above two hundred thouſand Pounds) unto Sir *Gregory Page*, Bart. *Charles Joy*, *William Clayton*, *Thomas Hollis*, *John Cenrick*, *John Lade*, *Richard Mead*, *Moſes Raper*, and *John Sprint*, Eſquires; whom he appointed Executors of his ſaid Will and Teſtament, (till an Act of Incorporation could be obained) with a Power to finiſh and furniſh the Structure by him begun for his intended Hoſpital, (out of the Profits ariſing from his Eſtate) for the Reception and Relief of upwards of four hundred ſick and diſeaſed poor Objects; beſides twenty Lunaticks, who are to be provided for in a ſeparate Hoſpital; and all of whom are to be provided with proper Diet, and other Neceſſaries, (contributory to the Cure of the unfortunate Patients) during Life, or the Diſcretion of his Executors;" whom the Founder, by his ſaid Will, inveſted with a Power of diſcharging, or continuing ſuch ſick and diſtempered Perſons in his intended Hoſpital, according to their Diſcretion; and not, as ſome have vainly imagined, that he deſigned his Hoſpital for Incurables: For the obviating of which, Mr. *Guy*, by proper Inſtructions to his Executors, declared, that they ſhould in all things, as near as poſſible, regulate his intended Hoſpital according to the Practices of that of St. *Thomas*. "And for the better managing the Affairs of his ſaid intended Hoſpital, and perpetuating the Charity by him deſigned, he intreated his Executors, immediately after his Death, to endeavour by Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, to get themſelves, and the fifty-one Gentlemen, whom he had nominated as Governors, to be conſtituted a Body Politick and Corporate, of perpetual Succeſſion, for the effectual ſettling and applying the reſiduary Part of his Eſtate: And for the good Government of the ſaid intended Hoſpital, a Preſident, Treaſurer, and other Officers, as ſhall be deemed neceſſary, be elected and admitted into ſuch Offices, as to his Majeſty, or the Legiſlature, ſhall ſeem proper; and by ſuch Name, or Names, to have perpetual Succeſſion, and a common Seal, for the neceſſary Affairs of the intended Corporation; with a Power to take and diſpoſe of the reſiduary Part of the ſaid Eſtate, and with the Money ariſing therefrom, to purchaſe Lands, Meſſuages, or other Eſtates of Inheritance, to the like, or the yearly Value, as to his Majeſty, or the Legiſlature ſhall ſeem convenient; with a Power to ſue, implead and anſwer, and to be ſued, impleaded and anſwered, in any Court of Record, or elſewhere, with ſuch Privileges in Law, as ſhall be thought fit to be granted.

"He further deſired, that his Executors and Truſtees ſhould, by an humble Application to his Majeſty, or the Legiſlature, endeavour to obtain, by Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, that a Committee be appointed of one and twenty Members of the intended Corporation, for the more immediate Diſpatch of Affairs belonging to the ſame; and that ſeven of the ſaid Committee may be annually left out, and the like Number of Members nominated by the Committee to ſupply their Places, be choſen by a general Court of the Governors of his intended Hoſpital: And that by the incorporating Power it be provided, that the Tranſactions of the ſaid Committee be ſubject to the Inſpection and Control of a general Court of Governors; who, on this and all other Occaſions, are to be ſummoned by the Preſident, or Treaſurer of ſuch Corporation.

"And the ſaid Teſtator further declared, that his Executors and Truſtees, ſhould, after the Manner aforeſaid, endeavour to obtain, that by ſuch an incorporating Power Sir *Gregory Page*, Bart. be appointed the firſt Preſident; *Charles Joy*, Eſq; the firſt Treaſurer; and the other Gentlemen nominated by him (the Founder) the firſt Committee. And that by the ſaid Power of Incorporation it be granted, that the future Elections of Preſident, Treaſurer, Phyſicians, Surgeons, Clerk, Solicitor and Chaplain, be in the general Court of Governors of the intended Corporation; who ſhall likewiſe have the Right of removing all ſuch Officers at Pleaſure. And, that the Election of an Apothecary, Steward, Butler, Matron, Cook, Siſters, *&c.* be veſted in the Committee aforeſaid.

"And the ſaid Founder further declared, that as ſoon as the ſaid Incorporation ſhould be obtained, that his Executors ſhould pay, aſſign, and convey to them all the reſiduary Part of his Eſtate to the Uſe of his Will; and that the Preſident Treaſurer, Committee and Governors, to be impowered as aforeſaid, do, with all poſſible Convenience, lay out the reſiduary Part of his perſonal Eſtate in the Purchaſe of Lands, Meſſuages, or other Eſtates of Inheritance, for a perpetual Proviſion, Maintenance and Cure of poor Objects to be entertained in the ſaid intended Hoſpital, and all neceſſary Expences relating to the ſame.

"And the ſaid Teſtator further declared, That if the Profits riſing from the reſiduary Part of his Eſtate, ſhould amount to more than is ſufficient for maintaining the above mentioned Number of poor, ſick and impotent Perſons, and other neceſſary Charges about the ſaid intended Hoſpital; then, and in ſuch Caſe, the Preſident, Treaſurer and Governors, are impowered to diſpoſe of ſuch Surpluſage, for the Relief of ſuch ſick, impotent

impotent and poor diſtreſſed Perſons, as they ſhall judge the greateſt Objects of Commiſeration, or to other charitable Uſes, according to their Diſcretion.

"Whereupon it was by Parliament enacted, *(nemine contradicente)* That the aforeſaid nine Executors, and fifty-one Gentlemen nominated in the Will of the Founder, be a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of *The Preſident and Governors of the Hoſpital, founded at the ſole Coſt and Charges of* Thomas Guy, *Eſquire*; and by ſuch Name to have perpetual Succeſſion, and a common Seal, with Power to alter and change the ſame at Diſcretion. And that they and their Succeſſors ſhall have, receive, and poſſeſs the Eſtates real and perſonal of the late *Thomas Guy*, to be veſted in them, for the Purpoſes mentioned in the ſaid Will. And that they and their Succeſſors, by the Name aforeſaid, be capable in Law, by the ſaid real, or perſonal Eſtate, or the Produce thereof, to purchaſe in Perpetuity, or for any Term of Years, any other Eſtate whatſoever, not exceeding twelve thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, above Reprizes; and to ſell, exchange, or leaſe out the ſame, as they ſhall ſee convenient: And by the Name aforeſaid to ſue, implead and anſwer, and to be ſued, impleaded and anſwered, in any Court of Record, or elſewhere; and to tranſact all Affairs relating to the Premiſes, according to the ſaid Will.

"And it is further enacted, That there be one Preſident, one Treaſurer, and twent-one Committees of the ſaid intended Corporation, to conſiſt of the Perſons nominated in the Will of the ſaid Teſtator; who ſhall have the Management of the whole Eſtate deviſed by the Founder, and veſted in the Corporation for the Support of his Hoſpital.

"And it is likewiſe enacted, that the Preſident and Treaſurer ſhall continue during their Lives, or until they be reſpectively removed by a general Court of the ſaid Corporation, conven'd for that Purpoſe by the Preſident, Treaſurer, or ſeven of the ſaid Committees, or until they reſign; and in caſe of either, the Vacancy to be ſupplied by a Member of the Corporation, to be elected at a general Court of the Governors, within forty Days after ſuch Removal, Reſignation, or Death. But the Committee of one and twenty to continue only for one Year; ſeven whereof being annually to be left out, ſeven other Members are to be yearly elected at a general Court, to ſupply their reſpective Places.

"And it is alſo further enacted, That the Preſident, or Treaſurer, with any ſeven, or more of the ſaid Committee legally aſſembled, ſhall be deemed a full Court of Committees; who ſhall have Power, as aforeſaid, to ſell, demiſe, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of, all, or any Part of the above-mentioned Eſtate veſted in the ſaid Corporation; provided that all the Money ariſing by ſuch Sale, or Sales, be forthwith reinveſted in ſome other Purchaſe of Lands of Inheritance for the Uſe of the ſaid Corporation, not exceeding, as aforeſaid, the yearly Rent of twelve thouſand Pounds, clear of Reprizes.

"And for the more effectual tranſacting the Affairs of the ſaid Corporation, the ſaid Committee are impowered to chuſe, and at their Pleaſure to remove, all Officers and Servants to be employed in the ſaid intended Hoſpital, (other than Phyſicians, Surgeons, Clerk and Chaplain, that are elected by the general Court) and to appoint ſuch Salaries, or other Rewards, for their reſpective Services, as they ſhall judge proper; and to take in ſuch poor, ſick and maimed Perſons under their Care, as they ſhall judge Objects of Compaſſion; and to make ſuch Proviſion for their Maintenance and Cure, as they ſhall think neceſſary; and to manage and determine all Affairs by themſelves, or their Deputies, as are neceſſary for the carrying on ſo great and good a Work. Provided nevertheleſs, that the Tranſactions and Accounts of the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer and Committees, and Perſons deputed by them, be ſubject to the Inſpection and Control of ſuch Governors, as ſhall by the Laws of the Corporation be appointed for that Purpoſe. And to the Intent, that there never may be wanting a ſufficient Number of Governors, for perpetuating the Succeſſion of the ſaid Corporation, and for ſupplying the ſeveral Places of Preſident, Treaſurer and Committees,

"It is further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for a Court of Committees of the ſaid Corporation, from Time to Time, to chuſe a Perſon, or Perſons, to be Governor, or Governors, for a continual Supply of Vacancies, ſo as the Number of Governors never exceed ſixty. And in caſe it ſhould hereafter happen, that the Number of Governors exceed not forty; then and in ſuch Caſe, it ſhall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Commiſſioners of the Great Seal, Lords Chief Juſtices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or any two of them, at the Requeſt of five, or more of the Governors, as ſhall make up the Number of fifty.

"It is alſo further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident and Governors, in a general Court aſſembled, to make By-laws, for the better Government of the ſaid Corporation; ſo that ſuch Ordinances be not repugnant to the Laws of the Kingdom. And that at all general Courts, and thoſe of Committees, the Preſident and Treaſurer for the Time being, ſhall not only act and vote as Members of the ſame; but likewiſe, in caſe of an Equality of Votes, the ſaid Preſident, or in his Abſence the Treaſurer, to have the caſting Vote. And it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Preſident and Governors, to erect a Statue or Statutes, and Monument, or Monuments, for perpetuating the Memory of the generous and charitable Actions of the ſaid *Thomas Guy*; provided the Expence thereof do not exceed the Sum of two thouſand Pounds. And this, by the Authority aforeſaid, is to be deemed a publick Act, and as ſuch to be obſerved in all Courts of Juſtice, and elſewhere; and to be given in Evidence in the Trial of any Cauſe whatſoever, without ſpecial Pleading of the ſame."

This Corporation was no ſooner eſtabliſhed by Parliament, than the Preſident and Governors ſet heartily about the Work, by finiſhing and furniſhing the Hoſpital, chuſing their Officers and Servants, and taking in Patients; whoſe Number at firſt, to fulfil the Will of the Founder, amounted to four hundred and two. And for the more effectual

effectual preventing, the inferior Servants of the Hoſpital from preying upon poor Patients, or their Friends, have granted them ſuch conſiderable Salaries, that they can handſomely ſubſiſt upon their Wages, without impoſing upon any Perſon, as will appear by the following Account:

A Liſt of the Officers and Servants belonging to Guy's *Hoſpital, with an Account of their reſpective Salaries and Wages.*

	Per Annum	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Hoſp. Ac. Book.	To the Treaſurer	00	0	0
	To the Clerk	40	0	0
	To the Steward	80	0	0
	To the Chaplain	80	0	0
	To two Phyſicians, 40 *l.* each	80	0	0
	To two Surgeons 40 *l.* each	80	0	0
	To the Apothecary	80	0	0
	To the Surgery Man	30	0	0
	To the Apothecary's two Servants	78	0	0
	To the Butler, with his Horſe	67	2	8
	To the Cook, and her Servant	32	0	0
	To the Porter	35	0	0
	To the Beadle	30	0	0
	To the Matron	50	0	0
	To eleven Siſters, 25 *l.* each	275	0	0
	To eight Nurſes, 16 *l.* each	128	0	0
	To twelve Watch-women, 10 *l.* 8 *s.* each	124	16	0
	To one Brother, belonging to the Lunaticks	35	0	0
	To one Siſter belonging to ditto	25	0	0
	Sum Total	1349	18	8

And to ſhew the great Advantage reſulting to the Publick from this Hoſpital, I ſhall ſubjoin a Septenary Account of the ſick and impotent Perſons, that have been admitted, diſcharged, died and remained in the ſaid Hoſpital during that Space of Time:

A Septenary Account of Guy's Hoſpital.

Years.	Admitted.	Diſch a.	Buried.	Remained.
Ibid. 1728	1544	1276	204	410
1729	1884	1572	254	403
1730	1751	1514	214	398
1731	1714	1506	210	401
1732	1800	1468	269	417
1733	1954	1683	256	417
1734	1755	1524	277	384
Numb. Tot.	12402	10543	1684	2830

The Number of Patients in this Hoſpital on the 27th of *July*, *Anno* 1738, amounted to four hundred and ſix; that of the Out-Patients, to ſixteen; and the Sum Total diſburſed on account of the Houſe in the Year 1737, to ſeven thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-eight Pounds fourteen Shillings and one Penny.

To this Hoſpital, as aforeſaid, belong ſixty Governors; who chuſe the ſeveral Officers and Servants above-ſpecified. To which I ſhall add, that the Houſe contains twelve Wards, and four hundred and thirty-five Beds.

A Chapel, divers Houſes and Offices being ſtill wanting for the Uſe of this Hoſpital, the Governors have lately taken a Leaſe of an additional Spot of Ground, whereon to erect a Square; for which, with the former, they annually pay to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital the Sum of ninety Pounds.

No. 110.

As by what has been ſaid it appears, that Mr. *Guy* was a Man of an unbounded Charity, and univerſal Benevolence; ſo was he likewiſe a great Patron of Liberty, and the Rights of his Fellow-Subjects; which, to his great Honour, he ſtrenuouſly aſſerted in divers Parliaments, whereof he was a Member, and a Repreſentative for the Borough of *Tamworth* in *Staffordſhire*. To which Corporation (beſides his erecting the above-mentioned Alms-houſe and Library) he was a generous Benefactor. However, by a ſtrange Infatuation, the Inhabitants ſuffered themſelves to be cajoled into the Election of another Repreſentative. But ſoon becoming ſenſible of their Ingratitude, and ungenerous Treatment of their beſt Friend, ſent a Deputation to beg Pardon for their paſt Offence, and to intreat him to permit them to re-chuſe him at the enſuing Election, to repreſent them in Parliament. This Offer he juſtly rejected; and never after appeared in Parliament, by Reaſon of his great Age.

Hammond's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, which is ſituate in *Alms-houſe-yard* on *Snow-hill*, conſiſting of ſix handſome Rooms, was founded by *Edmund Hammond*, Eſq; *Anno* 1651, for as many poor old Batchelors, or Widowers; who have each an Allowance of ten Pounds *per Annum*. The Truſt of this Alms-houſe being committed to the Company of Haberdaſhers, they, in Conſideration of the Eſtate appropriated for its Support being reduced by the Fire of *London*, *Anno* 1666, at preſent only pay the Penſioners ſeven Pounds ten Shillings each, yearly.

Harwar's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *Kingſland-road*, was founded by *Samuel Harwar*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, *Anno* 1713, for twelve ſingle Men and Women; ſix whereof to be put in by, the Company of Drapers; and the other ſix, by the Pariſh of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*; each of whom is allowed ſix Shillings *per* Month, and eighteen Buſhels of Coals yearly.

Haws's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *Bow-lane* in *Poplar*, was founded *Anno* 1686, for ſix poor Widows; who, beſides a Room, have only thirty Shillings *per Annum* each.

Heath's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, which ſtands in *Alms-houſe-lane*, in the lower Street of *Iſlington*, was founded by *John Heath*, Eſq; *Anno* 1648, for the Reception of ten decayed Members of the Clothworkers Company; who annually receive from their Corporation (who are Truſtees for this Foundation) the Sum of ſix Pounds each.

Hill's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *Petty-France*, *Weſtminſter*, was founded by *Emery Hill*, Eſq; in the Year 1677, for the Reception of three Men and their Wives; to be endowed with the Surpluſage of what will endow his School and Alms-houſe in *Rocheſter-row*, *Tothill-fields*; but that there ever was any Surplus, I cannot learn.

Hill's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, in *Rocheſter-row*, *Tothill-fields*, was erected in the Year 1708, purſuant

to the Will of *Emery Hill*, Eſq; for the Uſe of ſix poor Men and their Wives, and ſix poor Widows: The former have an Allowance of ſeven Pounds four Shillings, and a Chaldron of Coals Yearly; and the latter five Pounds, and a Chaldron of Coals, and a Gown every other Year.

Hinton's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, in *Plow-alley* in *Barbican*, was erected in the Year 1732, purſuant to the Will of *Alice Hinton*, of *Hackney*, Widow, who bequeathed the Sum of two thouſand Pounds for erecting and endowing an Alms-houſe for twelve poor Widows of the Pariſh of St. *Giles, Cripplegate*; but inſtead of twelve, a Building is only erected for ſix, occaſioned, as it is ſaid, by the Loſs of Effects at Sea, and ſeven hundred Pounds by *African* Stock. However, each Widow has two handſome Rooms, and the Houſe endowed with twenty-two Pounds *per Annum* ariſing from Ground Rents.

Holles's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, which is ſituate in *Great St. Helen's* near *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, was founded by the Lady *Holles*, Relict of Sir *William Holles*, who was Mayor of this City in the Year 1539, (and not according to *Stow*, who has erroneouſly made Sir *Andrew Judd*, one of her Executors, the Founder) for ſix poor Men, or Women, and endowed the ſame with Lands, to the Amount of ten Pounds *per Annum*, out of which each Perſon was to receive ſeven Pence Weekly, and the Surplus to be laid out in Coals for their Uſe.

Dugd. Ant Warwick.

As an Addition to this Foundation, *Alice Smith* of *London*, Widow, deviſed Lands of fifteen Pounds *per Annum*; which, with the above-mentioned, being greatly increaſed in their Revenues, the Company of Skinners, who are intruſted therewith, have lately rebuilt the Houſe in a very handſome manner, and augmented the Penſions of the Poor.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Hulbert's Alms-houſe.

This beautiful Building, contiguous to St. *Peter's* Hoſpital at *Newington-Buts*, was founded in the Year 1719, by *James Hulbert*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger, for the Accommodation of twenty poor Men and Women; who, beſides two handſome Rooms to live in, each have an Allowance of three Shillings *per* Week, one Chaldron of Coals and a Gown Yearly, and ten Shillings at *Chriſtmas*. This conſiderable Foundation is under the Direction of the Company of Fiſhmongers.

Infirmary in Weſtminſter.

This Infirmary, or Hoſpital, was removed from *Chapel-ſtreet* to *James-ſtreet* near *Petty France*.

"This Undertaking was ſet on Foot towards the latter End of the Year 1719, and a Propoſel then publiſhed to invite all well-diſpoſed Perſons to contribute their Aſſiſtance to it.

"*December* 2, 1719. Several Gentlemen met to conſider of the moſt proper Methods for putting this charitable Deſign in Execution; at which Meeting it was thought neceſſary, in the firſt Place, that a Subſcription Roll ſhould be prepared with the following Preamble:

"Whereas great Numbers of ſick Perſons, in this City, languiſh for want of Neceſſaries, and too often die miſerably, who are not entitled to a parochial Relief; and whereas amongſt thoſe who do receive Relief from their reſpective Pariſhes, many ſuffer extremely, and are ſometimes loſt, partly for want of Accommodations and proper Medicines in their own Houſes, or Lodgings, (the Cloſeneſs and Unwholeſomneſs of which is too often one great Cauſe of their Sickneſs) partly by the imprudent laying out of what is ſo allowed, and by the Ignorance and Ill-management of thoſe about them:

"We whoſe Names are underwritten, in Obedience to the Rules of our holy Religion, deſiring ſo far as in us lies, to find ſome Remedy for this great Miſery of our poor Neighbours, do ſubſcribe the following Sums of Money to be by us paid yearly (during Pleaſure) by quarterly Payments, for the procuring, furniſhing, and defraying the neceſſary Expences of an Infirmary, or Place of Entertainment, for ſuch poor ſick Perſons inhabiting in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret, Weſtminſter*, or others, who ſhall be recommended by any of the Subſcribers, or Benefactors, with the Approbation and Conſent of the major Part of the Truſtees preſent, (all Subſcribers being admitted as ſuch) who are likewiſe impowered to allow ſuitable Relief to ſick Perſons, approved in the Manner above-mentioned, as are incapable of being removed from their reſpective Abodes.

"The Truſtees ſoon finding themſelves encouraged chearfully to go on, by the Subſcriptions and Benefactions, which they procured, each from his Friends and Acquaintance, and thoſe of others, who came readily into ſo apparently good and charitable a Deſign; and their Number being conſiderably increaſed, by the Acceſſion of new Subſcribers and Benefactors, they proceeded to form themſelves into a regular Society.

"To which End they appointed one of the Subſcribers to keep a particular Account of the Receipts and Payments: They agreed to meet every *Wedneſday* Evening, to manage and carry on the Charity; and made ſeveral Orders for the Regulation of their Proceedings at theſe Meetings. Dr. *Alexander Stewart*, afterwards Phyſician to her Majeſty Queen *Carolina*, and ſometime after Dr. *William Waſey*, and Dr. *George Lewis Teiſſier*, Phyſician to his Majeſty's Houſhold, (all three Subſcribers) engaged to ſerve the Society (without Fee or Reward) as Phyſicians; and divers eminent Surgeons offered their Aſſiſtance *gratis*, *viz.* *Claudius Amyand*, and *Ambroſe Dickins*, Eſqrs; Serjeant Surgeons to his Majeſty, and *William Cheſelden*, Eſq; Surgeon to her Majeſty, were pleaſed to ſubſcribe and accept of being principal Surgeons; and Mr. *Wilkie* (a Subſcriber) was appointed Surgeon in ordinary to the Infirmary; and ſeveral Divines (Subſcribers to this Charity) gave daily Attendance in their Turns to the ſick Poor.

"Though it was ſome Time before the Society could find a Houſe in all Reſpects convenient for an Infirmary, yet they did not neglect doing what Good they were able in the mean Time; and many poor People were attended and relieved at their own Lodgings. And even after a Houſe was hired and furniſhed, and the Infirmary ſet up,

up, they continued, and do ſtill continue, to aſſiſt conſiderable Numbers of poor People upon the Foot of Out-Patients.

"About the Beginning of *April* 1720, a Houſe was taken in *Petty France*, *Weſtminſter*, and fitted up with all the neceſſary Accommodations for an Infirmary: A ſober diſcreet Perſon was provided as a Matron, or Houſe-keeper, together with a Meſſenger, a Nurſe, *&c.* Here, and in the Infirmary in *Chapel-ſtreet*, to which they removed in the Year 1724, as being a larger and more convenient Houſe, the Society have ever ſince held their weekly Meetings, at which their Incomes and Diſburſements are ſtated and adjuſted, and the particular Accounts of each regularly kept; Patients admitted and diſcharged; and all the Affairs of the Society tranſacted by as many of the Subſcribers as pleaſe to meet together. The Phyſicians, Surgeons and Clergy giving due Attendance, and the Patients being carefully looked after by the Matron and Servants of the Houſe, under the Inſpection of the Society, and provided with proper Medicines at the beſt Hand, as well as with cleanly Lodgings, and with wholeſome Diet."

To ſhew the Reader the preſent State of this Hoſpital, I ſhall ſubjoin two Accounts of the ſame for the Year 1747, wherein will be ſhewn the Receipts and Diſburſements thereof; together with the Numbers of Perſons admitted, cured, diſcharged, buried, and remaining in the Houſe, with that of the Out-Patents belonging to the ſame.

Receipts.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Subſcriptions	1058	6	6
By Benefactions and Legacies	376	9	4½
By *Eaſt-India* Bonds	42	0	0
Sum Total	1476	15	10½
Diſburſements.			
To Houſekeeping, Medicines, *&c.*	1149	4	9¾
To Work done	8	17	0
To *Eaſt-India* Bonds	16	0	10
Sum Total	1174	2	7¾

An Account of the Patients.

Admitted.	Cur'd and Diſch.	Buried.	Rem. in Hoſ.	Rem. Out-Pa.
705	705	48	68	190

Jackſon's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, ſituate in *College-yard* in *Deadman's-Place*, *Southwark*, was founded by *Henry Jackſon*, *Anno* 1685, for two poor Women, who have an Allowance of one Shilling and eight Pence *per* Week each.

Jefferies's Alms-houſe.

This large and handſome Building, ſituate in *Kingſland-road*, conſiſting of a ſpacious Front, with two Wings and a Chapel, was erected by the Company of Ironmongers in the Year 1713, purſuant to the Will of Sir *Robert Jefferies*, ſometime Lord Mayor of this City, for the Reception of as many of the Founder's Relations as ſhall apply for this Charity; and in Defect of ſuch for fifty-ſix poor Members of the Company, who, beſides a convenient Room and Part of a Cellar, have each ſix Pounds and a Gown yearly.

Kifford's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, at *Tothill-ſide*, *Weſtminſter*, conſiſting of two Rooms, was founded by *Judith Kifford*, *Anno* 1705, for the Reception of ſo many decayed Gentlewomen, who have an Allowance of five Pounds *per Annum* each.

Kingſland Hoſpital.

This was anciently an Hoſpital for Lepers, but it being at preſent an Appendage to that of St. *Bartholomew's* in *Smithfield*, Patients are ſent thither to be cured of the Venereal Diſeaſe by Salivation; on whoſe Account the following Inſcription is put under the Dial: *Poſt Voluptatem Miſericordia.*

Lady-Alley Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, in *Lady-alley* in *King-ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*, conſiſting of four Rooms, for as many poor Women, is ſaid to have been founded by a King, or Queen of *England*, with an Allowance out of the Exchequer of twenty-ſix Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum* each.

Little Almonry Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in the *Little Almonry*, *Weſtminſter*, was founded by King *Henry* the ſeventh, for the Accommodation of twelve poor Watermen and their Wives, who annually receive of the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter* ſeven Pounds two Shillings and four Pence each Couple, and a purple Gown every other Year; and at the Burial of a Duke, Marquis, or their Ladies, in the Abbey, one Pound ſix Shillings and ſix Pence; and for that of an Earl, Baron, or their Ladies, ten Shillings and ſix Pence.

Little St. Helen's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, in *Little St. Helen's*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, was erected by the Company of Leatherſellers, purſuant to the Will of *John Haſilwood*, of *Waltham*, Eſq; of the 16th of *January*, *Anno* 1544, for the Reception of four poor Men and three poor Women, who by the Founder were allowed eight Pence *per* Week each. But by other Benefactions, and the Bounty of the Company, they now receive two Shillings Weekly, and ſix Buſhels of Coals at *Chriſtmas*.

Lee's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, ſituate upon the *Narrow-wall*, *Lambeth*, was erected by *Gerard Van Lee*, but whether endowed by him, I cannot learn. However, *Valentine Van Lee*, probably the Son of *Gerard*, gave to the eight poor Inhabitants of this Houſe, the Sum of five Pounds yearly, for the Term of five hundred Years, iſſuing out of his Lands in *Glouceſterſhire* and a Houſe in *Ax-yard*, *Weſtminſter*.

Lock Hoſpital.

This Hoſpital, ſituate at the South-eaſt Corner of *Kent-ſtreet* in *Southwark*, was anciently a Houſe for the Reception and Cure of Lepers, but of what Antiquity I cannot learn; however, at preſent, it belongs to the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew* in this City, and is employed for the Salivation of many of its Venereal Patients.

Lock Hoſpital *near* Hyde Park *Corner.*

Every Gentleman ſubſcribing 5 *l.* a Year, or upwards, ſhall be a Governor of this Hoſpital, and whoever gives a Benefaction of 50 *l.* at one Time a Governor for Life.

No

No Governor who ſhall be more than two Years in Arrear, ſhall have any Power or Privilege as a Governor, till he has paid his Arrears.

A Committee of the Governors do meet every *Saturday* Morning at ten o'Clock, to admit and diſcharge Patients, adjuſt the weekly Accounts, receive the Reports of the Viſitors, and examine the Affairs of the Houſe; and that no leſs than five be a Committee.

Two of the Contributors are appointed weekly by the Committee, to examine every Day into the Behaviour of the Patients and Nurſes, and make their Report, as it ſhall appear to them, to the next weekly Board.

The Governors are deſired to take Notice,

I. No Patient is to be admitted, but who brings a Recommendation in Writing, ſigned by a Governor, or one of the weekly Committee, in the following Form:

To the Governors of the Lock Hoſpital.

Gentlemen,

'I deſire you will admit into your Hoſpital the Bearer of the Pariſh of if h Caſe intitles h to the Charity, being well aſſured is a proper Object; *and am*

Your humble Servant.

II. That all Recommendations for the Admiſſion of Patients are received every *Saturday* Morning till eleven o'Clock.

III. Every Patient is obliged to ſubmit to the Rules and Orders of the Houſe, or be diſcharged for Irregularity.

IV. No Patient diſcharged for Irregularity can ever be received into the Houſe again, on any Recommendaton whatſoever.

V. That no Governor have more than one Patient in the Houſe at a Time, and that a Preference be always given to thoſe who ſubſcribe the largeſt Sums, ſo far as the Caſe of the Patient will admit.

VI. That no Nurſe, or any other Perſon whoſoever, belonging to this Hoſpital, do preſume to take any Reward whatſoever from any Patient, either at their Admiſſion, Continuance in the Houſe, or Diſcharge out of it, on Pain of being immediately expelled, by Order of the next weekly Board.

VII. That no Security at the Admiſſion of any Patient be required for their Burial; but, when any Patient dies in the Hoſpital, he, or ſhe, ſhall be buried at the Expence of the Society, unleſs it be otherwiſe deſired by the Friends of the Deceaſed.

All Perſons who ſhall be diſpoſed to contribute to the Support of this Hoſpital, by their laſt Will and Teſtament, are deſired to do it in the following Manner:

Item, *I give and bequeath unto* A. B. *and* C. D. *the Sum of upon Truſt, and to the Intent than they, or one of them, do pay the ſame to the Treaſurer or Treaſurers, for the Time being, of a Society who now call themſelves,* The Governors of the Lock Hoſpital *near* Hyde Park *Corner, which ſaid Sum of I will and deſire may be paid out of my perſonal Eſtate, and applied towards carrying on the charitable Deſigns of the ſaid Society.*

The Contributors are deſired to ſend their Subſcriptions to the Treaſurer at the weekly Board, held every *Saturday* Morning in the Hoſpital; and, in order to ſupply the current Expence of the Charity, the Subſcribers are requeſted to pay their annual Subſcriptions in Advance.

N. B. There is a Poor's Box in the public Hall, for the Reception of ſmall Sums or from ſuch as are not willing to have their Names inſerted in the Liſt of the Subſcribers.

London Hoſpital.

It is ſupported by charitable and voluntary Contributions, for the Relief of all ſick and diſeaſed Perſons, and in particular Manufacturers, Seamen in Merchants Service, and their Wives and Children, and was inſtituted on the 2d of *November*, 1740.

It at preſent conſiſts of four Houſes, ſituate in *Preſcot-ſtreet*, *Goodman's-fields*, properly fitted up, with one hundred and thirty-ſix Beds, for the Reception of Patients. And, in order to extend and perpetuate this Charity, the Governors have contracted for a Piece of Ground on the South Side of *White-chapel Road*, whereupon they have erected a very large and more commodious Building, by voluntary Contributions.

The Society for carrying on this laudable Undertaking conſiſts of a Preſident, two Vice-Preſidents, and a Treaſurer, annually elected out of the moſt conſiderable Benefactors to this Charity, and of ſuch Perſons, who, by giving a Benefaction of thirty Guineas, or more, at one Time, become Governors for Life; and thoſe who ſubſcribe five Guineas, or more, a Year, Governors during ſuch Subſcription.

A General Court of Governors is held in the Months of *March*, *June*, *September*, and *December*, to take the Report of the Committee, elect a Houſe Committee for the enſuing Quarter, inſpect Accounts, and tranſact ſuch other Buſineſs as may then be laid before them. The anniverſary Feaſt of this Charity is held between the firſt of *February* and the laſt Day of *April*; when a printed Account of the general State of the Hoſpital, the Number of Patients received and diſcharged, and an Abſtract of the Accounts for the Year paſt, is laid before them.

A Houſe Committee of thirteen Governors is appointed at every General Quarterly Court, who, at their firſt Meeting, elect a Chairman to preſide for the Quarter. Four of the Committee take the firſt Month, four the next, and four the laſt Month of the ſaid Quarter.

Theſe Meetings are at the Hoſpital, on *Tueſdays*, weekly, at eleven in the Forenoon, to receive and diſmiſs Patients, to order and inſpect the Proviſions and Furniture ſent in, and ſuch Neceſſaries that may be wanting, and to examine and regulate the Conduct of the Servants and Patients, and other Matters which come before them, according to the Conſtitution of this Charity. All Governors that pleaſe to attend, have a Vote at this Committee, and their Attendance is eſteemed a Favour.

A Committee of Accounts, conſiſting of twelve Governors, is appointed at the General Quarterly Court in *June*, for one Year, who meet at the Hoſpital once a Quarter, to examine and audit Tradeſmen's Bills, which are paid by the Treaſu-

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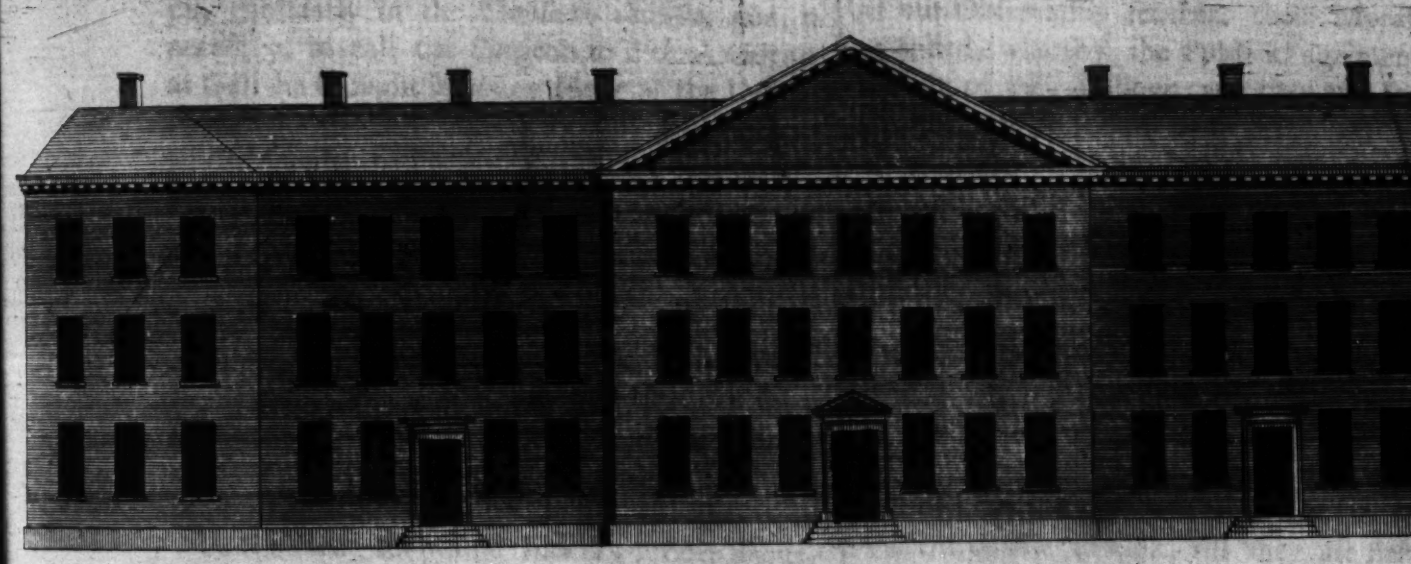
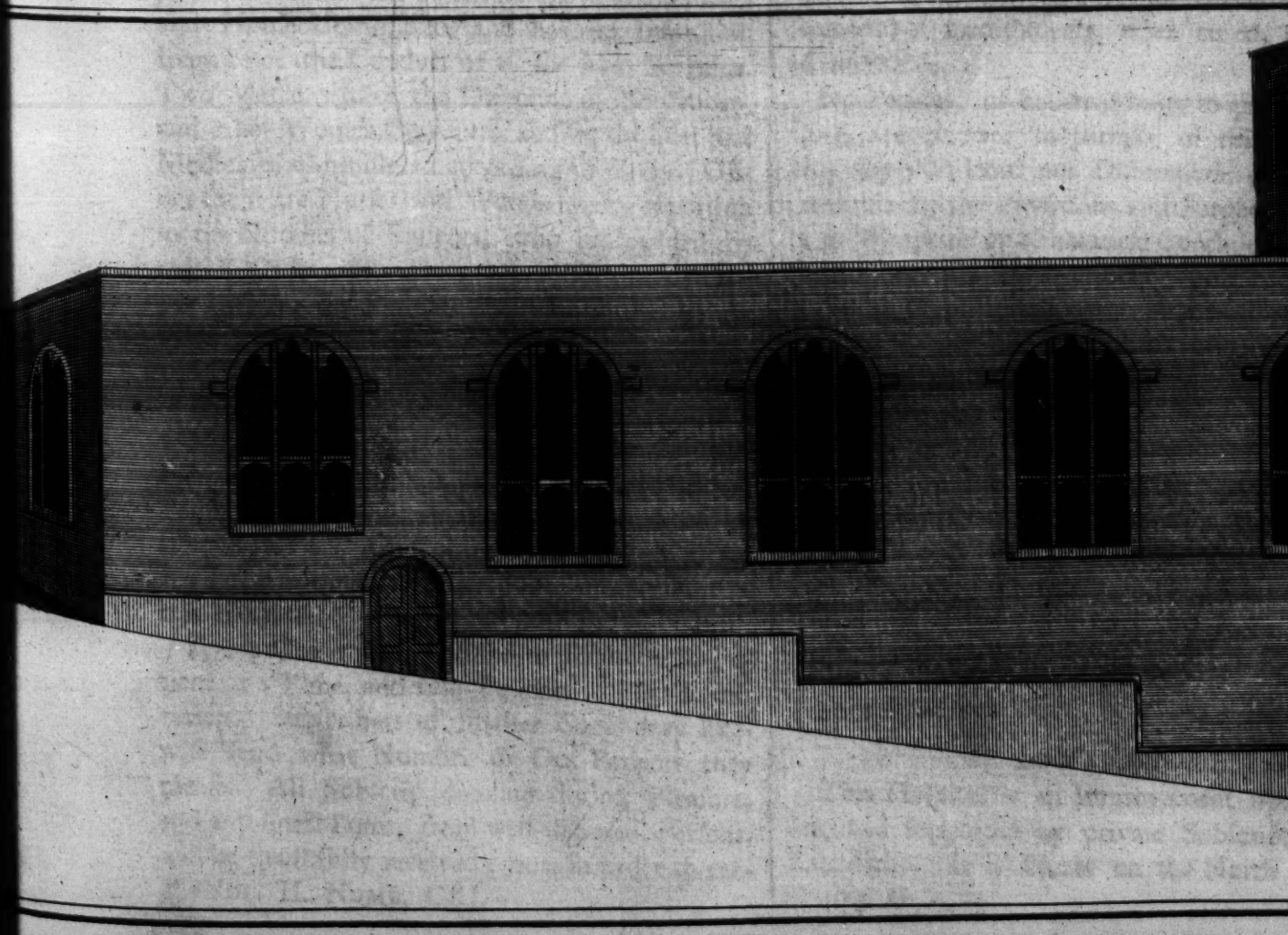
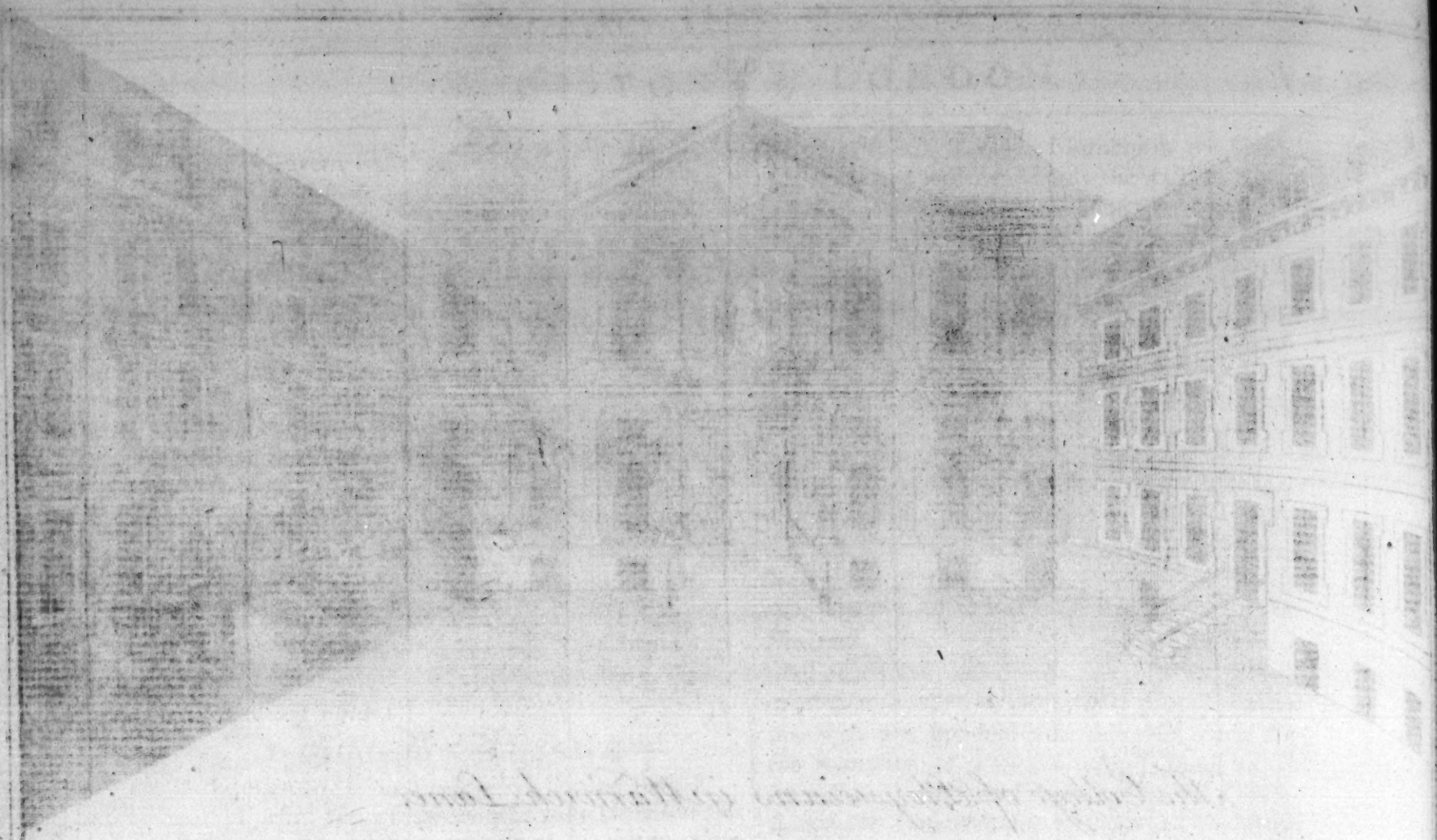
The College of Physicians in Warwick Lane.



The London Hospital in Whitechapel Road.



St. John the Baptist in the Savoy.



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rer within a Fortnight after. The Accounts are open at all Times for the Inſpection of the Governors.

A Phyſical Committee, conſiſting of twelve Governors, is appointed at a General Quarterly Court, out of the Phyſicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries of this Hoſpital, who meet once a Month, or oftener, to examine the Medicines and Drugs brought into the Diſpenſatory, and none are ſuffered to be uſed without their Approbation.

Two Governors are appointed Viſitors by the Houſe Committee, for one Fortnight, to attend twice a Week, or oftener, if they think proper, to inſpect into the Management and Conduct of the Houſe, during the Interval of the Meetings of the Houſe Committee.

Three Phyſicians attend alternately, two of the Surgeons daily, from eleven o'Clock till one, without Fee or Reward, and give their Advice and Aſſiſtance to all ſuch Objects as come within thoſe Hours, whether recommended or accidental. A Surgeon extraordinary attends in Conſultation in all dangerous Caſes. The Surgeons, in Waiting, have an Apprentice, or Pupil, conſtantly in the Houſe to receive, and, if neceſſary, to call the Surgeon to ſuch Accidents as ſhall be brought in at any Hour of the Day or Night.

An Apothecary, with an Aſſiſtant, conſtantly reſides at the Hoſpital, who compounds and diſpenſes all Medicines uſed there, and ſolely attends the Buſineſs thereof.

A Clergyman of the Church of *England* reads Prayers, and viſits ſuch Patients in their Wards as deſire his Attendance, and performs the other Duties of his Function at the Hoſpital, without any other Gratuity, than what pays his Expences.

A Steward, for whoſe Fidelity proper Security is given, has the Charge of the Houſe and Furniture, keeps an Account of every Thing brought to, or expended in the Houſe, and ſubjects the ſame to the Examination of the Viſitors and Houſe Committee, and has the Inſpection likewiſe of the Conduct of all the Men Servants. Two Matrons have the Direction of the Nurſes, and other Women Servants, and ſee the Diet and Medicines adminiſtered according to Order. Under them are Nurſes and Watchers in Proportion to the Number of Patients, who are guided by written Orders, to prevent any Miſconduct. Proper Diet for the Patients has been ſettled by the Phyſicians and Surgeons engaged in this Charity, and is fixed up in the Wards for the Satisfaction of the Patients and their Friends.

No Officers or Servants are permitted, upon Pain of Expulſion, to take of any Tradeſmen, Patients, or other Perſons, any Fee, Reward, or Gratuity of any Kind, directly or indirectly, for any Service done, or to be done, on Account of this Hoſpital.

Every Governor is intitled to ſend one In-Patient at a Time, and Out-Patients without Limitation. Subſcribers of ſmaller Sums may likewiſe ſend what Number of Out-Patients they pleaſe. All Subſcriptions are during Pleaſure, and any ſmall Sums, from well-diſpoſed Perſons, will be thankfully received; but, in order to carry on this Undertaking, all Perſons are deſired to pay their Subſcription at the Time of ſubſcribing. The poor Objects, recommended as In-Patients, are received at any Hour, without Difficulty or Expence, except in Venereal Caſes, and are ſupplied with Advice, Medicine, Diet, Waſhing, Lodging, and every comfortable Aſſiſtance during their Cure; nor is any Security required againſt future Contingencies, they being, in Caſe of Death, buried at the Expence of the Charity, if not removed by their Friends. All Out-Patients have Advice and Medicines adminiſtered from eleven till one.

All Accidents, whether recommended or not, are received at any Hour of the Day or Night.

This is the Plan; and, though this Work has ſubſiſted but fifteen Years, yet ſuch has been the extraordinary Encouragement given to it, that, ſince the 3d of *November*, 1740, more than one hundred thouſand diſtreſſed Objects have been relieved at the *London* Hoſpital; and, from labouring under the Oppreſſion of ſome of the moſt malignant Diſeaſes and unhappy Accidents, have been reinſtated in their honeſt and induſtrious Capacities of working; and, ſo far as our Obſervation reaches, their Morals much amended, whereby the Publick again enjoy the Benefit of their Labour, and they and their poor Families are preſerved from periſhing, and prevented from being an Incumbrance to the Community. And, notwithſtanding the great Number of Objects relieved by this Charity, it has not leſſened the Number of Patients relieved by other Hoſpitals.

The Subſcribers are deſired to take Notice, that if any Patients do not conform to the Rules of the Houſe, or are guilty of any Miſbehaviour, they will be diſcharged, and never more relieved by this Charity: And not to ſend any Patient unable to walk, till they are firſt aſſured of Room in the Houſe: And, when they recommend an In-Patient, whoſe Settlement is in the Country, it is further requeſted, that they will ſatisfy the Houſe Committee concerning the Removal of ſuch Patients, when cured, or judged incurable.

No Perſons, of known Ability to pay for their Cure, are allowed to partake of this Charity: Nor any with infectious Diſtempers, or deemed incurable by the Phyſicians and Surgeons, or any in conſumptive or aſthmatick Condition, are admitted into the Houſe, being more capable of Relief as Out-Patients.

The Patients, being admitted without any Expence, are required to be conſtant in their Attendance on the Phyſicians or Surgeons, at the Hoſpital, before eleven o'Clock; and, at nine o'Clock, to return Thanks at the Chapel, and at the weekly Committee next after their Cure; and thoſe only who attend their Cure, and return Thanks, will receive a Certificate thereof, which will intitle them to future Relief.

London Workhouſe.

See *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

St. Luke's Hoſpital.

This Hoſpital is an Improvement upon *Bethlem*, and ſupported by private Subſcription for Lunaticks. It is ſituate on the North Side of

the Road above upper *Moorfields*, in the Pariſh of St. *Luke*.

The particular Reaſons and Inducements for the ſetting on Foot a new Deſign of this Sort, for the Relief of Poor Lunaticks, are,

1. Experience had long ſhewn, that the Hoſpital of *Bethlem* was incapable of receiving and providing for the Relief of all the unhappy Objects of this Sort who made Application for it; this Truth I can be atteſted by every Governor of that Houſe, and by every Perſon to whoſe Lot it has fallen to ſolicit the Admiſſion of a Patient into it.

2. That the Expence and Difficulty attending the Admiſſion of a Patient into the Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, had diſcouraged many Applications for the Benefit of that Charity, particularly on the Behalf of the more neceſſitous Objects, and of ſuch who reſided in the remote Parts of this Kingdom.

3. That by this unavoidable Excluſion, or Delay in the Admiſſion of Objects of this Sort, many uſeful Members have been loſt to Society, either by the Diſorder gaining Strength beyond the Reach of Phyſick, or by the Patients falling into the Hands of Perſons unſkilled in the Treatment of the Diſorder, or who have found their Advantage in neglecting every Method neceſſary to obtain a Cure.

4. That many Families (in no mean Circumſtances) thro' the heavy Expence attending the Support of one Object of this Sort, have themſelves become Objects of charitable Relief, and thereby doubled the Load and Loſs to the Publick.

5. That the moſt fatal Acts of Violence, on themſelves, Attendants and Relations, have been often conſequent on the ſmalleſt Delay in placing the afflicted with this Diſorder, under the Care of Perſons experienced in guarding againſt and preventing Attempts of this Kind.

6. That no particular Proviſion is made by Law for Lunaticks, the common Pariſh Workhouſes being no ways proper for their Reception, either in point of Accommodation, Attendants or Phyſical Aſſiſtance.

7. That the joining this to any other Hoſpital not particularly adapted for the Reception of Lunaticks, would have been highly improper and dangerous; the joining it to *Bethlem* would have deprived it of two of its principal Advantages, the being under the immediate Inſpection and Government of its own Patrons and Supporters, (inaſmuch as no Benefaction to *Bethlem*, how great ſoever neceſſarily conſtitutes the Donor a Governor of that Hoſpital,) and of introducing more Gentlemen of the Faculty to the Study and Practice of one of the moſt important Branches of Phyſick, already too long confined (almoſt) to a ſingle Perſon.

Particular Rules and Orders for this Hoſpital.

That every Perſon, except as herein after excepted, paying (in his own Right) to the Treaſurer for the Time being, the entire Sum of twenty Guineas or upwards, or paying five Guineas at leaſt, and ſigning an Agreement (in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe) to pay five Guineas yearly for the four next ſucceeding Years, ſhall be admitted a Governor of this Hoſpital, ſave and except all Perſons acting as Phyſician, Surgeon, Apothecary, or Secretary to this Hoſpital, during the Time they ſhall reſpectively act in thoſe Capacities.

A General Court ſhall be held in every Year, on the ſecond *Wedneſday* in the Months of *February* and *Auguſt*, and every General Court ſhall conſiſt of thirty Governors at leaſt.

At the General Court to be held annually on the ſecond *Wedneſday* in the Month of *February*, one Preſident, four Vice-Preſidents, a Treaſurer, a General Committee, Phyſician, Surgeon, Apothecary and Secretary, ſhall be elected for the Year enſuing. No Perſon acting as Phyſician, Surgeon or Apothecary to any other Hoſpital or Infirmary, ſhall be eligible to be Phyſician, Surgeon or Apothecary to this Hoſpital.

The Preſident ſhall have Power to order ſpecial General Courts to be ſummoned as often as he thinks neceſſary.

No Perſon to be entitled to vote at any ſuch Election at a General Court, unleſs he ſhall have paid his Subſcription Money, on, or before the Day, in which a Vacancy ſhall be declared.

The General Committee ſhall conſiſt of the Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, and Treaſurer for the Time being, and of the five Governors named as Leſſees in the Leaſe of the Ground on which this Hoſpital is built, and of all Perſons who ſhall have paid for the Uſe of the Hoſpital the Sum of 100 *l.* or upwards, who ſhall be ſtanding Members thereof, and of ſuch twenty-four other Governors, reſiding within the Bills of Mortality, as ſhall be annually elected for that Purpoſe, at the General Court to be held on the ſecond *Wedneſday* in *February*, of which Committee five at leaſt ſhall be neceſſary to do Buſineſs.

The General Committee have Power to hire, govern, and diſcharge the domeſtick Servants of this Hoſpital, keep the Buildings properly repaired, and purchaſe Proviſions, Furniture, and other Neceſſaries for the ſame. To admit and diſcharge Patients according to the Rules hereafter mentioned. To ſee that the ſeveral Books relating to the Hoſpital be regularly kept. That all Debts, Legacies, annual Subſcriptions, and other Revenues of this Hoſpital be received and recovered as the ſame ſhall reſpectively become due. That all Monies in the Hands of the Treaſurer, above what is neceſſary, in the Opinion of the ſaid Committee, for defraying the current Expences of the Hoſpital, be from Time to Time placed out in transferable Government Securities, and no other, in the Names of the Treaſurer for the Time being, and two of the Vice-Preſidents, or of two ſuch other Governors as the General Court ſhall appoint for that Purpoſe. And that all juſt Demands upon this Hoſpital be regularly diſcharged at leaſt once in ſix Months. And to propoſe for the Conſideration of the Geral Courts, all ſuch Matters as ſhall appear to them conducive to the Good of this Charity.

The ſaid Committee have Power to appoint Sub-committees, one of which ſhall be called the Houſe Committee; and that Sub-committees have

have power from Time to Time to ſummon the General Committee.

Every Officer or Servant who ſhall take any Fee, Gratuity or Reward, directly or indirectly, from any Tradeſman or other Perſon dealing with this Hoſpital, Patient, or Friend of any Patient, in Reſpect of any Service done or to be done, ſhall forthwith de diſcharged, and rendered incapable of being received again into the Service of this Hoſpital. Except that it ſhall be lawful for the Secretary of this Hoſpital, upon his waiting on every Governor with a Staff and a printed Copy of the Rules and Orders of this Hoſpital, to accept of a Fee not exceeding one Guinea.

Patients ſhall be taken into this Hoſpital, according to the order of Time in which their Petitions have been delivered to the Secretary, without Favour or Partiality, and ſhall be admitted without any Expence, except only that ſuch of them who are Pariſh Poor ſhall provide their Bedding, which they are at liberty to take away at their Diſcharge.

On the Admiſſion of every Patient, two reſponſible Houſe-keepers, reſiding within the Bills of Mortality, (whoſe Names, with their Places of Abode, ſhall have been left in Writing with the Secretary four Days at leaſt before ſuch Admiſſion, and who ſhall be approved of by the Committee) ſhall enter into a Bond to the Treaſurer for the Time being, in the Penalty of 100 *l.* to take away ſuch Patient within ſeven Days next after Notice given to them for that Purpoſe, by the Committee or their Secretary. But no Governor of this Hoſpital ſhall be Security for any Patient.

The Patients in this Hoſpital ſhall not be expoſed to publick View.

No Moneys received for the Uſe of this Charity, ſhall be expended in entertaining the General Court or Committee at any of their Meetings.

Lumley's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, ſituate in *Peſt-houſe* Fields near *Old-ſtreet*, was erected by the Viſcounteſs *Lumley* in the Year 1672, for the Accommodation of ſix poor Women of the Pariſhes of *Aldgate* and *Biſhopſgate*, to each of whom ſhe granted an Allowance of four Pounds, and twelve Buſhel, of Coals, *per Annum*.

Lying-in Hoſpital for married Women at Shaftsbury-houſe *in* Alderſgate-ſtreet.

See *Alderſgate* Ward.

The Lying-in Hoſpital in Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, *firſt began in* Jermyn-ſtreet, *St.* James's.

Poor Women in a State of Child-bearing, for ſome Time before, and after their Lying-in, are, of all Objects, the moſt to be pitied, becauſe the moſt diſtreſſed and miſerable: They are quite unfit for Labour during the Circumſtances, and conſequently deprived of the Means of ſupporting themſelves in their great Day of Affliction. —Their Lodgings are generally in extreme cold Garrets, open to every Wind that blows; or in damp uncomfortable Cellars under Ground, ſubject to Floods from exceſſive Rains; deſtitute of Attendance, Medicines, and often proper Food, by which hundreds periſh with their poor little Infants; and the Community is at once robbed of the Mother and Child.

By this Scheme, Unmarried as well as Married Women will be received and relieved, in order to prevent the unhappy Conſequences enſuing therefrom; ſuch as Perjuries, falſe Affidavits, and that moſt formidable and unnatural of all Crimes, the Murder of their poor guiltleſs Innocents. Every Convenience ſhall be amply provided for them, commodious Apartments, and Beds, good Nurſing, plain ſuitable Diet, proper Medicines, the charitable Aſſiſtance of Gentlemen of Skill and Experience in Midwifery; and on due Occaſions, the ſpiritual Comfort of a ſober, pious and exemplary Divine.

Theſe ſeveral Benefits they enjoy at a Time when their Condition not only renders them unſerviceable, but even an expenſive Burthen to their needy Families; to which, from the Care taken of them in this Hoſpital, they may, in a very little Time, return with Joy, Health, and Strength, and then be uſeful not only to their Huſbands and Infants, but even to the Publick in general.

This Hoſpital conſiſts of a Houſe, with ſuch a Number of Beds for the Reception of Patients, as the contributed Sums can now admit of.

The Society for carrying on this humane Work conſiſt of a Preſident, a Vice-Preſident, and a Treaſurer, annually elected out of the moſt beneficial Benefactors to this Charity; and a General Court of Governors ſhall be held in the Months of *March*, *June*, *September* and *December*, to take the Reports of the Committees. And a Houſe Committee for the enſuing Quarter inſpect Accounts, and tranſact ſuch Buſineſs as may be laid before them.

A Phyſical Committee ſhall be appointed at a General Quarterly Court, out of the Phyſicians, Men-Midwives, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, who are to meet once a Month to examine the Medicines and Drugs brought into the Diſpenſary. None are ſuffered to be uſed without their Approbation.

Two Phyſicians and two Surgeons ſhall attend twice a Week on extraordinary Caſes; a Surgeon and Man-Midwife, educated at *Paris*, and in great Buſineſs, reſiding in the next Streets, ſhall give Attendance at any Hour of the Day or Night he is called for, particularly from eleven of the Clock till one every Day; and ſuch Objects as come within theſe Hours, ſhall have Advice in Phyſick and Surgery without Fee or Reward, whether recommended or accidental.

No Officers or Servants ſhall be permitted, on pain of Expulſion, to take of Patients or other Perſons Fee, Reward, or Gratuity of any Kind, directly or indirectly, for any Service done, or to done in this Hoſpital.

Every Governor and Subſcriber is entitled to ſend one In-Patient at a Time, Out-Patients without Limitation. All Subſcriptions are during Pleaſure; and in order to carry on this Charity, all benevolent Perſons are requeſted to pay at the Time of ſubſcribing. The poor Objects recommended by the Governors and Subſcribers are to be received twice a Week, on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, from eleven of the Clock till one.

N. B.

N. B. Such who contribute to this Charity the Sum of two Pounds two Shillings Annually, or twenty Pounds at one Payment, are qualified for Governors, and can ſend in twenty-four Patients in the Year; and thoſe who give leſs are only Subſcribers. All Governors ſhall have a Vote and Intereſt at the Committees, and their Attendance eſteemed a great Favour.

The Right Hon. Marquis of *Carnarvon*, Preſident and perpetual Governor.

An Account of the Lying-in Hoſpital for Married-Women, in Brownlow-ſtreet, Long-acre.

Amidſt the Variety of Charities which are the Diſtinction and Glory of this Age and Nation, perhaps not one has been propoſed to the Publick more truly beneficial, or more extenſive in its Benefits than an Hoſpital for Lying-in Women. It is natural and juſt to obſerve, that the Arguments for eſtabliſhing any Hoſpital, are at leaſt as ſtrong when applied to this. Poverty is an Object of Pity. Sickneſs and Poverty united, ſeem to comprehend all the natural Evils of Life: But it is not the Caſe of every ſick Perſon to be diſtreſſed in Circumſtances, ſo there are not many Perſons, thus diſtreſſed, whoſe Calamity it is to be frequently or periodically afflicted with Sickneſs; whereas moſt Women that marry, bear Children; and thoſe who work for their Subſiſtence, are, for a conſiderable Part of their Lives, annually diſqualified for Labour. At other Times, their Labour is but a bare Support. During the latter Part of their Pregnancy, and the Time of their Lying-in, the needy Family is wholly taken up in Attendance upon them, and the Joys, natural at ſuch a Seaſon, are ſuppreſſed by the Wants which ſurround them. Or, if they be deſtitute of this Attendance, how great is the Hazard, that the helpleſs Mother, or the Child, or perhaps both, may by their Deaths, become melancholy Inſtances of the Evils of real Poverty.

By the Plan of this Hoſpital every Convenience theſe diſtreſſed Objects can require, is amply provided. Commodious Apartments and Beds, good Nurſing, plain ſuitable Diet, proper Medicines, the charitable Aſſiſtance of Gentlemen of Skill and Experience in Midwifry, and, on due Occaſions, the ſpiritual Comfort of a ſober and pious Divine.

This Charity was inſtituted in *November* 1749; and the firſt General Meeting of the Subſcribers was held on the 17th of that Month, at which Time, honoured with the Protection of his Grace the Duke of *Portland*, as Preſident, and encouraged by the Benefactions of many worthy Subſcribers, a Plan for the Eſtabliſhment and Regulation of the Charity was approved, Officers appointed, Servants retained, and the Houſe (then already taken) ordered to be furniſhed, and ſeveral Subſcriptions were then received.

Between the 7th of *December* 1749, (the Day Women were firſt admitted) and the 12th of *April* 1751, two hundred and ninety-nine Patients received Orders of Admiſſion: And the Number of Patients recommended greatly encreaſing, four ſmall Houſes contiguous to the Back of the Hoſpital being offered, the ſame were viewed by the Committee, who were of Opinion they would be convenient for the Charity; and have been ſince added, and fitted up at a great Expence.

To the End likewiſe, that this excellent Charity might be rendered more extenſively uſeful to the Publick, and that not only this great Metropolis, but the remoteſt Parts of the Kingdom, might be ſupplied with well-inſtructed and experienced Midwives, it was propoſed, that female Pupils ſhould be permitted to attend Labours under the immediate Inſpection of the Matron, and the occaſional Directions of the Gentlemen of the Faculty, who undertook to inſtruct them in all Matters relating to the Buſineſs of Midwifry: Which Propoſal being maturely conſidered, and the Committee having formed a Plan for regulating ſuch Pupils, the ſame was preſented to the Quarterly General Court, when it was then approved, and is in Subſtance as follows, *viz.*

"That four female Pupils at a Time be permitted to attend this Hoſpital, in order to their being inſtructed in Midwifry, and that they have a Right to ſtay in the Hoſpital ſix Months.—That ſuch Pupils be Widows or Married-women, not leſs than twenty-five Years of Age, of ſober Character, and to be approved of by the Committee.—That they board in the Hoſpital, and dine at the Steward and Matron's Table.—That the Gentlemen of the Faculty attending the Hoſpital, do, at ſtated Times, give them Lectures in Midwifry, and inſtruct them how to act in all natural and difficult Births.— And when they are thoroughly inſtructed, and ſufficiently experienced, they are to receive from the ſaid Gentlemen, on their leaving the Hoſpital, Certificates of their Qualification."

The Expences of their Inſtruction, and of their Board in the Hoſpital, have been ſettled by the ſaid General Court, the Particulars of which any Perſons deſirous of becoming Pupils may be informed of, by applying to the Matron at the Hoſpital.

N. B. No Pupils of the Male Sex are permitted to attend this Hoſpital.

The General Plan of this Hoſpital.

A Preſident perpetual.

Four Vice-Preſidents choſen annually.

A Treaſurer choſen annually.

Two Phyſicians and two Surgeons, practiſing Midwifry, who deliver the Women in difficult Caſes. The ſaid Gentlemen have likewiſe agreed to meet at the Hoſpital in Conſultation every *Tueſday* Morning.

A Chaplain, who performs Divine Service in the Hoſpital, baptizes the Children, churches the Women, and does the neceſſary Duties belonging to his Function.

An Apothecary, who prepares ſuch Medicines as are preſcribed for the Women or Children.

A Secretary, who keeps the Accounts of the Hoſpital, attends at General Meetings and Weekly Boards, and does all ſuch other Buſineſs as is commonly done by Secretaries, Clerks, or Regiſters, at other Hoſpitals.

A Steward, who takes Care of the Proviſions and Furniture, and does ſuch other Buſineſs as belongs to the Office of a Steward.

A Matron, well ſkilled in Midwifry, who delivers the Women in eaſy natural Labours, takes Care of the Linen, ſuperintends the Nurſes, and ſees that every Thing neceſſary for the Women and Children be provided according to the Direction of the Phyſicians and Surgeons. She has under her an Aſſiſtant Matron.

A General Meeting of the Governors of this Charity is held every Quarter, and the ſole Power of making Laws and Rules for the Government of the Hoſpital lodged in the ſaid General Court.

A Committee of fifteen Governors are choſen at each Quarterly General Court (the Treaſurer for the Time being always to be one) any Number of which may tranſact Buſineſs. They meet at the Hoſpital every *Friday* in the Forenoon, to receive the Women recommended, and to direct the ordinary Affairs of the Houſe. Temporary Orders for the Service of the Hoſpital, may be made by this Committee: But a Report of theſe, and all their other Proceedings, to be made to the Quarterly General Court. Any Governor of the Charity may be preſent at this Weekly Committee, but none have a Right of voting there, except thoſe who are Members of the Committee, and the Preſident or Vice-Preſidents if preſent. The ſame Rule to extend to all other Committees.

A Special General Court, may, on a Fortnight's Notice, be called at any Time between the Quarterly Courts, either by Order of a General Court, or of the Weekly Committee, or at the Demand of the Treaſurer, or of any five of the Governors, the ſaid Demand being delivered in Writing at the Weekly Board, and ſigned with their reſpective Names. The Buſineſs of ſuch Special General Court to be expreſſed in the ſaid Writing, and in the Summons to the Governors.

All Officers and Servants of the Hoſpital, above the Rank of Aſſiſtant-Matron, Meſſenger, or Nurſes, to be elected by Ballot, at a General Court of the Governors: And on any Vacancy, the Day of Election for filling it up, to be appointed at leaſt one Month, and not more than three Months, from the Day ſuch Vacancy happens, unleſs directed otherwiſe by expreſs Order of a General Court: But the inferior Servants to be appointed by the Weekly Committee.

The Qualification of an annual Governor of this Charity is a Subſcription of three Guineas or upwards *per Annum*, and of a perpetual Governor a Payment of at once thirty Guineas, which entitles the Subſcriber to recommend and have in the Houſe one Woman at a Time. A Subſcription of ſix Guineas *per Annum*, or a Payment at once of ſixty, intitles the Subſcriber to have in the Houſe two Women at a Time, and ſo, in proportion, for larger Sums. Ladies ſubſcribing the like Sums have the Privileges of recommending Women in the ſame Manner as Governors, and by an Order of a Quarterly General Court of the 6th of *July*, 1750, they have a Right of Voting in all Elections at General Courts, for Officers and Servants, by Proxy, provided that ſuch a Proxy be a Governor of this Charity; or they may ſend a Letter to the Board without a Proxy, naming the Perſon they vote for, which will be regarded as their Vote: No Governor to be Proxy for more than one Lady at a Time.— Benefactions or Subſcriptions of ſmaller Sums than thoſe above-mentioned, will be thankfully received, and properly applied to the Uſe of the Charity.

Women are received into this Hoſpital in the laſt Month of their Pregnancy, on producing a Letter of Recommendation from a Governor, and making an Affidavit of their Marriage and of their Huſband's Settlement, which Affidavit is prepared for them *gratis* by the Secretary; and where the Huſband cohabits with the Wife, it is required that he join in ſuch Affidavit, unleſs prevented by Sickneſs, or ſome other reaſonable Impediment; and it is alſo required that the Women produce a Teſtimonial of their Honeſty and Poverty, under the Hands of two ſubſtantial Houſe-keepers in the Neighbourhood where they lodge or reſide, in caſe the Weekly Board ſhall, on Examination, doubt of their being Objects of the Charity.—During their Continuance in the Houſe, all Neceſſaries are provided for them and their Children, at the ſole Charge of the Hoſpital;—No Money or other Gratuity is to be taken of them by the Nurſes, or by any of the Officers or Servants of the Houſe, on any Pretence whatſoever.

Friday being the Day appointed for the Admiſſion of Women, they are required to be at the Hoſpital by ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, no Letters of Recommendation being received after that Hour, it being neceſſary, for the Diſpatch of the Buſineſs of the Hoſpital, that their Affidavits ſhould be prepared and ſworn to, before the Weekly Board ſits, who enter upon Buſineſs at eleven.

Meggs's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, on the South Side of *Whitechapel*, conſiſting of twelve Rooms with pretty little Gardens, was founded about ſixty Years ago, by *William Meggs*, Eſq; for the Reception of twelve Widows, who receive annually five Pounds four Shillings, and a Chaldron of Coals each.

Merchant Taylors Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, which ſtands near the Weſt End of *Roſemary-lane*, contains twenty-ſix handſome Apartments for ſo many poor Widows, Relicts of deceaſed Members, who yearly receive ſix Pounds and a Chaldron of Coals each; and a Gown every third Year.

Mico's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate on the South Side of *Stepney* Church-yard, conſiſting of ten handſome Rooms, was founded in the Year 1691, by the Lady *Jane Mico*, Relict of Sir *Samuel Mico*, Citizen and Mercer, for the Reception of ten poor Widows of Mercers, to each of whom ſhe allowed the yearly Sum of eight Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence: But by the Loſſes of the Mercers Company the Penſion is greatly leſſened.

The Middleſex *Hoſpital, for the Reception of Sick and Lame, and for Lying-in Married Women, in* Windmill-ſtreet, Tottenham-court *Road.*

This Hoſpital conſiſts of two convenient Houſes adjoining to each other, in an airy Situation. It was firſt inſtituted in *Auguſt* 1745, for the Relief of Sick and Lame; ond in *July* 1747, an additional Proviſion was made for the Reception of Lying-in Married Women.

The Qualification of a Governor of this Charity is an annual Subſcription of three Guinea: Which *alſo* intitles the Subſcriber to recommend, and have in the Houſe at one Time, either one Sick or Lame Patient, or one Lying-in Woman, and Out-Patients. A Subſcription of five Guineas *per Annum* intitles the Subſcriber to recommend one Sick or Lame In-Patient, Out-Patients, and one Lying-in Woman. A Subſcription of thirty Guineas at one Payment, conſtitutes the Subſcriber a Governor for Life, with the laſt mentioned Privilege. Contributions of leſſer Sums than three Guineas *per Annum*, are thankfully received, and intitle the Contributors to recommend one Sick or Lame In-Patient, and one Out-Patient at the ſame Time.

A Committee of the Governors (appointed Quarterly) meet at the Hoſpital every *Tueſday*, at ten of the Clock, to receive and diſcharge Patients, and to tranſact the other Buſineſs of the Houſe, where every Governor, tho' not of the Committee has a Right to be preſent, and his Attendance is received as a Favour. A Report of their Proceedings is made to the General Court held every Quarter, where the Reſolutions of this Committee are approved or rejected.

The Phyſicians viſit the Patients every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*, and on intermediate Days, when particular Caſes require it. The Surgeons attend every Day.

Patients are admitted on a Letter of Recommendation from a Governor or Contributor, who may recommend In-Patients, and have Out-Patients upon the Books, according to the Regulations abovementioned. And when In-Patients are recommended, and there is not Room in the Houſe to receive them, they are put on the Liſt to be admitted on the firſt Vacancy, and in the mean Time are preſcribed for as Out-Patients. No Security is required for Burial. All Accidents are admitted without Recommendation. *Tueſday* being the Day appointed for the Admiſſion of Patients, they are expected to be at the Hoſpital, with their Recommendations, at ten of the Clock. The Phyſicians and Surgeons meet every *Saturday*, at twelve of the Clock, at the Hoſpital, where they give Advice *gratis* to all ſuch diſeaſed Poor who ſhall come, tho' unrecommended, and require it.

The Beds appointed for the Reception of Lying-in Women are on a ſeparate Floor from the Wards uſed for Sick and Lame. And that Ladies may conveniently viſit the Lying-in Patients without being incommoded with the Sick and Lame, there are diſtinct Stair-Caſes leading to the ſeparate Wards; the *Lying-in* Ward having no Communication with thoſe of the Sick and Lame. Married Women only are admitted (in the laſt Month of their Pregnancy) after they have been examined by the Weekly-Board, and on their producing an Affidavit, made before a Juſtice of the Peace, of the Time and Place of their Marriage, and of the Settlement of the Huſband, with the Manner the ſaid Settlement was obtained, whether by Birth, Servitude, or otherwiſe. And that this uſeful Branch of the Charity, the *Midwifry* Ward, may be made every way beneficial, and not liable to any Objection, no Pupils will be admitted. No Woman whatſoever who has been able to prove her Marriage, and her Huſband's Settlement, ſo as to avoid burthening the Pariſh wherein the Hoſpital ſtands, has been refuſed Admittance.

The Servants of the Houſe, are forbid to take any Gratuity of the Patients, or their Friends, on any Pretence whatſoever, on Pain of Expulſion.

Milborne's Alms-houſe.

In the Front of this Houſe, which is ſituate on the Weſt Side of *Woodrooffe-lane*, near *Crutched-friars*, are the following Words: *Ad laudem Dei & Glorioſæ Virginis* Mariæ, *hoc Opus erexit Dominus* Johannes Milborne, *Miles & Alderman. hujus Civitatis, A. D.* 1535. This Inſcription ſhews this Houſe to have been erected by Sir *John Milborne* (who was Mayor of this City, *Anno* 1521,) in the Year 1535, for the Reception of thirteen poor Members of the Drapers Company, with an Allowance of ſeven Pence *per* Week: The Truſt thereof being committed to the Company of Drapers of this City, they have not only increaſed the Number of the Penſioners to fifteen, but likewiſe doubled their Penſions, with an Addition of a Load of Coals, and twenty, or more Shillings yearly, out of the Money left to be diſtributed at Diſcretion by the ſaid Company.

Monger's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, which ſtands in *Well-ſtreet*, in *Hackney*, was founded by *Henry Monger*, Eſq; *Anno* 1669, for ſix poor old Men, who are allowed forty Shillings *per Annum* each.

Morrel's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, which is ſituate near the *Nag's-head* in *Hackney Road*, was erected by the Company of Goldſmiths of this City, in the Year 1705, purſuant to the Will of *Richard Morrel*, for the Reception of ſix poor Members of the ſaid Company, who have two handſome Rooms, two Shillings *per* Week, half a Chaldron of Coals, a Quarter of a hundred of Faggots, and a Gown each yearly.

Morrice's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, which ſtands in the *Old Jewry*, was erected by the Company of Armourers, purſuant to the Will of the Lady *Elizabeth Morrice*, *Anno* 1551, for the Reception of nine poor Widows of Armourers, who, according to the Diſcretion of the Company, are allowed from ſix to twenty Shillings *per* Quarter, and nine Buſhels of Coals each yearly.

Newbury's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, on the North Side of *Mile-end-green*, called the *Skinners Alms-houſes*, was erected by that Company in the Year 1688, purſuant to the Will of *Lewis Newbury*, for twelve poor Widows of the ſaid Company, who have an Allow-

Allowance of five Pounds four Shillings *per Annum*, and Half a Chaldron of Coals each.

Nicholas's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, ſituate in *Monkwell-ſtreet*, was founded by Sir *Ambroſe Nicholas*, Citizen and Salter, in the Year 1575, for the Accommodation of twelve Widows of his Company, to each of whom he allowed one Shilling *per* Week, and twenty-four Buſhels of Coals yearly; and committed the Truſt thereof to the Company of Salters. But the Houſe being deſtroyed in the great Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it is again re-edified in a very handſome Manner, each Widow having two pretty Rooms, and a Garret for her Habition.

Owen's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, which ſtands near the South End of *Iſlington*, was erected by the Company of Brewers in the Year 1610, for the Reception of ten poor Widows of the Pariſh of St. *Mary*, *Iſlington*, purſuant to the Will of the Lady *Alice Owen*, who gave to each of the ſaid Widows three Pounds ſixteen Shillings *per Annum*; every other Year three Yards of Cloth for a Gown, and ſix Pounds to be laid yearly out in Coals for the Uſe of the whole.

Packington's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *White-friars*, and commonly called the Clothworkers Alms-houſes, was founded by the Lady *Anne Packington*, Relict of Sir *John Packington*, Chirographer of the Court of Common Pleas, about the Year 1560, for the Accommodation of eight poor Women, each of whom receive yearly of the Clothworkers Company (who have the Truſt of this Charity) the Sum of four Pounds and nine Buſhels of Coals, and new Apparel every third Year.

Palmer's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, which ſtands at *Tothill-ſide*, *Weſtminſter*, was founded by *James Palmer*, B. D. *Anno* 1654, for the Reception of twelve poor Men and Women, to each of whom he gave a perpetual Annuity of ſix Pounds, and a Chaldron of Coals. Here is a Chapel for the Uſe of the Scholars and Penſioners, wherein the Founder himſelf, for ſome Time, preached and prayed twice a Day to them.

Palyn's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, in *Peſt-houſe-row*, near *Old-ſtreet*, was founded by *George Palyn*, Citizen and Girdler, for ſix poor Members of his Company; he endowed the ſame with an Eſtate of forty Pounds *per Annum*, and committed the Truſt thereof to the ſaid Company.

Pemell's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate at *Mile-end*, was founded by *John Pemell*, Citizen and Draper, in the Year 1698, for four poor Drapers Widows, and the ſame Number of Seamens Widows, to be preſented by the Church-wardens of old *Stepney* Pariſh, who have each an Allowance of one Shilling and eight Pence *per* Week, half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Gown every other Year.

Quakers Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, which ſtands in *Bridewell-walk*, *Clerkenwell*, being both an Hoſpital and Work-houſe, it contains eighteen old Men (but not confined to any Number) and Women, who are provided with all the Neceſſaries of Life in a very clean and decent Manner; as are alſo forty Boys and twenty Girls, who beſides are not only taught Reading, Writing and Arithmetick, but likewiſe, to inure their young Fingers early to Labour, are taught to ſpin, ſew and knit; and the Boys, when put out Apprentices, have five Pounds given with each. Theſe Children are cloathed in very good Cloth and Callimanco's, and ſupported at the Charge of about ſix hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Raine's Hoſpital.

This ſtately Hoſpital, ſituate in *Fowden-fields*, in the Pariſh of St. *George*, *Ratcliffe-highway*, was erected in the Year 1737, by *Henry Raine*, a Brewer, who, by a Deed of Gift, endowed the ſame with a perpetual Annuity of two hundred and forty Pounds *per Annum*; and, as an Addition to the ſame, gave the Sum of 4000 *l.* in *South Sea* Annuities, amounting to about four thouſand four hundred Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchaſe.

This Hoſpital contains forty-eight Girls, who are taken out of the Pariſh School (almoſt contiguous) which was not only erected in the Year 1719, by the ſaid Mr. *Raine*, at the Expence of about two thouſand Pounds, but he likewiſe endowed the ſame with a perpetual Annuity of ſixty Pounds. The Children are ſupplied with all the Neceſſaries of Life; and taught to read, write, ſew and Houſe-hold Work, to qualify them for Service, to which they are put, after having been three Years upon the Foundation.

Ramſey's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, in *Horn's-yard* in *Cloth-fair*, was founded by Dame *Mary Ramſey*, Relict of *Thomas Ramſey*, ſome time Mayor of this City, about the Year 1596, for three poor Women, who formerly received Coals and Cloaths, but at preſent only two Shillings *per* Week each.

Richmond's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, which ſtands in *Gooſe-alley*, *Seacoal-lane*, was erected by the Company of Armourers, purſuant to the Will of *John Richmond*, in the Year 1559, for the Habitation of eight poor old Men and Women, who, according to the Diſcretion of the Company, receive from five to fifteen Shillings *per Annum*.

Rogers's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *Hart-ſtreet* near *Cripplegate*, was erected by the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London* in the Year 1612, purſuant to the Will of *Robert Rogers*, Citizen and Leather-ſeller, *Anno* 1601, for ſix poor Men and their Wives, who have an Annual Allowance of four Pounds each Couple.

St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital.*

See *Farringdon* Ward *without*.

The Governors of this Hoſpital judging it convenient to inlarge the ſame, cauſed the ancient Cloiſter thereof to make Way for the preſent ſtately and magnificent Structure, containing the Hall, *&c.* The firſt Stone whereof was laid by the Lord-Mayor, in preſence of divers Aldermen and other Governors, on the ninth of *June*, *Anno* 1730, in which was placed a Copper Plate, containing the following Inſcription.

This

This Building was begun by the voluntary Subſcription of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, *in the fourth Year of the Reign of King* George II. Anno Dom. 1730, *in the Mayoralty of Sir* Richard Brocas, *Knt. then Preſident of the ſaid Hoſpital.*

And to ſhew the great Advantages reſulting to the Publick from this Hoſpital, by the Cure of ſo great a Number of poor, ſick and lame Objects, I ſhall ſubjoin a Septenary Account thereof; wherein will appear the Number of Patients admitted, cured and diſcharged, buried and remaining in the ſaid Hoſpital in each of the Years of the ſaid Account.

A Septenary Account of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

Years.	Admitted.	Cur'd & Diſc.	Buried.	Remaining.
1728	4511	4203	303	546
1729	4482	4150	280	598
1730	4549	4215	309	623
1731	4541	4296	318	550
1732	4896	4542	311	593
1733	4699	4334	349	609
1734	5194	4803	316	684
Num. Tot.	32872	30543	2186	4203

The Number of Patients in this Hoſpital and the two Lock Infirmaries thereunto belonging, on the 27th of *June*, *Anno* 1738, amounted to three hundred and ſeventy-two, and that of the Out-Patients to one hundred and ninety-eight; and the Sum Total diſburſed from *Michaelmas* 1728, to *Michaelmas* 1729, on account of the Houſe, to ten thouſand four hundred and twenty-five Pounds and ſix Shilling and eleven Pence Half-penny.

St. Peter's Hoſpital.

Comp. Regiſt.

This handſome Building, at *Newington-buts*, was erected by the Company of Fiſhmongers, by virtue of Letters Patent of King *James* I. *Anno* 1618, for the Reception of divers of their poor Members who had Penſions bequeathed them by the Wills of divers late Members of the Company. Thirteen of which Penſioners were Beadſmen and Women of (the Company's great Benefactor) Sir *Thomas Kneſworth*, who by his Will of the 13th of *April*, *Anno* 1513, deviſed them eight Pence *per* Week each. Sir *Thomas Hunt* likewiſe, by Will of the 28th of *April*, *Anno* 1615, deviſed twenty Pounds ten Shillings *per Annum* towards the Support of ſix antient poor Men and Women: And *Richard Edmonds*, by Will of the 29th of *Decemb.* in the Year 1620, bequeathed an annual Sum of ſix Pounds towards the Maintenance of two poor Perſons; which Number of twenty-one Penſioners, with one added by the Company, were put into this Hoſpital; and as an Addition to their Allowance, Sir *John Leman*, Sir *John Gayer*, Mr. *Harper*, *Arthur Mouſe*, and *Anne Bromſgrave*, by their reſpective Wills, deviſed ſeveral Sums of Money, to the Amount of twenty-eight Pounds *per Annum*. Each of the ſaid twenty-two Alms-People have two handſome Rooms, three Shillings *per* Week, fifteen Shillings at *Chriſtmas*, a Chaldron of Coals and a Gown yearly. And one of the Penſioners, who reads Prayers twice a Day in the Chapel, has an additional Allowance of forty Shillings *per Annum*.

The Hoſpital for relieving poor People afflicted with the Small-Pox, and for Inoculation.

This Hoſpital was inſtituted in the Year 1746, ſupported by a Subſcription then made by ſeveral Noblemen, Ladies and Gentlemen, who were deſirous that a Charity uſeful in itſelf, and ſo beneficial to the Publick, might be begun near this great Metropolis, there not being any Hoſpital of this Kind in *Europe*.

It is univerſally agreed, that amongſt all Diſtempers, to which Providence has made the Human Body liable, there is none ſo afflicting, ſo alarming, or which demands ſuch careful, ſpeedy, and continual Aſſiſtance, as the Small-Pox, to which the inferior Sort of People are at leaſt equally liable with thoſe in a higher Sphere of Life, though utterly unable to ſupport themſelves under ſo dreadful a Malady, or to procure the neceſſary Means for their Recovery.

As this Diſeaſe is ſo frightful, even in its firſt Appearance, and at the ſame Time contagious, and almoſt inevitable, Families of all Degrees are thrown into the utmoſt Confuſion, when it invades any Perſon amongſt them, let his or her Station be what it will. To keep a Servant in ſuch a Condition, is, generally ſpeaking, exceedingly inconvenient: To thruſt them out of Doors under ſuch Circumſtances, always inhumane, commonly fatal. How agreeable, therefore, muſt the Information prove to all conſiderate and charitable Perſons, that for removing theſe Difficulties, for ſecuring private Families, and for the Preſervation of the wretched Individuals labouring under this Diſeaſe, there is already eſtabliſhed

An Hoſpital for the Small-Pox.

Where Perſons of both Sexes, and of all Ages, may be carefully provided for, both as to Phyſick and Diet, and properly attended in that calamitous Condition.

As what has been ſaid ſufficiently ſhews, how well-adapted a Charity this is, in reſpect to ſuch as are afflicted with this Diſeaſe in the Natural Way; ſo the other Part of the Scheme, which has a Tendency to preſerve our Species from the Ravages of this infectious Malady, by rendering it leſs malignant and leſs deſtructive, in the Way of Inoculation, deſerves likewiſe publick Approbation and effectual Encouragement.

The Objections that have been made againſt this Practice, are founded rather in an Averſion to Novelty, however uſeful, than in an Adherence to Reaſon and Experience. The ſtrange Imputation that a well-eſtabliſhed Method of preſerving many Lives, is an Attempt upon the Prerogative of the Almighty, will make no Impreſſion upon any, who conſider that the ſame Thing may be urged againſt exhibiting Medicines at all, either ſanative or preventive, and the extraordinary Methods that are often neceſſary to be made uſe of, to ſtop the Progreſs of any particular Diſeaſe.

The Benefits of Inoculation appear every Year, by freſh Trials, greater and more certain. This dreadful, this deſtructive Diſtemper is thereby rendered mild and manageable, and becomes rather a Purgation of the Body from the latent

Seeds of an unexpected Diſeaſe, than creating a Diſeaſe itſelf: It delivers People from thoſe Apprehenſions, with which, till they have had the Small-Pox, they are always haunted. It frees them from the Objections, that are continually made to their being received into any Family, while they remain expoſed to that Diſeaſe in the Natural Way. It gives them Courage to enter into the Service of their Country, either by Land or Sea; and protects them, while in that Service, from the Riſque of being carried off, for Want of thoſe Accommodations, which Camps and Ships rarely ſupply.

To all theſe, if we add the general and great Conſideration of preſerving ſo many Lives, which may evidently ariſe from theſe different Ways of having the Diſeaſe, (for upon a general Calculation, 25 or 30 die out of 150 Patients, having the Diſtemper in the Natural Way, and one only out of this Number, when Inoculated) it will appear, that this is a Thing of very high Importance; and that it is not eaſy to name an Undertaking more laudable in itſelf, or more beneficial in its Conſequences, than the making a Proviſion, that thoſe, who really ſtand in the greateſt Need of this Preſervative, and yet from their low, though uſeful Stations in Life, are precluded from it, ſhould be reſcued from a Condition, equally injurious to them and to Society.

But as the World will be often divided in Sentiments, in Matters of ſuch a Nature; ſo by the Conſtitution of this Charity, due Care is taken, that the Intentions of ſuch well-diſpoſed Perſons, as ſhall contribute to any Branch of it, ſhall be punctually anſwered. For they may direct their Benefactions to be beſtowed upon ſuch Perſons only, as are infected with the Natural Small-Pox; or, if they judge the promoting Inoculation the more beneficial, they may confine their Gifts thereto; or, if given without any Diſtinction, it will be applied to the general Fund, both for Natural Small-Pox and for Inoculation.

To theſe Conſiderations, it is proper to add one Circumſtance, which, duly conſidered, cannot but have great Weight with all, who have any Feeling for their Fellow-Creatures in Diſtreſs; which is, that it is an Hoſpital, in Aid of all other Hoſpitals, being calculated, by its very Conſtitution, to receive thoſe miſerable Creatures, whom the Rules of all other Charities expreſly and prudentially exclude.

As this uſeful and neceſſary Charity loudly calls for further Aſſiſtance, may it not be juſtly hoped, that many pious and compaſſionate Hands will bountifully contribute to the Support Continuance, and Enlargement of a Deſign, which Reaſon, good Policy, Humanity, and Religion ſo powerfully recommend?

This Hoſpital conſiſts of two Houſes, at a due Diſtance from each other, in airy Situations.

That for preparing the Patients for Inoculation is in *Old-ſtreet* Road; and that for receiving them, when the Diſeaſe appears, and for the Reception of Patients in the Natural Way, is in *Cold-bath-fields*.

General Courts are held quarterly; Notice of which is ſent to each Governor, as well as publickly advertiſed.

Two Preſidents, four Vice-Preſidents, and a Treaſurer are annually elected out of the Governors.

A Committee of thirteen Governors is choſen Quarterly, who meet the firſt *Thurſday* in the Month, at nine in the Forenoon, at the Hoſpital in *Cold-bath-fields*, and the other *Thurſdays* at St. *Paul*'s Coffee-houſe in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, at five in the Afternoon, to tranſact the Buſineſs of the Hoſpital, at which Meetings all Governors preſent have a Vote, and their Attendance is eſteemed a Favour.

A Phyſician and Surgeon attend without Fee, or Reward.

There are a Secretary, two Apothecaries, a Meſſenger, Matrons, proper Nurſes, *&c. No Fee, Reward, or Gratuity, to be taken from any Patients, Tradeſmen, or other Perſons, on Account of the Hoſpital, on Pain of Expulſion.*

Thirty Guineas conſtitutes a Governor for Life; and five Guineas *per Annum*, a Governor, during ſuch Subſcription. Smaller Benefactions are accepted with Gratitude.

Every Governor has a Vote at all general Courts and Committees, and is entitled to have one Patient in each Houſe at a Time. Ladies have the ſame Privilege, and may vote by Proxies, at all Elections.

The Accounts are regularly kept, and always open for Inſpection.

Every Perſon deſtitute of Friends, or Money, and labouring under this melancholy Diſeaſe, or deſirous of being inoculated, is a proper Object, being recommended by a Governor, or Subſcriber. Patients in the Natural Way are received every Day; but they ſhould firſt enquire if there is a Vacancy, to prevent the Danger and Expence of a Diſappointment for Want of Room. Thoſe for Inoculation are received from the firſt of *February* to the laſt Day of *May*, and from the firſt of *September* to the twentieth of *December*, on the Days to be appointed for that Purpoſe, and of which Notice will be from Time to Time given in the publick Papers. Recommendations will be received at all Times, and entered as preſented, and the Patients will be admitted in the Order they ſtand on the Liſt. If any Perſon omit to attend according to their Turn on the Admiſſion-Days, they will be put at the End of the Liſt; and after three ſuch Omiſſions, entirely ſtruck off. There is no Charge attending any Admiſſion, except a Depoſite of ſixteen Shillings from thoſe in the Natural Way, to anſwer the Expences of Burial in caſe of Death, to be returned to the Perſon who paid the ſame, when diſcharged the Hoſpital.

For ſake of the Patients, and for fear of ſpreading this dangerous Infection, it is neceſſary to forbid Strangers to viſit them; and therefore it is hoped that the Affection or Curioſity of particular Perſons will not be offended at this unavoidable Precaution.

Proper Dreſſes are provided for the Patients, and worn by them while in the Hoſpital; and when they are diſmiſſed, their own Cloaths are fumigated with Brimſtone, and returned to them.

St. Stephen's Hoſpital.

This Houſe, ſituate in the *Wool-ſtaple* at *Weſtminſter*, was founded by *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1544, for

for eight maimed Soldiers, who have each a convenient Room, and an Allowance of five Pounds *per Annum* out of the Exchequer.

St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

This Hoſpital, which is ſituate on the East Side of the Borough of *Southwark*, owes its Origin to a caſual Fire that happened in that Neighbourhood in the Year 1207, which deſtroying the Priory of St. *Mary Overies*, the Canons erected an Hoſpital hard by for the Celebration of Divine Service, till their Monaſtery could be rebuilt; which they ſoon after accompliſhing, *Peter de Rupibus*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, for the greater Convenience of Air and Water, removed the ſaid Hoſpital in the Year 1215, and erected it in a Place, where *Richard*, Prior of *Bermondſey*, but two Years before, had built an Almonry, or Alms-houſe, for the Reception of indigent Children and neceſſitous Proſelytes; and having dedicated the ſame to St. *Thomas the Apoſtle*, endowed it with Land to the Amount of three hundred and forty-three Pounds *per Annum*: From which Time 'twas held of the Abbot of *Bermondſey*.

Dugd. Mon. Angl.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Thomas Thetford, one of the ſucceeding Abbots, in the Year 1428, for a valuable Conſideration, granted to *Nicholas Buckland*, the Maſter of this Hoſpital, a Right to hold all the Lands, *&c.* that the Hoſpital were in Poſſeſſion of belonging to the ſaid Abbot and Convent, at the old Rent; which was of no great Value, as appears by its Surrender to *Henry* VIII. in the Year 1538, when its whole Revenue only amounted to two hundred andſixty-ſix Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and ſix Pence *per Annum*.

Lond. Chart.

In the Year 1551, the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, having purchaſed of King *Edward* VI. the Manor of *Southwark*, with its Appurtenances, for the Sum of ſix hundred and forty-ſeven Pounds two Shillings and a Penny; Part whereof being this Hoſpital, the City immediately ſet about repairing and inlarging the ſame, at the Expence of about eleven hundred Pounds; and, in the Month of *November* following, received into it two hundred and ſixty poor, ſick and helpleſs Objects; wherefore the King on the 26th of *June*, *Anno* 1553, incorporated this Hoſpital with thoſe of *Chriſt* and *Bridewell*, as already mentioned. See *Farringdon* Ward *within* and *without*.

Tho' this Hoſpital eſcaped the devouring Flames of the great Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, yet it ſuffered greatly in its Poſſeſſions, not only by that fatal Cataſtrophe, but likewiſe by three other great Fires, which happened in *Southwark*, in the Year 1676, 1681, and 1689. And as a farther Aggravation of its unhappy Circumſtances, the Building was not only old and crazy, but alſo very low, damp, and incommodious; whereby 'twas rendered very unfit for the Reception of ſuch valetudinary and diſtempered Objects: Which the Governors thereof taking into Conſideration, generouſly ſet about to rebuild the ſame by a voluntary Subſcription in the Year 1693, by the good Succeſs of which, they were not only enabled to re-edify the antient Structure, but by additional Buildings greatly to enlarge the Hoſpital; whereby it conſiſted of three beautiful Squares; to which the Governors, *Anno* 1732, added a magnificent new Building, conſiſting of ſeveral Wards; together with a handſome and convenient Brew-houſe, and other neceſſary Offices, at their own Expence.

Among the numerous Benefactors to this Hoſpital, none ſeems to have out-done Sir *Robert Clayton*, in his Donations to the ſame, by the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpitals having cauſed a Statue to be erected in Commemoration of him, in the Middle of the ſecond Court; on the North and South Sides of the Pedeſtal of which, are the following Inſcriptions:

"*Roberto Claitono*, Equiti, in Agro *Northamptonienſi* nato, Civi *Londinenſi*, & Urbis Prætori, hujus Noſocomii Præſidi, novi Pauperum Ergaſtuli Vice-præſidi, & Fautori benefico. Quod in Magiſtratu ſemper æquus, Patriæ, Libertatis & Fidei reformatæ Vindex fuit acerrimus. Quod præter alia Liberalitatis ſuæ erga Egenos Monumenta, Puellarum in *Chriſti* Orphanotrophis Cubiculum ſuis ſumptibus extrui curavit: Quod ad hanc Domum reficiendam, Libras primum DC. erogavit vivus, & inſuper MMCCC. Teſtamento legavit: Ob tanta Viri Merita, hanc Statuam, quam Honoris cauſa viventi poſuerant Noſocomii Curatores An. Dom. MDCCI. in Memoriam Mortui decoraverunt, An. Dom. MDCCXIV."

"To Sir *Robert Claiton*, Knight, born in *Northamptonſhire*, Citizen and Lord-Mayor of *London*, Preſident of this Holpital, and Vice-preſident of the new Workhouſe, and a bountiful Benefactor to it; a juſt Magiſtrate, and brave Defender of the Liberty and Religion of his Country. Who (beſides many other Inſtances of his Charity to the Poor) built the Girls Ward in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, gave firſt toward the Rebuilding of this Houſe 600 *l.* and left by his laſt Will 2360 *l.* to the Poor of it. This Statue was erected in his Lifetime by the Governors, *An. Dom.* MDCCI. as a Monument of their Eſteem of ſo much Worth; and to preſerve his Memory after Death, was by them beautified, *Anno Dom.* MDCCXIV."

Tho' there was no Eſtate belonging to this Hoſpital, when the City purchaſed the ſame; yet, by the great Munificence of the Citizens, the annual Diſburſements thereof have of late amounted to near eight thouſand Pounds; as will appear by the under-mentioned Account.

And to ſhew the Benefit ariſing to the Nation from this Hoſpital, by the Cure of ſo great a Number of poor, ſick and lame Objects of Compaſſion, I ſhall ſubjoin a Septenary Account thereof; wherein will be ſhewn the Number of Patients admitted, cured and diſcharged, buried, and remaining in this Hoſpital, in each Year of the ſaid Septenary Account.

A Septenary Account of St. Thomas's *Hoſpital.*

Years.	Admitted.	Cur'd & Diſc.	Buried.	Remain.
1728	5274	4960	359	633
1729	5595	5137	409	682
1730	5523	5162	387	656
1731	4638	4310	366	618
1732	4455	4173	307	593
1733	4992	4667	318	600
1734	5061	4688	307	666
Num. Tot.	35538	33097	2453	4448

The Number of Patients in this Hoſpital, on the 27th of *June* 1738, amounted to four hundred and forty-eight; and that of the Out-Patients, to two hundred and eighty-five; and the Sum

S.t Thomas's Hospital.

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Sum Total diſburſed on account of the Houſe in the Year 1728, amounted to 7656 *l.* 11 *s.* 1½ *d.*

The Number of Governors in this, like thoſe of the other City Hoſpitals, being unlimited, it is therefore uncertain. They chooſe their Officers and Servants, both Men and Women; who are a Preſident, Treaſurer, three Phyſicians, three Surgeons, a Clerk, Receiver, Apothecary, Steward, Chaplain, (beſide the Miniſter of the Pariſh, who is paid by the Hoſpital) Matron, Brewer and Butler, Cook, Aſſiſtant and Servant, an Aſſiſtant-Clerk in the Compting-houſe, two Porters, four Beadles, nineteen Siſters, nineteen Nurſes, nineteen Watch-women, a Chapel-Clerk and Sexton, and one Watchman. To which I ſhall add, that the Houſe contains nineteen Wards, and four hundred and ſeventy four Beds.

Scots Corporation.

Account Scot. Corp. The Orgin of this Corporation is owing to *James Kinnier*, a *Scotſman*, and Merchant of this City; who, after a long and dangerous Sickneſs, determined to give Part of his Eſtate toward the Relief of the aged and neceſſitous Poor of his Country, within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*. And having prevailed with a Society of his Countrymen, intereſted in a Box Club, to join their Stock, applied for a Charter, by which he and his Coadjutors were on the third of *Sep.* 1665, conſtituted a Body Politick and Corporate, with divers conſiderable Privileges; which were confirmed by Letters Patent of the ſaid Prince, of the 16th *November*, *Anno* 1666, wherein are recited the Privileges granted in the former Charter, *viz.* That they might erect an Hoſpital within the City, or Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, by the Appellation of *The* Scots *Hoſpital of King* Charles *the Second*; to be governed by eight *Scotſmen*, Inhabitants of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or Liberties thereof. Theſe Governors were to chuſe from among themſelves a Maſter; which Maſter and Governors were declared to be a Body Politick and Corporate, with a Right of ſuing and being ſued, *&c.* to have a common Seal, and a Licence to purchaſe in Mortmain Lands, Tenements, *&c.* which were confirmed by the new Letters Patent, as aforeſaid, with theſe additional Privileges, *viz.* To erect their Hoſpital either in the Cities of *London* or *Weſtminſter*, or Liberties thereof. And beſide the above-mentioned eight Governors, they were impowered to elect thirty-three Aſſiſtants; and alſo to purchaſe in Mortmain four hundred Pounds *per Annum*, over and above the annual Sum mentioned in the firſt Charrer. And the Profits ariſing from ſuch Lands, *&c.* to be employed in relieving poor old *Scots* Men and Women, and inſtructing and employing poor *Scottiſh* Orphans, or the Deſcendants of *Scotſmen* within this City, *&c.*

Ibid. The good Work thus far advanced, had like to have been cruſhed in the Bud, by two very dreadful Events, *viz.* the Plague and Fire of *London*; which happened in the Years wherein their Charters were granted. However, thoſe Storms were no ſooner blown over, than thoſe in the Direction began, in the Year 1670, to proſecute the Work with freſh Vigor; wherein they ſucceeded ſo well, that they found themſelves not only in a Condition to provide for their Poor, but took a Leaſe of a Piece of Ground in *Black-friars*, to build upon; for the Term of a thouſand Years, at a Ground-rent of forty Pounds *per Annum*. And by charitable Contributions were enabled to erect their Hall, with two Houſes at *Fleet-ditch*, and four in *Black-friars*, all of which (except that for the Beadle) were finiſhed in the Year 1672, at the Expence of about four thouſand four hundred and fifty Pounds. All Matters relating to the Corporation are not only managed by the Governors without Fee, or Reward; but on all ſuch Occaſions, they not only ſpend their own Money, but likewiſe contribute quarterly for the Support of the Society, and Relief of the Poor; to the reduced and aged of whom they grant Penſions, relieve the Sick, bury the Dead, and give Money to ſuch as are diſpoſed to return to their Country. The Officers belonging to this Corporation, are, a Treaſurer, Regiſter, two Stewards and a Beadle; and the Sum annually diſburſed by the Society is about ſix hundred Pounds.

Sea-Officers Widows.

The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, having taken into Conſideration the deplorable Condition to which many poor Widows of Officers of the Royal Navy of *Great-Britain* were reduced to by the Death of their reſpective Huſbands; and for whoſe Support no Proviſion has hitherto been made: For the remedying of which, their Lordſhips propoſed both to the Commiſſioned and Half-pay Officers of the Navy, to enter into a voluntary Agreement of granting three Pence in the Pound out of their Pay, toward eſtabliſhing a Fund, (together with the Benefactions of well-diſpoſed Perſons) for allowing Penſions to ſuch of their Widows, as ſhall be left in mean Circumſtances.

To this Propoſal, the ſaid Officers readily aſſenting, the Lords Commiſſioners aforeſaid repreſented the whole Affair in a Memorial to his preſent Majeſty; who was graciouſly pleaſed to promote and encourage ſo good a Work, by his Letters Patent of the 30th of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1732, directing that three Pence in the Pound be deducted from the Pay and Half-pay of all Commiſſion and Warrant-Officers of the Navy; and to appoint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, or Lord High Admiral for the Time being, the Treaſurer, Commiſſioners, Paymaſter and Caſhier of the Navy for the Time being, twenty Captains, ten Lieutenants, five Maſters, five Boatſwains, five Gunners, five Carpenters, five Purſers, and five Surgeons of the Navy (which ſeveral Officers are to be the eldeſt of their reſpective Stations) who are conſtituted Governors of this Corporation; out of whom, are appointed a Preſident, two Vice-preſidents, a a Treaſurer, and fifteen Aſſiſtants, as a Committee, for the Management of all the Affairs belonging to this Charity.

The Lord High Admiral, or the firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, to be always the Preſident; and the Treaſurer of the Navy, to be always the Treaſurer; but the two Vice-preſidents, and fifteen Aſſiſtants, are to be elected annually. And by the laudable Orders made by this generous Corporation, no Officer, or Servant employed therein, ſhall receive any Salary, Reward,

ward, not Gratuity; the whole Buſineſs thereof being to be tranſacted *gratis*.

The firſt Step taken by the Governors of this Charity, was, to provide for ſuch Widows whoſe Huſbands died ſince the Date of the aforeſaid Letters Patent; who in the firſt Year amounted to twenty-four in Number, to whom Penſions were allowed, according to the following Regulations: *viz.* To the Widow of a Captain, 45 *l. per Annum*. To the Widow of a Lieutenant, or Maſter, 30 *l.* And to the Widow of a Boatſwain, Gunner, Carpenter, Purſer, Surgeon, ſecond Maſter of a Yacht, or Maſter of a Naval Veſſel appointed by the Navy Board, twenty Pounds *per Annum*.

And the Lords Commiſſioners aforeſaid, commiſerating the unhappy Circumſtances of many poor Widows, whoſe Huſbands died before the Eſtabliſhment of the Corporation, therefore could receive no Benefit from that Fund; which was wholly appropriated for the Relief of ſuch poor Widows of Officers, who had paid towards the Support thereof; the annual Produce of which, upon a Medium, did not exceed twelve hundred Pounds: Wherefore the ſaid Commiſſioners renewed their Application to his Majeſty; who was graciouſly pleaſed to recommend their Caſe to the Parliament; who thereupon granted, "That one Seaman be allowed upon the Books of every Ship of War in the Sea Pay, in every hundred Men that its Complement ſhall conſiſt of; and that the Produce of the Wages of ſuch Seamen, and Value of their Victuals, be given and applied towards the Relief of poor Widows of Commiſſion and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy, according to ſuch Rules, Orders, and Regulations, as his Majeſty hath, or ſhall eſtabliſh and appoint for that Purpoſe."

The Number of Widows, at preſent provided for by this Charity, are about ſeven hundred.

Sion College Alms-houſe.

Read. Stat. Sion. Coll.

This Alms-houſe, under the Library of *Sion College*, conſiſting of twenty Rooms, for the Entertainment of ſo many poor old Men and Women, was, together with the College, founded by the Will of *Thomas White*, D. D. of the 1ſt of *October*, *Anno* 1623, who thereby endowed the ſame with one hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*.

Of the Penſioners, ſix are preſented by St. *Dunſtan's in the Weſt*; two, by that of St. *Gregory's*; eight by the Company of Merchant-Taylors; and four by the City of *Briſtol*.

See *Cripplegate* Ward.

Smith's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, ſituate on St. *Peter's-hill* near *Thames-ſtreet*, was founded by *David Smith*, Embroiderer to Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1584, and conſiſts of ſix Rooms, for the Habitation of ſo many poor Widows, turned of fifty-ſix Years. But the ſame being deſtroyed in the great Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it was rebuilt by Sir *Thomas Fitch*, and the Charge thereof committed to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*; from which the Penſioners annually receive twenty-nine Shillings and four Pence each. But an Addition being made to this Foundation, by the Daughter of the Founder, they receive yearly from the Company of Embroiderers, an Augmentation of four and thirty Shillings and ſix Pence each.

Southampton's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, which ſtands near *Monmouth-ſtreet*, was, with a Piece of Ground adjoining, (now built upon) granted by Leaſe to the Pariſh of St. *Giles in the Fields*, by the Earl of *Southampton*, in the Year 1656, for the Uſe of the Poor, for a Term of five hundred Years. And towards the Support of the poor Inhabitants, (being twenty in Number) *Henry Carter*, in the Year 1674, gave the Sum of fifty Pounds; the Profits whereof to be diſtributed among them; which, with the Produce of the Ground aforeſaid, ſeems to yield but a ſmall Income; for each of the poor Women have only an Allowance of two Pounds eight Shillings, and twelve Buſhels of Coals yearly; and out of the Lady *Dudley*'s Gift, at *Chriſtmas* and *Whitſuntide*, twenty Shillings.

Sprat's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, ſituate in *College Church-yard*, *Deadman's Place*, in *Southwark*, was founded by *Henry Sprat*, *Anno* 1709, for two poor old Men, with an Allowance of four Pounds *per Annum* each.

Spurſtowe's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, which ſtands in *Back-lane*, *Hackney*, was founded by *William Spurſtowe* (ſome time Rector of that Pariſh) in the Year 1666, who dying before it was endowed, his Brother, *Henry*, ſettled Lands thereon, to pay to each of the ſix poor Widows therein four Pounds *per Annum*.

Stafford's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe of Charity, which is ſituate at the lower End of *Gray's-Inn-lane*, was founded by *Alexander Stafford*, Eſq; *Anno* 1633, for four poor Men and ſix Women; who, beſides a good Room each, have an Allowance of ſix Pounds and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Coat and Gown every other Year.

Trinity Hoſpital.

The Ground whereon this Hoſpital ſtands, at *Mile-end*, was given to the Corporation of the *Trinity*, by Captain *Henry Mudd*, an Elder Brother, and the beautiful Building thereon erected by the Fraternity in the Year 1695, for the Reception of twenty-eight decayed Maſters of Ships, or their Widows; each of whom receive ſixteen Shillings *per* Month, twenty Shillings for Coals yearly, and a Gown every ſecond Year.

Underwood's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe was at firſt erected at the Weſt End of the Rectory Houſe of St. *Botolph's*, *Biſhopſgate*, by one Mr. *Underwood*, for the Habitation of ſixteen poor old Women. But *Petty France* being rebuilt and converted into *New Broad-ſtreet*, &c. this Alms-houſe, with that of *Alleyn*'s adjoining, in the Year 1730, were forced to make way to the new Paſſage leading to *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*. Wherefore a new Building was erected in *Lamb-alley*, in the ſaid Pariſh, for the Accommodation of the ſaid poor Women; who are only allowed two Shillings and ſix Pence *per* Month each.

Vintners Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, which ſtands on the North Side of *Mile-end Road*, was founded by the Company of

of Vintners, for the Uſe of twelve Widows of deceaſed Members; who receive three Shillings *per* Week each, a Chaldron of Coals, and about forty Shillings at certain Times, yearly.

Walters's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate at the lower End of *Blackman-ſtreet* in *Southwark*, was founded by *John Walters*, Citizen and Draper, in the Year 1651, for four poor Men, and eight poor Women; who receive five Shillings *per* Month each, half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and ten Shillings on every *New-year's-day*; now removed to the S. E. Side of the new Road leading from *Weſtminſter Bridge* to *Blackman-ſtreet*.

Walters's Alms-houſe.

This houſe, ſituate in *Newington-butts*, was founded by the above-named *John Walters*, *Anno* 1651, for ſixteen poor Men and Women; who have each an Allowance of five Shillings *per* Month, half a Chaldron of Coals, and ten Shillings on every *New-year's-day*.

Walters's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, which ſtands in *Old-ſtreet*, was founded in the Year 1658, by the aforeſaid *John Walters*, for eight poor Widows; who have each an Allowance of five Shillings *per* Month, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly at *Chriſtmas*.

Watſon's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, ſituate near *Shoreditch* in *Old-ſtreet*, was erected chiefly at the Charge of *William Watſon*, Citizen and Weaver, for the Widows of twelve Weavers; who receive twenty Shillings, and twenty-four Buſhels of Coals annually, and a Gown every ſecond Year.

Whitcher's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate at *Tothill-ſide*, was founded by *George Whitcher*, in the Year 1683, for ſix poor old Perſons, with an Allowance of five Pounds, and a Gown each, yearly.

Whittington's Alms-houſe.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Sir *Richard Whittington*, thrice Mayor of this City, about the Year 1413, founded a College on the North Side of the Church of St. *Michael Pater-Noſter*, for a Maſter, four Fellows, Clerks, Choriſts, *&c.* together with an Alms-houſe for thirteen poor Men; one whereof to be Tutor, with a Salary of ſixteen Pence *per* Week; and the twelve others, fourteen Pence each, with neceſſary Proviſions. Notwithſtanding the Diſſolution of this College by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of *Edward* the ſixth; the Alms-houſe, ſituate upon *College-hill*, ſtill remains under the Direction of the Company of Mercers; who, beſides a handſome Room to each of the Penſioners, allow them three Shillings and ten Pence *per* Week; and the Men every third Year Coats and Breeches, and the Women Gowns and Petticoats.

Wood's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, adjoining to that of *Gibſon*, at *Ratcliff*, was founded by *Toby Wood*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq; *Anno* 1613, for ſix decayed Coopers; who have an Allowance of ſix Pounds *per Annum*, and thirty Buſhels of Coals each.

Wood's Alms-houſe.

This Houſe, which ſtands on the Eaſt Side of *Clapton* in the Pariſh of *Hackney*, was founded by *Thomas Wood*, Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, for ten poor ancient Widows; with an Allowance of five Pounds *per Annum* each, and a Gown every other Year.

Young's Alms-houſe.

This Alms-houſe, ſituate in *College Church-yard*, *Southwark*, was founded by *Henry Young*, in the Year 1694, for two poor Women; with an Allowance of one Shilling *per* Week each.

Hopton's Alms-houſes.

Theſe Houſes, ſituate in the Pariſh of *Chriſt's Church*, *Surrey*, were founded by *Charles Hopton*, Eſq; who died *Anno* 1730; the poor Men were firſt choſen in *Anno* 1732; the Miniſter and two Church-Wardens for the Time being, together with ten other Gentlemen, are the Truſtees for managing this Charity; the Number of poor Men is twenty-ſix, the Allowance to each Man, is 10 *l. per Ann.* paid Monthly, and a Chaldron of Coals, with a lower and upper Room for each Man; the Alms-houſes are a very neat, handſome and ſpacious Building; the Objects to be admitted, muſt be Men who have been Houſe-keepers and come to decay.

Edwards's Alms-houſes.

Theſe Alms-houſes, in the ſaid Pariſh, were built and endowed by the Truſtees of Mr. *Edward Edwards*, Citizen and Maſon of *London*, who directed that each Perſon to be choſen therein ſhould have an Allowance of 40 *s. per Ann.* and once in two Years a purple Gown of twenty Shillings Value; he directs that the poor People to be choſen, ſhall be poor Perſons belonging to that Pariſh, and who do not receive any Alms or Penſion from that or any other Pariſh, each poor Perſon to have one Room only.

Weſtby's Alm-houſes

Were founded by Mrs. *Mary Weſtbey* of *Bocking* in *Eſſex*, Widow, for ten poor Women, on *Hoxton* Cauſeway, A. D. 1749, and left them in the Diſpoſal of nine Truſtees.

The Jews *Hoſpital called* Beth-Holim.

The Hoſpital was founded in 1748 by Subſcription. *Beth-Holim*, ſignifies a Houſe for the *Relief of the Sick*. It is confined to no Number; but about 120 yearly, and Medicines and Advice are diſpenſed gratis; it is maintained by a certain Sum allowed by the Synagogue, and private Contributions of all Perſons whatſoever, amounting to about 500 *l. per. Ann.* They likewiſe have a Ward aſſigned for poor Lying-in Women.

An Account of the Aſſiſtance given by this Hoſpital from Auguſt 31, 1753, *excluſive, to* Auguſt, 1751, *incluſive.*

Within the Houſe they aſſiſted 133 Perſons, *viz.*		
Patients that went out cured		116
Women laid-in in the Houſe		7
Dyed — —		4
Remained in the Houſe then —		6
	Total	133
Out-Patients — —		48
And 2318 Receipts were given from the Apothecary, which Medicines ſupplied 969 out of Doors — —		969
Total Number of Perſons who received Aſſiſtance from the Charity. —		1150

To the ſeveral Charities above ſpecified, I ſhall only add the annual Sum of one thouſand Pounds, given by the King toward the Relief of poor Houſe-keepers within this City and Suburbs, in the Rigor of Winter. Which Sum, (by his Majeſty's Letters Exhortatory to the Lord-Mayor and Biſhop of this City, for making Collections in the ſeveral Pariſhes within the Bill of Mortality for the ſame Purpoſe) by the Contributions of the Citizens, *&c.* made in the Year 1735, was increaſed to one thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-ſix Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and five Pence; which being re-iſſued by the Chamberlain of *London*, it was proportionably divided among the ſeveral Pariſhes within this City and Suburbs, and by the ſeveral Church-Wardens and Overſeers of the Poor thereof diſtributed amongſt the Families moſt neceſſitous; which probably were five hundred in Number.

Rec. Chamb. Lond.

The Number of Perſons contained in the ſeveral Hoſpitals and Alms-houſes above-mentioned, together with the Children put forth Apprentices by the Money collected at the Feaſt, *&c.* of the Sons of the Clergy, and the ſeveral poor Families that participate of the King's annual Charity, *&c.* amount in the whole to upwards of eight thouſand; and the Sum Total employed toward their Relief, to ſeventy-eight thouſand five hundred and nineteen Pounds one Shilling and two Pence.

There are in this City and Suburbs Societies, both of Men and Women, (which are very numerous) denominated *Box Clubs*, for the Relief and mutual Support of the poorer Sort of Artiſans, during Sickneſs, or other Incapacity, whereby they are rendered incapable of getting their Bread.

Theſe Clubs, erected by mutual Conſent, are ſupported by an amicable Contribution of two, three, or more Pence *per* Week, by each Member; who weekly or monthly meet at a certain Alehouſe, where they ſpend two Pence or three Pence each; and wherein they have Orders for their better Regulation, and a ſtrong Box, or Cheſt, with divers Locks, for the Conſervation of their Books, Caſh, *&c.*

The Advantages ariſing to the ſeveral Members of the reſpective Clubs, are, that every Member, when ſick or lame, whereby he's rendered incapable of working, during his Illneſs, or Incapacity, receives a certain Sum of Money *per* Week; provided his Indiſpoſition does not proceed from a Venereal Cauſe; in which Caſe, he is not intitled to any Benefit from the Society.

And when any of the Members die, there is not only a Sum of Money allowed by the Society for the Buryings of ſuch Members, but likewiſe the Widows, or Nominees of ſuch deceaſed Members, receive from the Society the Sum of five, ten, or more Pounds.

And for preventing all Frauds and Impoſitions upon any of the ſaid Societies, all Perſons that are detected of working, during the Time of their being ſupported by the Box, are immediately, upon Conviction, expelled the Club.

Theſe great and numerous Societies, which conſiſt of may thouſands of Members, are a very great Eaſe to the ſeveral Pariſhes of this City and Suburbs; by ſupporting ſo great a Number of their poor diſeaſed Members, which otherwiſe muſt be maintained by the ſaid Pariſhes, at the Expence of many thouſands of Pounds *per Ann.*

Having treated of the ſeveral Hoſpitals, Alms-houſes, *&c.* within the Bill of Mortality, I ſhall now give ſome Account of the *Parochial Work-houſes.*

The numerous Impoſitions of the lazy, indolent and vicious Poor of this City and Suburbs, upon the generous and well-diſpoſed Citizens, occaſioned the Inhabitants of the *Middleſex* Liberty (now the Pariſh of St. *Luke* in *Old-ſtreet*) of *St. Giles's, Cripplegate*, in the Year 1724, to erect a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Poor of their Liberty.

By which Proceeding, their Poors Rate, which before amounted to three Shillings in the Pound, upon the Rents of all Houſes, was thereby reduced to two Shillings.

This put divers Pariſhes and Liberties in this City and Suburbs, upon erecting Work-houſes; which became general, not only within the Bill of Mortality, but alſo in the circumjacent Pariſhes, and many others in divers Parts of the Kingdom.

Though theſe parochial Nurſeries are denominated by the harſh Appellation of *Work-houſes*, yet the Taſks therein are ſo very eaſy, that they may more properly be termed Recreations than Labour. And in many of the ſaid Houſes, the Adults have no other Buſineſs than that of looking after the Children. They are plentifully provided with good Proviſions, warm and clean Apparel, Beds, good Fires, and all the Neceſſaries of Life.

The Fare in the Workhouſe of St. *Margaret's, Weſtminſter*, may ſerve as a Specimen of their Manner of Living

A Bill of Fare for St Margaret's *Workhouſe.*

Days.	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	Bread and Beer.	Meat and Broth.	Bread and Cheeſe.
Monday	Bread and Broth.	Peas Pottage.	Bread and Butter.
Tueſday	Bread and Gruel.	Meat and Broth.	Bread and Cheeſe.
Wedneſday	Bread and Broth.	Haſty Pudding.	Bread and Butter.
Thurſday	Bread and Gruel.	Meat and Broth.	Bread and Cheeſe.
Friday	Bread and Broth.	Barley Broth.	Bread and Butter.
Saturday	Bread and Gruel.	Baked Puddings.	Bread and Cheeſe.

There is always Beer at Noon and Night; and the Indiſpoſed are allowed Mutton four times a Week.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Manner of Living, and modern Diverſions uſed by the Citizens.

THE Inhabitants of this City ſurpaſs thoſe of all other Cities and Nations, in the Magnificence of their Coaches, ſtately Horſes, and pompous Equipages. And the Men, though their Cloaths are not ſo much enriched with Gold and Silver Lace as thoſe of our *French* Neighbours, yet the Fineneſs of our Cloath, *&c.* is much an Over-balance both to their Cloth and Lace. And in reſpect to the Linen, Periwigs and Hats worn by the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, that they far excel thoſe of all other Nations, I think, will

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A
NEW and ACCURATE PLAN
of the
CITY of WESTMINSTER
The DUTCHY of LANCASTER
and Places Adjacent

B. Cole Sculp.

Chelsea Field
Chelsea Water Works
Salt Ware House
Ford Trade
Rochester Row
Ford Ferry Road
Artillery Ground
Infirmary
Church
Chapel
Meeting
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will not be denied by any impartial Judge; eſpecially conſidering, that the very beſt and fineſt of the firſt is brought from *Holland*, and other Countries, for our Uſe; and the choiceſt and moſt valuable Flaxen and Grey human Hairs, (which the Inhabitants of the Countries from whence they come, cannot afford to wear) of which the ſecond are made, are imported from *Germany*, *France*, *Spain*, *Holland*, *Sweeden*, *Denmark*, and all other Countries of *Europe*. And as to the laſt, the Difference between ours and theirs ſeems to be neareſt to that of Beaver and Wool.

And the Women, rather than come ſhort of the Men in Luxury, out-do them, in the Richneſs of their Silks, Cambricks and Lace of an exorbitant Price. And Servant Maids dreſs in ſo rich and handſome a Manner, that it is hard to diſtinguiſh many of them from Perſons of Fortune.

The modern Diverſions uſed by the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, are, that the principal Part of them in Summer, deveſting themſelves of urbanick Cares, repair to their fine Country Seats, and Gardens, where the Beauties of Nature diſplay themſelves, amidſt the glorious Harmony of a rural Choir. Whilſt others reſort to *Bath*, *Tunbridge*, *Scarborough*, and other Places of Gaiety and Pleaſure.

Many of the Citizens take Delight in Sailing, Rowing, Swiming, and Fiſhing in the River *Thames*, &c. whilſt others in the circumjacent Fields, Bowling-greens, *&c.* divert themſelves with Horſe and Foot-races, Riding, Leaping, Wreſtling, Cricket, Archery, Cudgels, Coits, Bowling, Skittles, Nine-pins, and Bull and Bear-baiting: And ſuch as delight in Blood repair to ſee the barbarous Performances of Prize-fighters, whom Neceſſity (occaſioned by a ſcandalous Lazineſs and Indolence) induces to expoſe themſelves to be horribly mangled for a little Money; when the bloodily-inclined Spectators may ſatiate themſelves with human Gore, to the great Reproach of Religion. And others, within Doors, play at Billiards, Cheſs, Draughts, Shuffle-board, Cards, Dice, *&c.* and ſuch as delight in Walking, beſides the pleaſant and beautiful Fields, which incircle *London*, have nine delightful publick Walks, within the City and Suburbs, for their Recreation.

The Citizens, during the Winter Seaſon, divert themſelves with Hunting, Hawking, Shooting, Tennis, Sliding, Scating, Foot-ball-playing, *&c.* by Day; and the nocturnal Diverſions are Billiards, Cheſs, Draughts, Shuffle-board, Cards, Dice, Operas, Tragedies and Comedies, in *Engliſh*, *Italian* and *French*; the Charge of the three laſt, by the beſt Calculation, amounts to upwards of ſixty thouſand Pounds *per Ann.*

The barbarous Diverſion of Cock-fighting is ſtill continued in this City, with an Addition by the Populace of a Practice much more cruel, *viz.* the throwing at Cocks, with large Sticks, and the utmoſt Barbarity.

Not much unlike the above, is the deteſtable Practice of Duck-hunting.

Beſides the Diverſions and Cruelties above-mentioned, great Numbers of muſical Gentlemen have formed themſelves into divers Societies, and meet once a Week at certain Taverns fit for their Purpoſe; where they, with the utmoſt Dexterity, perform upon a great Variety of Inſtruments, (aſſiſted by ſome of the beſt Voices) to numerous Audiences of their Friends. Beſides which, there are many publick Concerts of Muſick, in divers Parts of the City and Suburbs, for the Entertainment of the Curious in that Way. Therefore it may juſtly be ſaid, that no City whatſoever is ſo well ſupplied with the choiceſt of Muſick, both vocal and inſtrumental, as this is, nor with Plays of all Sorts.

Add to the aforeſaid Entertainments, that this City is continually ſupplied with a great Variety of Birds, Beaſts, Fiſhes, Monſters, and other Curioſities, both of Art and Nature, from all Parts of the terraqueous Globe, to ſatisfy the Curioſity of the Citizens; who are more profuſe of their Money in ſeeing Rarities, than any other People whatſoever; as may juſtly be inferred from the great Number inceſſantly brought hither from all Parts.

BOOK VII.

Containing the Hiſtory, Antiquities and Government of Weſtminſter, *both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil; with a Deſcription of the ſeveral Pariſhes, and other Things remarkable within the City and Liberty thereof.*

CHAP. I.

An Account of the Foundation of the Abbey of Weſtminſter, *with the Conſtruction of the preſent Church.*

THE Foundation of *Weſtminſter* Abbey has been handed to us by many fabulous Accounts, invented by the Monks for private Views: One of their pious Frauds was to palm it upon St. *Peter*, the Prince of the Apoſtles. This is the Invention of Abbot *Wulfine*, in the Reign of *Edward the Confeſſor*. Another refers it to the imaginary Reign of King *Lucius*. In this Uncertainty we can determine no more than adhere to thoſe Writers who place its Foundation by *Sebert*, on the Ruins of a Temple dedicated by the Heathen *Saxons* to *Apollo*.

The Place where this magnificent and ſtately Structure and City is ſituate, was anciently an Iſland, which, from its being over-ſpread with Thorns, received the Appellation of *Thorney*, or *The Iſland of Thorns*; and the Branch of the River which ſurrounded the ſame, now denominated *Long-ditch*, had its Outflux from the River

River *Thames*, near the East End of *Manchester-court*, *Channel-row*; and intersecting *King's-street*, glided along where *Gardiner's-lane* is situate, to *Longditch* (a Street so called, wherein the Name of this antient Watercourse is still preserved); and crossing *Tothill-street*, a little West of the *Gate-house*, continued its Course along the South Wall of the Abbey Garden, to the *Thames*, where now the Common Sewer is, which was erected over it.

This Monastery, like most others of the Kingdom, being destroyed by the cruel Ravages and Depredations of the Pagan *Danes*, it was rebuilt by King *Edgar*, who not only endowed the same with divers Lands and Manors, but likewise, by his Charter, *Anno* 969, granted it many ample Privileges.

Chart. Edgar. in Bibl. Cot.

This Church being again reduced to very great Extremities by *Danish* Cruelties, it was restored to a much more flourishing Condition than ever, by King *Edward* the Confessor. Appropriating for that Purpose one tenth of his Estate both real and personal; and pulling down the small and ruinous Building, erected in its stead a handsome Structure; and summoning his Ministers and Nobility, caused it to be consecrated on the 28th of *December*, *Anno* 1065, with the greatest Pomp and Solemnity; and by several Charters, not only confirmed all its ancient Rights and Privileges, but likewise endowed the same with many rich Manors, and additional Immunities, *viz. Sac* and *Soc*, *Thol* and *Theam*, *Infangtheof*, *Gritbrich*, *Hamsoken*, *Pontage*, *Murage* and *Forstal*. And that all the Lands, Tenements and Possessions thereunto belonging, in *London* and elsewhere, should be exempt from all Jurisdiction whatsoever, other than that of their own; and the Convent to be free from the Authority of the Bishop of *London*; and the Church thereof, by the Bull of Pope *Nicholas* the Second, constituted a Place for the Inauguration of the Kings of *England*. And by the said *Edward*'s Charter of Sanctuary, it became not only an Asylum for Bankrupts, *&c.* but likewise a Refuge for Traitors, Murderers, Thieves, and the most abandon'd Miscreants, who were suffered to live there in Impunity, and open Defiance of Justice, to the great Reproach of the pretended Confessor. However, the great Immunities in the following Charter, drew People from all Parts; which occasioned the Refugees to increase so fast, that there was not Room sufficient in the Abbey Church for the Accommodation of the numerous Inhabitants without incommoding the Monks; wherefore *Edward* caused a Church to be erected on the North Side of the Monastery, for the Use of the Inhabitants, and dedicated the same to St. *Margaret*.

Ailred. Vit. Ed. Confes.

Sim. Dun. Hist.

Hall. Hist. Lanc & York.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

This Abbey, according to divers modern Historians and Surveyors of *London*, was denominated *Westminster*, to distinguish it from the *Abbey of Grace* on *Tower-hill*, called *Eastminster*: But that this is a very great Mistake, is manifest by the Charter granted to the former by *Edward* the Confessor in the Year 1066, whereas the latter was not founded till *Anno* 1359; the Appellation of *Westminster* was given to distinguish it from the Church of St. *Paul* in the City of *London*.

Spelm. Con. Tom. I.

Edward's *Charter of Sanctuary to* Westminster.

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *Englishmen*; I make it to be known to all Generations of the World after me, that, by special Commandment of our holy Father Pope *Leo*, I have renewed and honoured the holy Church of the blessed Apostle St. *Peter* of *Westminster*; and I order and establish for ever, that what Person, of what Condition or Estate soever he be, from whence-ever he come, or for what Offence or Cause it be, flying for his Refuge into the said holy Place, he be assured of his Life, Liberty and Limbs. And over this, I forbid, under Pain of everlasting Damnation, that no Minister of mine, or of my Successors, intermeddle them with any the Goods, Lands, or Possessions of the said Persons, taking the said Sanctuary. For I have taken their Goods and Livelode into my special Protection.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

And therefore I grant to every and each of them, in as much as my terrestrial Power may suffice, all manner of Freedom of joyous Liberty. And whosoever presumes, or doth contrary to this my Graunt, I will he lose his Name, Worship, Dignity and Power; and that with the great Traytor *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, he be in the everlasting Fire of Hell. And I Will and Ordayne, that this my Grant endure as long as there remayneth in *England* eyther Love, or Dread of Christian Name."

William the Conqueror, out of the great Veneration he bore to the Memory of his late dear Friend *Edward*, no sooner arrived in *London*, than he repaired to this Church, where he offered a sumptuous Pall as a Covering to his Shrine, and fifty Marks of Silver, together with a very rich Altar-Cloth and two Caskets of Gold; and the *Christmas* Day following was solemnly crowned therein. This being the first Coronation solemnized in this Place, I shall, for the Satisfaction of the Reader, insert an Account thereof.

The Day of Coronation being come, *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York*, who was appointed to perform the Ceremony, in a short, but handsome Speech, asked the *English* then present, whether they were willing to have the Duke crowned as King of *England*; to which they unanimously assenting, the Bishop of *Constance* addressed himself to the *Normans* to the same Effect, which they readily agreed to. *William* thus elected, the Archbishop put the Crown upon his Head, and placed him on the Throne in presence of the Nobility, Clergy, *&c.* where he took an Oath to the same Effect with that of the *English Saxon* Kings, *viz.* That he would protect the holy Church and its Governors, that is, the Bishops: That he would govern his People justly and prudently: That he would ordain and keep right Law, and strictly forbid all Rapines and unjust Judgments. To which an eminent Historian adds, That he would behave himself mercifully towards his Subjects, and govern both *English* and *French* with equal Impartiality. Hence it is observable, that *William*, instead of claiming as a Conqueror, accepted the Crown upon the same Terms as his Predecessors the *Saxon* Kings.

Gul. Pictav.

Hist. Elienf. Flor. Wigorn. Chron.

Malmf. de Gest. Pont.

During the Coronation, the Horse and Foot Guards, which were posted round the Church to secure the Solemnity, mistaking the Acclamations within for a sudden Tumult, rashly set Fire to the neighbouring Houses; but what the Event was, my Author does not mention.

Gul. Pictav.

William was a great Benefactor to this Abbey, for, by no less than sixteen Charters, he not only confirmed all their ancient Rights and Immunities, but also granted them greater Privileges and additional Revenues.

Ralp. Dicet. Ym Hist.

In the Year 1189, *Richard* the First was crowned in this Church with the utmost Pomp and Magnificence, and though it undoubtedly was the most sumptuous Coronation of any till that Time solemnized in this Kingdom; yet it would have been much more glorious, had it not been stained with a barbarous Massacre and Robbery of the Jews; as has been related, Book I. Ch. VII.

Henry the Third erected a Chapel at the East End of the same; the first Stone of which he laid in the Year 1221, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

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The East Prospect of the ABBY *of S.t* PETE
WESTM

B. Cole sc

...t PETER & of the PARISH CHURCH of St. MARGARET,
...VESTMINSTER.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

Some Time after, *Henry* being informed of the great Decay of the ſaid Church and Steeple, cauſed the whole to be taken down, in order to rebuild the ſame in a more ſpacious and magnificent Manner; and after a great Expence and Labour of twenty-ſeven Years, having only carried on the Work of this magnificent Fabrick one Pillar Weſt of the Croſs Iſles, the Manner of Conſtruction was varied by ſubſequent Builders, who placed the ſmall decorating Columns of eight Pillars in Braſs inſtead of Stone.

Tho' *Henry*, and divers Abbots, were employed in the Erection of this ſtately Structure for the Term of thirty-nine Years, yet the Body of the Church was only finiſhed in the Year 1285, in which Condition it continued till *Anno* 1700, when the ſaid Building, by Length of Time, being greatly decayed, the Parliament granted Money toward repairing the ſame; which, by ſubſequent Parliaments, has been continued, not only for effectually repairing all Parts thereof, but likewiſe for completely finiſhing the whole Fabrick; and in order to which, the great Tower in the Center was begun to be erected, *Anno* 1728. But Caſh ſoon after failing, the Work was laid aſide till the Year 1733, when more Money being granted by Parliament, the Work was renewed, at the Weſt End of the Church, for repairing the Front, and finiſhing the Steeples, which are now finiſhed, and greatly excel every thing of its Kind in this Kingdom.

Henry, in the Year 1257, granted to the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, a Market and Fair, as appears by this Charter.

Rec. St. Marg. Weſt.

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitaine*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, Officers, and to all his Bailiffs and loving Subjects, greeting. Know ye, that we have granted, and by this our Charter have confirmed to our beloved in Chriſt, *Richard*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, and the Convent of the ſame, that they and their Succeſſors ſhall for ever keep one Market at *Touthull*, on every *Monday*, and one Fair to be held annually in the ſame Place, on the Eve, Day and Day following St. *Mary Magdalen*, unleſs that Market and Fair ſhould prove prejudicial to the neighbouring Markets and Fairs.

"Wherefore we will, and ſtrictly command, for Us and our Heirs, That the aforeſaid Abbot and Convent, and their Succeſſors, may for ever keep one Market at *Touthull* every Week on *Monday*, and one Fair to be yearly held as aforeſaid, with all the Liberties and Cuſtoms to ſuch-like Market and Fair belonging, unleſs the ſaid Market and Fair ſhould prove to the Prejudice of the neighbouring Markets and Fairs as aforeſaid.

"Witneſſed by *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, *Humphrey de Boun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, &c. Given under our Hand at *Windſor*, the fifth Day of *November*, in the forty-firſt Year of our Reign."

Tho. Walſing. Ypod. Neuſt. An. 1296.

Edward I. as a Monument of his having reduced *Scotland*, in the Year 1296, brought from thence the famous Marble Stone, whereon the *Scotiſh* Kings had for many Ages been crowned, and wherein the People had placed a kind of Fatality; and on which was engraven this Diſtich:

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti hunc quocunque locatum
Inveniunt lapidem, regnare tenenter ibidem.

Edward cauſed this Stone to be fixed under the Bottom of a large Wooden Chair, and it has been uſed as the Inauguration Chair of the Kings of *England* for many Ages.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

In the Year 1299, a Fire, which broke out in the King's Palace, deſtroyed the Roof, and very much defaced the Abbey Church; which, by the Aſſiſtance of the King and his Succeſſors, the Abbots were enabled to repair.

In the Year 1352, *Weſtminſter* was by Act of Parliament conſtituted one of the ten Towns in *England*, where the Staple, or Market for Wool, Leather, Woolfels, Lead, and other Staple Commodities, ſhould be perpetually held.

Upon the humble Petition of the Inhabitants of *Weſtminſter*, *Henry* VI. granted them the waſte Water of the Royal Conduit in his Palace by Charter. Rec. Weſt. An. 1447.

In the Year 1502, *Henry* VII. cauſed the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary*, and a Tavern adjoining to the Eaſt End of the Abbey Church, to be taken down, and on the Site thereof erected the preſent ſtately and moſt magnificent Edifice, denominated *Henry* VII's Chapel, at the Expence of fourteen thouſand Pounds! a very great Sum, if we conſider, that Wheat was then ſold at five Shillings the Quarter; which, at a Medium of ſeven Years, appears to be but about a ſixth Part of the modern Price. Fab. Chron. Thomp. Ledg.

Abbot *Iſlip*, aſſiſted by ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, laid the firſt Stone of this Chapel on Behalf of the King, whereon was this Inſcription: Weav. Fun. Mon.

Illuſtriſſimus Henricus *Septimus*, *Rex* Angliæ & Franciæ, & *Dominus* Hiberniæ, *poſuit hanc petram in honore beatæ Virginis* Mariæ, XXIIIJ *Die* Januarij, *Anno Domini* MCCCCCII. & *Anno dicti Regis* Henrici *Septimi decimo octavo*. Ibid.

CHAP. II.

An Account of the Suppreſſion of the Abbey, the converting the ſame into a Biſhoprick, and then into a Collegiate Church.

AT the general Suppreſſion of Religious Houſes by *Henry* VIII. this Abbey was ſurrendred to him, by *William Benſon*, the Abbot, and ſeventeen of the Monks, on the 16th of *January*, *Anno* 1539, at which Time it appeared to be near double the Value of any other Religious Foundation in the Kingdom; the Revenues whereof amounted to 3977 *l.* 6 *s.* 4$\frac{3}{4}$ *d. per Ann.* a Sum equal to 20000 *l.* at preſent. Rym. Fœd.

The Monaſtery thus diſſolved, *Henry* erected the ſame into a College of Secular Canons, under the Government of a Dean, and appointed *William Benſon*, the laſt Abbot, firſt Dean thereof: But this Eſtabliſhment proved of no long Duration, for, on the 19th of *December*, *Anno* 1541, *Henry* converted the ſame into a Biſhoprick, and conſtituted *Thomas Thirlby* Biſhop thereof, together with a Dean and twelve Prebendaries; and appointed the whole County of *Middleſex* (the Pariſh of *Fulham*, immediately belonging to the Biſhop of *London*, only excepted) for its Dioceſe. And for the better Support of the Epiſcopal Dignity, increaſed the Revenues of the Biſhoprick, with an Addition of the major Part of the Lands which belonged to the late Abbey. Stow. Sur. Lond. Godw. de Præſul. Angl.

On this Occaſion, *Weſtminſter* became a City; for the making of which, according to the Opinion of the great Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke*, nothing elſe is required, than the Appellation of a Biſhop's See. But the Biſhoprick being ſoon after diſſolved, the Epithet of City was thereby loſt: However, the ſame, by Complaiſance, is ſtill continued. Cok. Inſt. p. 4.

Thirlby having greatly embezzled the Revenues of his new Biſhoprick, was therefore, *Anno* 1550, tranſlated to *Norwich*; and the new Biſhoprick being diſſolved by *Edward* VI. he reſtored the Government thereof by a Dean; which continued till *Mary*'s Acceſſion to the

Crown, who on the 7th of *September*, *Anno* 1557, reſtored it to its antient Conventual State, and appointed *John Feckenham* Abbot thereof. But upon Queen *Elizabeth*'s Acceſſion, the Monks being again ejected, ſhe, by her Letters Patent of the 21ſt of *May*, *Anno* 1560, erected the ſame into a College, under the Government of a Dean, and twelve Secular Canons, or Prebendaries; a School-Maſter, Uſher, and forty Scholars, denominated the Queen's, who are educated in the Liberal Sciences preparatory to the Univerſity, and provided with all the Neceſſaries of Life, other than Cloathing, of which they have only a Gown yearly. To this Foundation likewiſe belong twelve Almſmen, an Organiſt, with Singing-men, Choiriſters, *&c.*

Dug. Mon. Angl.

This Church (without mentioning the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary*, alias that of *Henry* VII. adjoining to the Eaſt End thereof, which by all Judges is reckoned the moſt curious and exquiſite Piece of *Gothick* Architecture in *Europe*, and which by *Leland*, a very learned and judicious Antiquary, is called *The Wonder of the World*) is one of the moſt ſpacious, ſtately and magnificent Fabricks upon Earth; which not only excelled in its Furniture of ineſtimable Value, but likewiſe in Poſſeſſions of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* for it had in different Parts of the Kingdom, no leſs than two Hundreds, ſixteen Manors, ſeventeen Hamlets, and ninety-ſeven Towns and Villages, large Poſſeſſions, beſides thoſe in many other Places leſs conſiderable.

Dart. Hiſt. Weſtm.

There were antiently in this Conventual Church fourteen Chapels, tho' at preſent there are only twelve, *viz.* Of the Virgin *Mary*, or *Henry* the Seventh's, *Edward the Confeſſor*, St. *Benedict*, St. *Edmund*, St. *Nicholas*, St. *Paul*, St. *John Baptiſt*, *Iſlip* or *Eraſmus*'s, St. *John the Evangeliſt*, St. *Michael*, St. *Andrew*, St. *Blaiſe*, and the Altars of St. *Martin*, St. *Helena*, St. *Dunſtan* and *Thomas a Becket*.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Of the Chantries and Anniverſaries eſtabliſhed in this Church, the firſt were only four, and the latter forty-ſix.

In this Collegiate Church is weekly diſtributed, on *Saturdays*, to forty poor Widows, a two Pound Loaf, and a Pound and a half of raw Beef, each; which is ſaid to be the Benefaction of *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Richmond*, Mother to *Henry* the Seventh.

William the Firſt, denominated *the Conqueror*, being the firſt Prince that ever was crowned at *Weſtminſter*, he has therein been followed by his Succeſſors; who have not only received the Royal Diadem in the Conventual, or Collegiate Church of this City, but likewiſe many of their Remains are depoſited in the ſaid Church, or Royal Repoſitory.

This Abbey, tho' 'twas only the Second in Rank, (as already obſerved) yet it was in all other Reſpects the Chief of the Kingdom; and whoſe Abbots, having had Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, their Seat in Parliament was in the Houſe of Peers; whoſe Names, together with thoſe of the Biſhop and Deans, I ſhall ſubjoin for the Satisfaction of the Curious,

The Names of the Abbots, Biſhop and Deans of Weſtminſter.

Abbots. Orthbright, Germannus, Aldred, Syward, Oſmund, Selred, Orgar, Brithſtan, Orthbright II. Alfwius, Alfwius II. Algar, Eadmerus, Alfnod, Alfric, Wulfinus, Aldſius, Wulnoth, Edwyn, Galfrid, Vitalis, Gilbert Criſpin, Herbet, Gervaiſe de Bloys, Laurentius, Walter, William Poſtard, Papillon, William de Humez, Richard de Berkyne, Richard de Crockeſley, Philip de Leveſham, Richarde de Ware, Walter Wenlock, Richard de Sudbery, William de Curthington, Thomas Henley, Simon de Brukeſton, Simon Langham, Nicholas Littlington, William de Colcheſter, Richard Harounden, George Flaccet, William · · ·, John Eaſtney, Edmund Kirton, Thomas Milling, John Iſlip, William Benſon, John Feckenham.

Thomas Thirlby, *was the only Biſhop.*

Deans. William Benſon, Richard Cox, Hugh Weſton, William Bill, Gabriel Goodman, Lancelot Andrews, Richard Neal, George Mounteigne, Robert Tounſon, John Williams, John Earl, John Dolben, Thomas Sprat, Francis Atterbury, *baniſhed the Kingdom, by Act of Parliament, for Treaſonable Practices*, Samuel Bradford, Joſeph Wilcox.

This Abbey, or Collegiate Church, having for many Ages not only been the Place of Royal Sepulture for the Kings and Queens of *England*, but likewiſe for the Nobility, and other Perſons of Diſtinction of this Nation; I ſhall therefore ſubjoin an Account of the principal and moſt curious monumental Inſcriptions therein contained: And, for the greater Eaſe of the Reader, ſhall inſert them in alphabetical Order, with marginal References, to ſhew in what Part of the Church, *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel, and Cloiſters, they are ſituate.

CHAP. III.

The moſt remarkable Monumental Inſcriptions in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter.

Depoſitum

SEreniſſimæ, potentiſſimæ & excellentiſſimæ Principis *Annæ*, Dei Gratia, *Magnæ Britanniæ*, *Franciæ & Hiberniæ* Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris, *&c.* natæ in Palatio *Sti. Jacobi*, 6to. die *Februarii* 1664-5. denatæ *Kenſingtoniæ* primo die *Auguſti*, 1714. ætatis ſuæ quinquageſimo, Regnique decimo tertio. Hen. VII. Chap.

Ad Potentiſſimum Seremiſſimæ *Annæ* Maritum *Jacobum*, Dei Gratia, *Magnæ Britanniæ*, *Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ* Regem, Fidei Defenſorem, *&c.* Ibid,

Annus & *Anna* in ſe redit, hic novus, illa perennis;
Cujus Vir, Pater & Frater Rex, Regia proles:
In Cœlo æternos Regina eſt *Anna* per annos
Floreat illa ſuis in prole æterna *Britannis*,
Inque ſuo vigeat feliciter *Anna Jacobo*.
Inclyte Rex *Britonum*, veniam da vera loquenti,
Jacobus caret *Anna*, & non caret *Anna Jacobo*;
Maxime Rex Regum, Regem ſolare *Jacobum*.

Obiitni Domino, Anno Domini 1618. quarto Nonarum *Martia*, annos nata 44. menſes 4. & dies 18.

Mrs. *Aphra Behn* died *April* 1689. East Cloiſter.

Here lies a Proof, that Wit can never be
Defence enough againſt Mortality.
Great Poeteſs, O thy ſtupendous Lays
The World admires, and the Muſes praiſe.

To the Glory of the Lord of Hoſts, here under reſteth Sir *Richard Bingham*, Kt. of the antient Family of the *Binghams* of *Bingham Melcomb* in the County of *Dorſet*; who from his Youth was trained up in military Affairs, and ſerved in the Time of Queen *Mary* at St. *Quintin*'s in the Weſtern Iſles of *Scotland*; and in *Britain*, in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, at *Leith* in *Scotland*; in the Iſle of *Candy* under the *Venetians*, at *Cabo Chrio*, and the famous Battle of *Lepanto*, againſt the *Turks*; in the Civil Wars of *France*; in the *Netherlands*; and at *Smerwick*, where the *Romans* and *Iriſh* were vanquiſhed. South Iſle.

After, he was made Governor of *Connaught*; where he over-threw the *Iriſh-Scots*, expelled the traiterous *O Rourke*, ſuppreſſed divers Rebellions, and that with ſmall Charges to her Majeſty, main-

maintaining that Province in a flouriſhing Eſtate by the Space of thirteen Years. Finally, for his good Service, was made Marſhal of *Ireland*, and General of *Leinſter*; where, at *Dublin*, in an aſſured Faith in *Chriſt*, he ended this tranſitory Life the 19 *June*, An. Dom. 1598, ætat. 70.

St. Paul's Chap.

En infra poſitam, qualis hominum oculis obverſabatur, *Buſbeii* imaginem: ſi eam, quæ in Animis altius inſedit, ultra deſideras; Academiæ utriuſque & Fori Lumina, Aulæ, Senatus, atque Eccleſiæ Principes Viros contemplare: cumque ſatam ab illo Ingeniorum Meſſem, tam variam, tamque uberem luſtraveris, quantus is eſſet, qui ſeverit, cogita.

Is certe erat, qui inſitam cuique à naturâ indolem & acutæ perſpexit, & exercuit commode, & feliciter promovit.

Is erat, qui Adoleſcentium Animos ita docendo finxit, aluitque, ut tam ſapere diſcerent, quam fari; dumque Pueri inſtituebantur, ſenſim ſuccreſcerent Viri. Quotquot illius diſciplinâ penitus imbuti, in Publicum prodiere, tot adepta eſt Monarchia, tot Eccleſia *Anglicana* Propugnatores, fidos omnes, pleroſque ſtrenuos. Quæcumque demum ſit Fama Scholæ *Weſtmonaſterienſis*, quicquid inde ad Homines fructus redundârit, *Buſbeio* maxime debetur, atque in omne porrò Ævum debebitur. Tam utilem Patriæ Civem multis annis opibúſque florere voluit Deus: Viciſſim ille Pietati promovendæ ſe & ſua alacris devovit; Pauperibus ſubvenire, Literatos fovere, Templa inſtaurare, ſed illi erat Divitiis frui: & hos in uſus, quicquid non erogaret vivus, legavit moriens.

Richardus Buſby, *Lincolnienſis*, Natus eſt *Luttoniæ* 1606. *Sept.* 22. Scholæ *Weſtmonaſterienſi* præfectus eſt 1640. *Dec.* 23.

Sedem in Eccleſ. *Weſtm.* Prebendarius obtinuit *Julii* 5. A. D. 1660. & *Wallenſi* Theſaurarius, *Aug.* 11, 1660. Obiit 1695. *Apr.* 5.

Depoſitum

Hen. VII. Chap.

Auguſtiſſimi & Potentiſſimi Principis *Caroli* Secundi, *Angliæ*, *Scotiæ*, *Franciæ*, & *Hiberniæ* Regis, Fidei Defenſoris, *&c.*

Obiit Sexto die *Februarii*, Anno Dom. 1684. Ætatis ſuæ Quinquageſimo Quinto, Regniq; ſui Triceſimo Septimo.

M. S.

South Croſ.

Qui fuit *Anglorum* Vates ter maximus olim,
Galfridus Chaucer, conditur hoc Tumulo.
Annum ſi quæras Domini, ſi Tempora Mortis,
Ecce! Notæ ſubſunt, quæ tibi cuncta notant.
25 *Octobris* 1400. Ærumnarum requies Mors.
N. Brigham hos fecit Muſarum Nomine ſumptus
1556.

St. Edm. Chap.

Edwardus primus, *Scotorum* Malleus, hic eſt.
1308. Pactum ſerva.

And on a Table near the Tomb, are inſcribed the following *Latin* and *Engliſh* Verſes:

Mors eſt mœſta nimis, magnos que jungit in imis,
Maxima Mors minimis conjungens ultima primis;
Nullus in orbe fuit Homo vivens, nec valet eſſe,
Qui non morte ruit; eſt hinc exire neceſſe.
Nobilis & Fortis, tibi tu confidere noli;
Omnia ſunt Mortis, ſibi ſubdit ſingula ſoli.
De Mundi medio magnum mors impia movit,
Anglia pre tedio ſatis anxia plangere novit:
Corruit *Edwardus* vario veneratus honore,
Rex nuper ut Nardus fragrans Virtutis odore,
Corde Leopardus, invictus & abſque pavore,
Ad rixam tardus, diſcretus & eucharis ore,
Viribus Armorum quaſi gigas ardua geſſit,
Colla ſuperborum prudens per Prelia preſſit,
Inter *Flandrenſes* Fortuna ſibi bene favit,
Ut quoque *Wallenſes* & *Scotus* ſuppeditavit.
Rex bonus abſque pari ſtrenue ſua Regna regebat:
Quod Natura dare potuit, Bonitatis habebat,
Actio Juſtitiæ, Pax Regni, ſanctio Legis,
Et fuga nequitie premunt precordia Regis:
Gloria tota ruit, Regem capit hæc modo foſſa.
Rex quandoque fuit, nunc nil niſi pulvis & oſſa:
Filius ipſe Dei, quem corde colebat & ore,
Dum vixit Rex, & valuit ſua magna poteſtas,
Fraus latuit, Pax magna fuit, regnavit honeſtas.
Death is too doleful which doth join
The higheſt Eſtate full low;
Which coupleth greateſt Things with leaſt,
And laſt with firſt alſo.
No Man hath been in World alive,
Nor any may there be,
Which can eſcape the Dint of Death:
Needs hence depart muſt we.
O noble and victorious Man,
Truſt not unto thy Strength;
For all are ſubject unto Death;
And all muſt hence at length.
Moſt cruel Fate from worldly Stage
Hath wreſt a worthy Wight;
To whom all *England* mourned loud
To ſee his doleful Plight.
Edward is dead, which was adorn'd,
With divers Graces here,
A King, or fragrant *Nardus* height,
A gracious Princely Peer.
In Heart the which was Lybard like,
Right puiſſant, void of Fear:
Moſt ſlow to Strife, diſcreet and wiſe,
And gracious every where.
In Arms a Giant fierce and fell,
Attempting famous Facts,
Moſt prudent did ſubdue the Proud
By Feat of Martial Acts:
In *Flanders* Fortune gave to him,
By Lot right good Succeſs,
In *Wales* he wan: The *Scottiſh* Rout
With Arms he did ſuppreſs.
This King, without his like alive,
Did firmly guide his Land:
And what good Nature could conceive,
He had it plight at Hand.
He was in Juſtice and in Peace
Excelling: Laws took Place;
Deſire to chaſe all wicked Works,
Did hold this Kings good Grace.
He now doth lie intombed here,
Which furthered each good Thing:
Now nought he is but Duſt and Bones,
Which was a worthy King.
The very Son of God, whom erſt
This King did love moſt dear,
Hath given to him immortal Bliſs,
For his good living here.
Whilſt lived this King, by him all Things
Were in moſt goodly Plight:
Fraud lay hid, great Peace was kept,
And Honeſty had Might.

St. Edm. Chap.

Hic Decus *Anglorum*, Flos Regum præteritorum,
Forma futurorum, Rex clemens, Pax Populorum,
Tertius *Edwardus*, Regni complens Jubileum,
Invictus pardus, bellis pollens *Macchabeum*,
Proſpere dum vixit, Regnum Pietate revixit,
Omnipotens rexit: Jam Celo celice Rex fit.
Tertius *Edwardus*, fama ſuper æthera notus.
Pugna pro Patria.

Hen. VII. Chap.

H. S. S. Reliquiæ *Edwardi* Vti. Regis *Angliæ*, & *Richardi*, Ducis *Eboracenſis*. Hos Fratres Germanos Turre *Londini* concluſos, injectiſque Culcitris ſuffocatus, abdite & inhoneſte tumulari juſſit Patruus *Richardus*, perfidus Regni Prædo. Oſſa deſideratorum, diu & multum quæſita, poſt annos cxc & i. Scalarum in ruderibus (ſcalæ iſtæ ad ſacellum Turris Albæ nuper ducebant) alte defoſſa, indiciis certiſſimis ſunt reperta xvii. die *Julii*, Anno Dom. MDCLXXIIII. *Carolus* II. Rex clementiſſimus, acerbam ſortem miſeratus, inter avita Monumenta Principibus infeliciſſimis juſta perſolvit, Anno Dom. 1678. annoque Regni ſui 30.

Nobilis

St. Edm. Chap.

Nobilis *Hiſpani* jacet hic Soror inclita Regis,
Eximii Conſors *Aleonora* thori,
Edwardi primi, *Wallorum* Principis, Uxor;
Cui Pater *Henricus* tertius *Anglus* erat.
Hanc ille Uxorem gnato petit: omnia Princeps,
Legati munus ſuſcipit ipſe bono
Alphonſo Fratri. Placuit felix *Hymeneus*,
Germanam *Edwardo* nec ſine dote dedit:
Dos preclara fuit, nec tali indigna Marito,
Pontivo Princeps munere dives erat.
Femina conſilio prudens, pia, prole beata,
Auxit amicitiis, auxit honore virum.
Diſce mori.

Hen VII. Chap.

Hic jacet *Elizabetha*, *Edwardi* Quarti quondam Regis Filia, *Edwardi* Quinti Regis quondam nominati Soror, *Henrici* Septimi olim Regis Conjux, atque *Henrici* Octavi Regis Mater inclyta. Obiit autem ſuum diem in Turri *Londoniarum*, die 2. *Feb.* Anno Dom. 1502. 37. annorum ætate functa.

Ibid.

Memoriæ æternæ *Elizabethæ*, *Angliæ*, *Franciæ*, & *Hiberniæ* R. *Henrici* VIII. Filiæ, R. *Hen.* VII. Nepti, R. *Ed.* IIII. Pronepti, Patriæ Parenti, Religionis & bonarum Artium Altrici, plurimarum Linguarum peritæ, præclaris tum Animi tum Corporis dotibus, Regiiſque virtutibus ſupra Sexum. Principi incomparabili *Jacobus*, *Magnæ Britanniæ*, *Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ* Rex, Virtutum & Regnorum Heres, bene merenti pie poſuit.

Regno Conſortes & Urna, hic obdormimus, *Elizabetha* & *Maria*, Sorores, in ſpe Reſurrectionis.

Memoriæ ſacrum. Religione ad primævam Sinceritatem reſtaurata, Pace fundata, Moneta ad juſtum Valorem reducta, Rebellione domeſtica vindicata, *Gallia* malis inteſtinis præcipiti ſublevata, *Belgio* ſuſtentato, *Hiſpanica* Claſſe profligata, *Hibernia* pulſis *Hiſpanis*, & Rebellibus ad deditionem coactis, pacata; redditibus utriſque Academiæ lege annonaria plurimum adauctis, tota denique *Anglia* ditata, prudentiſſime annos xlv. adminiſtrata, *Elizabetha* Regina Victrix, Triumphatrix, Pietatis ſtudioſiſſima, feliciſſima, placida Morte ſeptuagenaria ſoluta, mortales reliquias, dum *Chriſto* jubente reſurgant, immortales in hac Eccleſia celeberrima ab ipſa conſervata, & denuo fundata, depoſuit. Obiit xxiiii. *Martii*, anno Salutis MDCII. Regni xlv. ætatis lxx.

Ibid.

Depoſitum ſereniſſimæ & potentiſſimæ Principiſſæ *Elizabethæ*, Reginæ *Bohemiæ*, Relictæ *Frederici*, Dei Gratia, *Bohemiæ* Regis, Archidapiferi & Principis Electoris ſacri *Romani* Imperii, Filiæ unicæ *Jacobi*, Sororis *Caroli* Primi, & Amitæ *Caroli* ejus Nominis Secundi, *Mag. Brit. Franc.* & *Hib.* Regum. Quæ in ædibus Comitis *Liceſtriæ* die *Jovis* 13. *Feb.* piiſſime in Domino obdormivit, anno a *Chriſto* nato 1661. ætatis ſuæ ſexageſimo ſexto.

South Croſs.

Life is a Jeſt, and all Things ſhow it;
I thought ſo once, but I know it.
Of Manners gentle, of Affections mild;
In Wit a Man, Simplicity a Child;
With native Humour, temp'ring virtuous Rage;
Form'd to delight at once and laſh the Age.
Above Temptation in a low Eſtate,
And uncorrupted even among the Great.
A ſafe Companion, and an eaſy Friend;
Unblam'd thro' Life, lamented in the End.
Theſe are thy Honours! Not that here thy Buſt
Is mix'd with Heroes, or with Kings thy Duſt;
But that the Worthy and the Good ſhall ſay,
Striking their penſive Boſoms, Here lies *Gay*.

Here lie the Aſhes of Mr. *John Gay*, the warmeſt Friend, the gentleſt Companion, the moſt benevolent Man; who maintain'd Independency in low Circumſtances of Fortune; Integrity in the Midſt of a corrupt Age; and that Serenity of Mind, which conſcious Goodneſs alone can give, thro' the whole Courſe of his Life.

Favourite of the Muſes, he was led by them to every elegant Art, refined in Taſte, and fraught with Graces all his own. In various Kinds of Poetry ſuperior to many, inferior to none. His Works continue to inſpire what his Example taught, Contempt of Folly however adorned, Deteſtation of Vice however dignified, Reverence for Virtue however diſgraced.

Charles and *Catharine*, Duke and Dutcheſs of *Queensberry*, who loved this excellent Perſon living, and regret him dead, have cauſed this Monument to be erected to his Memory.

Ici: giſt *Henri*, Jadis: Rey: de: *Engletere*: Seygnur de: *Hirlaunde*: Duc: de: *Aquitayne*: Le: Filz: Li: Rey *Johan*: Jadis: Rey: de: *Engletere*: A: Kideu: Face Mercy: Amen. Weav. Fun. Mon.

Dux *Normannorum*, verus Conqueſtor eorum,
Heres *Francorum* deceſſit, & *Hector* eorum,
On a Table near his Monument,
Gallorum Maſtrix, jacet hic *Henricus* in Urna,
1422, Domat omnia Virtus.
Pulchra Virumque ſuum ſociat tandem *Katerina*.
Otium fuge.
O merciful God, what a Prince was this!
Which his ſhort Time in martial Acts ſpent,
In Honour of Conqueſt, that Wonder to me it is,
How he might compaſs ſuch Deeds excellent,
And yet for that his Mind nothing detent;
All ghoſtly Health for his Soul to provide,
Out of this World ere he fatally ſhould ſlide.
So though I had *Tully* his Eloquence,
Or of *Seneca* the grave Morality,
Or of *Solomon* the perfect Sapience,
Or the ſweet Ditties of Dame *Calliope*;
Yet might I not in Proſe, or other Ditty,
Accordingly advance this Prince's Fame,
Or with due Honour to enhaunce the ſame.
Conſidering his Acts, whereof Parcel appeare
In this rude Work, with many more left out.
The Time alſo was leſſe than Ten Yeare,
That he ſo ſhortly brought all things about,
By Divine Grace furthered out of doubt.
That mightful Lord he holp'd his ghoſtly Knight,
With Grace and Honour to paſs this World's Fight.
And to have Reward double and condigne.
And firſt, for martial Acts by him done,
To be advanced amongſt the Worthies Nine;
And for his Virtues us'd by him eſtſoone,
With many good Deeds, which he on Earth had done;
Above the Hierarches, he is, I truſt, now ſtall'd,
That was on Earth, King of Kinges call'd.

Hic jacet *Henricus*, ejus Nominis Septimus, *Angliæ* quondam Rex, *Edmundi*, *Richmondiæ* Comitis, Filius; qui die 22. *Auguſti* Rex creatus, ſtatim poſt apud *Weſtmonaſterium* die 30. *Octobris* coronatur, Anno Domini 1485. Moritur deinde 21. die *Aprilis*, anno ætatis 53. regnavit annos 23. menſes 8. minus die.

On the Frize of the Tomb:

Septimus hic ſitus eſt *Henricus*, Gloria Regum
Cunctorum, ipſius qui tempeſtate fuerunt.
Ingenio atque quibus, geſtarum & nomine rerum,
Acceſſere opibus Naturæ dona benignæ:
Frontis honos, Facies auguſta, heroica Forma:
Junctaque ei ſuavis Conjux, perpulchra, pudica,
Et facunda fuit, felices Prole Parentes,
Henricum quibus Octavum, terra *Anglia* debes.

On the Ledge of the Chapel.

Septimus *Henricus* Tumulo requieſcit in iſto,
Qui Regum ſplendor, lumen & Orbis erat;
Rex vigil & ſapiens, comis Virtutis amator,
Egregius forma, ſtrenuus atque potens:
Qui peperit Pacem Regno, qui Bella peregit
Plurima, qui Victor ſemper ab hoſte redit;
Qui natas binis conjunxit Regibus ambas,
Regibus & cunctis fœdere junctus erat;

Qui ſacrum hoc ſtruxit Templum, ſtatuitque ſepulchrum,
Pro ſe, proque ſua Conjuge, Prole, Domo.
Luſtra decem atque annos tres plus compleverat, annis
Nam tribus octenis Regia Sceptra tulit.
Quindecies Domini centenus fluxerat annus,
Currebat nonus, cum venit atra dies.
Septima ter menſis lux tunc fulgebat *Aprilis*,
Cum clauſit ſummum tanta Corona diem.
Nulla dedere prius tantum tibi ſecula Regem,
Anglia, vix ſimilem poſteriora dabunt.

Hen. VII. Chap. Invictiſſimi Principis *Jacobi* Primi, *Magnæ Britanniæ*, *Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ* Regis; qui rerum apud *Scotos* annos 58. menſes 3. dies 12. & apud *Anglos* annos 22. & dies 3. pacifice, ac feliciter potitus, tandem in Domino obdormivit 27. die *Martii*, anno a Chriſto nato 1625. Ætat. vero ſuæ 60.

St. Edm. Chap. Hic *Katherina* jacet, *Francorum* Filia Regis,
Heres & Regni (*Carole* Sexte) tui;
Henrici Quinti thalamo bis leta jugali,
Nam ſic Vir duplici clarus honore fuit:
Jure ſuo *Anglorum*, *Katherine* jure triumphans
Francorum obtinuit jus, decus, Imperii.
Grata venit letis felix Regina *Britannis*,
Perque dies celebrant quatuor ore Deum.
Edidit *Henricum* gemebunda puerpera Regem,
Cujus in Imperio *Francus* & *Anglus* erat;
Non ſibi, nec Regno felici ſidere natum,
Sed Patri & Matri Religione parem.
Poſt ex *Owino Tuddero* tertia proles,
Nobilis *Edmundus*, te, *Katherina*, beat:
Septimus *Henricus*, quo non preſtantior alter,
Filius *Edwardi*, Gemma *Britanna* fuit.
Felix ergo Uxor, Mater, ter Filia felix:
Aſt Avia hæc felix terque quaterque fuit.
Otium fuge.

Hen. VII. Chap. Depoſitum inclitiſſimæ Principiſſæ *Mariæ*, illuſtriſſimi *Gulielmi* Principis *Auriaci* Relictæ, Filiæ primogenitæ Sereniſſimi Regis *Angliæ Caroli*, (pie ſemper Memoriæ) & Sororis Sereniſſimi *Caroli* Regis ejus Nominis ſecundi, quæ in Aula Regia apud *Whitehall* die Lunæ, Viceſimo quarto die *Decembris*, piiſſime in Dom. obdormivit, Anno a Chriſto Nato MDCLX. Ætatis ſuæ viceſimo nono.

Ibid. D. O. M. Bonæ Memoriæ, & Spei æternæ, *Mariæ Stuartæ*, *Scotorum* Reginæ, *Franciæ* Dotariæ, *Jacobi* V. *Scotorum* Regis Filiæ, & Hæredis unicæ *Henrici* VII. *Ang.* Regis ex *Margareta* majori natu Filiæ (*Jacobo* IIII. Regi *Scotorum* Matrimonio copulata) proneptis, *Edwardi* IIII. *Angliæ* Regis ex *Elizabetha* Filiarum natu maxima abneptis, *Franciſci* II. *Gallorum* Regis Conjugis, Coronæ *Angliæ*, dum vixit, certæ & indubitatæ Hæredis, & *Jacobi Magnæ Britanniæ* Monarchæ potentiſſimi Matris.

Stirpe verè Regia & Antiquiſſima prognata erat, maximis totius *Europæ* Principibus Agnatione & Cognatione conjuncta, & exquiſitiſſimis Animi & Corporis Dotibus & Ornamentis cumulatiſſima. Verum ut ſunt variæ rerum humanarum vices! Poſtquam Annos plus minus viginti in Cuſtodia detenta, fortiter & ſtrenue (ſed fruſtra) cum malevolorum obtrectationibus, timidorum ſuſpicionibus, & inimicorum capitalium inſidiis conflicta eſſet, tandem inaudito & infeſto Regibus exemplo, ſecuri percutitur.

Et contempto Mundo, devicta Morte, laſſato Carnifice, Chriſto Servatori Animæ Salutem, *Jacobo* Filio ſpem Regni & Poſteritatis, & univerſis cædis infauſtæ Spectatoribus Exemplum Patientiæ commendans, pie & intrepide cervicem Regiam ſecuri maledictæ ſubjecit, & Vitæ caducæ ſortem cum Celeſtis Regni Perennitate commutavit ult. Idus *Februarii*, Anno Chriſti MDLXXXVII. Ætatis XXXXVI.

Si generis ſplendor, raræ ſi gratia Formæ,
Probri neſcia mens, inviolata Fides,
Pectoris invicti Robur, Sapientia, Candor,
Nixaque ſolantis Spes Pietate Dei,
Si Morum Probitas, duri Patientia Fræni,
Majeſtas, Bonitas, pura, benigna Manus,
Pallida Fortunæ poſſint vitare tonantis
Flumina, quæ Montes, Templaq; ſancta petunt,
Non præmatura Fatorum Sorte periſſet,
Nec fieret mœſtis triſtis Imago Genis.
Jure *Scotos*, Thalamo *Francos*, Spe poſſidet *Anglos*;
Triplice ſic triplex Jure Corona beat.
Fælix! heu nimium Fælix! ſi Turbine pulſa,
Vicinam ſero conciliâſſet Opem:
Sed cadit, ut Terram teneat; nunc Morte triumphat,
Fructibus ut ſua Stirps pullulet inde novis.
Victa nequit vinci, nec Carcere clauſa teneri;
Non occiſa mori, ſed neque capta capi.
Sic Vitis ſucciſa gemit fœcundior Uvis,
Sculptaque purpureo Gemma Decore micat.
Obruta frugifero ſenſim ſic Ceſpite ſurgunt
Semina, per multos quæ latuere Dies.
Sanguine ſancivit Fœdus cum Plebe *Jehova*,
Sanguine placabant Numina ſancta Patres:
Sanguine conſperſi quos præterit Ira Penates;
Sanguine ſignata eſt, quæ modo cedit Humus.
Parce, Deus, ſatis eſt; infandos ſiſte dolores,
Inter funeſtos pervolet illa Dies.
Sit Reges mactare nefas, ut Sanguine poſthac
Purpureo nunquam Terra *Britanna* fluat.
Exemplum pereat cæſæ cum Vulnere Criſtæ;
Inque Malum præceps Author & Actor eat.
Si meliore ſui poſt Mortem Parte triumphat,
Carnifices ſileant, Tormina, Clauſtra, Cruces.
Quem dederant Curſum ſuperi, Regina peregit;
Tempora læta Deus, Tempora dura dedit.
Edidit eximium fato properante *Jacobum*,
Quem *Pallas*, *Muſæ*, *Delia*, Fata colunt.
Magna Viro, major Natu, ſed maxima partu,
Conditur hic Regum Filia, Sponſa, Parens.
Det Deus & nati, & qui naſcentur ab illa,
Æternos videant hinc ſine nube Dies.

Mid. Iſle. H. S. E. *Iſaacus Newton*, Eques Auratus, qui Animi Vi prope Divina, Planetarum Motus, Figuras, Cometarum Semitas, Oceanique Æſtus, ſua Matheſi Facem præferente, primus demonſtravit; Radiorum Lucis Diſſimilitudines, Colorumque inde naſcentium Proprietates, quas nemo antea vel ſuſpicatus erat, perveſtigavit, Naturæ, Antiquitatis Scripturæ, Sedulus, Sagax, Fidus Interpres, Dei O. M. Majeſtatem Philoſophia aſſeruit, Evangelii Simplicitatem Moribus expreſſit. Sibi gratulentur Mortales, tale tantumque extitiſſe Humani Generis Decus. Nat. 25. *Dec.* A. D. 1642. Obiit 20 *Mar.* 1726.

South Croſs. *Thomas Parr* of the County of *Salop*, born in *anno* 1483. He lived in the Reign of Ten Princes, *viz.* King *Edward* the IV. King *Edward* V. King *Richard* III. King *Henry* VII. King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* and King *Charles*; aged 152 Years, and was buried here, *Nov.* 15. 1635.

St. Edm. Chap. Prudens & mundus *Richardus* Jure ſecundus
Per Fatum victus, jacet hic ſub Marmore pictus.
Verax Sermone, prudens fuit & Ratione.
Corpore Procerus, Animo prudens ut *Omerus*.
Eccleſie favit, elatos ſuppeditavit.
Quem vis proſtravit, Regalia qui violavit.
Obruit Hereticos, et eorum ſtravit Amicos:
O clemens *Chriſte*, tibi devotus fuit iſte.
Votis, Baptiſte, ſalves quem protulit iſte.
Hic jacet immiti conſumptus Morte *Richardus*,
1399. fuiſſe Felicem miſerrimum.

South Croſs. Heare lyes (expecting the Second Comminge of our Saviour *Chriſt Jeſus*) the Body of *Edmund Spencer*, the Prince of Poets in his Time; whoſe di-

vine Spirit needs no other Witneſſe, then the Works which he left behinde him. He was borne in *London*, in the Yeare 1510, and died in the Yeare 1596.

The numerous ſepulchral Inſcriptions in this Church and Cloiſters being too many to be incerted within the Compaſs of this Hiſtory, we refer them to Mr. *Dart's* Antiquities, and other modern Collections; and ſhall only obſerve that there are interred in this Repoſitory, thirteen Kings, ſixteen Queens, thirty-two Princes, twenty-nine Princeſſes, fifteen Dukes, ſeventeen Dutcheſſes, eight Marquiſes, three Marchioneſſes, thirty-three Earls, twenty-four Counteſſes, three Viſcounts, one Viſcounteſs, thirty-eight Barons, thirty-one Baroneſſes, Knight and Baronets ſixty-eight, Archbiſhops ſeven, Biſhops eighteen, Abbots twenty-five, Deans four, and Gentlemen, Ladies, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, five hundred and thirty-ſeven.

To the above-ſpecified Epitaphs, (though foreign to this Work) I ſhall for its amazing Compoſition, and ſingular Diction, add a monumental Inſcription in the *High-German* Language, which I tranſcribed from a ſepulchal Monument in the common Burial-ground, without the *Grimmeſche* Gate at *Leipſick* in *Upper Saxony*; which, for the Uſe of the Reader, I have rendered into *Engliſh*.

Capital Conto.

Gewin & Verluſt Conto.	Fur des Chriſtus unchatzbares
An gluckſeeligen Sterbe Gewin,	Loſe Gelt und Ranzion, 100000.
Wohl geſtorben iſt der beſte Gewin, 100000.	1669. 7. April in Scheibenberg.

Auf Felix Adam Blechſmidt, beſtimte Sterbe Tag, anno 1700. d. 21. October; Gelobe ich Jeſus Chriſtus, S. T. Burge Zubezahlen, dieſen meinen ſola Wechſell Brieve an dem Selbſten: Dem Werth nab ich Selbſten verdient, bin mit Sein Glauben und Leben vergnugt, Schenke ihm dahero die Ewige Seeligkeit aus Gnaden.

Jeſus Chriſtus.

Stock Account.

Profit and Loſs Account.	For Chriſt's unvaluable Purchaſe
A fortunate End a Prize; to die well, is the beſt Prize, 100000.	and Ranſom, 100000. Scheibenberg 7. April 1669.

Upon the appointed Day of *Felix Adam Blechſmidt*'s Death, which ſhall happen on the twenty-firſt of *October*, *Anno* 1700. I, *Jeſus Chriſt*, promiſe to pay unto him this my only Bill of Exchange, having purchaſed the Value thereof through my Merits; therefore being ſatisfied with his Life and Faith, give him eternal Happineſs through Grace.

Jeſus Chriſt.

This Bill of Exchange, or promiſſary Note, is dated at the Time and Place of *Blechſmidt*'s Birth, and made payable to him on the Day of his Death. And as for the Sums of 100000, they are, by the People, commonly read Dollars; though there is not the leaſt Sign, or Appearance, of any ſuch Coin thereby.

CHAP. III.

An Account of the ſeveral Pariſhes within the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter.

St. ANNE's.

THE Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields* continuing greatly to increaſe, the numerous Inhabitants, for want of Places of Worſhip, were deprived of an Opportunity of publickly celebrating the divine Offices; wherefore the Inhabitants of the new-erected Buildings applied to the Biſhop of *London*, to appoint them a proper Spot of Ground in *Kemp's Field*, whereon to erect a Church, and ſet out a Church-yard for a common Cemetery. This Requeſt being readily agreed to by the Biſhop, the Inhabitants of the ſaid Buildings began to erect a Church and Steeple thereon; which being raiſed to a conſiderable Height, the Diſtrict for the intended Pariſh was ſettled with the Veſtry of St. *Martin's in the Fields*; and upon Application to Parliament in the Year 1678, it was erected into a diſtinct Pariſh, and diſcharged from all manner of Dependance upon that of St. *Martin*'s, in all reſpects, as if it never had belonged to the ſame; with a Power to erect a Church and Steeple, to be called *The Pariſh Church of* St. Anne, *within the Liberty of* Weſtminſter; with a Right of chooſing Pariſh Officers, to make Rates, and in all other Reſpects to act as the Inhabitants of the other Pariſhes within the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*. Act. Parl. 30 Car. II.

And by the Authority aforeſaid, the firſt Rector was appointed by the Biſhop of *London*; and he and his Succeſſors thereby incorporated and enabled to ſue and be ſued; and to purchaſe Lands in Mortmain, not exceeding the yearly Rent of one hundred and twenty Pounds. Ibid.

And by the ſaid Act of Parliament, the perpetual Advowſon of this Rectory was ſettled upon the Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors; who are in all Reſpects impowered to exerciſe the ſame Authority therein, as in the ſeveral Pariſhes of the City of *London*; and the Rector and his Succeſſors, to enjoy the like Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, *Eaſter* Books, and Eccleſiaſtical Duties, as the Vicar of St. *Martin's* enjoys; and alſo, an Annuity of one hundred Pounds, to be annually aſſeſſed upon the Pariſhioners on *Eaſter Thurſday*, by the Church-Wardens, and three, or more ſubſtantial Houſeholders, by a Pound-rate, not exceeding eight Pence upon every twenty Pounds perſonal Eſtate, to be confirmed by two Juſtices of the Peace, dwelling within the City, or Liberty of *Weſtminſter*; and to be collected by ſuch Perſons as the Aſſeſſors ſhall yearly nominate who are to pay the ſame to the Church-Wardens, and they to the Rector quarterly upon pain of Impriſonment: And for the making ſuch Aſſeſſment, the Church-Wardens ſhall, on every *Eaſter-day*, give Notice in the Church, for a Meeting on the *Thurſday* following, for that Purpoſe; and if the Aſſeſſment be not made within the Time appointed, the Perſons ſo offending, to forfeit five Pounds each to the Rector, to be levied by Diſtreſs: And all Perſons aggriev'd by ſuch Aſſeſſment, to be relieved by the Juſtices, at the general quarter Seſſions; whoſe Order ſhall be final without Appeal. Ibid.

And by the Authority aforeſaid, the Rector, with the Conſent of the Burgeſſes, Church-Wardens and principal Inhabitants, may appoint a Pariſh Clerk; who ſhall have the like Allowances, as the Clerk of St. *Martin's in the Fields*. The firſt Church-wardens and other Pariſh Officers to be choſen by the Veſtry of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, and all their Succeſſors by the Laws now in Force. The Church-wardens to raiſe Money for the Repairs of the Church, after the ſame Manner as that of the Hundred-Pound Annuity for the Rector. Ibid.

And by Virtue of the ſaid Act of Parliament, the Rector and his Succeſſors are, in Right of the Church, ſeized of their Demeans in Fee, in a Parcel of Ground in *Kemp's Field*, now *King's-ſtreet*, *Soho*, of the Length of 213 Feet, and Depth of 45, with a Power of granting Building-leaſes, for the Term of forty-one Years, at four Shillings *per* Foot yearly for each Foot fronting the Street; and at the Expiration of that Term, the Rector may demiſe the Houſes thereon, for the Term of Ibid.

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South West View of the Parish Church of S.t Clement's Danes in the Strand.

B. Cole sc

of forty Years, upon a reaſonable improved Rent, without taking a Fine.

Though by this Act of Parliament, the aforeſaid Diſtrict was converted into a Pariſh, and the Method of its Government thereby ſettled; yet no Proviſion being made therein for finiſhing the Church and Steeple, they were reduced to a worſe Condition than at the Time of petitioning; wherefore the Pariſhioners found it neceſſary to apply to Parliament, for a Power to raiſe Money toward finiſhing the ſaid Church and Steeple, Rectory-houſe, and other parochial Works. Whereupon, in the Year 1685, it was by Parliament enacted, that towards raiſing the Sum required, for accompliſhing ſo good a Deſign, the Biſhop of *London* was authorized, by an Inſtrument under his Seal, to conſtitute thirty Perſons to be Commiſſioners for finiſhing the ſame; who were to continue as ſuch, till the Work was finiſhed, and paid for; then they were to become Veſtry-men of the new Pariſh, and as ſuch to continue, till they remove, die, or be diſplaced for Mal-practices; and as often as a Vacancy happens, the ſame to be ſupplied by a proper Perſon, to be elected by the remaining Members of the ſaid Veſtry. And towards finiſhing this Church and Steeple, the Commiſſioners were impowered to raiſe the Sum of five thouſand Pounds, (above what the Pews ſhould be ſold for) in four Years, at ſixteen quarterly Payments, clear of all Deductions; towards the raiſing of which Sum, all Tenants to be rated at leaſt one fifth of the Sum charged upon Landlords.

This Church being finiſhed, it was, together with its Cemetery, conſecrated by *Henry*, Biſhop of *London*, on the twenty-firſt of *March*, *Anno* 1685

It is a Rectory, ſituate in *Dean-ſtreet*, *Soho*, and dedicated to St. *Anne*, the Mother of the Virgin *Mary*.

The Rector of this Pariſh, in lieu of Tithes, receives from his Pariſhioners an Annuity of one hundred Pounds; which, together with the Glebe, Surplice Fees, and *Eaſter* Book amount to about three hundred Pounds *per Annum*. But the Pariſh being taken out of that of St. *Martin*, the Rector pays neither firſt Fruits, nor Tenths to the King, nor Procurations to the Biſhop, or Archdeacon.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

This Pariſh conſiſts of two Wards, who have each a Burgeſs and his Aſſiſtant; the Veſtry, which is ſelect, conſiſts of thirty Members; two Church-Wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, ſix Conſtables, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt, three hundred and thirty Pounds; four Beadles, twenty Watchmen, one thouſand three hundred and thirty-ſeven Houſes; and a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

At the North-eaſt and North-weſt Angles of *Newport-ſtreet* were ſituate the City Manſions of the noble Families of *Bolingbroke* and *Newport*; on the Weſt Side of the Garden of the latter (where *Gerard-ſtreet*, &c. are ſituate) was a Military, or Artillery Ground, wherein were exerciſed the Militia of *Middleſex*, and trained-bands of *Weſtminſter*. The only Things remarkable in this Pariſh at preſent, are, its beautiful Streets, ſpacious and handſome Church, and ſtately Quadrate, denominated *King's-ſquare*, but vulgarly *Soho-ſquare*; and Part of *Leiceſter-ſquare*.

St. CLEMENT's Danes.

Chron. Sax. The Origin of this Church is of very great Antiquity, as is manifeſt by the cruel and barbarous Maſſacre of the *Danes* in the Reign of *Ethelred*, *Anno* 1002, at which Time many of that diſtreſſed Nation fled hither for Sanctuary. A farther Proof of the Antiquity of this Church, is, that *Harde-Canut*, upon his Acceſſion to the Crown, *Anno* 1039, under Pretence of revenging ſome Injuries done to his Mother by his late Brother and Predeceſſor *Harold*, cauſed his Corps to be taken from its Place of Sepulture at *Weſtminſter*; and after cauſing the ſame to be decollated by the Hands of the common Hangman, commanded it to be thrown into the River *Thames*; which being ſoon after fiſhed up by certain Fiſhermen, they re-interred it in this Church-yard; which was then the common Cemetery of the *Danes* in this City.

That this Church was originally erected by the River Side, is manifeſt from the Place of its Situation, denominated the *Strand*, a *Saxon* Appellative, denoting either a Bank, Shore, or Side of a River; and probably founded by that People in the Reign of *Ethelred*. But by *Fleetwood* (ſome Time Recorder of *London*) we are told, that at the Expulſion of the *Danes*, none of that Nation were ſuffered to ſtay in *England*, but ſuch as were married to *Engliſh* Women; and the remaining few obliged to reſide between the City of *London* and Iſland of *Thorney* (now called *Weſtminſter*) where they erected a Chapel, which, upon its Conſecration, received the Appellation of *Eccleſia Clementis Dacorum*, in the firſt of *Edward*, called the *Confeſſor*, *Anno* 1041. Chron. Joh. Brompt.

It is a Rectory, ſituate on the North Side of the *Strand*, and dedicated to St. *Clement*, a *Roman* Diſciple of St. *Peter*, and fourth Biſhop of *Rome*, and the additional Name of *Danes*, is taken from the ancient Inhabitants of this Neighbourhood. It being, by *Henry* the Second, given to the Knights Templars of this City, the Advowſon thereof continued in them till the Diſſolution of their Order, when it was conferred upon the Prior and Canons of the Church of the *Holy Sepulchre*, who diſpoſed of the ſame, together with ſome Lands in the Pariſh, to *Walter* Biſhop of *Exeter*, about the Year 1324, in whom and his Succeſſors it continued till the Year 1547, when *Edward* the Sixth granted it to *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*; but upon his Attainder, it reverting to the Crown, the ſaid King, *Anno* 1552, conferred it upon Sir *Thomas Palmer*; but it again devolving to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth* granted the ſame to *William* Lord *Burleigh*, in whoſe Deſcendants, the Earls of *Exeter*, it ſtill remains. Dug. Mon. Angl. Dugd. Antiq. Warw. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The preſent beautiful Church was erected at the Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year 1682, and in the Year 1719 the Steeple was raiſed eighty-five Feet.

The Profits of this Rectory, amount to about five hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

A Table of Fees, or Duties, for the Pariſh of St. Clement's Danes, *in the County of* Middleſex, *ſettled, concluded and agreed upon at a Veſtry held within the ſaid Pariſh, on the Firſt Day of* December, *in the Year of our Lord God one thouſand ſeven Hundred and three.*

Duties to be paid to the Pariſh.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
For every Grave in the Church. ——	3	10	0
For every Corps interred in either of the Vaults, *viz.* the great Vault or *Clement's-Inn* Vault —	2	0	0
For every Corps laid in either of the ſaid Vaults, and under ten Years old, ——	1	0	0
Note. When *Clement's-Inn* Vault is opened, for taking up and laying the Iſle, ſhall pay above the former Fee the Sum of ——	0	5	0
For a Grave in the South Porch —	3	10	0
If any Grave ſhall be made in either of the Vaults, ſhall pay over and above the former Fees	5	0	0
For every Corps interred in the Old Church-yard	0	8	0
For every Corps interred in the New Church-yard	0	4	0
For the great Bell ——	0	10	0
The ſecond Bell ——	0	8	0
The third Bell ——	0	6	0
The other Bells each ——	0	4	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For the beſt Pall	1	0	0
The ſecond Pall	0	15	0
The third Pall	0	10	0
The beſt Cloth	0	6	8
The ſecond Cloth	0	2	6
The worſt Cloth	0	1	4
But be it provided, that if any Corps ſhall be interred, and none of the Pariſh Palls uſed, ſhall pay	0	10	0

Duties to be paid to the Rector.

For all Funerals in the Chancel, to be agreed for with the Rector	0	0	0
For every Funeral in the Church and Vaults	0	6	8
If any Stranger ſhall preach a Funeral Sermon, he ſhall pay for the Uſe of the Pulpit, if the ſame ſhall then be demanded by the Rector	0	10	0
For any Corps interred in the old Church-yard	0	3	4
For any Corps interred in the new Church-yard	0	2	4

To the Pariſh Clerk, *viz.*

For every Funeral in the Church Vaults or Chancel	0	2	6
For every Funeral in either of the Church-yards	0	1	0

To the Sexton.

For every Funeral in the Church Vaults or Chancel	0	1	6
For every Funeral in either of the Church-yards	0	0	6

To the Grave-Maker.

For every Funeral in the Church Vaults or Chancel	0	1	6
For every Funeral in either of the Church-yards	0	1	0

To the Bearers.

In Gowns each Man	0	1	0
Without their Gowns each Man	0	0	6
For the Removal of a Corps from the Place where they die to the Church-houſe, to pay each Bearer	0	0	6

Note, All Strangers to pay double Fees, unleſs good Cauſe ſhall appear to the contrary to the Church-wardens.

If any Corps be interred in either of the Church-yards, and the Service of the Church ſhall be deſired, then, and in ſuch Caſe, the Fees which are due to the Rector, the Clerk of the Pariſh, the Sexton, and the Grave-digger, ſhall be paid as if ſuch Corps were interred in the Church or Vaults, and not the Church-yard Fees.

It is alſo hereby provided, That the poor People of this Pariſh, who receive Alms, whether young or old, be all buried as ſuch, without any Duty, Fees, or Reward, to any Perſon, in any kind whatſoever.

All Corps to be interred by ten of the Clock at Night; if later, the Perſons concerned ſhall agree with the Miniſter, and other Church-Officers, for late Attendance.

All Fees to be paid by all Perſons concerned on or before the Interment of any Corps; and that the Pariſh-clerk ſhall not deliver any Bill till ſuch Bill be ſigned by the ſenior Church-warden, or in his Abſence by the junior Church-warden.

The Sexton's Fees from the Bells.

Paid him by the Church-wardens out of the Fees aboveſaid.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
For the Great Bell and Knell	0	1	4
The ſecond Bell	0	1	0
The third Bell	0	0	9
The leſſer Bells	0	0	6

Marriage Fees.

To the Rector, By Licence	0	10	0
By Bans	0	5	0
For putting up the Banns	0	1	0
To the Clerk, By Licence	0	2	6
By Banns	0	1	0
To the Sexton, for all Marriages	0	2	0

This Table of Fees, ſettled and agreed upon at a Veſtry aboveſaid, being exhibited unto me *Henry Newton*, Doctor of Laws, Vicar General and Official Principal of the Dioceſs of *London*, I have peruſed and approved the ſame: And in Teſtimony thereof have cauſed the ſame to be entered in the Epiſcopal Regiſtry of *London*; and have hereunto ſubſcribed my Name, and cauſed the Seal of my Office, which is uſed in this behalf, to be ſet to theſe Preſents this fourteenth Day of *February*, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and three, Engliſh Stile.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Newc. To Firſt-fruits	52	7	1
Repert. To Tenths	5	4	1½
Eccleſ. To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	7	6
Parœch. To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	5
To Synodalis	0	3	5

Donations, per Annum.

Par. Reg.	The Earl of *Eſſex*	12	0	0
Mund.Ed.	*Richard* and *Anne Bedoe* his Wife	20	0	0
Stow.Sur.	*Edward Price*	3	0	0
Par. Reg.	The Lady *Bridgeman*	8	0	0
	Robert Raxall	3	0	0
	Mr. *Laurence*	11	5	0

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

This Pariſh, which conſiſts of Part of two Liberties, (*viz.* of *Weſtminſter* and the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*) has one Burgeſs, with his Aſſiſtant; two Church-Wardens; five Overſeers of the Poor; eight Conſtables; ſixteen Scavengers, who annually pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt, the Sum of five hundred and thirty-five Pounds; two Beadles, and twenty-eight Watchmen. Here is a Faculty Veſtry, conſiſting of forty-four Members; ſixteen hundred and ninety-one Houſes; and a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

A celebrated Fountain, denominated St. *Clement's Well*, which was many Ages ago one of the three principal Springs whereat the City Youth on Feſtival Days uſed to entertain themſelves with a Variety of Diverſions: The Well is now covered, and a Pump placed therein, on the Eaſt Side of *Clement's-Inn*, and lower End of St. *Clement's-Lane*. Fitzſteph. Deſcrip. Lond.

At the Diſſolution of the Order of Knights Templars, the Advowſon of this Church, together with Lands and five Meſſuages in the Pariſh, were conferred upon the Prior and Canons Regular of the Church of the *Holy Sepulchre*; which Lands and Meſſuages, I imagine, will appear to have been that Part of the *Temple*, called the *Outer*. For, in the Year 1324, the ſaid Prior and Canons having diſpoſed of the ſame to *Walter*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, he erected thereon a ſtately Edifice, as a City Manſion, for himſelf and his Succeſſors, and denominated the ſame *Exeter-Houſe*. This Fabrick being ſome Time after alienated, it came to the noble Families of *Paget* and *Leiceſter*, and at laſt to that of *Eſſex*; and being ſince pulled down, a beautiful Street is erected on the Site thereof, by the Appellation of the laſt noble Poſſeſſor. Dugd. Antiq. Warwick.

In the *Strand*, between the ſaid *Eſſex-houſe* and *Milford-lane*, was ſituate the Chapel of St. *Eſprit*, but when, or by whom the ſame was founded, is unknown. Stow. Sur. Lond.

Almoſt contiguous to the ſaid *Milford-lane*, on the Weſt, was ſituate the Biſhop of *Bath*'s Palace, which coming to the Earl of *Arundel*, it received the Appellation of its new Maſter; but it at laſt making way for new Streets, the Titles of the laſt noble Poſſeſſor are ſtill retained in thoſe denominated *Arundel* and *Norfolk*. Ibid.

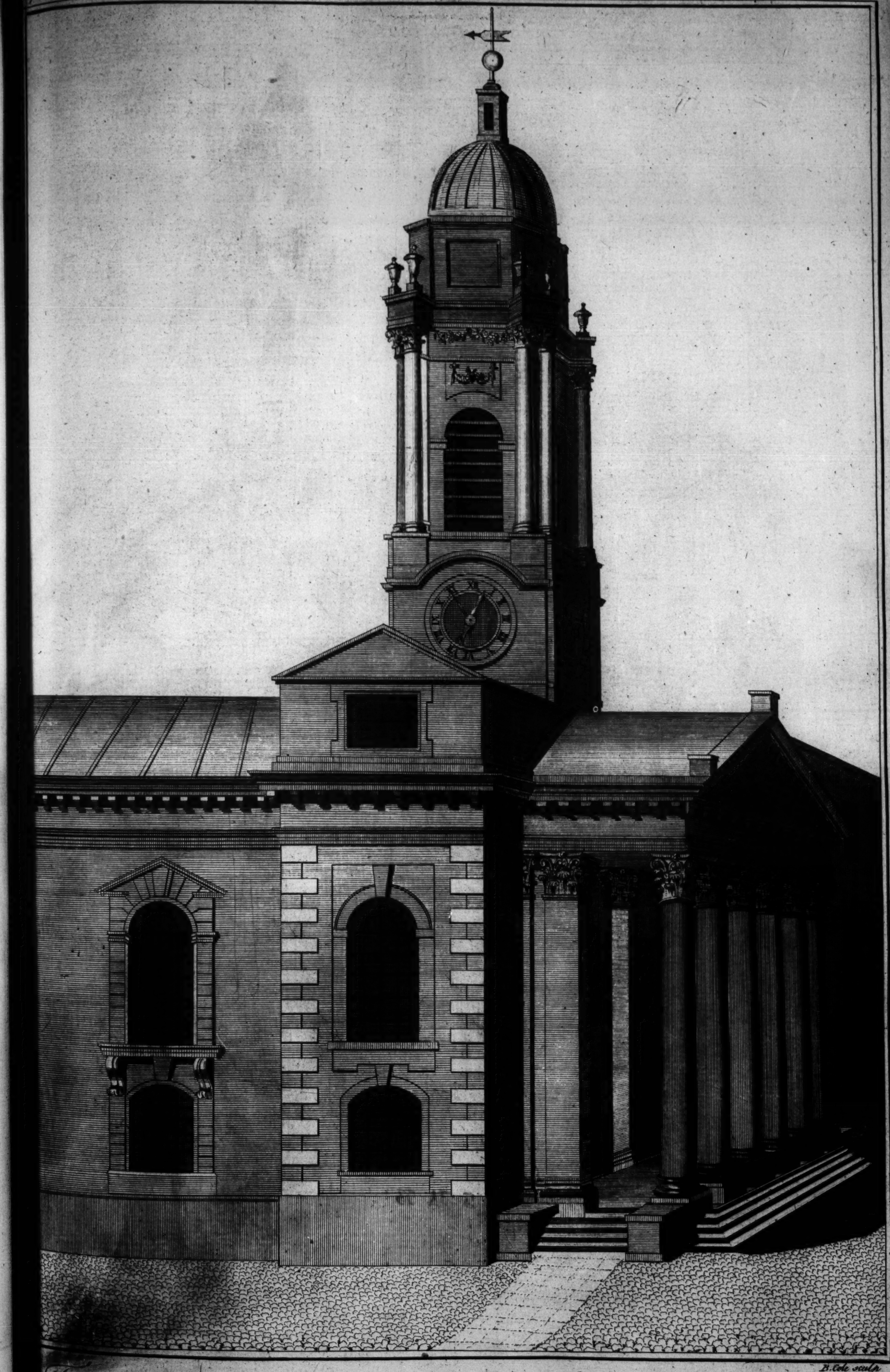
Here is a Street, from a Well formerly therein, called *Holywell-ſtreet*: This Epithet it probably received from a Chapel, ſaid to have ſtood near St. *Innocent*'s Church, or St. *Mary le Strand*. Hiſt. Weſt.

At the upper End of *Wych-ſtreet*, and lower End of *Drury-lane*, anciently ſtood the Houſes of the noble Families of *Drury* and *Craven*; and as from the former the neighbouring Lane was denominated, ſo from the latter a beautifnl Court received the Name of its Buildings.

The moſt remarkable Places in this Pariſh at preſent are, *Clare Market*, and the three Inns of Chancery, *viz.* *Clement's*, *New* and *Lyon's Inns*.

St. GEORGE's, Hanover-Square.

The new Buildings in the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields* ſtill continuing to increaſe and extend themſelves over the neighbouring Fields, the Inhabitants were thereby ſo greatly increaſed, that neither the Pariſh-Church, nor its Chapels of Eaſe, were ſufficient to contain one Half thereof; wherefore the Commiſſioners for building the fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality, cauſed one of the ſaid Churches to be erected in one of the Out-Wards of the ſaid Pariſh; and the ſame being finiſhed, it was conſecrated on the



B. Cole sculp

The North West Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t George Hanover Square

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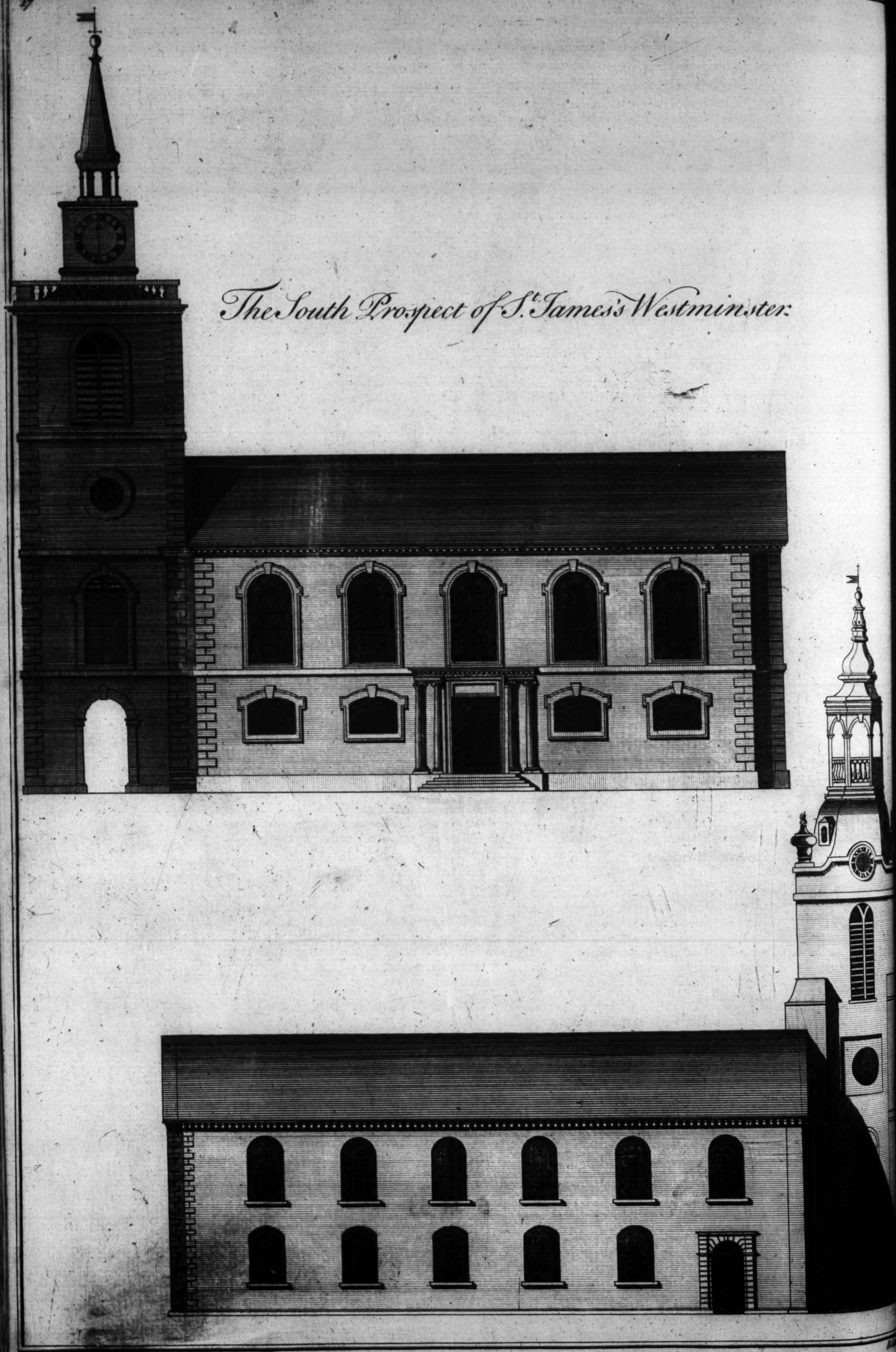


The South Prospect of S.t James's Westminster.

The North Prospect of S.t Anne's Westminster.

the 23d of *March*, *Anno* 1724, by *Edmund*, Biſhop of *London*; and, in Honour of his reigning Majeſty's Name, was dedicated to St. *George the Martyr*.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of *George-ſtreet*, and near the Square, whence it has its additional Epithet; and the Ground whereon the ſame is erected was given by Lieutenant General *William Stewart*, who ſome Time after bequeathed to this Pariſh the Sum of four thouſand Pounds, towards erecting and endowing a Charity School therein.

This new Pariſh, conſiſting of the two Out-Wards of that of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, was by Act of Parliament conſtituted a diſtinct Pariſh. And the Rector, by the Authority aforeſaid, is intitled to all ſuch Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, *Eaſter*-Books, or Offerings, and all other Dues, as the Vicar of St. *Martin*'s formerly uſed to receive in the two Out-Wards which compoſe this Pariſh. And the perpetual Advowſon of the Rectory is ſettled upon the Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors.

The Profits ariſing to the Rector of this Pariſh, conſiſting of Tithes, Surplice-Fees, and *Eaſter*-Offerings, are ſaid to amount to about ſix hundred Pounds *per Annum*. But the Pariſh being taken out of that of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, the only Diſburſement on account of the Cure, is ten Shillings Procuration, which is paid to the Biſhop rather by Complement than Right.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

This Pariſh, inſtead of two, at preſent conſiſts of four Wards, denominated *Conduit-ſtreet*, *Groſvenor-ſtreet*, *Dover-ſtreet*, and the Out-Ward, which contain the following Officers, *&c. viz.* An Aſſiſtant Burgeſs; a ſelect Veſtry of one hundred and one Members; two Church-Wardens; ſix Overſeers of the Poor; four Conſtables; one Headborough; ſix Scavengers, who annually pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt, the Sum of nine hundred Pounds; four Surveyors of the Highways; four Beadles; thirty-nine Watchmen; nineteen hundred and nine Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

The only Things remarkable before its Erection, were two of the *London* Conduits, and a Ducking-pond near the South-eaſt Angle of *Groſvenor-ſtreet*; and three Forts on the Line of Communication, drawn round the City and Suburbs of *London*, by Order of Parliament in the Year 1643. One at the lower End of *Brudon-ſtreet*, another at the Place called *Oliver's Mount*, and the third at the End of *Tybourn-lane*, *Hide-Park Road*.

At the North End of *Halfmoon-ſtreet*, in a Place denominated *May-Fair*, is annually held a Fair, which begins on *May-Day*, and continues for the Space of fourteen Days; which Fair, in the Year 1705, was put down, but is again revived.

The Remarkables at preſent are, the handſome Pariſh Church; four Chapels of Eaſe, *viz.* in *Conduit-ſtreet*, *Audley-ſtreet*, *May-fair* and *Knight's-bridge*: The firſt of which, denominated *Trinity-Chapel*, is modelled after King *James* the Second's Field-Chapel, which was a Wooden Building erected in his Camp at *Hounſlow Heath*, *Anno* 1686, whence it was brought to Town, and placed in *Glaſs-houſe-ſtreet*, at the North-eaſt Corner of *Old Bond-ſtreet*, where it continued, for the Uſe of that Neighbourhood, till the Year 1716, when it was demoliſhed, and the preſent Chapel erected for the ſame Uſe. This Pariſh likewiſe contains two of the City Conduits; Part of *Hyde-Park*; two ſpacious and magnificent Squares, in one of which is a ſtately gilt Equeſtrian Statute of his late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt; *Chelſea* Wa-

ter-works; an Hoſpital for the Cure of lame and diſtempered Poor, and a Work-houſe for accommodating the Pariſh Poor.

St. JAMES's.

The Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields* continuing greatly to increaſe in new Buildings, another Church, or Chapel, was deemed neceſſary for the Accommodation of the numerous Inhabitants; wherefore *Henry*, Earl of St. *Alban's*, and the neighbouring Inhabitants, erected the preſent Church, at the Expence of above ſeven thouſand Pounds.

Upon the Death of the ſaid Earl, *Charles* the Second, by his Letters Patent of the 31ſt of *May*, *Anno* 1684, granted the ſaid Church and Cemetery, in Truſt, to *Thomas* Lord *Jermine* (Nephew to the ſaid Earl) and his Heirs forever; who thereupon aſſigned over the ſaid Church, with its Appurtenances, to Sir *Walter Clarges*, Bart. and others, in Truſt, as a Chapel, for the Uſe of the Inhabitants of that Part of the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*; whereupon it was conſecrated by *Henry*, Biſhop of *London*, on *Sunday* the 13th of *July* in the ſame Year, and dedicated to the Honour of God, by the Appellation of St. *James in the Fields*. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Church being conſecrated, and a Diſtrict for a new Pariſh ſet out, Application was made to Parliament in the Year 1685, to get the ſaid Diſtrict made Parochial; wherefore the Parliament did conſtitute the ſame a Pariſh, diſtinct from, and independent of, that of St. *Martin's in the Fields*; and the ſame to be called *The Pariſh of St.* James *within the Liberty of* Weſtminſter; whereof *Thomas Tenniſon*, D. D. Vicar of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, was appointed the firſt Rector; and by the ſame Authority, he and his Succeſſors, Rectors of this Pariſh, were incorporated, and enabled to ſue and be ſued, by the ſaid Name, in all Courts and Places in this Realm; and that a Houſe be erected on Part of the Church-yard, or near the ſame, for a Habitation for the Rector, with a Power of purchaſing in Mortmain, Lands to the Amount of two hundred Pounds *per Annum*, over and above the then Endowments: And as a farther Support for the Rector he is intitled to all ſuch Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, *Eaſter*-Books, and all other Dues, as the Vicar of St. *Martin's* receives. Act Parl. 1 Jac. II.

And it is further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, that the Patronage, or Advowſon of and to this Rectory, after the Death or Avoidance of the firſt Rector, ſhall be in the Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors, and *Thomas* Lord *Jermine*, and his Heirs for ever; the firſt Rector to be collated by the Biſhop of *London*, and the next by the Lord *Jermine*, or his Heirs; and for ever after, the Biſhop of *London* to preſent twice to Lord *Jermine*'s once. And the Incumbents to be inſtituted and inducted as other Rectors are, and to enjoy in all Reſpects the ſame Eccleſiaſtical Duties as the Vicar of St. *Martin's in the Fields*. But ſome Time ago, the Lord *Jermine* having by a Deed, enrolled in Chancery, conveyed his Right of Preſentation to this Rectory, to the Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors, they are become ſole Patrons thereof. Ibid.

And by the ſame Authority, the Rector of this Pariſh is ſeized in Demean, as of Fee, in Right of the Church, of a certain Toft of Ground on the North Side of the ſame in *Piccadilly*; and likewiſe of another Parcel of Ground, whereon ſtood Stables; together with five Houſes in *Jermine-ſtreet*. Theſe being the Glebe belonging to the Cure, the Rector is authorized to demiſe the Houſes thereon by Leaſe, for the Term of forty one Years, upon an improved Rent, without a Fine.

Ibid. And by the ſame Authority, the two firſt Church-wardens were appointed; and the ſeveral Veſtrymen of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, Inhabitants of this Pariſh, together with the Commiſſioners that were nominated by the Biſhop of *London*, as Superviſors of the Building of the Church, were conſtituted Veſtrymen, and in conjunction with the Rector, impowered to nominate ſo many additional Veſtrymen as would make the Number (with the Rector and Church-wardens) thirty-four; any ſix whereof (the Rector, or his Deputy, and one of the Church-wardens, to be always two) to have the ſame Power as the Veſtry of St. *Martin's in the Fields*; and upon the Death, or Removal of a Veſtryman, to conſtitute another.

Ibid. And by the Authority aforeſaid, the Rector, with the Approbation of the Veſtry, may appoint an Aſſiſtant-Preacher, and a Clerk, both to be in Prieſts Orders, with a Sexton, or Sextons, to be continued during Life, or good Behaviour: The Aſſiſtant to have a Stipend of one hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to be yearly raiſed by an Aſſeſſment upon the Inhabitants; the Pariſh Clerk a Salary of thirty Pounds *per Annum*, out of the Profits ariſing from the Pews, together with the ſame Dues and Perquiſites received by the Clerk of St. *Martin's*; and the Sextons to have the ſame Salaries, Dues, *&c.* as thoſe of St. *Martin's in the Fields*; and the Pariſh Officers to be choſen after the ſame Manner as thoſe of the ſaid St. *Martin's*.

And by the ſame Authority, the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of the Pariſh is reſerved to the Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Glebe — —	60	0	0
By Surplice Fees —	290	0	0
By *Eaſter* Dues — —	240	0	0
By a Parſonage Houſe —	40	0	0

Officers, &c. *in the Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of thirty-four Members; two Burgeſſes, with their Aſſiſtants; two Church-wardens; eight Overſeers of the Poor; ſeven Conſtables; fourteen Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt, the Sum of nine hundred Pounds *per Annum*; four Beadles, and fifty-four Watchmen; three thouſand three hundred and ſeventeen Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Site whereon *Marſhall-ſtreet*, part of *Little Broad-ſtreet* and *Marlborough Market* are now erected, was denominated the *Peſt-Field*, from a *Lazaretto* therein, which conſiſted of thirty-ſix ſmall Houſes, for the Reception of poor and miſerable Objects of this Neighbourhood that were afflicted with a direful Peſtilence, *Anno* 1665. And at the lower End of *Marſhall-ſtreet*, contiguous to *Silver-ſtreet*, was a common Cemetery, wherein ſome thouſands of Corps were buried that died of that dreadful and virulent Contagion.

The Remarkables at preſent are, the handſome Church and Steeple; two Chapels of Eaſe; a Preſbyterian, Anabaptiſt, and a *French* Meeting-houſe; three Charity Schools; two magnificent Squares; two Markets, and Part of a third; with a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Pariſh Poor.

St. JOHN Baptiſt's.

Stow. Sur. Lond. The Houſe denominated the *Savoy*, (to which this is a Chapel) was at firſt erected by *Peter*, Earl of *Savoy*, (Uncle to *Eleanor*, Conſort to *Henry* the Third) in the Year 1245. But *Peter* ſoon after conferring the ſame upon the Fraternity of *Mountjoy*, Queen *Eleanor* purchaſed it of them for the Uſe of her Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaſter*; and the ſame being pulled down ſome Time after, *Henry*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, about the Year 1328, rebuilt it in ſuch a ſumptuous and magnificent manner, that it far excelled all other Structures in the Kingdom, at the Expence of fifty-two thouſand Marks. Chron. Hen. Knight.

In 1381, this ſtately Palace, with all its ſumptuous Furniture, was deſtroyed by *Wat Tyler* and the *Kentiſh* Rebels. The Site thereof devolving to the Crown, *Henry* the ſeventh began to re-edify the ſame about the Year 1509, (as it at preſent appears) for an Hoſpital for the Reception and Entertainment of one hundred diſtreſſed Objects; but that Prince not living to finiſh the ſame, *Henry*, his Son and Succeſſor, in the Year 1511, not only granted his Manor of the *Savoy* to *Richard* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and others, Executors of his Father's Will, towards finiſhing the ſaid Hoſpital; but likewiſe by his Charter of the fifth of *July*, *Anno* 1513, conſtituted them a Body Politick and Corporate, to conſiſt of a Maſter and five ſecular Chaplains, and four Regulars, in Honour of *Jeſus Chriſt*, his Mother, and St. *John Baptiſt*, with a Power to purchaſe, in Mortmain, Lands to the Amount of five hundred Marks *per Annum*, clear of Repriſes; and the Foundation to be denominated, *The Hoſpital of King* Henry *the ſeventh, late King of* England, *of the* Savoy. Ibid. Stow. Sur. Lond. Dug. Mon. Angl.

When this Hoſpital was ſuppreſſed by *Edward* the Sixth, in the Year 1553, the Revenues thereof were found to amount to five hundred and twenty nine Pounds fifteen Shillings and ſeven Pence *per Annum*. See *Bridewell Hoſpital*, *Farringdon* Ward *within*. Speed Hiſt. Great Brit.

His Siſter *Mary*, ſucceeding to the Crown in the Year 1557, refounded this Hoſpital, and endowed it a new; when her Ladies and Maids of Honour, at their Expence, completely furniſhed the ſame with all Neceſſaries. But it being again ſuppreſſed, upon the Acceſſion of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Crown, the Apartments thereof are at preſent appropriated to divers Uſes, ſuch as a Church, which claims an extraparochial Juriſdiction, a Chapel for the Accommodation of *French* Proteſtants, Lodgings for private Families, and Barracks and a Priſon for Soldiers. Ibid.

The Church of St. *Mary le Strand* being deſtroyed by *Edward*, Duke of *Somerſet*, the Inhabitants of the Pariſh united themſelves to thoſe of the Precinct of the *Savoy*, the Chapel whereof ſerved the united Body for the Celebration of the Divine Offices, till the Year 1723, when the Pariſhioners of St. *Mary le Strand* left this Chapel, and repaired to the new Church erected for them in the *Strand*, (at the Charge of the Publick) by the Appellation of their ancient Church.

This being a Chapelry, there are no Diſburſements on account of the Cure, or Receipts for Support of the Chaplain, than the Surplice Fees, and Contributions of the Inhabitants.

Donations per Annum.

Alice Loveday	—	5	0	0
Anne Dove, in Money for a Purchaſe		60	0	0
Grace Edwards, in ditto for ditto		100	0	0
Elizabeth Jenyns, in ditto for ditto		100	0	0
Jane Edwards, in ditto for ditto		100	0	0
Arabella, Counteſs Dowager of *Nottingham*, in ditto for ditto		100	0	0

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of twelve Members; one Chapel-warden; one Overſeer of the Poor; one Conſtable; houſes, ſixty-ſeven.

Remarkables, &c. *in this Precinct.*

Part of the Hoſpital is converted into Barracks, and an Infirmary for Soldiers; here are a Quaker's, two *German* and a *French* Meeting-houſe; and

Camd. Brit.

and the Street denominated the *Strand*, on the North Side thereof, is raiſed about twenty Feet.

St. JOHN the Evangeliſt's.

The Pariſh of St. *Margaret's*, *Weſtminſter*, being greatly increaſed in the Number of Houſes and Inhabitants, it was judged neceſſary to erect one of the fifty-two new Churches therein, for the better Accommodation of the numerous Inhabitants, in the Performance of their religious Duties, which being no ſooner erected, and a Diſtrict for a Pariſh marked out, than the Inhabitants thereof applied to Parliament, to have the ſame erected into a Pariſh: Wherefore the Parliament, anſwerable to their Petition, not only converted the ſaid Diſtrict into a Pariſh; but likewiſe towards providing and ſettling a Maintenance for the Rector thereof, and his Succeſſors, granted the Sum of two thouſand five hundred Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchaſe of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* in Fee Simple, for their Uſe.

Act. Parl. 1 Geor. II.

And over and above the Profits that ſhall ariſe from the ſaid Purchaſe, it is likewiſe by Parliament enacted, that the Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds, as a farther Proviſion for the ſaid Rector and his Succeſſors, ſhall be yearly raiſed by an equal Pound-rate upon the Inhabitants, to be aſſeſſed by the Rector, Church-Wardens and Veſtry, on every *Eaſter-Tueſday*, or fourteen Days after; and in caſe the ſaid Rector, Church-wardens and Veſtry ſhall refuſe, or neglect to make ſuch Aſſeſſment within the Time aforeſaid, he, or they ſo refuſing or neglecting, to forfeit to the King the Sum of one hundred Pounds for every ſuch Offence. And the Aſſeſſment, when made, to be confirmed by Juſtices of the Peace in the City, or Liberty of *Weſtminſter*; and the Collectors to be choſen by the Veſtry; who upon their refuſing to act, are to forfeit to the King the Sum of one hundred Pounds.

And in conſideration, that by the Diviſion of St. *Margaret's*, the Curate thereof, and the Chaplain of *Tothill-fields* Chapel, will thereby become great Sufferers; the Rector of this Church, and his Succeſſors, are for ever to pay to the Curate of St. *Margaret's* aforeſaid, the Sum of ſeventeen Pounds eight Shillings and eleven Pence *per Annum*, by quarterly Payments, without any Deduction; and alſo to pay to the ſaid Chaplain annually, during his natural Life, or Continuance in the ſaid Cure, the Sum of fifty-two Pounds ten Shillings.

And to this, as well as all the other new Churches, the King to have the firſt Preſentation; and for ever after, the Advowſon to be in the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*. And to prevent this Rectory from being held in Commendam, all Licenſes and Diſpenſations for holding the ſame are, by the ſaid Act of Parliament, declared null and void.

The Church was conſecrated on the 24th of *June*, 1728.

Receipts and Diſburſements on account of the Cure.

Receipts on account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Glebe —	100	0	0
By Aſſeſſment —	125	0	0
By Surplice Fees —	40	0	0
By a Parſonage Houſe —	20	0	0
Diſburſed on account of the Cure, to the Curate of St. *Margaret's*	17	8	11

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The weekly *Monday* Market, and the annual Fair called *Magdalen's*, granted by *Henry* the third to the Abbot and Canons of *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1257, were held, the firſt in *Margaret-ſtreet*, (near the Horſe-ferry) where its Name is ſtill preſerved; and the latter, at the upper End of the ſaid Street, in *Tothill-fields*; in which Fields was a Fort upon the Line of Communication, drawn round the City of *London* and Suburbs by Order of Parliament, in the Year 1643. In this Work, a Lazaretto was erected in the Year 1665, for the Reception of poor Objects oppreſſed with the Plague; which Place at preſent is denominated *The ſeven Houſes*.

The only Remarkable at preſent is the ſtately and beautiful Church.

St. MARGARET's.

K. *Edward* being engaged in rebuilding the Conventual Church of St. *Peter*, in a very magnificent Manner, imagined that it would very much tend to the Diſhonour of his new and ſtately Edifice, to have the neighbouring People aſſemble therein, for the Performance of their religious Duties, as they had formerly done in the old. Therefore, to prevent all Inconveniencies, or Annoyances (that might ariſe from ſuch Aſſemblies) to the Monks, in the Celebration of the divine Offices, *Edward*, about the Year 1064, cauſed to be erected a Church on the North Side of St. *Peter's*, for the Uſe of the neighbouring Inhabitants, and dedicated the ſame to St. *Margaret*, the Virgin and Martyr of *Antioch*.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

This Church, which is ſituate on the North Side of the Abbey-church, at the Diſtance of thirty Feet, was rebuilt in the Reign of King *Edward* I. by the Pariſhioners and Merchants of the Staple, the Chancel excepted, which was built by the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*. This Church, in the Year 1735, was not only beautifully repaired, but the Tower thereof caſed and moſtly rebuilt, at the Charge of three thouſand five hundred Pounds, given by Parliament, in conſideration of its being, as it were, a national Church, for the Uſe of the Houſe of Commons.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church, which is a Curacy, was anciently in the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, as it is at preſent in the Dean and Chapter, and who, being poſſeſſed of the Tithes, farm the ſame to the Inhabitants of the Pariſh, at the Rent of fifty-three Shillings and four Pence *per Annum*; the Profits ariſing thereby they give to their Curate.

Receipts on account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Tithes from the Pariſh	20	0	0
By Surplice Fees —	250	0	0
By the *Eaſter* Book —	30	0	0
By Money from the Rector of St. *John the Evangeliſt's* —	17	8	11
By a Parſonage Houſe —	20	0	0

I cannot learn that the Curate is any thing in Diſburſe on Account of the Cure.

Donations per Annum.

The King's Gift by Letters Patent	55	0	0	Don. Book
1587, *William Lambert*, by Will	24	0	0	
1588, *William Bagnel*, by Will	9	0	0	
1602, *Edmund Engliſh*, by Will	12	0	0	
1612, *Robert*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, by Will	8	0	0	
1617, *Joan Hughes*, by Will	6	13	4	
1621, *Joyce Goddard*, by Will	28	0	0	
1625, *Henry Forreſt*, by Will	10	0	0	
1657, *Tobias Mills*, by Will	5	0	0	
1662, *Thomas Hanwell*, by Will	1	10	0	
1670, *Joan Barnet*, by Will	42	10	0	
1677, *Emery Hill*, by Will	6	0	0	
1682, Sir *Philip Warwick*, by Will	5	0	0	
1682, Sir *John Cutler*	37	0	0	
1686, *Sarah*, Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, by Will —	50	0	0	
1697, *Katharine Dunch*, by Will	10	0	0	
1705, *Charles Rampine*, by Will	22	0	0	
Richard Caſtelan —	7	0	0	
Mr. *Holbourne* —	2	0	0	
Sir *Robert Pye* —	1	0	0	

Bartho-

Bartholomew Fillingham	5	0	0
Thomas Colliſon, by Will	2	8	0
Robert Peters, by Will —	6	13	4
1709, *Hugh Squire*, by Will	45	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

On the South Side of the Altar is an ancient Tomb, erected in the Depth of Popiſh Ignorance and Superſtition, whereon is the Portraiture of Dame *Mary Bylling*, over whoſe Head is profanely ingraved that of an old Man, repreſenting the Almighty, emitting a refulgent Ray upon the Head of the Virgin *Mary*, (on the ſiniſter Side of *Bylling*) from whoſe Mouth on a Label are theſe Words: "Ecce Ancilla Domini; fiat mihi ſecundum Verbum tuum." And on the dexter Side an Angel, with the following Words before his Mouth, on a Label: "Ave Maria, Gratia plena." And on a Label iſſuing from the Mouth of *Mary Bylling*, theſe Words: "Bleſſed Lady, for thy glorious Salutacion, bryng our Sowles to everlaſting Salvation." And on two Scrolls on each Side of her, the following Words: "Bleſſy'd Triniti, on me have Mercy. Bleſſyd Triniti, on me have Mercy." The four above-mentioned Figures, as well as the ſeveral Inſcriptions, are engraven on ſmall Plates of Braſs inlaid in the top Stone; as is alſo the following Inſcription on the Side hereof:

Weav. Fun. Mon. Here lieth *Mary Bylling*, late Wife to Sir *Thomas Bylling*, Knight, Chiefe Juſtice of *England*, and to *William Cotton*, and *Thomas Lacy*; which *Mary* died the 14th of *March*, in the Yeere of our Lord God, 1429.

Ibid. Come, *Alecto*, and lend me thy Torch,
To find a Church-yard in a Church-porch.
Povertie and Poetrie, this Tomb doth encloſe,
Therefore, Gentlemen, be merry in Proſe.

This *Skelton*, who was the merry Poet Laureat to *Henries* the ſeventh and eighth, dy'd 21 *June*, *Anno* 1529.

Ibid. Sancta Maria, Virgo Virginum,
Prey for the Soul of *Jone Pymichum*.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lieth interred the Body of *Edward Rynolds*, Eſquire, late Clearke of his Majeſties Privy Seale, and Regiſter of the Court of Requeſts; who departed this Life the 18th Day of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1623. By him alſo lieth the Body of his Brother, Maſter *Owen Reynolds*, who deceaſed the 16th of *April* 1610. To whoſe Memories *Edward* and *Launcelet Reynolds*, Gentlemen, have here placed theſe enſuing Verſes, made by the ſaid *Edward Reynolds* in his Life-time.

Gloria, vita, decor, theſaurus, fama voluptas
Vana, brevis, fragilis, fluxus, temeraria, mollis,
Fumus, bulla, iris, fax, ventus, dulce venenum,
Vaneſcit, perit, areſcit, liqueſcit, fugit, angit.
Orbe nihil toto ſtabile eſt, cito corruit orbis,
Et vaſti in nihilum vaneſcit fabrica mundi.
Sola fides firmam parit æternamque coronam,
Sola fides *Chriſti* meritis, ſunt cætera nugæ.

Hac vixi, hac morior fide, mihi *Chriſtus* in vita et morte lucrum.

New View Lond. Sacred to the Memory of that great Example of Piety and true Chriſtianity, Mr. *Emery Hill*, late Inhabitant of this Pariſh, and a worthy Benefactor to the ſame, who departed this Life the 27th of *June* 1677, in the 68th Year of his Age, and lyeth here interred.

A Perſon accompliſhed with all chriſtian Graces and Virtues, and moſt eminent for his Charity. Beſides what he gave in his Life-time, he left by his Will at his Death,

1. The Revenue of ſeveral Houſes in *Weſtminſter*, for ever, for the Uſe of the poor Children of the King's Hoſpital in *Tuthill Fields*, of which he was one of the Governours. 2. The Sum of one hundred Pounds, for the building of three Alms-houſes in *Petty France*. 3. Seven Pounds *per Annum*, in Fee, for the teaching of the poor Children of the Pariſh. 4. One hundred Pounds for a Stock of Coals for ever, for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh. 5. Fifty Pounds to the Children of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* in *London*. 6. A bountiful Gift for the ſetting up poor decayed Tradeſmen. 7. He left a plentiful Proviſion for the building of twelve Alms-houſes, a Chapel and School for ſix poor Men and their Wives, ſix poor Widows, and teaching of twenty Children, with ſufficient Maintenance for the ſame for ever. 8. More fifty Pounds, for the Uſe of the Poor of the Company of Brewers. Beſides ſeveral other charitable Bequeſts, which *(ſays the Inſcription)* we have not room to mention.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is neither ſelect, nor general, only ſuch are admitted as have ſerved Church-wardens; ſeven Burgeſſes and their Aſſiſtants; two Church-wardens; eight Overſeers of the Poor; fifteen Conſtables; one Headborough; ſixteen Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt, the Sum of four hundred and fifty-one Pounds *per Annum*; ſix Beadles; thirty-ſix Watchmen; three thouſand two hundred and eighty-two Houſes; and a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Pariſh Poor.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Diſtrict which this City (now containing two Pariſhes) at firſt occupied, conſiſted of an Iſland, anciently denominated *Thorney*, as already mentioned.

The next great Antiquity in this Pariſh, is the ſtately and magnificent Structure, called the Abbey, or Collegiate Church, already accounted for. But when, or by whom the Royal Palace in this City was at firſt erected, is unknown, though probably by *Edward*, ſurnamed *the Confeſſor*, ſeeing he is not only the firſt Prince we read of, that reſided in this City, but that he made the ſame as it were his continual Habitation. Be that as it will, *William Rufus* cauſed a ſpacious Hall to be added thereto; and at his Return from *Normandy*, kept the high Feſtival of *Chriſtmas* therein, *Anno* 1099. Hen. Hun. Hiſt.

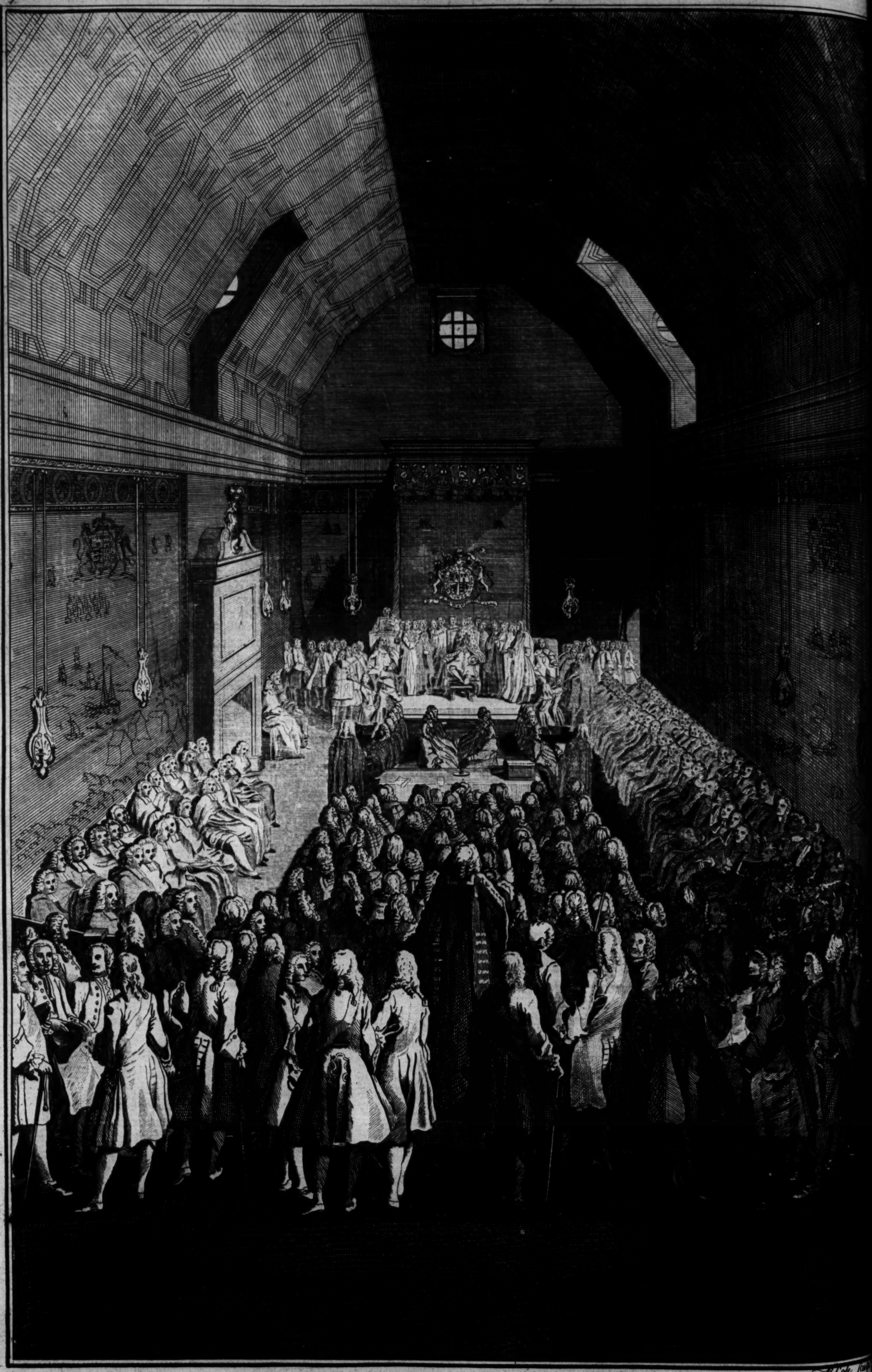
In this Hall, and other Rooms of his Palace, *Henry* the Third, on *New-Years-Day*, *Anno* 1236, cauſed to be entertained ſix thouſand poor Men, Women and Children, for the Welfare of himſelf and Family: And ſome Time after, the ſaid Prince, in the Year 1241, ſumptuouſly entertained his Nobility, and the Pope's Legate, in the ſaid Hall at *Chriſtmas*; when, to his great Diſhonour and that of the Kingdom, he preferred the Legate to the chief Seat at Table, placing himſelf on his Right and the Archbiſhop of *York* on his Left Hand, to the great Diſpleaſure of his Nobility, both Spiritual and Temporal. Rec. Tur. Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

But of all the Royal Entertainments that ever were given in this Hall, or perhaps in any other, that (if a certain Monk may be credited) given by the ſaid King, at the Nuptials of his Brother, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, *Anno* 1243, was the moſt ſumptuous; for, according to my Author, the Number of Diſhes at that Feaſt amounted to above thirty thouſand. If we admit the Diſhes to have been each but a Foot in Diameter, the preſent Hall, which is much bigger than that in the Time of *Henry* the third, would (excluſive of Company) only contain fifteen thouſand and forty-eight of ſuch Diſhes.

At a Royal Entertainment given in this Hall, at *Whitſuntide*, *Anno* 1317, by *Edward* the Second to his Nobility, a Woman in a fantaſtical Dreſs, repreſenting that of a Comedian, entered the Hall on Horſeback, where, with an uncommon Aſ- Tho. Walſing. Chron.

ſurance,

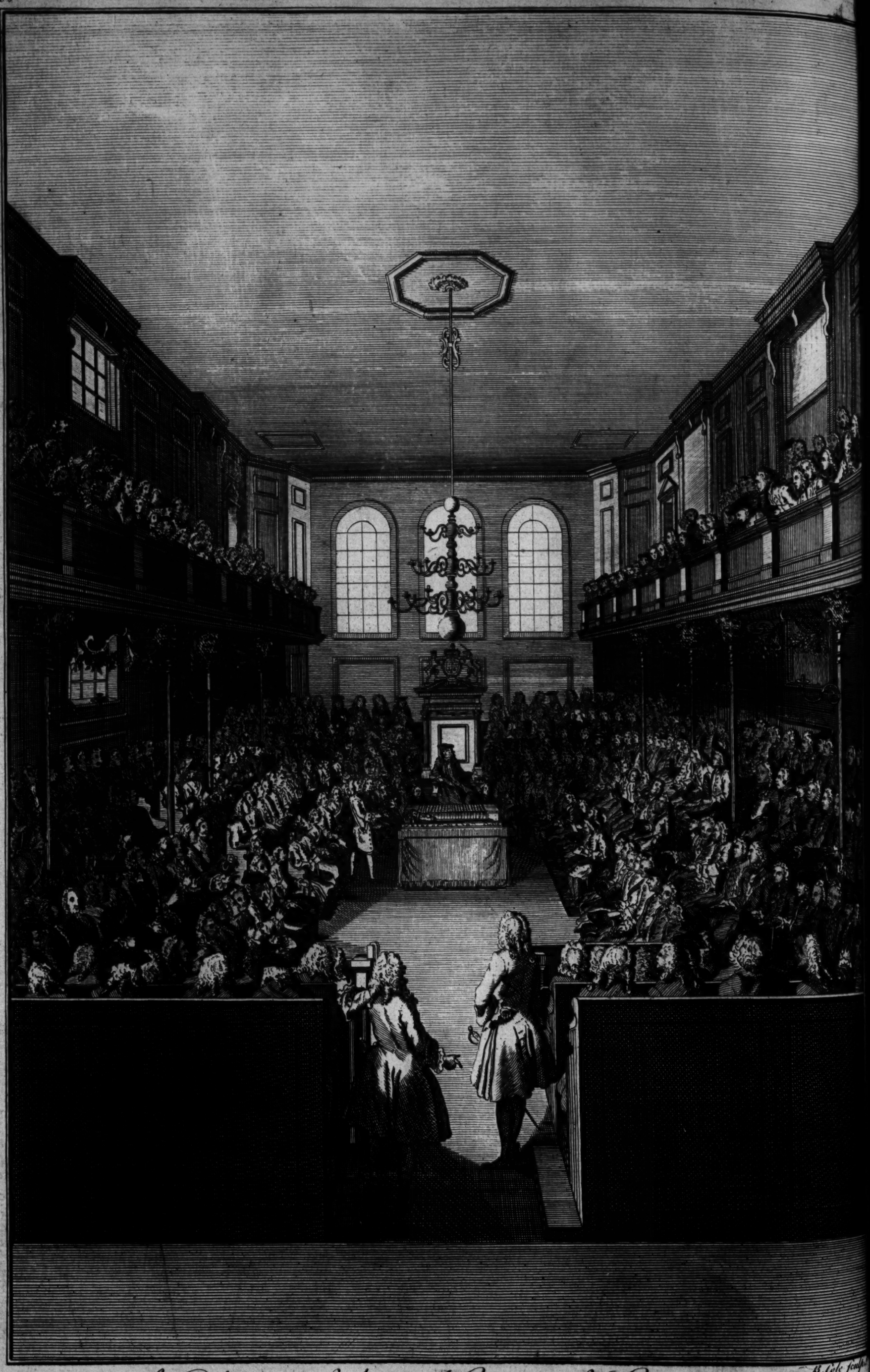
5 JA 53



B. Cole Sculp.

A VIEW of the HOUSE of PEERS.

The King Sitting on the Throne, the Commons attending him at the end of the Session, 175



A. Cole Sculpt.

A View of the House of Commons.

ſurance, after having rid round the ſeveral Tables below, aſcended the Steps to that of the King; where throwing down a Letter, ſhe forthwith retired; which *Edward* commanded to be opened and read; the Contents thereof were, *viz.*

Ibid. *Our Lord the King may take Notice, that he has not kindly regarded thoſe Knights who faithfully ſerved his Father and himſelf with their Lives and Fortunes; but has too much enriched others, who never performed any thing conſiderable.*

Ibid. The Woman being purſued and apprehended, ſhe readily acknowledged, that ſhe was employed and paid by a certain Knight for that Service; who being thereupon apprehended, boldly declared, that he had done it with no other View than that to the King's Honour; which being taken into Conſideration, together with the Contents of the ſaid Letter, which were inconteſtable Facts, they were ſoon after both diſcharged.

This great Hall becoming very ruinous, *Richard* the Second, in the Year 1397, re-edify'd it, as it at preſent appears, together with the Buildings on the Eaſt and Weſt Sides thereof, where the Office and Court of Exchequer, *&c.* are kept. This Edifice was no ſooner finiſhed, than it received the Appellation of the *New Palace*, to diſtinguiſh it from the old Palace at the South End of the Hall, wherein the two Houſes of Lords and Commons at preſent aſſemble.

Stow. Sur. Lond. In the Year 1399, the King kept the High Feſtival of *Chriſtmas* therein; during which Time ten thouſand Perſons were plentifully entertained in it and other Rooms of the Palace, for whoſe Supply were daily killed about eighty Oxen, and three hundred Sheep, beſides a vaſt Number of Fowls.

In this Hall are held the three great Courts of Juſtice, *viz.* the Chancery, King's Bench and Common Pleas; as are alſo the ſeveral Coronation Feaſts.

Ibid. Adjoining to the South-eaſt Angle of this Hall, and North End of the old Palace, King *Stephen* founded a Chapel, and dedicated the ſame to St. *Stephen* the Protomartyr. But *Edward* the Third having, in the Year 1347, rebuilt the ſame in a very magnificent manner, converted it into a Collegiate Church, and placed therein a Dean, twelve ſecular Canons, twelve Vicars, four Clerks, ſix Choriſters, a Verger and a Chapel-keeper.

Dug. Mon. Angl.

Ibid. And in the Year after, *Edward*, by his Letters Patent, endowed the ſame with his *Hoſpitium*, or great Houſe in *Lombard-ſtreet*, Lands in *Yorkſhire*, and an Annuity out of his Treaſury, to make up the Produce of the ſaid Houſe and Lands five hundred Pounds *per Annum*, till he ſhould ſettle an Eſtate thereon of the like yearly Value; and adjoining to the *Thames* Side, not only erected handſome Apartments for their Reception, but likewiſe built for their Uſe in the *Little Sanctuary* in *Little King-ſtreet*, a very large and ſtrong Bell Tower, and placed therein three very great Bells, to be rung on ſolemn Occaſions, ſuch as Coronations, triumphal Shews, Funerals of Princes, and their Obiits

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Ibid. And for the greater Convenience of the Dean and Canons, (who, upon the Erection of the Eaſtern Part of the new Palace by *Richard* the Second, were removed into certain Houſes in *Channel*, alias *Canon-row*) and as an additional Embelliſhment to the ſaid ſtately Chapel, *John Chamber*, M. D. Phyſician to *Henry* the Eighth, and laſt Dean of the ſame, cauſed to be erected adjoining to the North Side thereof a magnificent Cloiſter, at the Expence of eleven thouſand Marks.

Ibid. The Revenues of this Collegiate Chapel, at its Suppreſſion, amounted to one thouſand and eighty-five Pounds ten Shillings and five Pence *per Ann.* and the ſame being ſurrendered to *Edward* the Sixth, it was appropriated for the Reception of the Repreſentatives of the Commons of *England*, who have ever ſince continued to meet therein every Seſſions of Parliament, (except when ſummoned by the King's Writ to *Oxford*) and is at preſent called the Houſe of Commons.

Contiguous to this Chapel, on the South, was that of our Lady of the *Pew*, whoſe Image therein being one of the firſt Claſs, had many religious Offices celebrated, and rich Offerings made to it: For *Edward* the Third, *Anno* 1369, gave to *John Bulwith* ten Marks *per Annum* for a daily Celebration before the ſaid Statue; and *Richard* the Second, upon the Deſtruction of *Wat Tyler*, repaired thither, when, after returning Thanks for his great Succeſs, he made conſiderable Offerings to the celebrated Wooden Deity; which was reduced to Aſhes, together with its Chapel and Treaſure, by a caſual Fire, in the Year 1452. Newc. Repert. Pat. 43. Ed. III. Stow. Sur. Lond.

The new Palace Yard being anciently incloſed with a Wall, there were four Gates therein; the only one at preſent remaining is that on the Eaſt, which leads to *Weſtminſter ſtairs*; and the three others that are demoliſhed, were, that on the North, which led to the *Woolſtaple*; that on the Weſt, called *Highgate*, (a very beautiful and ſtately Edifice) was ſituate at the Eaſt End of *Union-ſtreet*; but it having occaſioned great Obſtructions to the Members of Parliament in their Paſſage to and from their reſpective Houſes, the ſame was taken down in the Year 1706, as was alſo the third, at the North End of St. *Margaret's-lane*, *Anno* 1731, on the ſame Account.

Within this Incloſure (till of late) ſtood a great Stone Bell Tower, which was erected on the following Occaſion: A certain poor Man, in an Action of Debt, being fined the Sum of thirteen Shillings and four Pence, *Randulphus Ingham*, Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench, commiſerating his Caſe, cauſed the Court Roll to be eraz'd, and the Fine reduced to ſix Shilling and eight Pence; which being ſoon after diſcovered, *Ingham* was amerced in a pecuniary Mulct of eight hundred Marks; which was employed in erecting the ſaid Bell Tower on the North Side of the ſaid Incloſure, oppoſite *Weſtminſter-hall* Gate; in which Tower was placed a Bell and a Clock, which ſtriking hourly, was to remind the Judges in the Hall of the Fate of their Brother, in order to prevent all dirty Work for the future. However, this Fact ſeems to have been forgot by *Catlyn*, Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by his attempting the Razure of a Court Roll, which *Southcote*, his Brother Judge, inſtead of aſſenting to, plainly told him, that he had no Inclination to build a Clock-houſe. Cok. Inſt. Part 4.

On the Weſt Side of this Tower was a beautiful Fountain, with divers Spouts, which, on ſolemn Occaſions, uſed plentifully to flow with Wine for the Entertainment of the Populace; and from which, as has been already obſerved, the neighbouring Inhabitants, at other Times, received the waſte Water for their neceſſary Occaſions.

Without the North Wall and Gate of the *New Palace-yard* was ſituate the *Woolſtaple*, eſtabliſhed here by *Edward* the Third, and wherein (the Name whereof is ſtill remaining) was weighed all the Wool that came to the City of *London* and Town of *Weſtminſter*; and adjoining to the ſame, on the North-eaſt, were divers Houſes, erected for the Reception of the Canons of the Collegiate Chapel of St. *Stephen*, whereby it was denominated *Canon-row*, but afterwards corruptly *Channel-row*:

About the middle of this Row, was the Watercourſe denominated *Long-ditch*, over which, at the End of *Gardiner's-lane* in *King-ſtreet*, *Matilda*, Conſort to *Henry* the Firſt, erected a Bridge for the Convenience of Paſſage. Act Parl. 27 Ed. III.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

At the North End of *King-ſtreet*, and Corner of *Downing-ſtreet*, was a very handſome Stone Gate, which was erected by *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1532, for a Communication between his Palace of *Whitehall* and St. *James's-Park*, by a Paſſage over the ſame: But this, like the Gates already mentioned, occaſioning great Obſtructions in the Paſſage of Coaches, it was taken down a few Years ago: And now is opened a large well-built Street called *Parliament-ſtreet*, which ſtretches from *Whitehall* in a right Line, between and parallel with *King-ſtreet* and *Channel-row*, to the North End of *New Palace-yard*.

From the South-eaſt Corner of *New Palace-yard*, is erected the moſt beautiful Stone-bridge in the whole World, of which hereafter. And from the North End of this Bridge is built a ſpacious Street called *Bridge-ſtreet*, direct North into *King-ſtreet*, which by a late Act of Parliament is now continuing with lofty Buildings, in a direct Line into St. *James's-Park*, to open at the Avenue of *Storie's-gate*.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Rec. St. Marg. Pat.

In the *Almonry*, vulgarly the *Ambry* (ſo denominated from the Alms of the Abbey being diſtributed there) was a Chapel dedicated to St. *Catharine*, and not, according to *Stow*, to St. *Anne*; but when or by whom the ſame was founded, I cannot learn. Near to this Chapel, Abbot *Iſlip*, *Anno* 1474, erected the firſt Printing-preſs that ever was in *England*; and *William Caxton*, a Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who brought the ſame from *Holland*, became the firſt Printer.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

In *Petty France* was a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*, but of what Antiquity is unknown; when *Henry* VIII. erected *Weſtminſter* into an Epiſcopal See, he granted the ſame to the Dean and Chapter, which was confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, upon her converting the ſame into a Collegiate Church.

The antient Palace in this City not having been uſed as the Royal Reſidence ſince the twenty-third of *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1532, the ſeveral Apartments therein have been appropriated to divers Uſes; two of which, for the Reception tion of the Houſes of Lords and Commons, and others occupied by the Courts of Star-Chamber, Requeſts, and Wards and Liveries; but theſe Courts being found very oppreſſive to the People, they are all diſſolved, and the Rooms wherein they were held, almoſt uſeleſs. But the Courts of Exchequer and Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, with the Receipt of the Exchequer, are ſtill kept in their reſpective Rooms. And in the great Hall, (which at firſt was only uſed for Royal Banquets, and Feaſts for refreſhing the Poor) ſince the Time of *Henry* III. have been held the Chief Courts of the Kingdom, which were appointed to be held there on the following Occaſion.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

The ſeveral Courts of Juſtice having antiently attended the King where-ever he reſided, proved not only very troubleſome and chargeable to the People, but the Courſe of Juſtice was thereby greatly obſtructed: For the redreſſing of theſe Grivances, *Henry* III. in the Year 1224, appointed, that the ſeveral Courts itinerant ſhould, for the future, be held in the great Hall of his Palace at *Weſtminſter*, at certain Times in the Year called Terms; in which Place, and at ſuch Times, the Courts of Chancery, King's-Bench and Common-Pleas have been held ever ſince, unleſs it were upon very extraordinary Emergencies. This Hall is alſo uſed for Royal Banquets, the Trial of Peers, and others impeached by the Houſe of Commons.

At the Weſt End of the *Little Sanctuary* are the Remains of a prodigious ſtrong Stone Building, of two hundred and ninety Feet ſquare, or ſeventy-two Feet and a Half the Length of each Side, and the Walls in Thickneſs no leſs than twenty-five Feet! This Fabrick originally had but one Entrance, or Door below, and that in the Eaſt Side, with a Window hard by, which ſeems to have been the only one below the Height of twenty-two Feet of the Building, where the Wall is reduced to three Feet in Thickneſs, and contains four Windows about the Height of ten, and Width of three Feet nine Inches, which are ſtill to be ſeen in the South Side, where the narrowed Wall ſtill remains, about the Height of twelve Feet.

The Area of this exceeding ſtrong Building, (excluſive of the arched Cavities in the Walls) by a Wall from Eaſt to Weſt, of two Feet ten Inches in Thickneſs, is divided into two Spaces of nine Feet ten Inches each in Width, repreſenting a Frame for Bells; which plainly evinces it to be the ſtrong Bell Tower (as already mentioned) that was erected in the *Little Sanctuary* by *Edward* III. for the Uſe of the Collegiate Church of St. *Stephen*; and not, as *Strype* ridiculouſly imagines it to have been, the Church of the *Holy Innocents*; for that was the Church of St. *Mary le Strand*. This ſtrong Tower at preſent is made uſe of as a Tavern or Wine Vault.

Ibid.

On the North Side of this Tower lies *Thieving-lane*, ſo denominated from Thieves paſſing that Way to the *Gatehouſe* Priſon, during the Continuance of the Privileges of the Sanctuary. This *Gatehouſe*, together with that, and the additional Building on the Eaſt, were erected by *Walter Warfield*, Butler to the Abbey, in the Reign of *Edward* III. the firſt for a common Gaol; and the Building on the Eaſt Side of the *Dean's-yard* Gate for the Biſhop of *London*'s Priſon for Clerks Convict.

In the Veſtry Room of St. *Margaret*'s Church are divers Sets of Weights both *Troy* and *Averdupois*, *viz.* 1. A Neſt of the former, containing thirteen different Sizes, the biggeſt of which being two hundred and fifty-ſix Ounces, and the ſmalleſt one ſixteenth Part of an Ounce. 2. Of Penny-weights, ſeven Sizes, from one to twenty Penny-weights. 3. Of Grain Weights, ſeven Sizes, from one to twelve Grains; and of the latter ſeven Sizes, the ſmalleſt one Pound and the biggeſt fifty-ſix: Which ſeveral Weights being compared on the 21ſt of *uſt*, *Aug Anno* 1675, by *Robert White*, Clerk of *Weſtminſter-Market*, with thoſe of the National Standards kept in the Exchequer, they were found exactly to agree, not only in Weight and Form, as if caſt in the ſame Moulds, but alſo of the ſame Metal and Workmanſhip; nay, even in the Reſemblance of the Bags wherein the reſpective Weights were kept: But theſe of St. *Margaret's* being dated *Anno* 1588, and thoſe in the Exchequer *Anno* 1601, he therefore concludes, that St. *Margaret*'s are thirteen Years older than the Standards. But the other Reaſons brought to ſupport this his Opinion, *viz.* their Agreement in Weight, Form, Metal, curious Engravings, and Bags, ſeem to me, that, inſtead of anſwering what they were brought for, they rather ſeem to prove them of the ſame Original. But as neither *White*, nor any of the preſent Inhabitants, know how, nor when the ſaid Weights were brought hither, I ſhall therefore endeavour to ſhew the Time and Occaſion of their being brought to this Place.

The People having been grievouſly impoſed upon by falſe Weights and Meaſures in moſt Parts of the Kingdom; for the redreſſing of which, it was by Parliament, in the Year 1496, enacted, that ſeveral Knights, Citizens, Barons of the Cinque Ports, and Burgeſſes in Parliament, ſhould receive proper Sets of the ſundry Sorts of Weights and Meaſures the King had cauſed to be made in Braſs, according to the original Standards in the Exchequer, to be depoſited in ſuch Places as are mentioned in the ſaid Act, where they were to remain

Act. Parl. 11 H. VII.

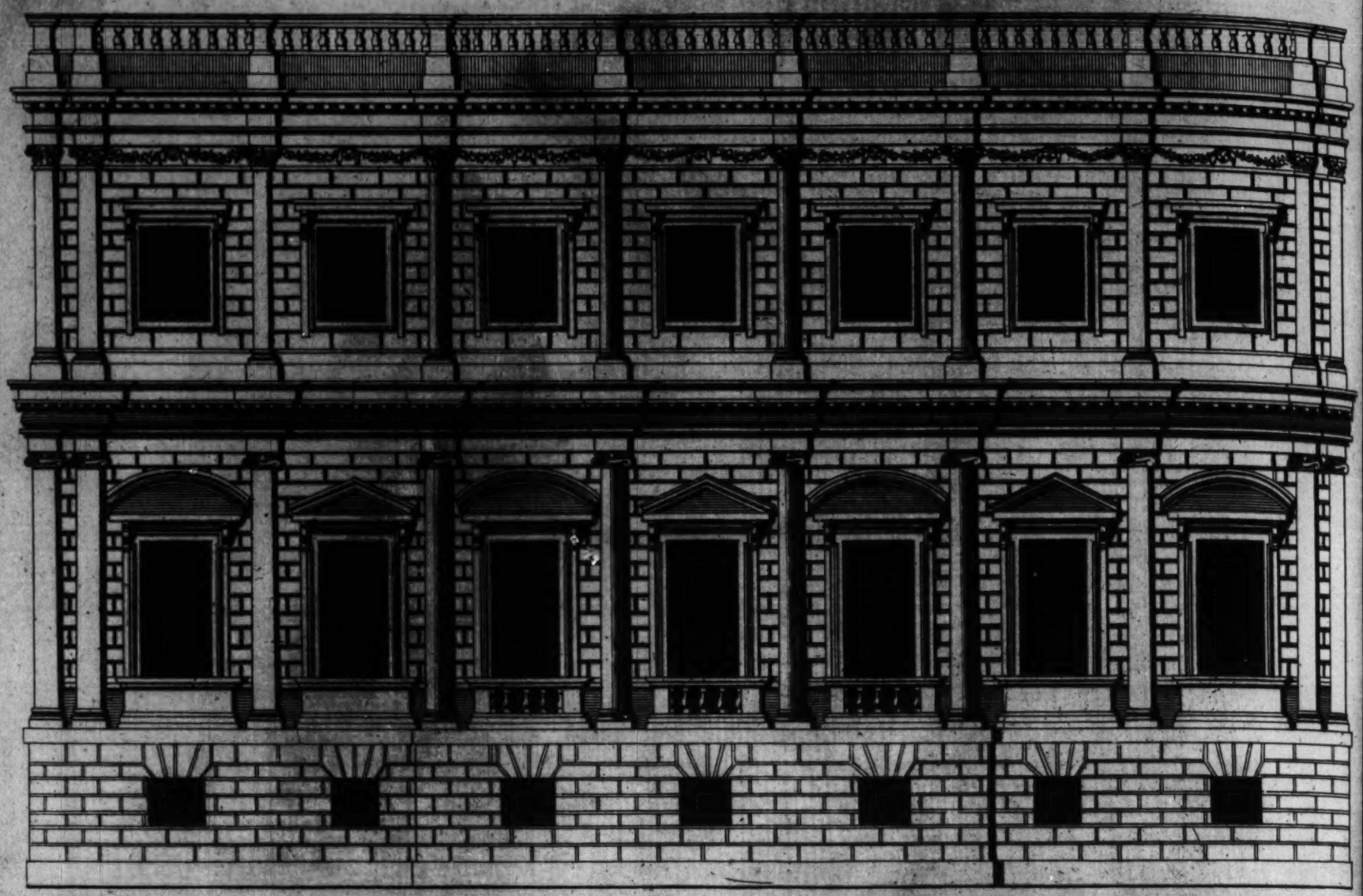
5 JA 63

4

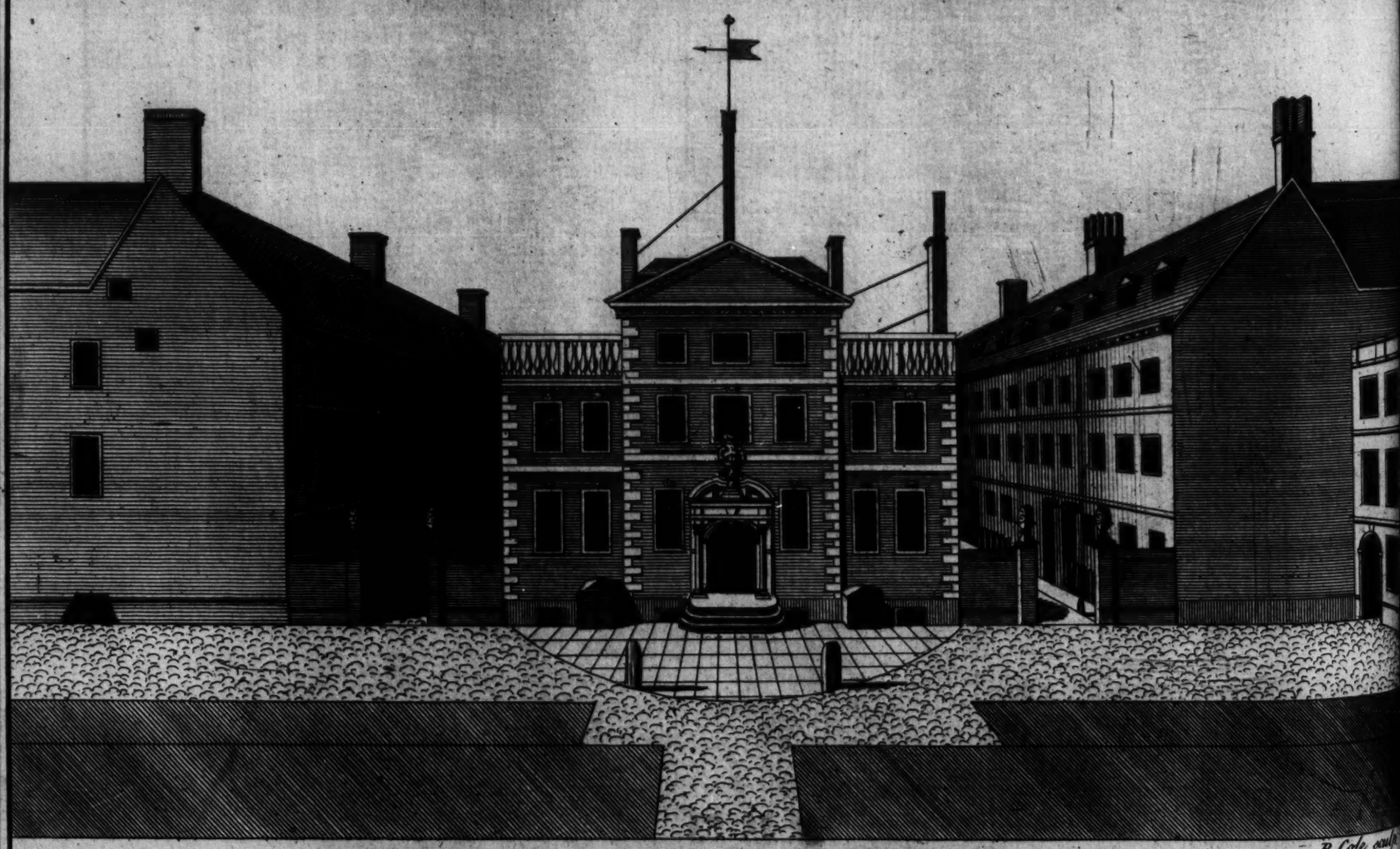
A Perspective View of S.t Martin's Church.

B. Cole sculp.

5 JA 53



The Royal Banqueting House at White Hall.



B. Cole sculp.

The Navy Office in Broad Street.

remain as perpetual Patterns for the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Counties, Cities and Towns to make their reſpective Weights and Meaſures by, for the Eaſe and Safety of the Subjects in all Parts of the Kingdom.

Among the Cities and Town mentioned in the aforeſaid Act of Parliament for the Cuſtody of the ſaid Patterns, the Town of *Weſtminſter* is appointed the Repoſitory for the County of *Middleſex*; but as *Weſtminſter*, at that Time ſent no Repreſentatives to Parliament, I imagine that the ſeveral Weights and Meaſures aſſign'd for the Uſe of the County of *Middleſex*, were conſign'd to the principal Inhabitants of this Place, who depoſited them in the Room wherein they are ſtill kept.

Rec. Guild. But if, according to the Lord-Mayor of *London*'s Letter to the Lord High-Treaſurer, *Anno* 1581, complaining that the Standard of Weights was loſt, we have then reaſon to believe, that another was provided in the Year 1588, according to the Date of St. *Margaret*'s Weights; in which Moulds probably not only theſe, but likewiſe all thoſe for the ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, were caſt; and perhaps ſome Time after, the new Standard being loſt, recourſe was had to the neighbouring Weights for reſtoring the ſame according to the Date of 1601.

The Remarkables in this City at preſent are, the old and new Palaces, with their ſpacious Hall, wherein the Houſes of Lords and Commons aſſemble, the Courts of Juſtice ſit, and the Receipt of the Exchequer kept; the ſtately and magnificent Abbey, or Collegiate Church, with its Appendage, the incomparable Chapel of *Henry* VII. the Churches of St. *Margaret* and St. *John the Evangeliſt*; four Chapels of Eaſe; two Meeting-houſes; a Market-place; the great Repoſitory of Records belonging to the Exchequer; the King's, *Cotton*'s and College Libraries; a College; ſix Charity-Schools; three Hoſpitals; ten Almshouſes; a Pariſh Workhouſe; a Houſe of Correction; a Priſon, part of St. *James*'s beautiful Park, and the Bridge acroſs the *Thames*.

The Diſtrict wherein the Royal Palace of *Whitehall* was ſituate, together with the Privy Garden, Treaſury, Offices of the Secretaries of State, Tennis-Court and Cock-pit, which are bounded by two parallel Lines, *viz.* from the North-Eaſt Angle of the Canal in St. *James's Park*, by *Whitehall* Stairs, to the River *Thames*; and from the ſaid River, by the *Privy-Garden* Stairs, Weſt to St. *James's Park*, having for a conſiderable Time been controverted between the Pariſhes of St. *Margaret Weſtminſter* and that of St. *Martin in the Fields*, I ſhall therefore, to avoid the Imputation of Partiality, inſert an Account of the ſaid Diſtrict between the ſaid Pariſhes.

Godw. de Præſul. Angl. The Palace of *Whitehall* was erected by *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, and Chief Juſtice of *England*, who, in the Year 1243, bequeathed the ſame to the Preaching, or *Black Friars* in *Chancery-lane*, *High Holborn*, in whoſe Church he was buried. But the ſaid Friars, *Anno* 1248, having diſpoſed thereof to *Walter de Gray*, Archbiſhop of *York*, he deviſed the ſame to his Succeſſors, Archbiſhops of *York*, for their City Manſion; hence it received the Appellation of *York-Place*.

In the Reign of *Henry* VIII. the Royal Palace at *Weſtminſter* being almoſt deſtroyed by Fire, the King, with his Court, went to reſide at his Palace of *Bridewell*; but having a greater Inclination to *York-houſe*, purchaſed the ſame of Cardinal *Wolſey*, the Archbiſhop of that See, (and not, according to divers Hiſtorians, that it devolved to the Crown upon *Wolſey*'s being found guilty of a Premunire) who, in the Year 1530, ſuffered a Recovery thereof to ſeveral Perſons in Truſt for the King's Uſe, by the Name of one Meſſuage, two Gardens and three Acres of Ground, with the Appurtenances in the Town of *Weſtminſter*, called *York-place*. From which Time it continued the Royal Reſidence till its fatal Cataſtrophe in the Year 1697, when it was wholly conſumed by Fire; and inſtead of being rebuilt, the Site thereof has been granted by ſucceeding Princes, to divers of the Nobility, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, who have erected ſeveral ſtately Edifices thereon.

Act Parl. 28 Hen. VIII.

Henry was no ſooner poſſeſſed of this magnificent Palace, than he cauſed to be erected a ſtately Manſion at St. *James's*; and for the Uſe and Service of it, as well as that of *Whitehall*, incloſed a beautiful Spot of Ground, and converted it into a Park for the Accommodation of both Palaces; which Work was no ſooner accompliſhed, than he cauſed to be erected the preſent ſtately Gate, oppoſite the *Banqueting-houſe*; to which he added a magnificent Gallery for the Accommodation of the Royal Family, Nobility, *&c.* to ſit in, to behold the ſeveral Juſtings and other Military Exerciſes in the *Tilt-yard*, which was ſo denominated from ſuch Martial Practices. Stow. Sur. Lond.

Soon after, *Henry*, for other Diverſions, erected, contiguous to the foreſaid Gate, a Tennis-Court, Cock-pit, and Places to bowl in; the former of which being only remaining, the reſt are converted into Dwelling-houſes, and Offices for the Privy-Council, Treaſury, and Secretaries of State. Ibid.

And the preſent ſtately and magnificent Fabrick, denominated the *Banqueting-houſe*, was erected by King *James* I. being the only and meaneſt Part of his intended ſpacious Palace that was built.

St. Martin's.

This Church, dedicated to St. *Martin*, a *Hungarian* Saint, and formerly ſituate in the Fields, is of great Antiquity, as is manifeſt by a Controverſy in the Year 1222, between *Euſtace* Biſhop of *London*, and the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, on the one Part; and *William*, the Abbot, and Canons of *Weſtminſter*, on the other, concerning the Exemption of the Church and Convent of the latter, from the Juriſdiction of the former. Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt.

This Diſpute was adjuſted by the Arbitration of *Stephen*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhops of *Winton* and *Sarum*, and the Priors of *Merton* and *Dunſtaple*. By whoſe Award, the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, and Pariſh of St. *Margaret*, were exempted from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *London*. And as by the ſaid Award, the Church of St. *Martin*, with the Garden (part of which is ſtill denominated *Covent-Garden*) that belonged to the Abbot and Monks of *Weſtminſter*, appear to have been independent of St. *Margaret*'s Pariſh, altho' ſurrounded by the ſame; it might therefore at firſt have been erected a Chapel for the Uſe of the Monks when they repaired to their ſaid Garden, eſpecially conſidering they were contiguous. Be that as it will, the Time of its Foundation cannot be more uncertain, than that when it was conſtituted a Pariſh: However, the latter muſt have happened before 1363, for in that Year *John* —— was appointed Vicar thereof, on the Reſignation of *Thomas Skyn*. Ibid. Joh. Fleet. MSS. Hiſt. Cœnob. Weſtm. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

In the Reign of *Henry* VIII. the Inhabitants of this Pariſh ſeem to have been in very mean Circumſtances, by letting their Church go to ruin; for in the Preamble to King *James* I's Grant of an Acre of Ground to the Pariſh for a Burial Place, 'tis expreſsly ſaid, that in the ſaid *Henry*'s Time there was no Pariſh Church here; wherefore the ſaid Prince cauſed one to be built for the Uſe of the Inhabitants. But the ſame not being capacious enough to accommodate the Pariſhioners, it was greatly inlarged in the Year 1607, by the Addition of a ſpacious Chancel, which Par. Rect

which was erected at the Expence of Prince *Henry* and divers of the Nobility.

This Church, after many expenſive Reparations and Enlargements, was taken intirely down in the Year 1720, and ſoon after the firſt Stone of the preſent ſtately and magnificent Fabrick was laid, under which was put a Copper-Plate, with the following Inſcription:

D. S.

Sereniſſimus Rex *Georgius*, per Deputatum ſuum, Reverendum Admodum in Chriſto Patrem, *Richardum* Epiſcopum *Sariſburienſem*, ſummum ſuum Elemoſynarium, Adſiſtente (Regis juſſu) Domino *Thomâ Hewyt*, Equite Aurato, Ædificiorum Regiorum Curatore Principali, primum hujus Eccleſiæ Lapidem poſuit, *Martis* XIX. An. Dom. MDCCXXI. Annoq; Regni ſui VIIIvo.

On this Occaſion his Majeſty gave one hundred Guineas to be diſtributed among the Workmen; as he likewiſe did ſome Time after the Sum of fifteen hundred Pounds to purchaſe an Organ for the Church.

To ſhew the Time when this ſtately Church was finiſhed, the following Inſcription is put on the Weſt Front thereof:

D. Sacram Ædem. S. *Martini* Parochiani Extrui fec. A. D. MDCCXXVI.

The Church was no ſooner finiſhed, than it was conſecrated on the 20th of *October*, *Anno* 1716.

This noble Edifice was chiefly erected by Act of Parliament, at the Expence of the Landlords and Tenants of the Pariſh, the former paying four Fifths, and the latter one; the whole Charge of Building, Decorations, *&c.* according to the Account of Mr. *Walter Turner*, the Church-warden, when it was finiſhed, appears to be as follows: To Workmens Bills for building 33017 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.* To recaſting the Bells, including the old and new Metal, 1264 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.* To an Organ 1500 *l.* To Decorations, altering the Communion-Plate, *&c.* 1109 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.* Sum Total, 36891 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* But of this Sum only 33450 *l.* being granted by Parliament, the reſt was raiſed by the Royal Benefaction, Subſcription, and the Sale of Seats in the Church.

This beautiful Church, which is ſituate on the Eaſt Side of the Lane to which it gives Name, is denominated from its Dedication to *Martin*, an *Hungarian* Saint; and the Epithet *in the Fields*, from its Situation therein, when it was taken into the Bill of Mortality, whereby it is diſtinguiſhed from other Churches of the ſame Appellation in the City of *London*.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

This Church antiently belonging to the Abbot and Canons of *Weſtminſter*, they erected the ſame into a Vicarage, the Advowſon whereof Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent of the 3d of *March*, *Anno* 1553, granted to the Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors, in whoſe Collation it ſtill remains. But the Tithes of the Rectory were granted by Letters Patent of Queen *Elizabeth*, to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, in the Year 1560.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Glebe — — —	60	0	0
By Surplice Fees — —	290	0	0
By *Eaſter* Dues — —	180	0	0
By a Vicarage Houſe —	30	0	0
Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.			
Ibid. To the firſt Fruits — —	12	0	0
To Tenths — — —	1	4	0
To the Biſhop's Procuration for the Rectory — —	0	7	6
To the Biſhop's Procuration for the Vicarage — —	0	1	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	6	0
To Synodals — — —	0	3	5
Donations, per Annum.			
1659, *Henry Eldgould* —	5	0	0
1675, *Thomas Willis*, M. D. —	20	0	0
1685, Sir *Charles Cotterell* —	20	0	0
1660, *Henry Smith* —	12	0	0
1716, *Samuel Williams* —	4	0	0
Ralph Dobbins — —	2	0	0
Anne Dukes — —	2	0	0
Thomas Fowler — —	2	0	0
William Fowler — —	1	0	0

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of fifty-two Members; three Burgeſſes, and their three Aſſiſtants; two Church-wardens; eight Overſeers of the Poor; eight Conſtables; eighteen Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt, the Sum of ſeven hundred and thirty-one Pounds; eight Beadles, and thirty-two Watchmen; three thouſand and eighty-nine Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

At the South Eaſt Boundary of this Pariſh antiently ſtood the Vicarage Houſe; which coming to Sir *Thomas Palmer*, about the Year 1550, he rebuilt and very much inlarged the ſame; as it was likewiſe ſome Time after, by *William Cecil*, Baron of *Burleigh*, and Lord High Treaſurer of the Kingdom, in a very magnificent Manner; and who raiſed and paved the Street before it, for the Convenience of Paſſage. The Name of this ſtately Building is ſtill preſerved in a Street of the ſame Appellation in the Strand. Stow. Sur. Lond.

A little Weſt from *Cecil-houſe*, was ſituate that of *Saliſbury*; which has given Denomination to a Street of that Name, erected on the Site thereof, and leads to the Stairs of the ſame Denomination. Ibid.

A ſmall Watercourſe having antiently interſected the Street called the *Strand*, a Bridge was erected acroſs the ſame, at the North Weſt Angle of *Saliſbury-houſe*; the Appellation of which is ſtill preſerved in the Lane of that Name, which runs down to the River *Thames*.

Almoſt contiguous to *Ivy-bridge* on the South-Weſt, ſtood the City Manſion of the Biſhop of *Durham*; which was erected by *Thomas Hatfield*, Biſhop of that See about the Year 1365, for the Uſe of himſelf and Succeſſors. Ibid.

Before this Houſe, fronting the *Strand*, were improperly ſituate the Biſhop's Stables; which being mean and deſpicable Hovels, formed a very diſagreeable Proſpect in the High-ſtreet, leading to the Royal Palace. The Earl of *Saliſbury*, in the Reign of King *James* I. pulled down the ſame, and in their ſtead erected a magnificent Stone Edifice, which the King denominated *Britain's Burſe*; but that Name not prevailing, it was afterwards denominated the *New-Exchange*. But the ſame being deſerted by the Mercers, and others who kept Shops therein, it was taken down in the Year 1737, and is now erected into handſome Dwelling-houſes and Shops. Ibid.

Contiguous to *Durham-houſe*, on the Weſt, was ſituate the City Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Norwich*; which was purchaſed by *Nicholas Heath*, Archbiſhop of *York*, about the Year 1556, for his City Manſion, and that of his Succeſſors, in lieu of *Whitehall*, their antient Palace, which was ſold by Cardinal *Wolſey* to King *Henry* VIII. as already mentioned. This Houſe coming to the Duke of *Buckingham*, he demiſed the ſame and Garden to certain Builders; who, on the Site thereof erected divers beautiful Streets and Alleys, wherein his Name and Title, *viz. John Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*, are recorded; *viz. John-ſtreet*, *Villars-ſtreet*, *Duke-ſtreet*, *Of-alley*, and *Buckingham-ſtreet*. However, theſe Streets, together, are ſtill denominated *York-buildings*.

Weſt from *Norwich-houſe*, oppoſite the End of St. *Martin's-lane*, in the Village of *Charing*, (where at preſent *Northumberland-houſe* is ſituate) antiently ſtood

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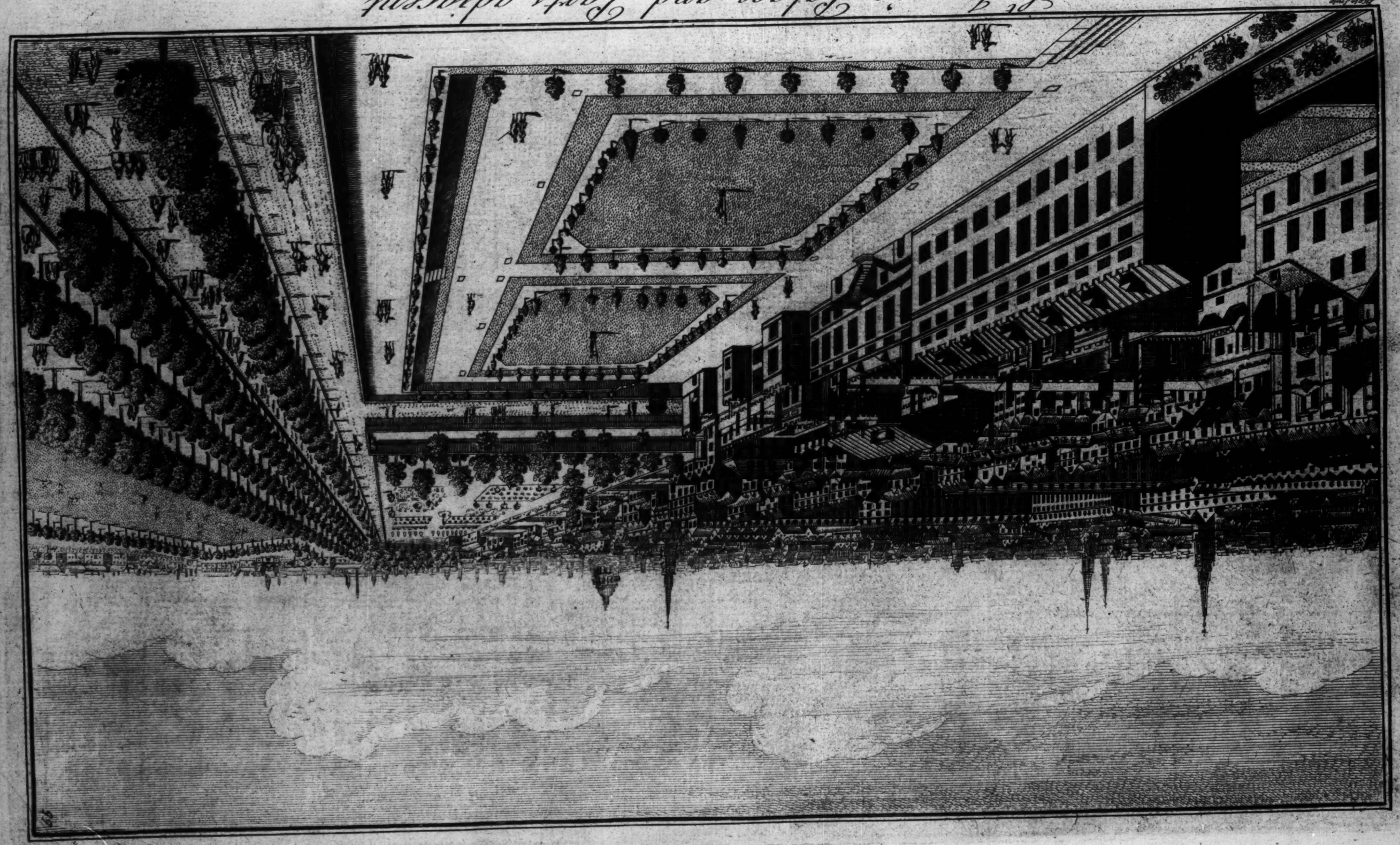
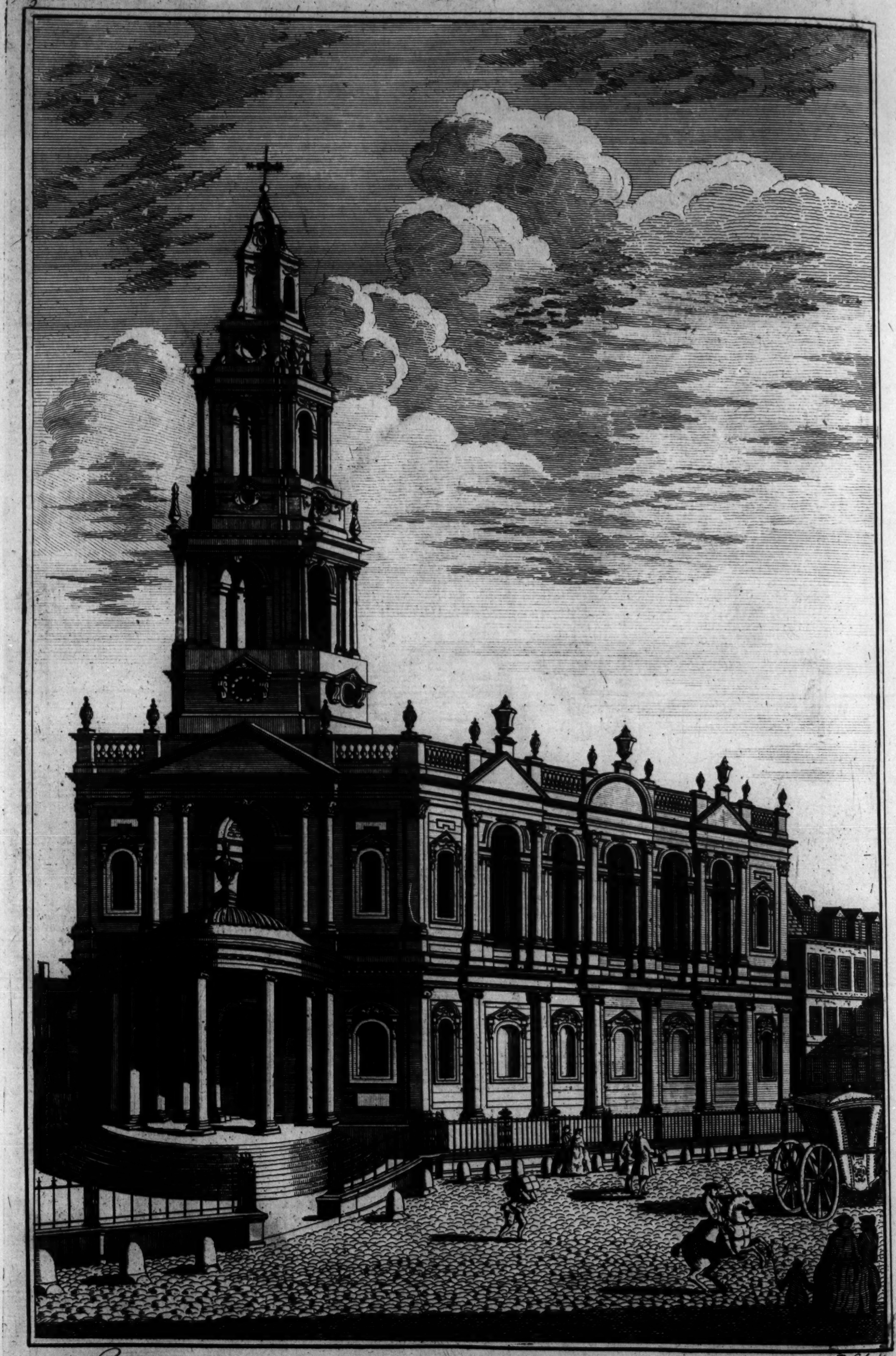
St. James's Palace and Parts adjacent.



St. James's Palace and Parts adjacent.

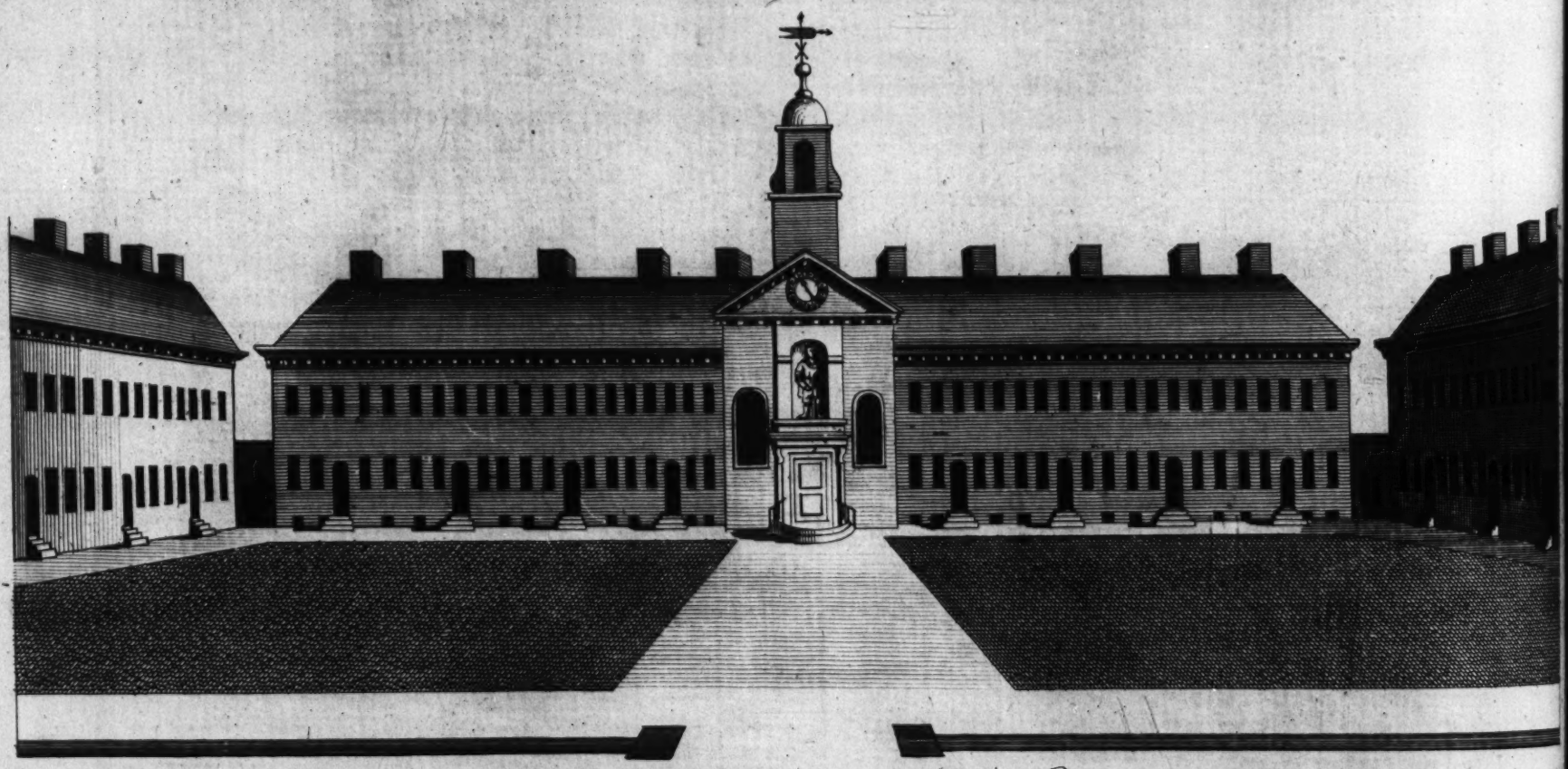


B. Cole Sc

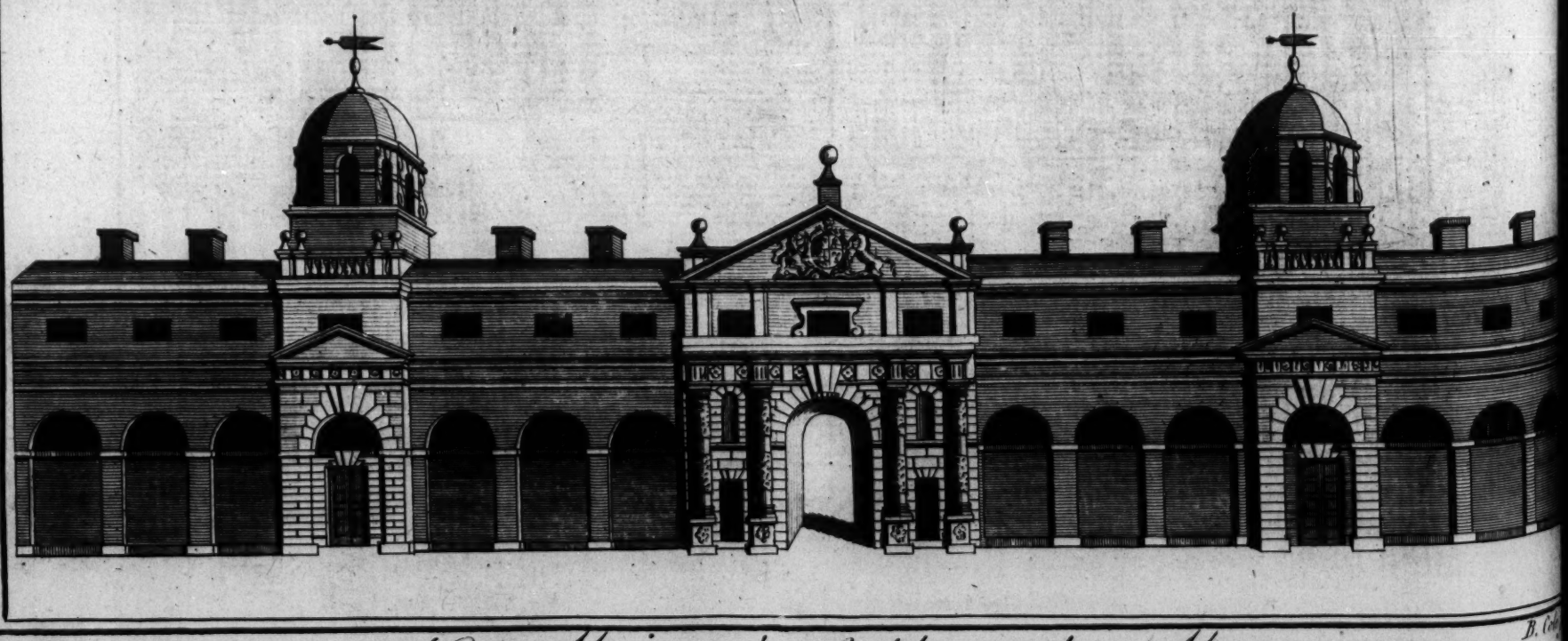
The South West Prospect of S.t Mary's Church in the Strand.

5 JA 53

Trinity Alms houses in Mile End Road.



Ironmongers Alms-houses in Kingsland Road.



His Majesty's Stables in the Mews.

ſtood the Hoſpital of St. *Mary Rouncival*, a Cell to a Priory of that Name in *Navarre*, in *Spain*: It was founded and endowed by *William Marſhal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, in the Reign of *Henry* III.

Dug. Mon. Angl. Speed. Hiſt. Gr. Brit. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Hoſpital, together with divers Priories Alien, being ſuppreſſed by *Henry* V. the ſame was refounded by King *Edward* IV. *Anno* 1476, for a Fraternity, or Brotherhood. After the general Suppreſſion of Religious Houſes by King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. in the Year 1550, granted this Chapel, with its Appurtenances, to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, to be held in Soccage of the Honour of *Weſtminſter*. But the Hoſpital ſome Time after coming to *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, he cauſed the ſame to be demoliſhed, and on the Site thereof erected the preſent ſtately Edifice, denominated *Northumberland-houſe*; in which he died *June* 15, *Anno* 1614.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

A little Weſtward from this Hoſpital King *Edward* I. cauſed a ſtately Croſs to be erected, in Commemoration of *Eleanor*, his beloved Conſort; Part of which having continued till the late Civil War, the ſame was intirely deſtroyed by the Populace, as a Monument of Popiſh Superſtition.

Ibid.

Since the Erection of this Croſs, an Hermitage, with a Chapel of St. *Catharine*, ſeems to have been erected between the ſame and the Hoſpital of *Rouncival*; but when, or by whom it was built, is no better known than the Time of its Diſſolution.

Oppoſite *Charing-croſs*, (ſo denominated from the Village wherein it ſtood) on the North, between St. *Martin's-lane* and the *Mewſe*, was ſituate an Hoſpital for Lunaticks; but the King cauſed them to be removed to *Bethlem* Hoſpital, without *Biſhopſgate*. See *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

Between *Charing-croſs* and *Whitehall*, on the Place ſtill denominated *Scotland-yard*, antiently ſtood a magnificent Palace, for the Reception of the Kings of *Scotland*, and their Retinues, when they came to *Weſtminſter* to do Homage for the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Huntingdon*, and other Fiefs, held by them of the Crown of *England*. This Edifice is ſaid to have been erected by King *Edgar*, about the Year 970.

Ibid.

On the Place where the Royal Palace of St. *James*'s is ſituate, antiently ſtood the Hoſpital of St. *James*, which, according to divers Hiſtorians, was founded by the Citizens of *London* long before the Conqueſt (which, I think, is not to be queſtioned, ſeeing by a MS. in the *Cotton* Library, it appears to have been viſited by *Giſlebertus*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, on the *Wedneſday* after the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, *Anno* 1100) for the Reception of fourteen Leprous Maids; for whoſe Support they endowed the ſame with two Hides, or Ploughs of Land, with their Appurtenances, adjoining.

Speed Hiſt. Gr. Brit.

MS. in Cot. Lib. Titus A. B.

Some Time after, divers others of the aforeſaid Citizens having conferred upon the ſaid Hoſpital, Lands to the Amount of fifty-ſix Pounds *per Annum*, eight Brethren were thereupon added to the Foundation, for the Celebration of the Divine Offices; which ſo animated others of the Citizens, that they gave to the ſaid Brethren and Siſters, four Hides, or Ploughs of Land in their Neighbourhood; and eighty Acres of Wood and Arable Land in the Pariſhes of *Hendon*, *Calcote* and *Hampſtead*; which *Edward* I. not only confirmed, together with all their other Poſſeſſions, but likewiſe granted to the ſaid Hoſpital an annual Fair of ſeven Days, to begin on the Eve of St. *James*'s Feſtival.

This Hoſpital being ſurrendered to *Henry* VIII. in the Year 1532, he granted certain Annuities to the ſeveral Siſters during their reſpective Lives. And having cauſed the ancient Building to be taken down, erected on the Site thereof a ſtately Manſion, and denominated the ſame *The Manor of St. James's*: And walling in the neighbouring Fields, converted them into a beautiful Park, for the Convenience of this and that of his Palace of *Whitehall*.

North-weſt of *Charing-croſs* is ſtill remaining an antient Building, denominated the *Mewſe* (from *Mew*, a Term among Falconers, to *Moult*, or caſt Feathers); it appears to be a Place of conſiderable Antiquity, by its being employed for the Accommodation of the King's Falconers and Hawks, ſo early as the firſt of *Richard* II. in the Year 1377. But in the twenty eighth of *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1537, the King's Stables at *Lomeſbury*, corruptly *Bloomſbury*, near *High-Holborn*, being deſtroyed by Fire, the Hawks were removed, and the *Mewſe* inlarged and fitted up for the Reception of his Majeſty's Horſes, where they have been kept ever ſince. But the Building being greatly decayed by devouring Time, the North Side thereof was rebuilt in the Year 1732, in a very magnificent manner by his preſent Majeſty.

King *James* I. in the Year 1606, gave to the Inhabitants of this Pariſh an Acre of Ground on the North Side of the *Mewſe*, lying between St. *Martin's-lane*, *Caſtle-ſtreet*, *Duke's-ſtreet*, and *Heming's-row*, for a common Burial Ground. On the Weſt Side of which is built Dr. *Tenniſon*'s School and Library, and the Pariſh Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor.

Par. Rec.

In the Year 1699, King *William* III. granted to the Inhabitants of this Pariſh a convenient Paſſage out of the *Spring-garden* into St. *James's-park*, they keeping the Pavement in Repair.

Ibid.

In digging a Foundation for the preſent Church, at the Depth of thirteen Feet, were diſcovered ſome human Bones of an uncommon Size, many of which were broken in pieces by the Labourers before they were taken notice of; and only a Rib, Hip, Thigh, Leg and Foot Bones being preſerved, they were lately in the Muſeum of the curious Mr. *Edward Barnard*, a Surgeon, in *Great Ruſſel-ſtreet*, *Bloomſbury*, where I meaſured the Leg and Thigh Bones, which are three Feet and eleven Inches long; but the Ends of both being much impaired by their long Interment, have loſt at leaſt an Inch, beſides the Loſs of the Cartilages; which being conſidered, according to the Rule of Proportion, the Perſon they belonged to, muſt have been at leaſt eight Feet and four Inches in Height; and the Foot Bones being fourteen Inches and five-eighths long, the whole muſt have been about fifteen Inches and a Half in Length. Theſe Bones being compared to thoſe of the Skeleton of a Man of ſix Feet two Inches in the ſaid Muſeum, the laſt only appeared as Childrens Bones to the former, both in Length and Thickneſs.

The Remarkables in this Pariſh at preſent, are, the Royal Palace of St. *James's*, with Part of its beautiful Park; the Admiralty Office; a fine Equeſtrian Statue of King *Charles* I. where *Charing-croſs* was ſituate; one Square; a Fleſh and Part of a Hay Market; four *Engliſh* and three *French* Chapels; one Free and two Charity Schools; two Alms-houſes; a publick Library; a Pariſh Workhouſe; four Bagnio's; two Cold-Baths; a Tennis-Court; four Sets of Steps, or Stairs to take Water at; and three Water Machines, which ſupply their reſpective Neighbourhoods with ſweet Water; one of which, in *York-Buildings*, is wrought by Horſes, and the other two, in St. *Martin's* and *Hartſhorn Lanes*, by the Water of a Common Sewer.

St. Mary le Strand.

When, or by whom the old Church that belonged to this Pariſh was at firſt erected, is unknown; yet that it is of great Antiquity is evident, by the decretal Sentence of *Stephen* Archbiſhop

Joh. Fleet. MS. Hiſt. Cœnob. Weſtm.

biſhop of *Canterbury*, *&c.* in the Year 1222, as mentioned in the Account of the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*; in which Sentence the Bounds of the Pariſh of St. *Margaret*, *Weſtminſter*, are ſaid to have reached to a Chapel near this Church; which is there only called by the latter Part of its Name, *viz. Innocent's* Church; whereas the proper Name thereof was, *The Church of St.* Mary *and the Innocents, of the* Strand.

This Church was ſituate in a pleaſant Churchyard on the South Side of the *Strand*, and Site whereon the Eaſt End of *Somerſet-houſe* at preſent ſtands; for which it was obliged to make way, at the unjuſt and arbitrary Order of *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerſet*, and Prime Miniſter to King *Edward* VI. in the Year 1549, whch depriving the Pariſhioners of a Place of Worſhip, they at firſt joined themſelves to the Church of St. *Clement Danes*, and afterwards to that of St. *John Baptiſt* in the *Savoy*; where they continued till *Ann.* 1723.

Act. Parl. 9 Anne.

By an Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of Quen *Anne*, *Anno* 1710, for erecting fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality; one of which being appointed for this Pariſh, the firſt Stone thereof was laid on the 25th of *February*, *Anno* 1714, and finiſhed on the 7th of *September*, 1717, but not conſecrated till the 1ſt of *January*, *Anno* 1723, when, inſtead of its antient Name, it received the Appellation of St. *Mary le Strand*: It is a very ſumptuous Structure, and the firſt finiſhed of the aforeſaid fifty new Churches.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

This Church, which is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, is ſituate in the middle of the Street denominated the *Strand*; the Weſt End whereof being oppoſite the Place where the old Church ſtood. The Value of the Living is 225*l. per Annum*, beſide Surplice Fees; one hundred Pounds whereof being given and ſettled by Parliament, and one hundred and twenty-five Pounds is raiſed by the Inhabitants by a Rate of four Pence in the Pound, in the lieu of Tithes.

Ibid.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Glebe — —	100	0	0
By Aſſeſſment — —	125	0	0
By Surplice Fees — —	20	0	0
By the Parſonage Houſe —	50	0	0
Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.			
To Firſt-Fruits —	13	8	4
To Tenths — —	1	16	0
Donations, per Annum.			
Mrs. *Jane Edwards*, by Will, *An.* 1679	5	0	0
Mrs. *Elizabeth Jennings* —	5	0	0
Mr. *Sedgwick* — —	0	12	0

Ibid.

Eſt. Lib. Val.

Par. Acc. Book.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of fifteen Members; two Church-wardens; two Overſeers of the Poor; two Conſtables; two Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt, the Sum of ſixty-ſix Pounds *per Annum*; one Beedle; ſix Watchmen; three hundred and twenty-ſix Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

This Pariſh originally conſiſted of the Village denominated the *Strand*, the Church whereof, as already mentioned, was ſituate on the South Side of the ſame; and in whoſe Neighbourhood muſt have ſtood the Chapel above-mentioned, which I imagine was ſituate in *Holywell-ſtreet* (now called the *Backſide of St. Clement's*) wherein is ſtill a Well, in a Baker's Yard, which was denominated *Holywell*; which Appellation it undoubtedly received from its Vicinity to ſome conſecrated Place.

Adjoining to the late Church of this Pariſh, on the South, fronting the River *Thames*, was ſituate an Inn of Chancery, which, from its Neighbourhood to the Biſhop of *Cheſter*'s Houſe and the *Strand*, was indifferently denominated, *Cheſter's*, or *Strand-Inn*.

Almoſt contiguous to this Inn, on the Weſt, was the City Manſion of the Biſhop of *Landaff*: And on the North-weſt thereof, (a little Eaſt of the preſent *Catharine-ſtreet*) in the *High-ſtreet*, was a handſome Bridge, denominated from its Situation *Strand-Bridge*, thro' which ran a ſmall Watercourſe from the Fields, which gliding along a Lane below, had its Influx to the *Thames*, near *Somerſet-Stairs*. All which Buildings, together with the Pariſh Church and Lane, as already mentioned, were obliged to make way for *Somerſet-houſe*, its Gardens and Stables.

Almoſt adjoining to *Strand-bridge*, on the Weſt, were contiguouſly ſituate the City Reſidences of the Biſhops of *Cheſter* and *Worceſter*; before the former of which was erected a Stone Croſs, where the Judges itinerant frequently uſed to ſit, hear and determine Cauſes.

Things remarkable in this Pariſh at preſent are, its magnificent and ſtately Church, on the Site whereof, till the Year 1714, a very lofty May-pole ſtood, which on publick Occaſions was adorned with Streamers, Flags, Garlands of Flowers, *&c.* At the digging a Foundation for the preſent Church, the Virgin Earth was diſcovered at the Depth of nineteen Feet; whereby 'tis manifeſt, that the Ground in this Neighbourhood originally, was not much higher than the River *Thames*; therefore this Village was truly denominated the *Strand*, from its Situation on the Bank of the River.

The magnificent Palace of *Somerſet-houſe* in this Pariſh, which devolved to the Crown upon the Attainder of *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, is occaſionally uſed for the Reception and Entertainment of Foreign Princes and Ambaſſadors; as its pleaſant Walks and beautiful Bowling-Green are for the Diverſion of the Citizens.

At the Weſtern Boundary of this Pariſh, and North Side of the *Strand*, antiently ſtood the City Manſion of the Earl of *Exeter*; but the Site and Gardens thereof being converted into Streets, *&c.* the Name thereof is ſtill preſerved therein, as well as 'tis in the Exchange of the ſame Appellation.

Here are likewiſe an *Engliſh* and a *Greek* Chapel, two Charity-Schools, an Exchange, and a Set of Steps or Stairs to take Water at.

St. Paul's, Covent-Garden.

In the Year 1222, the Spot whereon the beſt and greateſt Part of this Pariſh is ſituate (and from which the ſame, together with its Square and Market, are denominated) was a large Garden belonging to the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*; wherefore it juſtly received the Appellation of *Convent-Garden*, now corruptly *Covent* or *Common-Garden*; which Garden, at the Diſſolution of religious Houſes by *Henry* VIII. devolving to the Crown, *Edward* VI. *Anno* 1547, conferred the ſame upon *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*: But ſoon after, upon his Attainder, it reverting to the Crown, *Edward* on the 6th of *May*, *Anno* 1552, granted the ſame, together with a Field contiguous on the North, denominated the *Seven Acres*, (but from its Length, vulgarly the *Long Acre*, which Name is ſtill preſerved in the Street of that Denomination) to *John* Earl of *Bedford*.

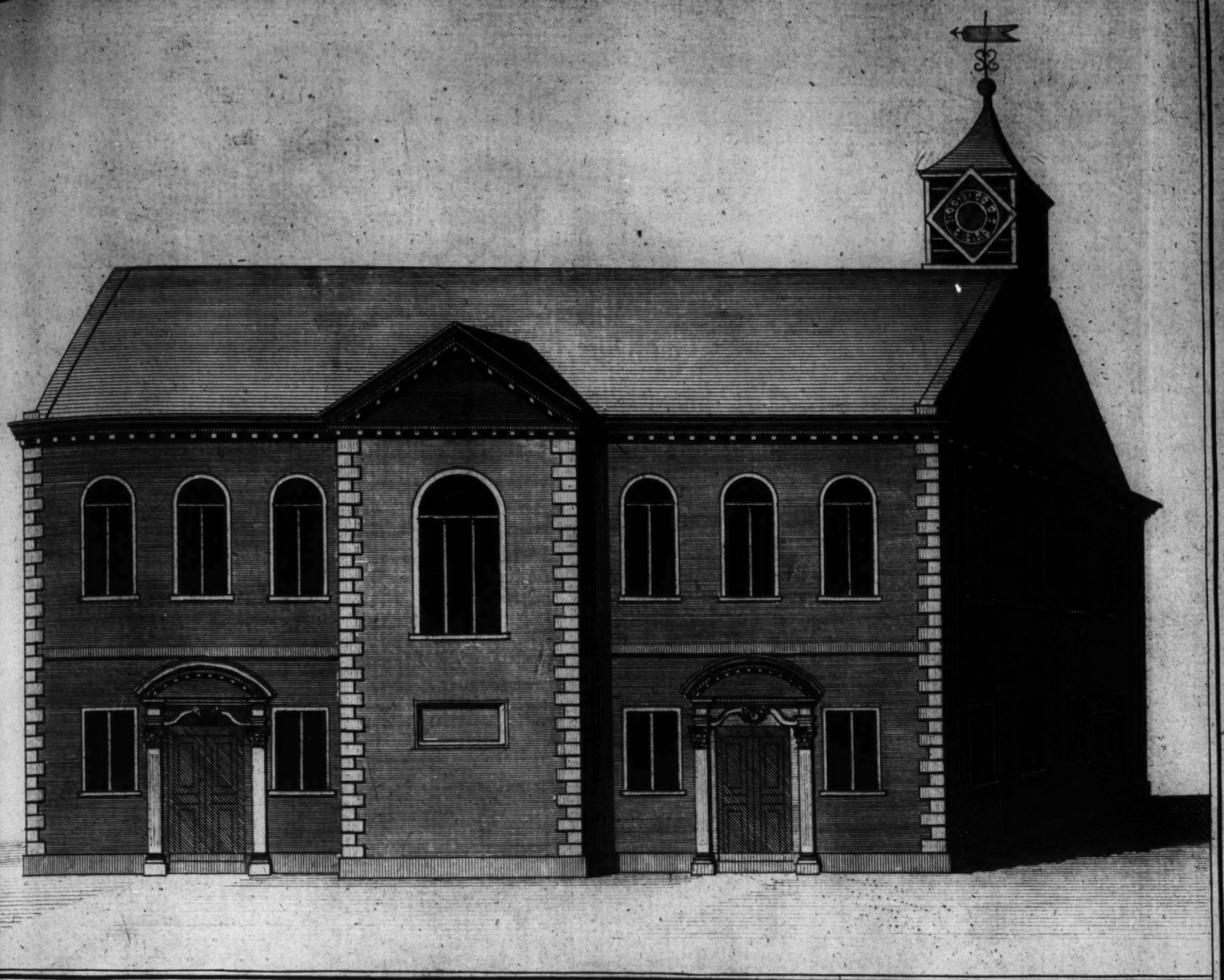
MS. Hiſt. Joh. Fleet. cap. 12.

Rec. Roll. 4. P. 6 Ed. VI.

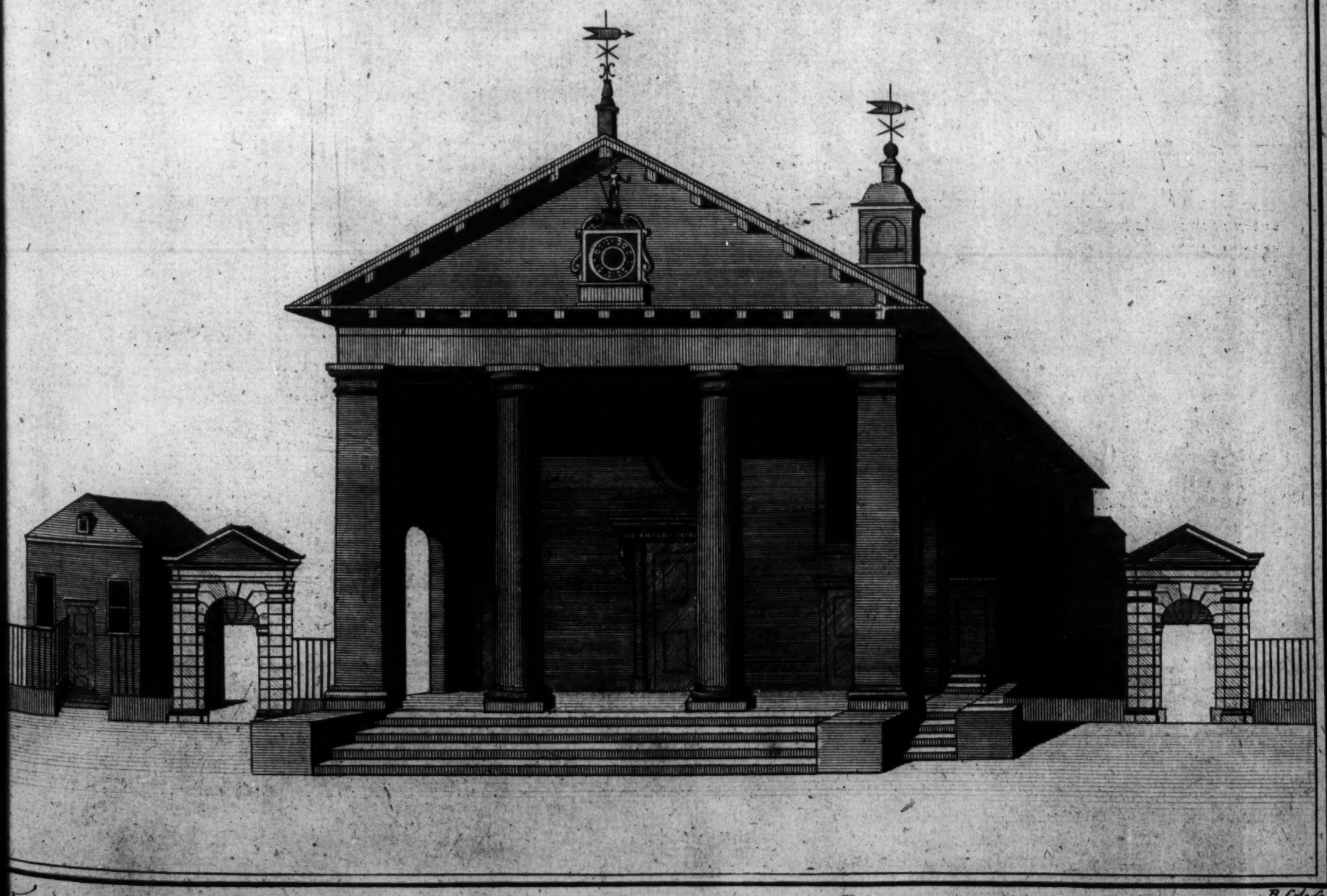
Some Time after, the Number of Houſes upon new Foundations having greatly increaſed in this Neighbourhood, *Francis*, Earl of *Bedford*, about the Year 1640, erected a magnificent Chapel (now the Pariſh Church) for the Convenience of his new Tenants in the Performance of their religious Duties; with an Intent of ſettling a Stipend of one hundred Pounds *per Annum*, and a Houſe, towards the Maintenance and Habitation of a Miniſter, to officiate therein.

Act Parl. 12 Car. II.

On



The North East Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t George in Queen Square, near Holborn.



B. Cole sc.

The North East Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Paul, in Covent Garden.

5 IA 53

The Southfront of Somerset House Strand

R. Cole sculp.

5 JA 53

On the 7th of *January*, *Anno* 1645, the Precinct of *Covent-garden* was, by an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons then ſitting at *Weſtminſter*, ſeparated from the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, and conſtituted a Pariſh in all Reſpects independent, with a Power of raiſing Money to defray the neceſſary Expences of the new Eſtabliſhment; and to elect Officers for the good Government of the Pariſh. But this being the Act of an illegal Power; 'twas, in the Year 1660, by an Act of the firſt Parliament after the Reſtoration, anew conſtituted a diſtinct Pariſh, by the Appellation of St. *Paul's*, *Covent-garden*; and at the ſame Time diſcharged from all manner of Dependance upon that of St. *Martin*; and the Patronage thereof veſted in *William*, Earl of *Bedford*, his Heirs and Aſſigns.

Act Parl. 12 Car. II.

Ibid. And by the ſaid Act, the Rector of the Pariſh, and his Succeſſors, are incorporated to have perpetual Succeſſion, and a Rent of one hundred Pounds *per Annum* ſettled upon them, iſſuing out of three Houſes in the Square, denominated *Covent-Garden*, to be paid Quarterly, upon the Penalty of twenty Pounds, for an Elapſe of Payment for twenty-one Days. And by the ſame Authority, the Rector, with the Conſent of the Patron, is impowered to nominate a Perſon duly qualified for his Curate-Aſſiſtant. And as a further Maintenance for the Rector, and Proviſion for the Curate and other Church Officers, it was ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, that on every *Eaſter-Tueſday* three Church-wardens ſhall be choſen, *viz.* One by the Patron, another by the Rector, and a Third by the Pariſhioners; which Church-wardens, or any two of them, are impowered, by a Pound-Rate upon Houſes, (the Manſion called *Bedford-houſe*, with its Appurtenances, only excepted) according to their improved Value, to raiſe annually two hundred and fifty Pounds, by an Aſſeſſment to be made yearly, within twenty-eight Days, after the ſaid Day of Election, to be confirmed by two Juſtices of the Peace within the City, or Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, under their Hands and Seals, to be collected by the ſaid Church-wardens, or thoſe they ſhall appoint; and in caſe of Non-payment, to be levied by Diſtreſs. Out of which Sum, the ſaid Church-wardens are annually to pay the Rector the Sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds, and to the Curate fifty Pounds, by Quarterly Payments, upon Pain of Impriſoment, till the ſaid Sums are reſpectively paid. And out of the remaining Sum of fifty Pounds, the Pariſh Clerk receives thirty, and the two Sextons twenty Pounds *per Annum*. And by the ſaid Act of Parliament, the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors, is to be as amply exerciſed in this, as in any other Pariſh within the Dioceſe of *London*.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate at the Weſt End of the Square and Market of *Covent-garden*, is denominated from its being dedicated to the Apoſtle St. *Paul*, and the Place of its Situation.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Ibid. By the Glebe — —	100	0	0
By a Pound-Rate from the Pariſh	150	0	0
By Surplice Fees, about —	40	0	0
By a Parſonage Houſe —	30	0	0
Donations, per Annum.			
1704, *John Yarwell* —	15	0	0
1723, *Elizabeth Brown* —	1	0	0

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, but conſiſts of ſuch who have either ſerved, or fined for Church-warden; one Burgeſs, and his Aſſiſtant; three Church-wardens; two Overſeers of the Poor; four Conſtables; four Scavengers, who pay the Raker two hundred Pounds *per Annum*, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt; two Beadles, and twenty Watchmen; ſix hundred and thirty-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Edward VI. in the Year 1552, had no ſooner granted the Precinct of *Covent-garden*, with its Appurtenances, to *John* Earl of *Bedford*, than he erected a Houſe therein for his City Manſion. This Houſe, which ſtood on the North Side of the *Strand* (till *Ann.* 1704,) where at preſent the lower End of *Southampton-ſtreet* is ſituate, was a mean Wooden Building, ſhut up from the Street by an ordinary Brick Wall, with a Garden on the North, whoſe northern Incloſure, or Wall, ran along where the Front of the ſouthern Row of Buildings of *Covent-garden* is at preſent ſituate; without which, where the Street now is, the Market was kept. But *Southampton* and *Taviſtock-ſtreets*, with *Southampton-paſſage*, being erected on the Site and Gardens of *Bedford-houſe*, the Market was removed farther into the Square; which has proved ſo very prejudicial to the magnificent Buildings thereof, that inſtead of their being inhabited by Perſons of the greateſt Diſtinction as formerly, they are now obliged to take up with Vintners, Coffeemen, and other ſuch Inhabitants.

In digging lately in *King-ſtreet*, and the northern Side of *Covent-garden-ſquare*, great Quantities of human Bones were diſcovered; but as it does not appear that ever there was any Church in this Place before the preſent, I am of Opinion, that this Cemetery muſt either have belonged to St. *Martin*'s Church, or by the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter* have been appointed a Place of Burial, during the Rage of ſome great Peſtilence.

Things remarkable at preſent are, a magnificent Square, wherein (to its great Diſgrace) is kept an Herb and Fruit Market; two Charity Schools; one Meeting-houſe; a Pariſh Workhouſe; two Bagnio's, a Cold Bath; and a Playhouſe.

An Account of the Numbers Total of the ſeveral Ward Officers and Servants appertaining to the reſpective Pariſhes of this City, and the Precinct of the *Savoy*, *viz.* Burgeſſes, Aſſiſtant-Burgeſſes, Conſtables, Headboroughs, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways, Inqueſt, Beadles and Watchmen; together with the reſpective Sums annually paid by each of the ſaid Pariſhes to the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes.

Pariſhes.	Burg	Aſſiſt.	Conſt.	Headb.	Scav.	Surv	Inqueſt.	Bead	Watch.	Raker
St. Ann's —	2	2	6	0	4	2	0	4	20	330
St. Clement's —	1	1	8	c	16		20	2	28	535
St. George's —	1	0	4	1	6	4	0	4	4	900
St. James's —	2	2	7		14	4	c	4	54	900
St. John Baptiſt's —	0	0	1	0	0	c	0	0	0	14
St. John Evangeliſt's	0	0	c	c	c	0	0	0	c	co
St. Margaret's	7	7	15	1	16	2	32	6	36	451
St. Martin's —	3	3	8	c	18	0	c	8	32	731
St. Mary le Strand	0	c	2	c	2	c	c	1	6	66
St. Paul's —	1	1	4	c	4	0	0	2	2:	200
Sums Total	16	16	55	2	8c	12	52	31	236	4127

The Numbers Total of the reſpective Pariſh Officers, together with the Sums Total paid by them, on Account of the Church and Poor for one Year, in the ſeveral Pariſhes above-ſpecified; with the Numbers Total of Dwelling and Workhouſes, within the Cities and Liberties of *Weſtminſter*:

Church Ward.	Overſeers.	Paid Account of the Church.	Paid on Account of the Poor.	Numb. Houſes.	Wor. Hou.
20	46	11870*l.* 8*s.* 9¼*d.*	20723*l.* 17*s.* 2¼*d.*	15445	7

Having gone thro' the Accounts of the ſeveral Pariſhes of the City and Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, I ſhall now give a compendious Account of its Government.

Until

Until the Reformation, *Anno* 1539, the Village, or Town of *Weſtminſter*, was under the arbitrary Government of the Abbot and Monks of that Name; as it was afterwards under that of the Biſhop, and the Dean and Chapter; till ſettled by Act of Parliament in the twenty-ſeventh of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1585, whereby the Civil Government thereof is lodged in the Hands of the Laity; tho' the Dean by the ſaid Act is impowered to nominate and appoint the chief Officers thereunto belonging, *viz.* The High Steward, who, if guilty of no Malverſation, holds his Office during Life. But this Officer ſeldom officiating, leaves the Management of Affairs to his Deputy, who being a Perſon well verſed in the Laws of the Kingdom, is appointed by him, and confirmed by the Dean, and generally holds his Office during Life, or the Government of his Patron.

Act Parl. 27 Eliz.

This City, or Borough, with its Liberties, being by the ſaid Authority divided into twelve Wards, the Dean, or the High-Steward, or his Deputy, are impowered, for the better Government of the ſame, yearly, upon *Eaſter-Thurſday*, to nominate and elect twelve ſufficient Merchants or Tradeſmen, to be denominated Burgeſſes, with a like Number of Perſons for their Deputies, or Aſſiſtants, to preſide over the reſpective Wards for one Year, and ſo from Year to Year during Life, Good-behaviour, or Reſidence in the City, or Liberties thereof. And that all and every of the ſaid Burgeſſes, or their Deputies, that ſhall refuſe to ſerve, after he, or they are duly elected, the former to forfeit the Sum of ten, and the latter five Pounds each, to be levied by Diſtreſs. And that as often as any of the ſaid twelve Burgeſſes, or their Aſſiſtants, ſhall happen to die, remove, or be diſplaced, their ſeveral Places to be ſupplied by proper Perſons to be choſen by the ſaid Dean, High-Steward, or his Deputy; who are likewiſe to appoint, out of the twelve firſt, two to be denominated Chief Burgeſſes, who are likewiſe to continue as ſuch for the Term of one Year, upon the Penalty of ten Pounds, to be levied as aforeſaid.

Ibid.

And by the ſame Authority, the ſaid Dean and his Succeſſors, the High-Steward, or his Deputy, the two Chief and other ten Burgeſſes, or any three, or four of them, (whereof the ſaid Dean, High-Steward, or his Deputy, or one of the Chief Burgeſſes, to be at all Times one) for the good Government of this City, or Borough, and the Liberties thereof, to hear, examine, determine and puniſh, according to the Laws of the Kingdom, or laudable and lawful Cuſtom of the City of *London*, all Matters of Incontinencies, Common Scolds, Inmates and common Nuſances; and to commit all Perſons to Priſon that ſhall be guilty of a Breach of the Peace, of which they are to give Notice to a Juſtice, or Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, within the Space of twenty-four Hours.

Ibid.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all good Ordinances that ſhall, from Time to Time, be made by the ſaid Dean and High-Steward, with the Aſſent of the Burgeſſes and their Aſſiſtants, for, or concerning the Government of this City and Liberties, not repugnant to the Royal Prerogative, or the Laws of the Nation, ſhall ſtand and be in full Force and Strength. And that as often as it ſhall happen that the ſaid Dean and High-Steward of *Weſtminſter*, or his Deputy, ſhall defer, or be remiſs in nominating, or chooſing the ſeveral Burgeſſes at the Time above mentioned, then and in every ſuch Caſe, two Juſtices of the Peace of the County of *Middleſex* are impowered to nominate and chuſe the ſaid Burgeſſes, out of ſuch Perſons qualified as aforeſaid; who, upon ſuch an Election, are to enjoy the ſame Liberties and Powers in all Reſpects, as if choſen by the ſaid Dean and High-Steward. And it is alſo provided, that no Perſon ſhall be compelled to ſerve the Office of Burgeſs above the Term of one Year; and that all Perſons who ſhall fine for the ſame, ſhall be exempt from ſerving for the Space of five Years.

The Liberty, or Suburbs of *Weſtminſter* being greatly increaſed both in Number of Houſes and Inhabitants, 'twas therefore judged neceſſary to increaſe both the Number of Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants from twelve to ſixteen each; which Burgeſſes, with their Aſſiſtants, are by the ſaid Act of Parliament impowered to act in all Reſpects as the Aldermens Deputies of the City of *London*.

Ibid.

The High-Steward of *Weſtminſter*, or his Deputy, attended by the Burgeſſes, act as Sheriff, by preſiding at the Court Leet, and Chairman at the Quarter-Seſſions. The next Officer in Dignity is the High-Bailiff, who is likewiſe choſen by the Dean for Life. This Officer in ſome meaſure alſo repreſents a Sheriff; for he ſummons Juries, manages Elections for Members of Parliament, has the ſeveral Bailiffs of *Weſtminſter* ſubordinate to him, and by having all Fines and Forfeitures belonging to him, his Office is thereby rendered very profitable. The next Officers in Rank and Power are, the Chief Burgeſſes, Burgeſſes and their Aſſiſtants; and the inferior Officers are, the Town Clerk, Afferrer, and Crier.

Among the Orders, or Ordinances for the good Government of the City of *Weſtminſter*, made by the Dean, High-Steward and Burgeſſes in the Year 1585, the eleventh Order appoints, That the Number of Alehouſes to be kept in the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter* ſhall not exceed one hundred, *viz.* ſixty in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret*, twenty in that of St. *Martin*, and in the Pariſh of St. *Clement*, and Precinct of the *Savoy*, twenty; whereby 'tis manifeſt, that the Numbers of Houſes and Inhabitants in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret* at that Time, did exceed thoſe of the whole Liberty (which at preſent is ſo vaſtly numerous) one fifth. And it likewiſe ſhews, that the Number of the Houſes and Inhabitants then in the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, were but about a twelfth Part of the preſent Number; for at that Time they had only one hundred Alehouſes, whereas at preſent the Number in the ſaid Diſtrict amounts to 1164.

Rec. St. Marg Par.

This Government having little in it repreſenting that of a City, *Weſtminſter*, in that Reſpect, ſeems not to be upon a much better Foot than a Country Market Town, ſeeing it has neither a Power to make Freemen, or erect a Corporation of Trade; nor has any other Courts than thoſe of the Leet and Seſſions, and Court of Requeſts lately erected.

Though this City had the Honour of a Government conferred upon it by Parliament in the Year 1585, yet it had not that of Arms till the firſt of *October*, *Anno* 1601, when *William Dethick*, Garter King at Arms, and *William Camden*, Clarencieux King at Arms, granted it the Arms above exhibited, *viz.* In a Shield *Azure* a Portcullis *Or*, on a Chief of the Second, the Arms of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, between the two united Roſes of *Lancaſter* and *York*.

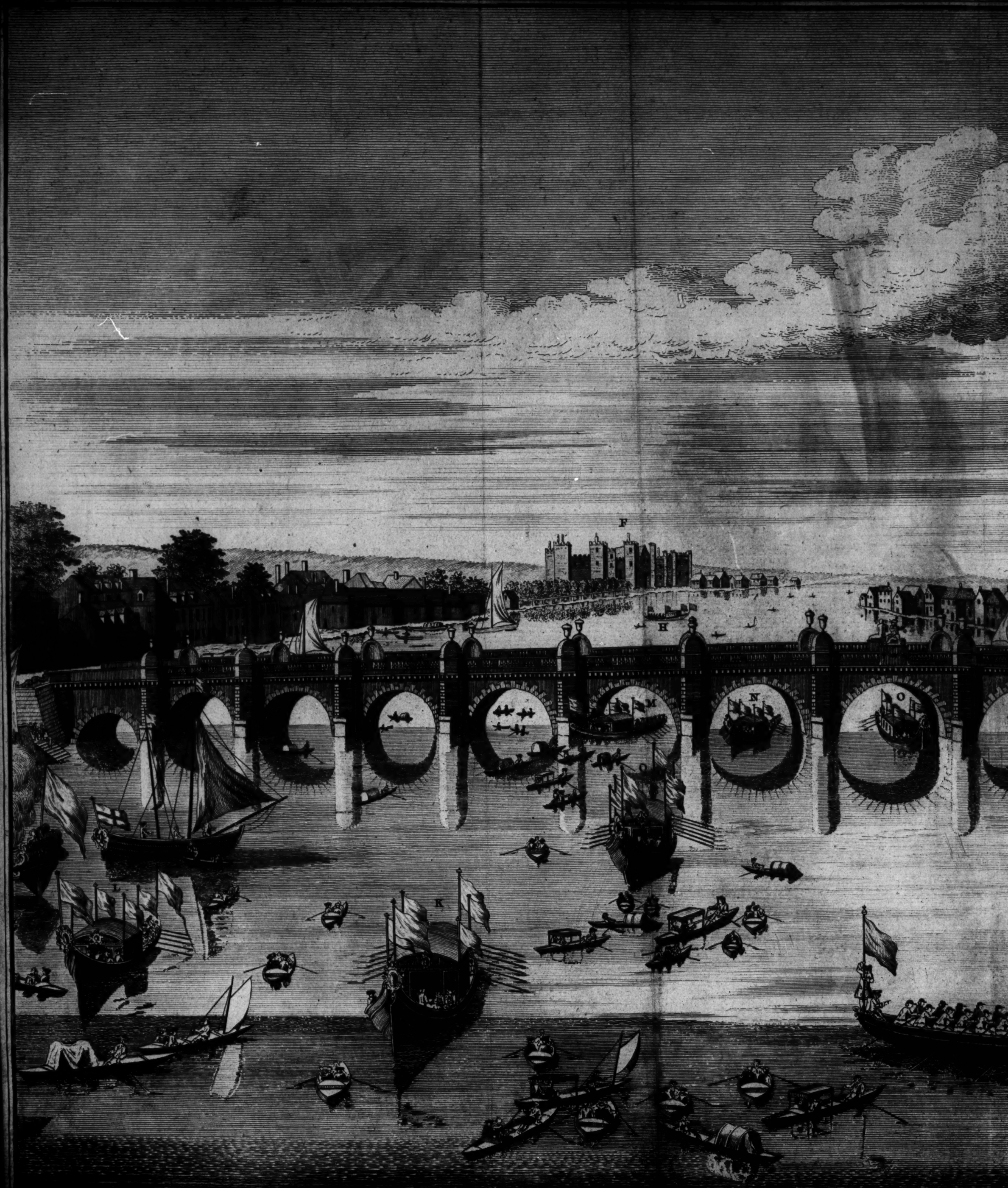
Before I leave this Part of the Work, I think it will not be amiſs to ſay ſomething concerning a very great Work erected in this City.

The Inhabitants of *Weſtminſter* being of opinion that a Bridge acroſs the River *Thames* at their City, would be of great Advantage to them, therefore, in the Year 1735, they applied to Parliament for a Power to enable them to erect one: Their Petition being taken into Conſideration, it was thereupon enacted, That a Bridge be erected from the *New Palace-yard* to the oppoſite Shore, with ſuch

ol. II.

Ibid.

Rec. St.
Marg Par.



A. Westminster Abbey
B. S.t Margarets Church
C. Westminster Hall
D. S.t John's Church

E. The House of Commons
F. Lambeth House the palace of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury
G. The City Barge. this Barge. the finest in Europe, was built in the Mayoralty of S.r John Barnard, in which y.e Lord Mayor. on y.e 29 of Oct. attended by his Brethren y.e Aldermen

The South East Prospect of

B. Col

ect of Westminster Bridge

B. Cole sc.

& several of y^e livry Companies in their respective Barges go by Water up to Westm^r. to be sworn before y^e Barons of y^e Exchequer

H The Stationers Barge the Company is paying the Compliment to their Patron the Archbishop of Canterbury

K The Goldsmiths Barge.

L The Skinners Barge

M. The Clothworkers Barge

N. The Vintners Barge

O. The Merchant Taylors Barge P. The Mercers Barge. Q. The Fishmongers Barge R. The Drapers Barge

B. Cole sculp.

A Front View of the Royal Palace of Kensington

5 1A 53

ſuch Materials as the Commiſſioners appointed to erect the ſame ſhall judge proper.

Though great Oppoſition was made by the City of *London*, Borough of *Southwark*, Company of Watermen, and the Weſt-Country Bargemen, who ſeverally petitioned the Parliament againſt erecting a Bridge at *Weſtminſter*, the Act paſſed for the building thereof.

Divers Projects for erecting the intended Bridge being taken into Conſideration, the following being judged the moſt eligible, the ſame was approved of by the Commiſſioners; which is as follows:

A large Hole or Cavity, of the Depth of five or ſix Feet, was ordered to be dug in the Bed, or Bottom of the River, by *Ballaſtmen* belonging to the *Trinity-houſe*, in which was ſunk a large wooden Caſe, or Frame, Water-proof (altho' the ſame, when forced down, was filled with Water); which was raiſed again by pumping out the Water, and the ſame was as often put down and raiſed again, by letting in and pumping out the Water, till it was fixed upon an exact Level; and when the ſame was emptied for the laſt Time, one of the Piers of the intended Bridge was therein erected; which being finiſhed, the Sides of the ſaid Caſe were taken from their Bottom, and applied to another, to erect a ſecond Pier on, and then to others, till the whole Number, as appear in the fine Draught hereunto annexed.

This Bridge is allowed to be one of the fineſt in the World. It is built in a neat and elegant Taſte, and with ſuch Simplicity and Grandeur, that whether viewed from the Water, or by the Paſſenger who walks over it, it fills the Mind with an agreeable Surprize. The Semi-octangular Towers which form the Receſſes of the Foot-way, the Manner of placing the Lamps, and the Height of the Baluſtrade, are at once the moſt beautiful, and in every other Reſpect, the beſt contrived.

It is forty-four Feet wide; a commodious Foot-way is allowed for Paſſengers, about ſeven Feet broad on each Side, raiſed above the Road allowed for Carriages, and paved with broad *Moor* Stones, while the Space left between them is ſufficient to admit three Carriages, and two Horſes to go a-breſt without the leaſt Danger.

From Wharf to Wharf, its Extent is 1223 Feet, which is above 300 Feet wider than the ſame River at *London-bridge*.

The free Water-way, under the Arches of this Bridge, is 870 Feet, which is more than four times as much as the free Water-way between the Sterlings of *London-bridge*; which, together with the Gentleneſs of the Stream, are the chief Reaſons why no ſenſible Fall of Water can ever ſtop, or in the leaſt endanger the ſmalleſt Boats, in their Paſſage through the Arches.

It conſiſts of fourteen Piers, thirteen large, and two ſmall Arches, all ſemi-circular, and two Abutments.

The Length of every Pier is about ſeventy Feet from Point to Point, and each End terminated with a ſaliant Right-Angle againſt either Stream.

The two middle Piers are each ſeventeen Feet wide at the Springing of the Arches, and contain 3000 cube Feet, or near 200 Tons of ſolid Stone; and the others decreaſe in Breadth, equally on each Side by one Foot; ſo that the two next to the largeſt are each ſixteen Feet wide; and ſo on to the two leaſt on each Side, which are 12 Feet wide at the Springing of the Arches.

Each of theſe Piers are four Feet wider at their Foundation, than at the Top; and each of them is laid on a ſtrong Bed of Timber, of the ſame Shape as the Pier, about eighty Feet long, twenty-eight Feet wide, and two Feet thick.

The Value of 40,000*l.* is computed to be always under Water, in Stone and other Materials. And here it may not be improper to obſerve, that the Caiſſon on which the firſt Pier was ſunk, contained 150 Loads of Timber; for it is a Precaution uſed in moſt heavy Buildings, to lay their Foundation on Planks, or Beds of Timber, which (if found when laid, and always kept wet) will not only remain ſound, but grow harder by Time.

The Depths or Heights of every Pier are different; but none of them have their Foundations laid at a leſs Depth than five Feet under the Bed of the River, and none at a greater Depth than fourteen Feet under the ſaid Bed. This difference is occaſioned by the Nature and Poſition of the Ground; for though the Foundations of all the Piers and Abutments are laid in a hard Bed of Gravel (which by boring was found to grow harder, the deeper it was bored into) yet this Bed of Gravel lies much lower, and is more difficult to come at on the *Surry* Side, than on the *Weſtminſter* Side.

All the Piers are built the ſame in the Inſide, as on the Outſide, of ſolid *Portland* Block Stones, none leſs than one Ton, or twenty Hundred Weight, unleſs here and there a ſmaller called a Cloſer, placed between four other larger Stones; but moſt of them are two or three Tons Weight, and ſeveral four or five Tons. All the Stones are ſet in (and their Joints filled with) a Cement called *Dutch* Tarris, and they are beſides faſtened together with Iron Cramps run in with Lead, and ſo placed that none of thoſe Cramps can be ſeen, or ever be affected by the Water.

All the Arches of *Weſtminſter-bridge* are ſemi-circular, that Form being one of the ſtrongeſt, and the beſt adapted for Diſpatch in Building.

They all ſpring from about two Feet above Low-water-mark, and from no higher; which renders the Bridge much ſtronger than if the Arches ſprung from taller Piers, beſides the Saving of a great Quantity of Materials and Workmanſhip.

The middle Arch is ſeventy-ſix Feet wide, and the others decreaſe in Width equally on each Side by four Feet; ſo that the two next to the middle Arch are ſeventy-two Feet wide; and ſo on to the leaſt of the large Arches, which are each fifty-two Feet wide. As to the two ſmall ones cloſe in Shore to the Abutments, they are each about twenty-five Feet wide.

The Soffit of every Arch is turned and built quite through the ſame as in the Fronts, with large *Portland* Blocks; over which is built (bonded in with the *Portland*) another Arch of *Purbeck* Stone, four or five times thicker on the Reins than over the Key, ſo calculated and built, that by the help of this ſecondary Arch, together with the incumbent Load of Materials, all the Parts of every Arch are in Equilibrio: So that each Arch can ſtand ſingle, without affecting, or being affected by, any of the other Arches.

Moreover, between every two Arches a Drain is managed to carry off the Water and Filth, which in Time might penetrate and accumulate in thoſe Places, to the great Detriment of the Arches. Some Bridges having been ruined for want of this Precaution; which ſhould be obſerved in all conſiderable Stone or Brick Bridges: And yet (as far as I have been able to learn) it has been always omitted.

Laſtly, juſt above and below each Abutment, there are large and commodious Flights of *Moor* Stone Steps, for the ſhipping and landing of Goods and Paſſengers.

Now this Bridge is finiſhed, there is not perhaps another in the whole World that can be com-

compared to it: All the Piers are laid at a conſiderable Depth under the Bed of the River, in a hard Bed of Gravel, which never requires Piling, it being, after Rock, the beſt Sort of Foundation; whereas the uſual Method of building Stone or Brick Bridges over large tide Rivers, is to build them upon Stilts; that is, driving Piles in the Bed of the River, ſawing their Heads at Low-water-mark, and often above; then laying ſome Planks, to erect the Piers thereon. Such are the Foundations of *London* and *Rocheſter* Bridges, and of a great many others in *Great-Britain*, as well as abroad.

The Materials are the beſt four Kinds of Stone (for the ſeveral Uſes to which they are employed) that can be had in *London*; and they are all, not only very durable, but ſome of the heavieſt in *England*, ſome Kinds of Marble only excepted. And the Size and Diſpoſition of thoſe Materials are ſuch, that there is no falſe Bearing, or ſo much as a falſe Joint, in the whole Bridge; ſo that every Part is fully and properly ſupported; and whatever ought to be of one Stone, is not made of ſeveral ſmall ones, as is but too common in other Buildings.

Inſtead of Chalk, ſmall Stones, or Rubbiſh, with which the Inſides of moſt Buildings are filled, the Piers are entirely built with ſolid Blocks of *Portland*, and ſecured as I have explained above: And in building the Arches, ſuch Precautions have been uſed as have been ſcarcely ever before obſerved, ſuch as building them quite through with the ſame Sort of large Stones as in the Fronts, and thus deſtroying their lateral Preſſures by a proper Diſpoſition of the Materials in, between, and over theſe Arches.

Nothing is more common in the Conſtruction of Bridges, than for ſome of the Piers to ſink, or at leaſt ſo far give way, as to occaſion the Neceſſity of rebuilding ſome of them even before the Fabrick is paſſable; this has been the Caſe of one of the Piers of *Weſtminſter* Bridge; which, by ſinking, damaged the Arch to which it belonged, ſo much, that the Commiſſioners thought fit to have it pulled down; when by laying prodigious Weights on the lower Part of the Pier, the Foundation was ſettled and ſet to rights, in ſuch a manner as to render it compleatly ſecure from all Accidents of the like kind for the future. This Misfortune happening in 1747, when this noble Structure was almoſt compleated, prevented its being finiſhed before the tenth of *November*. When the laſt Stone was laid by *Thomas Lediard*, Eſq; in the Preſence of ſeveral of the Commiſſioners; and on the ſeventeenth, at about twelve at Night, it was opened by a Proceſſion of ſeveral Gentlemen of that City, the chief Artificers of that Work, and a Crowd of Spectators, preceded by Trumpets, Kettle-drums, *&c.* and Guns firing during the Ceremony.

As to the Time that has been employed in erecting this magnificent Bridge, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that the Ballaſt-men having dug the Foundation of the firſt Pier to the Depth of five Feet under the Bed of the River, levelled it, and kept it level by a proper Incloſure of ſtrong Piles, and the Caiſſon being brought over the Place where it was to be ſunk; on the twenty-ninth of *January*, 1738-9, the firſt Stone of the Weſtern middle Pier was laid by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke*: So that the noble Structure was compleated in eleven Years and nine Months; a very ſhort Period, conſidering the vaſtneſs of the Undertaking, the prodigious Quantity of Stone made uſe of, hewn out of the Quarry, and brought by Sea, the Interruptions of Winter, the Damage frequently done by the Ice to the Piling and Scaffolding, and the unavoidable Interruption occaſioned twice a Day by the Tide, which, for two Years, reduced the Time of Labour to five Hours a Day.

An Account of the ſeveral Sums, played for and loſt, or abſolutely granted, for building this Bridge, and procuring the ſeveral Conveniencies requiſite thereto.

	£.
Lottery 1737 —	100,000
Lottery 1738 —	48,750
Lottery 1739 —	48,750
Granted 1741 —	20,000
1742 —	20,000
1743 —	25,000
1744 —	15,000
1745 —	25,000
1746 —	25,000
1747 —	30,000
1748 —	20,000
1749 —	12,000
	389,500

A Guard, conſiſting of twelve Watchmen, is appointed for the Security of the Paſſage over this Bridge. They are to be upon Duty from the Cloſe of Day every Night, till the Opening of the next Morning. We walk the publick Streets with ſo much danger in thoſe Hours, that this Proviſion was extremely neceſſary upon a Bride of ſo great Length, which is not to be transformed into a Street. The Receſſes over each Pier, which are built in the Form of Alcoves, and deſigned as Places of Shelter in bad Weather, of Retirement in caſe of an accidental Danger or Difficulty in the Paſſage, might have otherwiſe ſerved for Places of Ambuſh for Robbers and Cut-throats; though indeed even theſe Occupations, which thrive ſo much in our Time, could not have been followed here without Hazard, as there is no way of eſcaping but at the two Ends of the Bridge.

BOOK VIII.

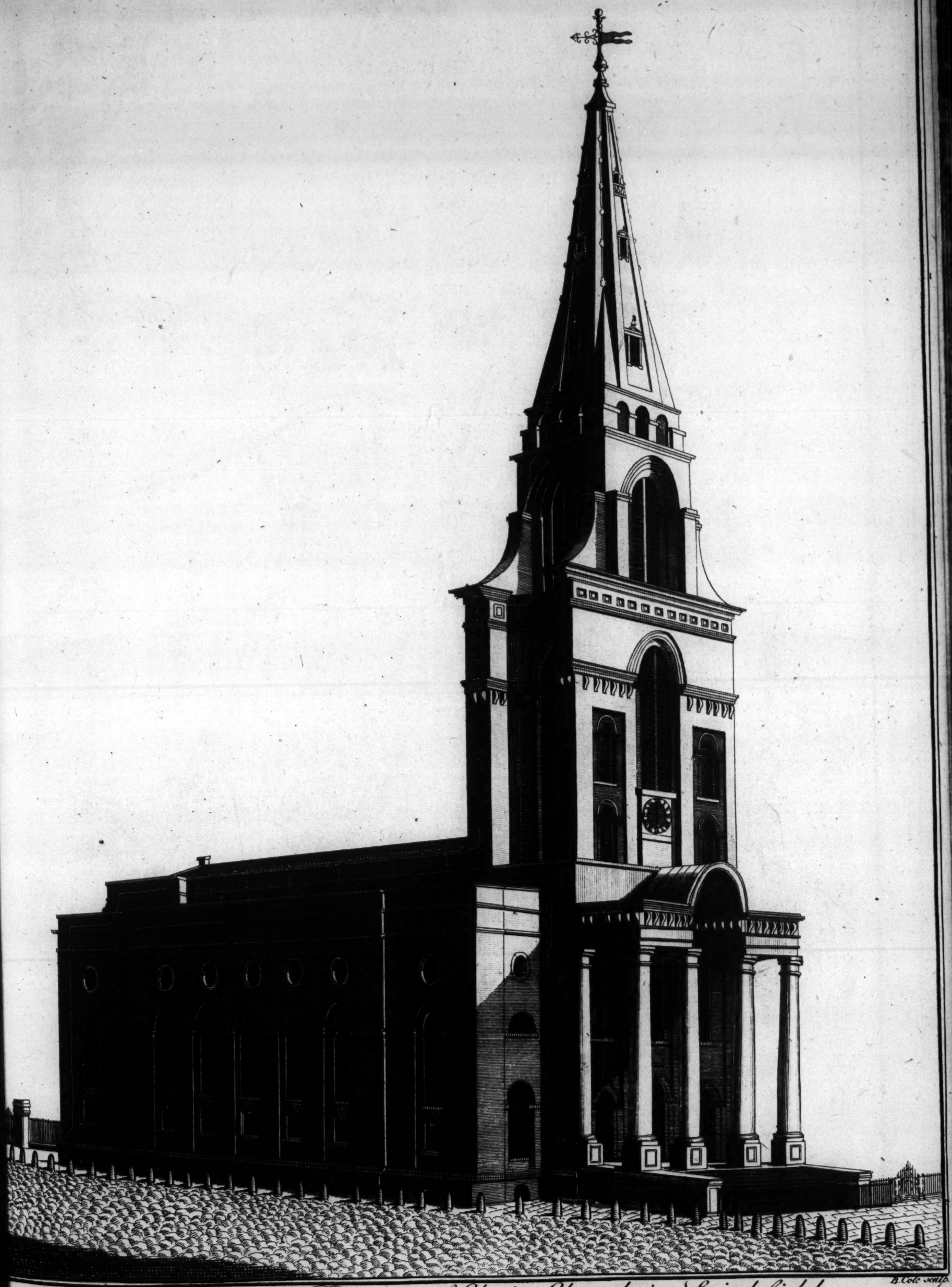
Containing an Account of the Ancient and Preſent State of the ſeveral Pariſhes and Liberties in the County of Middleſex *within the Bill of Mortality, with an ample Deſcription of the Remarkables now therein.*

THE ſeveral Pariſhes and Liberties within this Diſtrict being independent of one another, they have neither a general Hiſtory, or common Government thereunto belonging; therefore, as both their Hiſtories and Governments are ſeparate, I ſhall ſeverally treat of them in alphabetical Order.

Chriſt's Church, Spittle-fields.

This Pariſh, which is a Rectory, ſituate in the Hundred of *Oſulſton*, was (till the Year 1728)

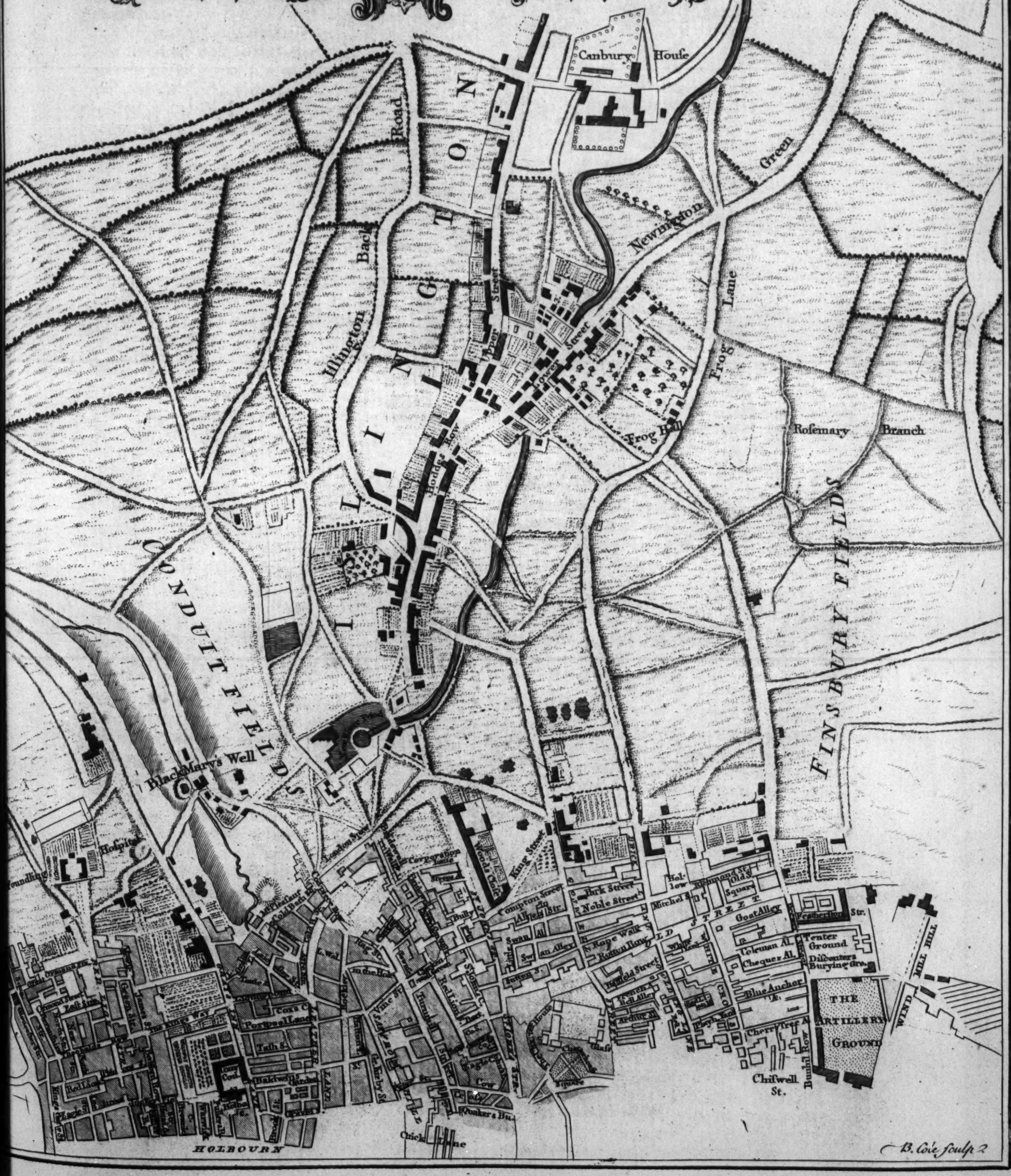
Part



The North West Prospect of Christ Church in Spittlefields.

5 1A 62

A
New and Accurate SURVEY
of the PARISHES
of
St. Andrews Holbourn, without the Freedom
St. George Queen Square, St. James Clerkenwell
St. Luke Old Street, St. Mary Islington
AND
The Charterhouse Liberty



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Part of the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan's*, *Stepney*, denominated *Spittle-fields Hamlet*; which being, by an Act of Parliament of the ſame Year, conſtituted a ſeparate Pariſh, it became in all Reſpects diſtinct and independent on that of *Stepney*, as if it never had belonged to the ſame.

Act Parl. 2 Geo. II.

The Church of this Pariſh, which is ſituate on the South Side of *Church-ſtreet*, is one of the fifty New Churches appointed by Act of Parliament, (in the Year 1710,) to be erected in the Suburbs of the City of *London*; the Foundation whereof being laid *Anno* 1723, and the Fabrick finiſhed *Anno* 1729, it was conſecrated on the fifth of *July*, in the ſame Year; and towards the Maintenance of its Rector and his Succeſſors, the Parliament granted the Sum of three thouſand Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchaſe of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* in Fee Simple. And as a further Proviſion for the ſaid Rector and his Succeſſors, the Church-wardens are by the ſaid Act appointed to pay to him yearly by quarterly Payments the Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds, to be raiſed by Burial Fees; for which Purpoſe, the Diſpoſal of the Burial Ground and Pariſh Vaults are veſted in the Veſt,y (excluſive of the Rector); who, with the Conſent of the Biſhop are impowered to appoint ſuch Fees for Burials, as ſhall not exceed thirty Shillings, nor leſs than two; and alſo to make Rates for Leave to make Vaults, lay down Grave Stones, and erect ſepulchral Monuments.

Act Parl. 9 Anne.

Act Parl. 2 Geo. II.

And for the better ſecuring the Payment of the ſaid Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds to the Rector and his Succeſſors, it is enacted, That on default of Payment, the Rector, for the more eaſy Recovery of the ſame, may apply to two, or more Juſtices of the Peace of the County of *Middleſex*; who, upon Oath made of the Sum or Sums in Arrear, may compel ſuch Defaulters, by Diſtreſs and Sale of their Goods; and if ſuch Diſtreſs cannot be had to ſatisfy ſuch Arrears, then the ſucceeding Church-wardens to be reſponſible for the ſame. It was likewiſe ordained, by the ſaid Authority, That the Rector ſhould receive no Surplice Fees for Burials, unleſs he were deſired to perform the Funeral Obſequies in the Church, in Preſence of the Corps; and then, only ſuch Fees, as ſhould for that Purpoſe be ſettled by the Veſtry, with Conſent of the Biſhop.

Act Parl. 2 Geor. II.

It was alſo by the ſame Authority enacted, That the Rectory ſhall not be held in Commendam, and that all Licences and Diſpenſations, for that Purpoſe, are declared void and of no Effect. It was likewiſe conſtituted and appointed, That the Veſtry ſhould conſiſt of the Rector, Church-wardens, Overſeers of the Poor, and all other Perſons who have ſerved, or fined for the Office of Church-warden, or Overſeer of the Poor, as long as they ſhall reſpectively continue Houſeholders in the Pariſh; and who from Time to Time are impowered to nominate a Lecturer, Church-wardens, Sideſmen, Pariſh-clerk, and other Pariſh Officers; and as Occaſion ſhall be, to remove and diſcharge the Sexton, Grave-diggers, and other inferior Servants belonging to the Church.

This Pariſh, as already mentioned, being taken out of that of *Stepney*, the Advowſon of it, as well as that, belongs to the Principal and Scholars of *King's* Hall and College of *Brazen-noſe* in *Oxford*.

Here is only one perpetual Donation, given by *Priſca Coborne*, of ſix Pounds *per Ann.* Here are no Monumental Inſcriptions worthy of Notice.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry, as already obſerved, is neither ſelect, nor general, all Perſons being admitted that have ſerved, or fined, either for Church-warden, or Overſeer of the Poor; two Church-wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, one Conſtable, nine Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets and carrying away the Aſhes for one Year, the Sum of two hundred and ſeventy Pounds; two Beadles, ſeventeen Watchmen, two thouſand two hundred and forty-four Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Weſtern Part of this Pariſh (wherein are ſituate the ſeveral Streets, Lanes, Markets, *&c.* between *Criſpin-ſtreet* and *Brick-lane)* was formerly a large Incloſure denominated *Lolleſwort Field*, and afterwards, from its Vicinity to St. *Mary*'s Hoſpital, or Spittle, called *Spittle-field*. See *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

The chief Things remarkable in this Pariſh at preſent, are, That moſt of the Inhabitants are either *French*, or of *French* Extraction; who, together with the *Engliſh*, are chiefly employed in the ſilken Manufacture; a ſtately Church; an *Engliſh* Chapel; a Quakers, and four *French* Meeting-houſes; two Charity-ſchools; two *Engliſh*, and two *French* Alms-houſes; with a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Poor.

N. B. This Pariſh, being an ancient Hamlet of the Pariſh of *Stepney*, has a Right to place an Alms-woman in one of the eight Apartments in the new Alms-houſes ſituate cloſe to the South Side of *Bow-road* facing the Parſonage Houſe.

Glaſs-houſe Liberty.

This Liberty is that Part of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, *Alderſgate* which is ſituate in *Pickax* and *Goſwell* Streets, in the County of *Middleſex*, and Hundred of *Oſulſton*; and is denominated from a Glaſs-houſe, which anciently ſtood here. Till of late, there was but one Government in the Pariſh; but the Poor of this Liberty having increaſed conſiderably, occaſioned the City Liberty to ſeparate from them, and each to maintain its own Poor.

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

Two Overſeers of the Poor, one Conſtable, one Scavenger, who paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets and carrying away the Duſt for one Year, the Sum of twenty Pounds; one Beadle, three Watchmen, one hundred and ſixty Houſes.

The Remarkables in this Liberty at preſent, are, Part of *Charterhouſe-ſquare*, an Anabaptiſt Meeting-houſe, and a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Poor.

High-Holbourn Liberty.

This Liberty, which is ſituate without the Bars of the City of *London*, is one of the two Liberties in the County of *Middleſex*, and hundred of *Oſulſton*, belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, *Holbourn*; though by its ſeparate Government, (excluſive of that of the Church) it acts in all Reſpects, as if independent.

Donations per Annum.

Lady *Hatton*	—	10	0	0	Lib. Acc. Book.
Mr. *Roper*	—	5	0	0	
Lewis Owen	—	7	16	0	
1676, *Leonard Street*	—	5	0	0	
1678, Mr. *Blunt*	—	10	0	0	
Mr. *Hartop*	—	2	0	0	
By a Moiety of Gifts from the City Liberty	—	27	5	2	

Officers, &c. *in this Liberty.*

One Church-warden, ſeven Overſeers of the Poor, three Conſtables, three Headboroughs, eight Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes of this Liberty and the Pariſh of St. *George*, *Queen's-ſquare*, for one Year, the Sum of ſeven hundred Pounds;

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Part of the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan's*, *Stepney*, denominated *Spittle-fields Hamlet*; which being, by an Act of Parliament of the ſame Year, conſtituted a ſeparate Pariſh, it became in all Reſpects diſtinct and independent on that of *Stepney*, as if it never had belonged to the ſame.

Act Parl. 2 Geo. II.

The Church of this Pariſh, which is ſituate on the South Side of *Church-ſtreet*, is one of the fifty New Churches appointed by Act of Parliament, (in the Year 1710,) to be erected in the Suburbs of the City of *London*; the Foundation whereof being laid *Anno* 1723, and the Fabrick finiſhed *Anno* 1729, it was conſecrated on the fifth of *July*, in the ſame Year; and towards the Maintenance of its Rector and his Succeſſors, the Parliament granted the Sum of three thouſand Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchaſe of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* in Fee Simple. And as a further Proviſion for the ſaid Rector and his Succeſſors, the Church-wardens are by the ſaid Act appointed to pay to him yearly by quarterly Payments the Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds, to be raiſed by Burial Fees; for which Purpoſe, the Diſpoſal of the Burial Ground and Pariſh Vaults are veſted in the Veſt,y (excluſive of the Rector); who, with the Conſent of the Biſhop are impowered to appoint ſuch Fees for Burials, as ſhall not exceed thirty Shillings, nor leſs than two; and alſo to make Rates for Leave to make Vaults, lay down Grave Stones, and erect ſepulchral Monuments.

Act Parl. 9 Anne.

Act Parl. 2 Geo. II.

And for the better ſecuring the Payment of the ſaid Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds to the Rector and his Succeſſors, it is enacted, That on default of Payment, the Rector, for the more eaſy Recovery of the ſame, may apply to two, or more Juſtices of the Peace of the County of *Middleſex*; who, upon Oath made of the Sum or Sums in Arrear, may compel ſuch Defaulters, by Diſtreſs and Sale of their Goods; and if ſuch Diſtreſs cannot be had to ſatisfy ſuch Arrears, then the ſucceeding Church-wardens to be reſponſible for the ſame. It was likewiſe ordained, by the ſaid Authority, That the Rector ſhould receive no Surplice Fees for Burials, unleſs he were deſired to perform the Funeral Obſequies in the Church, in Preſence of the Corps; and then, only ſuch Fees, as ſhould for that Purpoſe be ſettled by the Veſtry, with Conſent of the Biſhop.

Act Parl. 2 Geor. II.

It was alſo by the ſame Authority enacted, That the Rectory ſhall not be held in Commendam, and that all Licences and Diſpenſations, for that Purpoſe, are declared void and of no Effect. It was likewiſe conſtituted and appointed, That the Veſtry ſhould conſiſt of the Rector, Church-wardens, Overſeers of the Poor, and all other Perſons who have ſerved, or fined for the Office of Church-warden, or Overſeer of the Poor, as long as they ſhall reſpectively continue Houſeholders in the Pariſh; and who from Time to Time are impowered to nominate a Lecturer, Church-wardens, Sideſmen, Pariſh-clerk, and other Pariſh Officers; and as Occaſion ſhall be, to remove and diſcharge the Sexton, Grave-diggers, and other inferior Servants belonging to the Church.

This Pariſh, as already mentioned, being taken out of that of *Stepney*, the Advowſon of it, as well as that, belongs to the Principal and Scholars of *King's* Hall and College of *Brazen-noſe* in *Oxford*.

Here is only one perpetual Donation, given by *Priſca Coborne*, of ſix Pounds *per Ann.* Here are no Monumental Inſcriptions worthy of Notice.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry, as already obſerved, is neither ſelect, nor general, all Perſons being admitted that have ſerved, or fined, either for Church-warden, or Overſeer of the Poor; two Church-wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, one Conſtable, nine Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets and carrying away the Aſhes for one Year, the Sum of two hundred and ſeventy Pounds; two Beadles, ſeventeen Watchmen, two thouſand two hundred and forty-four Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Weſtern Part of this Pariſh (wherein are ſituate the ſeveral Streets, Lanes, Markets, *&c.* between *Criſpin-ſtreet* and *Brick-lane*) was formerly a large Incloſure denominated *Lolleſwort Field*, and afterwards, from its Vicinity to St. *Mary*'s Hoſpital, or Spittle, called *Spittle-field*. See *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

The chief Things remarkable in this Pariſh at preſent, are, That moſt of the Inhabitants are either *French*, or of *French* Extraction; who, together with the *Engliſh*, are chiefly employed in the ſilken Manufacture; a ſtately Church; an *Engliſh* Chapel; a Quakers, and four *French* Meeting-houſes; two Charity-ſchools; two *Engliſh*, and two *French* Alms-houſes; with a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Poor.

N. B. This Pariſh, being an ancient Hamlet of the Pariſh of *Stepney*, has a Right to place an Alms-woman in one of the eight Apartments in the new Alms-houſes ſituate cloſe to the South Side of *Bow-road* facing the Parſonage Houſe.

Glaſs-houſe Liberty.

This Liberty is that Part of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, *Alderſgate* which is ſituate in *Pickax* and *Goſwell* Streets, in the County of *Middleſex*, and Hundred of *Oſulſton*; and is denominated from a Glaſs-houſe, which anciently ſtood here. Till of late, there was but one Government in the Pariſh; but the Poor of this Liberty having increaſed conſiderably, occaſioned the City Liberty to ſeparate from them, and each to maintain its own Poor.

Officers, *&c. in this Liberty.*

Two Overſeers of the Poor, one Conſtable, one Scavenger, who paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets and carrying away the Duſt for one Year, the Sum of twenty Pounds; one Beadle, three Watchmen, one hundred and ſixty Houſes.

The Remarkables in this Liberty at preſent, are, Part of *Charterhouſe-ſquare*, an Anabaptiſt Meeting-houſe, and a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Poor.

High-Holbourn Liberty.

This Liberty, which is ſituate without the Bars of the City of *London*, is one of the two Liberties in the County of *Middleſex*, and hundred of *Oſulſton*, belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, *Holbourn*; though by its ſeparate Government, (excluſive of that of the Church) it acts in all Reſpects, as if independent.

Donations per Annum.

Lady *Hatton*	—	10	0	0	Lib. Acc. Book.
Mr. *Roper*	—	5	0	0	
Lewis Owen	—	7	16	0	
1676, *Leonard Street*	—	5	0	0	
1678, Mr. *Blunt*	—	10	0	0	
Mr. *Hartop*	—	2	0	0	
By a Moiety of Gifts from the City Liberty	—	27	5	2	

Officers, &c. *in this Liberty.*

One Church-warden, ſeven Overſeers of the Poor, three Conſtables, three Headboroughs, eight Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes of this Liberty and the Pariſh of St. *George*, *Queen's-ſquare*, for one Year, the Sum of ſeven hundred Pounds;

Pounds; two Beadles, ſeventeen Watchmen, eighteen hundred and ſixty-three Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Juſt without *Holbourn-bar*, on the South Side of *Middle-row*, anciently ſtood a Monaſtery, belonging to the *Knights Templars*. See *Farringdon* Ward *without*.

Ibid Adjoining to this Convent, on the Weſt, was ſituate the Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s City Manſion, founded by *Robert de Curars*, Biſhop of that See about the Year 1147. This Edifice ſince coming to the Earls of *Southampton*, it was taken down, and on the Site thereof erected the Streets denominated *Southampton Buildings*.

Ibid. And in *Chancery-lane*, where the ancient Part of *Lincoln's-Inn* is ſituate, formerly ſtood the Monaſtery of *Black Friars*; which was founded about the Year 1222, and wherein was held *Anno* 1250, a general Convention of the Order from all Parts, conſiſting of four hundred Members; who having no Poſſeſſions of their own, were ſumptuouſly entertained by the King, Queen, Biſhops, Abbots, *&c.* during their Convocation. But the Prior and Monks removing ſome Time after, to a more convenient and ſpacious new Edifice, erected for them in the City (ſtill denominated *Black-friars*) of *London*, the old Houſe was by *Edward* the Firſt, *Anno* 1288, given to *Henry* Earl of *Lincoln*, from whom the preſent Inn of Court is denominated.

But the greateſt Antiquity in this Liberty, is, the Manor of *Portpool*, (a Prebend of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral of *London*) ſo denominated, as it is thought, from its Neighbourhood to a Pool and Place where the great *Roman* Military Way, called *Watling-ſtreet*, was interſected by that of *Old-ſtreet*, another *Roman* Way, which led from Eaſt to Weſt.

Dugd. Or. Jurid. The Capital Meſſuage belonging to this Manor ſtood were *Gray's-Inn* at preſent is ſituate; and the only Part thereof that ſtill remains, is the Chapel. This Manor at laſt coming to the noble Family of *Gray* of *Wilton*, the Manor Houſe received the Appellation of *Gray's-Inn*; which was ſome Time after, in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, demiſed to certain Students of the Law, by that Name. But the Prior and Monks of *Shene* having obtained a Licence to purchaſe in Mortmain, Lands, to the Amount of one hundred Pounds *per Annum*, they purchaſed the Manor of *Portpool*, and demis'd *Gray's-Inn*, the Manſion-houſe thereof, to certain Students of the Law, for the yearly Rent of ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence; in whom and their Succeſſors it continued till the general Suppreſſion of Monaſteries by *Henry* the Eighth; who in the Year 1541, granted the ſame to the then Students of Law, in Fee-Farm, at the aforeſaid Rent.

The Remarkables, at preſent, are, an Inn of Court, and two of Chancery; a Market, denominated from the Lord *Brook*'s City Manſion, at the North-weſt Angle thereof; two Chapels; an Anabaptiſt Meeting; a publick Walk; an Almshouſe, a Bagnio, a Tennis-court, and a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor.

Norton-Falgate Liberty.

This, which is an extra-parochial Liberty, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s in *London*, is ſituate at the North End of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* without, in the County of *Middleſex*, and Hundred of *Oſulſton*; but when, by whom, or on what Occaſion ſo denominated, I cannot learn.

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

Two Overſeers of the Poor, one Conſtable, one Scavenger, who paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets and carrying away the Duſt for one Year, the Sum of forty Pounds; three Head-
Read Acc. boroughs, one Beadle, three Watchmen, two hundred and ſixty-one Houſes. Here is a Charity School.

ROLLS Liberty.

This Diſtrict conſiſts of that Part of the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan's in the Weſt*, which lies in the County of *Middleſex*; and is ſo denominated from the great Repoſitory of the modern publick Rolls, or Records of the Kindom, kept in the Chapel thereof.

Donations, per Annum.

Mr. *Grubham*	—	9	0	0
Mr. *Baldwin*	—	3	0	0
Mr. *Bell*	—	1	0	0

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

Two Overſeers of the Poor, one Conſtable, three Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets and carrying away the Duſt for one Year, the Sum of forty-ſix Pounds; one Beadle, four Watchmen, two hundred and ninety-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.

Stow. Sur. Lond. The Manſion-houſe of the Maſter of the Rolls was anciently the Reſidence of an eminent *Jew*. This building becoming very ruinous, it was lately rebuilt in a very magnificent Manner, by the late Maſter of the Rolls. See *Farringdon* Ward *without*.

Ibid. Oppoſite this Houſe, on the Weſt Side of *Chancery-lane*, ſtood the City Manſion of the Prior of *Neckton-park*, in *Lincolnſhire*, denominated *Hereſleet-Inn*, in place whereof, at preſent is ſituate the Six Clerks Office. A little higher on the ſame Side of the Lane, anciently ſtood the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*'s Houſe, (the Name of which is ſtill preſerved in *Biſhop's-court* and *Chicheſter-rents*) which having eſcheated to *Henry* the Third, he granted it to *Ralph Nevil*, Biſhop of that See, and High Chancellor of *England*; who deviſing the ſame to his Succeſſors in Fee, they ſtill continue poſſeſſed of the Site thereof; whereon is erected a Number of Houſes.

The Remarkables in this Liberty, at preſent, are, the Chapel wherein the Rolls are depoſited, the Six Clerks Office, the Curſitors Office, an Inn of Chancery, and a Bagnio.

Saffron-Hill Liberty.

Bo. Nam. Par. This Diſtrict, which originally was a Village, is one of the two Out-Liberties in the County of *Middleſex*, and hundred of *Oſulſton*, belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew* in *Holbourn*. This Liberty has a Church-warden not above once in ſix or ſeven Years.

Donations, per Annum.

The Lady *Hatton*	—	10	0	0
Mr. *Hartop*	—	2	0	0
Mrs. *Palmer*	—	6	13	4

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

Two Overſeers of the Poor, one Conſtable, two Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who paid the Raker for cleanſing the Streets and carrying away the Aſhes for one Year, the Sum of one huudred Pounds; one Beadle, thirteen Watchmen, ſeven hundred and ninety-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.

The chief Antiquity in this Diſtrict, is, the ancient Manor-houſe of *Holbourn*; which, together with the Manor, *William de Luda*, Biſhop of *Ely*, in the Year 1297, deviſed, for the Uſe of his Succeſſors in that See; upon Condition, that his immediate Succeſſor ſhould give the Sum of one thouſand Marks, as a Fund for the Maintenance of three Chaplains, to officiate in the Chapel of the ſaid Houſe. See *Farringdon* Ward *without*. Godw. de Præſul.

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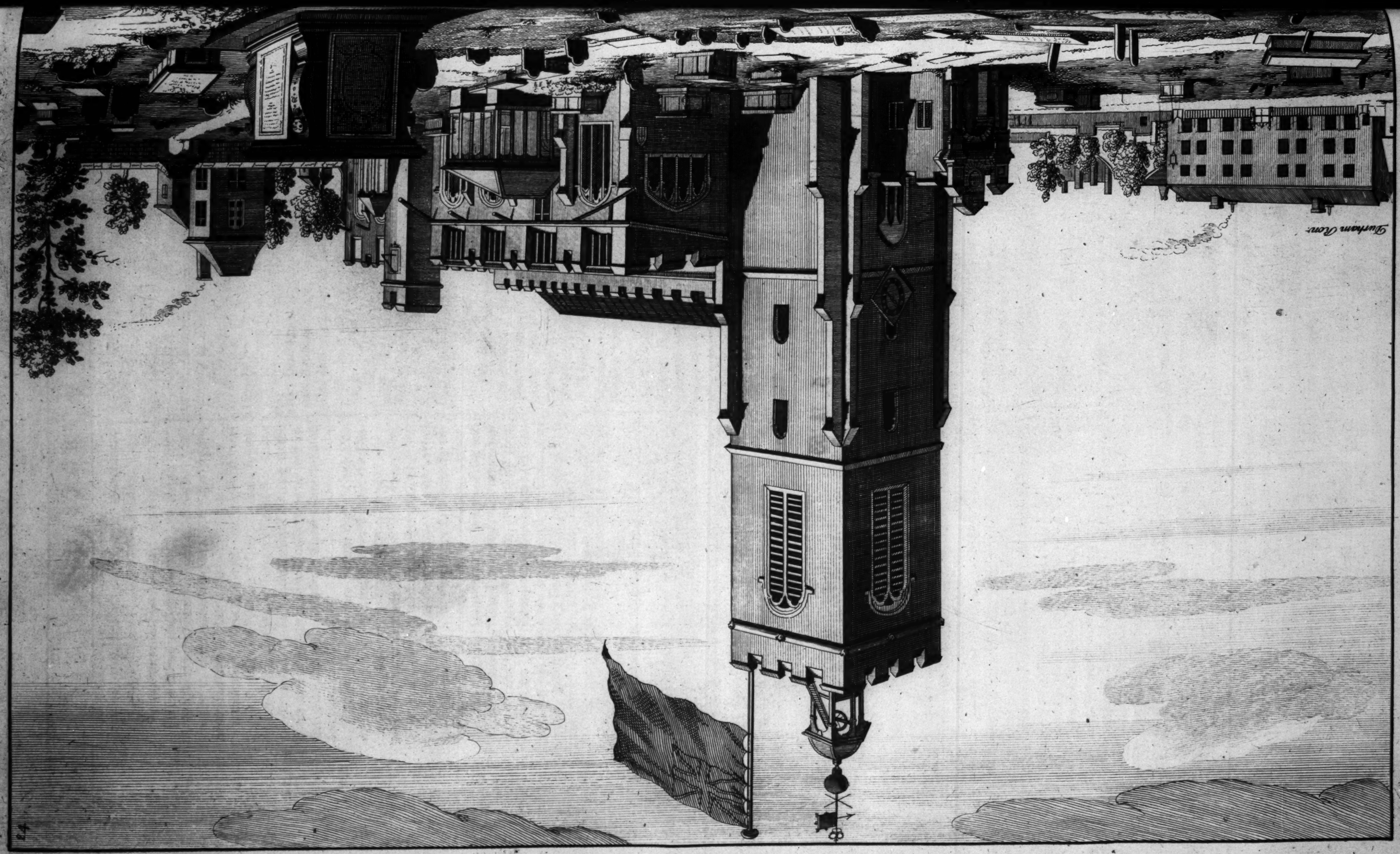


Things remarkable at preſent, are, the ſaid *Ely* Houſe with its Chapel, a Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, two Charity-ſchools, and a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor.

St. ANNE's, Limehouſe.

The Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan's*, *Stepney*, having increaſed to ſuch a Degree, both in Number of Houſes and Inhabitants, the Village of *Limehouſe* was thereby joined to the main Pile of Buildings which compoſe this vaſt City; wherefore it was reſolved to erect a Church therein, for the Convenience of the People in the Performance of their religious Duties. Purſuant to this Reſolution, one of the fifty new Churches (appointed to be erected within the Bill of Mortality, by Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1710,) was ordered to be built in this Place; and the Foundation thereof being laid in the Year 1712, the ſtately Edifice was finiſhed *Anno* 1724. However, the Inhabitants of the Hamlet not applying to Parliament, to have the ſame erected into a Pariſh, until the Year 1729, the Church was not conſecrated till the 12th of *September*, *Anno* 1730.

Act Parl. 3 G. II. This Hamlet, and Part of that of *Ratcliff*, being by the ſame Authority conſtituted a Pariſh, it became in all Reſpects diſtinct from that of *Stepney*, as if it never had belonged to the ſame; other than that the ſaid Part of *Ratcliff* Hamlet is only concerned in what regards the Church in this new Pariſh.

And towards the Support of the Rector of the Pariſh and his Succeſſors, the Sum of three thouſand five hundred Pounds was given by Parliament, to be laid out in Fee Simple. And as a farther Proviſion for the ſaid Rector, the Church-Wardens are to pay him annually the Sum of ſixty Pounds, to be raiſed by Burial Fees; for which Purpoſe the Right of Diſpoſal of all the Burial-grounds and Vaults, belonging to the Pariſh, are veſted in the Veſtry, excluſive of the Rector; and who, with the Conſent of the Biſhop, are impowered to appoint ſuch Fees for Burials, as ſhall not exceed thirty Shillings, nor leſs than two; and to ſet ſuch Rates, for Leave to make Vaults, lay down Grave-ſtones, and erect Monuments.

Ibid. And for the better ſecuring the Payment of the above-mentioned ſixty Pounds to the Rector, it is, by the ſame Authority, enacted, That on default of Payment, the Rector, for the more eaſy Recovery of the ſame, may apply to two, or more Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*; who, upon Oath made of the Sum, or Sums in Arrear, may compel ſuch Defaulters by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offenders Goods; and if Diſtreſs cannot be had, to ſatisfy ſuch Arrears, the ſucceeding Church-wardens to be reſpoſible for the ſame.

Ibid. It was alſo ordained, That the Rector ſhould not receive any Surplice Fees for Burials, unleſs he was deſired to perform the Funeral Rites in the Church, in Preſence of the Corps; and then only ſuch Fees, as ſhould for that Purpoſe be ſettled by the Veſtry, with Conſent of the Biſhop. And it was ordained, that the Rectory ſhall not be held *in Commendam*; and that all Licences and Diſpenſations for that Purpoſe are declared void, and of none Effect. However, it is held by the preſent Rector of *Stepney*.

Ibid. It was alſo ordained, That the Veſtry ſhall conſiſt of the Rector, Church-wardens, Overſeers of the Poor, and all ſuch Perſons as ſhall pay twelve Shillings, or more, to the Relief of the Poor; who, from Time to Time, are impowered to nominate a Lecturer, Church-wardens, Sideſmen, Pariſh-Clerk, and all other Pariſh Officers; and, as Occaſion ſhall be, to remove and diſcharge the Sexton, Grave-digger, and other inferior Servants in and about the Church.

This Church is ſituate on the North Side of *Limehouſe*; and as the Pariſh thereunto belonging is a Rectory, taken out of the Pariſh of *Stepney*, the Advowſon of this, as well as that, belongs to the Principal and Scholars of *King's* Hall and College of *Brazen-noſe*, in *Oxford*.

The Rector pays neither Firſt-fruits, Tenths, Procurations, or other Diſburſments on account the Cure.

Donations, per Annum.

1669,	Capt. *William Curtis*	—	20	0	0
1632,	*William Geer*	—	5	0	0
1671,	Capt. *Edward Johnſon*	—	9	0	0
1698,	*John Pemel*	—	4	0	0
1733,	*Priſca Coborne*	—	33	0	0
1733,	Capt. *James Cook*, a Houſe		0	0	0

Don. Book

This Pariſh, as an old Hamlet of *Stepney*, has a right to one of the Alms-houſes at *Bow* lately founded.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

Two Church-wardens, two Overſeers of the Poor, one Conſtable, four Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets and carrying away the Aſhes for one Year, the Sum of forty Pounds; two Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, one Watchman, twelve hundred and ſixty-two Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Limehouſe, which is one of the *Tower* Hamlets, ſituate in the County of *Middleſex*, and Hundred of *Oſulſton*, was anciently a Village above two Miles diſtant from the City of *London*, though at preſent conjoined by a continued Chain of Buildings.

The Appellation of *Limehouſe* is a Corruption of *Limehurſt*; which, by its *Saxon* Termination, I take to imply a Grove of Lime Trees; which, according to *Stow*, anciently abounded in this Neighbourhood. Stow. Sur. Lond.

The Remarkables at preſent, are, the ſtately Church, a Preſbyterian and an Anabaptiſt Meeting Houſe, two Docks for Ship-building, a Draw-bridge in *Ratcliffe* narrow Street, three Ports, or Stairs for Paſſengers to take Water at; a Horſe-ferry, newly erected by Act of Parliament, in the narrow Street aforeſaid. And a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Poor.

St. DUNSTAN's, Stepney.

When, or by whom this Church was founded, I cannot learn: However, it was at firſt dedicated to all Saints, and named *Eccleſia Omnium Sanctorum:* If ſo, its Foundation is owing to the *Saxons*; which is much corroborated by *Stepney*'s being a Manor in the *Conqueror*'s Time. That it is of conſiderable Antiquity is evident, by the Will of *Euſtace*, Biſhop of *London*, *Anno* 1228, wherein he bequeathed certain Lands in this Pariſh to the Dean and Canons of St. *Paul*'s, reſerving only five Marks *per Annum*, for the Maintenance of a Prieſt, daily to celebrate the Divine Offices for the Health of his Soul. But it does not appear when it took the Name of St. *Dunſtan*. Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. Dug. Hiſt. St. Paul.

To this Church, which is ſituate on the Eaſt Side of *Stepney* Town, belong both a Rectory and Vicarage; the former whereof, being a *Sine Cure*, was in the Collation of the Biſhop of *London*, (and the latter in the Gift of the Rector) until the 12th of *April*, *Anno* 1551, when *Nicholas Ridley*, Biſhop of that See, granted the Manor of *Stepney*, and the Advowſon of its Church, to *Edward* the Sixth; who, by his Letters Patent, of the 16th of the ſaid Month and Year, granted the ſame to Sir *Tho. Wentworth*, Lord Chamberlain of his Houſehold, to be held in Chief, by the Service of the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee. But the Advowſon being ſince purchaſed by the Principal and Scholars of *King's* Hall and College of *Brazen-noſe* in *Oxford*, the Preſentation is in them; and the ſaid Principal and Scholars did, from Time to Time, Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. Act Parl. 2 Geor. II.

Time, to the Year 1744, preſent two Perſons (in lieu of a Rector and Vicar) to this Rectory and Vicarage, by the Names of the Portioniſts of *Ratcliff* and *Spittle-fields*; when, by diſmembering the Hamlet of *Bethnal-green* from it, erected into a new Pariſh by Act of Parliament, *Stepney* became poſſeſſed only by one Rector for the future.

This being at preſent a Rectory impropriate, the Principal and Scholars aforeſaid receive the Great Tithes; and the Incumbent, for his Support, the ſmall, *Eaſter*-Offerings, Garden Pennies, and Surplice Fees; which are very conſiderable.

This Pariſh has been ſo productive of Buildings as not only to produce the Pariſhes of St. *Mary Stratford-Bow*, St. *Mary Whitechapel*, St. *John*'s at *Wapping*, St. *Paul's Shadwell* St. *George's Ratcliff-highway*,, *Chriſt's Church Spittle-fields*, St. *Anne's Limehouſe*, and St. *Matthew's Bethnal-green*; but it ſtill remains one of the largeſt Pariſhes within the Bill of Mortality, and contains the Hamlets of *Ratcliff*, *Mile-end* Old and New Towns, and *Poplar*.

Mile-end New Town Hamlet.

Officers, &c. *in this Hamlet.*

One Church-warden, one Overſeer of the Poor, one Conſtable, three Headboroughs, one Scavenger, who paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets and carrying away the Aſhes, for one Year, the Sum of fifteen Pounds; one Beadle, three Watchmen, three hundred and ninety-three Houſes. This Hamlet is intitled to one of the Alms-houſes at *Bow* aforeſaid.

Mile-end Old Town Hamlet.

Donations per Annum.

Edward Owen	—	12	0	0
Capt. *John Curtis*	—	3	0	0

Officers, &c. *in this Hamlet.*

One Church-warden, one Overſeer of the Poor, one Conſtable, five Headboroughs, two Surveyors of the Highways; one Beadle; three Watchmen; four hundred and ſix Houſes.

This Hamlet is intitled to one of the Alms-houſes at *Bow* aforeſaid.

Poplar Hamlet.

Donations per Annum.

By Capt. *John Crouthers*	—	10	0	0
By *John Weſt*, *Anno* 1665	—	12	0	0
By Capt. *William Curtis*, to this and the Hamlets of *Limehouſe*, *Ratcliff* and *Mile-end*	—	60	0	0
By Mr. *Tomlins*, *Anno* 1676	—	1	10	0

Officers, &c. *belonging to this Hamlet.*

One Church-warden; two Overſeers of the Poor; one Conſtable; ſix Headboroughs; two Surveyors of the Highways; one Beadle; one Watchman; four hundred and ninety-ſeven Houſes. This Hamlet is intitled to one of the Alms-houſes at *Bow* aforeſaid.

Ratcliff Hamlet.

Donations per Annum.

Priſca Coborne, by Will, 30 *Sep.* 1701,	100	0	0	
Mr. *Henderſon*	—	3	0	0

Officers, &c. *belonging to this Hamlet.*

One Church-warden; two Overſeers of the Poor; one Conſtable; five Headboroughs; two Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carring away the Duſt, for one Year, the Sum of eighty-five Pounds; one Beadle; three Watchmen. But three hundred and fifty two Houſes being taken from this Hamlet, and added to the new Pariſh of St. *Anne*, *Limehouſe*, the Number is thereby reduced to thirteen hundred and eighty-three. This Hamlet is intitled to one of the Alms-houſes at *Bow* aforeſaid.

The Monumental Inſcriptions which are of greateſt Note in the Church and Church-yard at Stepney.

On a braſs Monument in the Chancel:

Here under lieth buried *Nicholas Gibſon*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, and *Avis* his Wife, who were Founders of the Free School at *Ratcliffe*; and after ſhe married with Sir *Anthony Knevit*, Knight, who lieth here buried alſo: Which *Nicholas* died the 23d of *September* 1510, and the Lady *Avis* died the third of *October* 1554, whoſe Souls, &c. Alſo *Henry Steward*, Lord *Darnley*, was here buried.

In the Church, on the S. Side of the Chancel, a marble Monument, of the *Corinthian* Order, adorned with Cherubims, &c. this Inſcription:

D. O. M.

Here under was laid up the Body of Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knight, ſometime Comptroler of the Navy to K. *Henry* the VIII. and both the firſt Founder and Maſter of the worthy Society, or Corporation of *Trinity* Houſe. He lived enobled by his own Worth, and died the 8th of *September* 1541, to whoſe pious Memory the ſaid Corporation has gratefully erected this Memorial:

Not that he needed Monument of Stone
For his well-gotten Fame to reſt upon;
But this was rear'd to teſtify that he
Lives in their Loves that yet ſurviving be:
For unto Virtue, who firſt raiſed his Name,
He left the Preſervation of the ſame;
And to Poſterity remain it ſhall,
When braſs and marble Monuments do fall.
Learn for to die while thou haſt Breath,
So ſhalt thou live after thy Death.

Anno Dom. 1622, by the Company of the *Trinity* Houſe, this Monument was erected 81 Years after the Deceaſe of their Founder.

At the S.E. Corner of the Choir a ſpacious Marble Monument, of the *Tuſcan* Order: This Inſcription:

Sacræ Memoriæ.

Janæ Nevillæ Dethick, & Matronæ Religioſiſſimæ, Modeſtiſſimæ, omnibus qua corporis, qua Animi (dum vixit) dotibus ornatiſſimæ, Jeſu Chriſti ſervæ devotiſſimæ, conjugi ſuæ fideliſſimæ, amantiſſimæ. Qua cum Viginti fere duos annos feliciſſimæ tranſegerat Alexander Nevillus Armiger hoc nunquam inter morituri amoris ſui Monumentum fieri teſtamento curavit, poſt quam annos ferè ſexaginta novem vixerat viceſſimo nono Novemb. 1606, placidiſſimè in Domino obdormivit.

Tobiah Worthington Alexandro Nevillo ex Teſtamento Solus Executor ipſius Mandato hoc Monumentum poſuit.

Here alſo theſe Arms: Or, five Eagles diſplayed in Saltier Sable. Likewiſe a Feſs verrey Or and Gules between three Water Budgets is impaled with the ſaid laſt Coat.

A ſmall Monument on the S. Side the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

Genero ſuo Gulielmo Dowtrey quondam Lincolnienſis Hoſpitii Socio, Willielmi Dawtrey Suſſexiæ Armigeri Filio & Hæredi, viro ingenii acumine, mentis acie & non vulgari Municipalium Angliæ legum Scientia præcellenti. Richardus Stouley Armiger hoc Amoris & Pietatis Symbolum poſuit, Obiit 16, Octob, 1589.

On the N. Side of the Chancel, a ſpacious Marble Monument, of the Ionic Order, for Sir *Henry Collet*, Kt. twice Lord Mayor of *London*, free of the Company of Mercers, and Father to Dr. *John Collett*, ſometime Dean of St. *Paul*'s. Repaired by the Company of Mercers, in the Year 1605, and a ſecond time *July* 28, 1697.

Here are theſe Arms: Sable on a Chevron ingraled between three Hinds trippant Argent as many Annulets of the Firſt.

Alſo the Arms of the Dean of St. *Paul*'s, *i. e.* Gules two Swords in Saltier Argent hilted Or, in Chief the Letter D. of the Third; this is impaled with the Coat laſt aboveſaid.

At

At the N. E. Corner of the Chancel a ſpacious Marble Monument, adorned with the carved Figure of a Man in Armour, and of a Woman, both in a kneeling Poſture; for Captain *Michael Merrial* and *Clare* his Wife, and one in Memory of *Elizabeth Startute*, with her Image kneeling, dated 1620.

Under the two laſt a Monument for *John Brewſter*, Eſq; his Lady, dated 1596. And theſe Arms: Sable a Chevron Ermine between three Eſtoiles Argent; impaled with Sable a Chevron Ermine between three Lyons Heads eraſed Argent, a Chief Or.

On the N. Side of the Chancel a ſpacious Marble Monument, with this Inſcription:

Here reſteth the Body of *Robert Clarke*, Eſq; Son of *Roger Clarke*, Eſq; late Alderman of the City of *London*, a Man humble in Proſperity, and a liberal Diſtributer to the Poor, courteous and affable to all, an upright and juſt Dealer in this World, and a moſt religious Seeker of the World to come. He had to Wife *Margaretta*, Daughter to *John Langton*, Eſq; ſometime Governor of the *Engliſh* Company in *Sprucia*, under the King of *Polonia*, who lived together in great Love and Integrity, almoſt ſix Years; he had by her one only Daughter named *Frances*, who lived one Year and three Quarters, and here lies interred with her moſt dear and loving Father.

In whoſe Memory the ſaid *Margaretta*, to expreſs her true Love and Affection, hath cauſed this Monument to be erected. He died *May* 30, 1610, having lived 36 Years.

Here are theſe Arms: Barry of four Gules and Argent charged with three Rundles.

On a ſpacious white and veined Marble Monument, with Pediment and Entablature of the *Tuſcan* Order, adorned with his carved Effigies, alſo the Figure of a Cupid holding a *Jacob*'s Staff, and three Urns, with this Inſcription:

Ne id neſcias Lector D. Joannes Berry, Devonienſis Dignitate Equeſtri, Clarus Mari, tantum non Imperator de Rege & Patria, quod & Barbari norunt benè Meritus, Magnam ob res fortiter geſtas adeptus Gloriam, Famæ Satur poſt multas Reportatas Victorias cum ab aliis vinci non potuit, Fatis ceſſit, 14 Feb. 1689. Baptizatus, 7 Jan. 1635.

Arms, Barry of ſix Or and Gules.

In the Church-yard are as follows:

On a Tomb Stone on the N. Side of the W. Portico, this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of Mr. *Richard Weble*, Mariner, who departed this Life the 4th of *May*, 1694. Aged 23 Years.

Let not this World your Thoughts betray,
But think upon your dying Day.

On a Grave Stone in the Foot-path, near the laſt, this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of *William Wheatly*, who departed this Life the 10th of *Nov.* 1683.

Whoever treadeth on this Stone,
I pray you tread moſt neatly;
For underneath the ſame doth lye
Your honeſt Friend *William Wheatly*.

On a black Marble Tomb Stone a little Weſtward from the W. End of the Church this Inſcription:

Here lieth interred the Body of *Mary*, Wife of Capt, *Malachi Simons*, Mariner, who departed this Life 29th of *June*, 1677.

Reſt thou, whoſe Reſt gives me a reſtleſs Life,
Becauſe I've loſt a kind and virtuous Wife:
I'll viſit thee, and when I leave this Light,
Come ſpend my Time in the ſame Cell at Night.
Till then farewell; farewel! I cannot take
A final Leave until thy Aſhes wake.

On a Grave Stone a little Weſtward from the Weſt End of the Church.

Here lieth interred *Thomas Barker* (and *Elizabeth* his Wife, of *Lymehouſe*) who being Lieutenant under Sir *Robert Holmes*, Commander of his Majeſties Ship the St. *Michael*, loſt his Life in the Engagement againſt the *Dutch*, the 28th Day of *May*, 1672. Fighting valiantly in Honour of his King and Country. Aged 28 Years.

Northward from the W. End, and near the Church, on a Grave Stone raiſed, this Inſcription:

Here lieth precious ſleeping Duſt
Untill the Riſing of the Juſt.
Heaven ſo great a Price it coſt,
That not one Atome ſhall be loſt;
But ſhall ariſe and cloathed be
In Bliſs and Immortality.

Containing the Body of Mr. *Thomas Gilſon*, Miniſter, deceaſed *May* 6th, 1680. Alſo *Sarah* his Wife, *April*, and *Sarah Marlow* Grand-child, *July*, 1680.

On a Tomb Stone on the N. Side of the Church, theſe Inſcriptions:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. *William Wilkes*, Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, who departed this Life *Nov.* 21, 1700. Aged 37.

Here lieth the Body of ſhe who was *Sarah Hartland*, who died *Dec.* 4, 1696. In the 25th Year of her Age.

Whoſe Heart too tender for to bear
From neareſt Friends ſuch Calumnies,
Receiv'd a Wound, and ſo ſhe fell
To Death a mournful Sacrifice;
But did aſcend in Peace and Joy
To him who did her Prayers hear,
And will as in the Noon-day light,
Her ſpotleſs Innocence declare.

And alſo here lieth the Body of *Alice Wilkes*, the Daughter of Mr. *William* and Mrs. *Sarah Wilkes*, who departed this Life the 25th of June, 1698. In the 9th Year of her Age.

Farewel dear Flower, no ſooner came
Thy early Piety to bloome,
But Death hath cropt thy tender Bud
And laid thee in this mournful Tomb;
With her who like thee lay ſo near the Heart
As made it even Death itſelf to part.
With Patience he the Torment did endure,
But endleſs Love deſin'd another Cure;
Think on't with Joy, here but his Body lies,
For *Wilkes* is fled and triumphs in the Skies.

On a Tomb on the N. Side of the Church, this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of *Suſanna Ell*, the Wife of *Richard Ell*, who departed this Life the 17th of *May*, 1643, aged 36 Years. Who had Iſſue by *Richard Ell*, two Sons, firſt *Richard*, the other not chriſtened, and three Daughters, *Abigal*, *Sarah*, and *Hannah*.

To the pious Memory of *Suſan Ell*.

To ſay an *Ell* lies here, ev'n that alone
Were Epitaph enough, no Braſs, no Stone,
No glorious Tomb, no monumental Hearſe,
No gilded Trophy, or Lamp-labour'd Verſe,
Can dignifie her Grave or ſet it forth
Like the immortal Fame of her own Worth.
Then, Reader, fix not here but quit this Room,
And fly to *Abraham*'s Boſom, there's her Tomb;
There reſts her Soul, and for her other Parts
They are imbalm'd and lodg'd in good Men's Hearts.
A braver Monument of Stone or Lime
No Art can raiſe, for this ſhall out laſt Time.

On a Stone erected perpendicular on the N. Side of the Church, this Inſcription:

Elizabeth the Wife of *John Carles* of this Pariſh, Cooper, who departed this Life the 4th Day of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1696. Aged 29 Years.

She was modeſt, meek and good indeed;
Courteous to all, helpful to thoſe in need;

A care-

A careful Mother, a moſt loving Wife;
Calm was the End of this her well ſpent Life.
Her Body here in Grave compoſed is,
Her Soul now reſts with Chriſt in endleſs Bliſs.

A little Northward from the Church on a ſpacious Marble Tomb Stone, adorned with Cherubims, Voluta's, Fruit, Skeleton's Heads, done in Relievo, and theſe Arms:

A Croſs Patty with a Creſcent for a Difference, and the like for the Creſt. This Inſcription:

M. S.

Timothei Cruſo Evangelii Miniſtri egregiè fidelis, tam Eximiâ pietate quam præclarâ Eruditione Ornati, Concionatoris ad perſuadendum Compoſiti canori copioſi judicio ſubtili atque limato ingenio acerrimo, Induſtria incredibili, Conjugis amantiſſimi, Patris Clementiſſimi, Amici firmiſſimi, propter Lenitatem ſuis, propter ſingularem Humanitatem omnibus, jucundi qui Gregem Chriſti paſcendo exaturando Vigiliis, Curis, Laboribus fractus.

Quod ſui eſt Mortale Aſtmaticus depoſuit & ad ſummi paſtoris ædes Concionemque Beatorum Amhelans aſcendit die Nov. 26, 1697. Ætat. ſuæ 41.

Here lieth the Body of *Nathaniel* and *Timothy Cruſo*, lovely and pleaſant in their Lives, and in their Deaths.

At the E. End of the Out-ſide of the Church a ſpacious fine white Marble Monument, againſt the Church-wall, adorned with a Cherub, Urn, Voluta's, Palm-branches, and theſe Arms; Paly of ſix Or and Azure, on a Bend Sable three Mullets of the Firſt impaled with Azure an Annulet and Fiſh between two Bends Wavy Argent. This Inſcription:

Here lieth interred the Body of Dame *Rebecca Berry*, the Wife of *Thomas Elton* of *Stratford Bow*, Gent. who departed this Life *April* 26, 1696. Aged 52,

Come Ladies, you that would appear
Like Angels fair, come dreſs you here;
Come dreſs you at this Marble Stone
And make that humble Grace your own,
Which once adorn'd as fair a Mind,
As e're yet lodg'd in Womankind.
So ſhe was dreſs'd; whoſe humble Life
Was free from Pride, was free from Strife.
Free from all envious Brauls and Jars
(Of human Life the civil Wars)
Theſe ne'ere diſturb'd her peaceful Mind,
Which ſtill was gentle, ſtill was kind.
Her very Looks, her Garb, her Mien,
Diſcloſed the humble Soul within.
Trace her through every Scene of Life,
View her as Widow, Virgin, Wife,
Still the ſame humble ſhe appears,
The ſame in Youth, the ſame in Years;
The ſame in low and high Eſtate,
Ne're vex'd with this, ne're mov'd with that.
Go, Ladies, now, and if you'd be
As fair, as great, as good as ſhe,
Go learn of her Humility.

On a grey Marble Grave Stone, a little S. E. from the Church, this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of Dr. *Jeremy Butt*, late Phyſician of the College of *London*, who departed this Life the 5th of *March*, 1694, in the 47th Year of his Age: Waiting for a glorious Reſurrection.

Southward from the Eaſt End of the Church, on a curious white Marble and Touch Monument, with Enrichments of Cherubims, Palm-branches, Mantling, &c. this Inſcription:

Sarah Martyn, Henrici Martyn, Armigeri Uxor.

Hopefor Bendall Mercatoris & Johannæ Uxoris Filia. Eximia Pietate ac ſuaviſſimis moribus Uxor, Mater, Filia, Nurus, Soror, omnibus Vitæ Officiis juxta Laudabilis. Obiit mortem idibus Feb. Anno 25. Ætat ſuæ ſalutis humanæ 1700.

Here are theſe Arms: On a Bend between two Cottiſes three Cinque-foiles

On a Marble Tomb Stone Southward from the Chancel, this Inſcription.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Capt. *John Dunch*, who departed this Life *Nov.* 25, 1696, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Tho' *Boreas'* Blaſts, and *Neptune's* Waves,
Have toſs'd me to and fro;
In ſpight of both, by God's Decree,
I harbour here below;
Where I do now at Anchor ride
With many of our Fleet,
Yet once again I muſt ſet ſail,
Our Admiral Chriſt to meet.

On a grey Marble Tomb Stone, a pretty way Southward from the Eaſt End of the Church, this Inſcription.

Here *Thomas Saffin* lyes interr'd, ah why!
Born in *New-England*, did in *London* dye;
Was the third Son of right begat upon
His Mother *Martha*, by his Father *John*.
Much favour'd by his Prince he'gan to be,
But nipt by Death at th' Age of twenty-three.
Fatal to him was that we Small-Pox name,
By which his Mother and two Brethren came
Alſo to breath their laſt, nine Years before,
And now have left their Father to deplore
The Loſs of all his Children, with that Wife
Who was the Joy and Comfort of his Life.
Deceaſed *June* 18, 1687.

Alſo here are theſe Arms: Three Creſcents, each ſummoned by an Eſtoile of eight Points, impaled with a Lyon Rampant, in Chief an Eſtoile of eight Rays ſurmounting a Crown Mural.

Cloſe by this Tomb laſt mentioned, is a Grave Stone, having the following Acroſtick of *James Bayly*, &c.

I nclos'd lyes hid as ſacred Remains
A s e're was bound by th' King of Terror's Chains.
M aſter and Chaplain's Place he well did bear;
E ach threatning Wave aſtoniſh'd with his Pray'r,
S hrunk in his Head when pious *James* was there.
B ayly on Board the baſled Tempeſt flew
A s ſwift as Morning Sun exhales the Dew;
Y onder he comes, his joyful Men would cry,
L ower your Topſail, ſee the Maſter's by,
Y ou'd think when he was there ſome Angel nigh.
God gave him leave to breath his laſt on Shore;
And what was lent him by th' Almighty Power,
He ſafely did convey by truſty Friend,
Who ſtrictly did perform the Donor's End;
And ſpread the Bounty of his liberal Hand,
Amongſt his poor Relations; which Command
Bought the Deceaſed ſure Title to the promis'd Land.

Born in *Landelph*, in the County of *Cornwall*.

Under a Stone pretty much Southward from the Church, was interred the Pilgrim (as the People there call him) having this Inſcription on it:

Here remains all that was mortal of Mr. *Roger Crabb*, who entered into Eternity the 11th Day of *Septemb.* 1680, in the ſixtieth Year of his Age.

Tread gently, Reader, near the Duſt
Committed to this Tomb Stones truſt;
For while 'twas Fleſh it held a Gueſt
With univerſal Love poſſeſt;
A Soul that ſtem'd Opinion's try'd,
Did over Sects in triumph ride,
Yet ſeparate from the giddy Croud
And Paths Tradition had allow'd.
Through good and ill Report he paſt
Oft cenſur'd, yet approv'd at laſt.

Wouldſt

Wouldſt thou his Religion know,
In brief 'twas this: To all to do
Juſt as he would be done unto.
So in kind Nature's Laws he ſtood,
A Temple undefiled with Blood,
A friend to ev'ry thing was good.
The reſt Angels alone can fitly tell,
Haſte then to them, and him, and ſo farewel.

On a large Marble Tomb Stone, lately at the South-Eaſt Corner of the Church-yard, was this Inſcription and Acroſtick Verſe, which is entirely deſtroyed.

Here lies the Body of *Chriſtopher Henley*, late of *Ratcliff*; deceaſed *July* 2, 1693.

C onceal'd from Care, beneath this Marble lies
H is ſacred Relicks, which again muſt riſe;
R emote from humane Diſcords unoppreſs'd,
I n their cold Urn his peaceful Aſhes reſt;
S natcht into Earth's dark Boſom, free from all
T hoſe Troubles which a mortal Life befal.
O pious Reader! know his living juſt,
P rocures his quiet Slumbers in the Duſt.
H is virtuous Deeds crown his unthinking Clay,
E rect a Monument without Delay.
R aiſing his Soul to everlaſting Day.

H is Wife and Children's Grief their Tears reveal,
E ach find their Loſs too weighty to conceal.
N o unjuſt Act thro' his whole Race we find,
L oving he liv'd, and juſt to all Mankind:
E aſie he ſleeps till Heaven ſhall raiſe his Duſt,
Y ielding his Soul to th' Manſions of the Juſt.

On another Grave Stone lying near the Tomb above (but not in the Ground) this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of *Mary Angel*, Widow, who departed this Life the 29th of *November* 1693. Aged 72 Years.

To ſay, an Angel here interr'd doth lye,
May be thought ſtrange, for Angels never dye.
Indeed ſome fell from Heav'n to Hell,
Are loſt and riſe no more:
This only fell by Death to Earth,
Not loſt, but gone before.
Her Duſt lodg'd here, her Soul perfect in Grace
'Mongſt Saints and Angels now hath took its Place.

A little Southward from the Church, on a ſpacious Marble Tomb Stone, this Inſcription:

Here lye interred the Bodies of Capt. *Thomas Chevers*, who departed this Life, *Nov.* 18, 1675. Aged 44 Years.

And of *Ann Chevers* his Wife, who departed this Life, *Nov.* 14, 1675. Aged 34 Years.

And of *John Chevers* their Son, who departed this Life *Nov.* 13, 1675. Aged five Days.

Reader, conſider well how poor a Span,
And how uncertain is the Life of Man:
Here lye the Huſband, Wife, and Child, by Death
All three in five Days Time depriv'd of Breath.
The Child dies firſt, the Mother on the Morrow
Follows, and then the Father dies with Sorrow.
A Cæſar falls by many Wounds, well may
Two Stabs at Heart the ſtouteſt Captain ſlay.

Here are theſe Arms: Three Lions Rampant, impaled with on a Feſs three Creſcents, a Canton.

On a Tomb a little Northward from the laſt mentioned, this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Mary Morley*, late Wife of Mr. *Daniel Morley*, of *Lyme-houſe*, who departed this Life, *Septemb.* 12, 1700. Aged 32 Years.

Stay, Reader, ſtand, and ſpend a Tear,
And think of me who now lye here;
And while you read the State of me,
Thing on the Glaſs that runs for thee.

On a Marble Tomb Stone a little Southward from the Church, this Inſcription:

No. 114.

Captain *Richard Matthew* was buried here *April* 1665, and his Daughter Mrs. *Elizabeth Marſh*, who died *April* the 13th 1695, late Wife of Mr. *John Marſh*, of *London*, Merchant.

Thus fled our Dear away, and with a Dove-like Mind,
She like a Dove in Spirit, and ſo ſhe was inclin'd,
And left us here to mourn, we who are left behind.

On the North Side of the ſame Tomb in gold Letters on black, this Inſcription:

H. S. E.

Quicquid mortale fuit Matthæi Mead, V. D. M. Honeſta inter Cattieuchlanos Familia Orti, à Pietate, Doctrina, Facundia, præclari.

Qui Aſſiduis & Inſignibus laboribus, Patria, Religione, Libertate, invicto animo defunctus, Vita tandem & Laudis Satur, ad Coelitum Domum quam Diu optaverat laſſus & anhelus placidiſſime aſcendit; An. Ætat. ſuæ 70. 17 Kal. Novemb. MDCXCIX.

E. T.

Boni Civis, amantiſſimi Conjugis, optimi Patris, Theologi vere Chriſtiani, Clarum reliquit poſteris Exemplum.

On a grey Marble Tomb Stone juſt without the South Wall of the Church, the following Inſcription:

Aſpice
Reſpice Proſpice

Under this Marble lieth the Body of *Suſanna*, the beloved Wife of Mr. *Samuel Sambrook*, of *London*, Merchant, Daughter of Captain *Arnold Brown*, of this Pariſh, Eſq; educated in all Virtues, adorned with all Graces, beloved of all that knew her. She ſtudied to ſerve God, and to do Good; lived much deſired, and died much lamented, *October* 11. Ætat. ſuæ 18, 1672.

By the South-Weſt Portico, this following Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of *John Archer*, Son of *John Archer* of *Wapping*, Mariner, and of *Frances* his Wife, who departed this Life, *Auguſt* 1681. Aged ſeven Months.

Farewel, dear Gift, ſince God will have it ſo,
'Tis Sin to murmur at his Will we know.
He lies aſleep within this Bed
Until the Reſurrection of the Dead.

On a Grave Stone a little South Weſt from the Church:

Here lyeth the Body of *Joyce Rich*, Wife of *John Rich*, of this Pariſh who died *Auguſt* 1679, in the 74th Year of her Age: Alſo *Elizabeth Winter*, Daughter of *Joyce Rich*, who died in the Lord, *November* the 9th, 1687, in the 47th Year of her Age.

We two within the Grave do lye,
Where we do reſt together
Untill the Lord ſhall us awake,
And from the Goats us ſevere.

Near the laſt this Inſcription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Ann Briſtan*, the beloved Wife of *Richard Briſtan*, of *Lymehouſe*; juſt and ſtedfaſt to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the eſtabliſhed Church, living belov'd, and dying lamented by all that knew her.

She entered into Eternity the 14th of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1694.

On a Stone a little South-Weſtward from the Church is inſcribed:

Here lyes the Body of *Daniel Saul*,
Spittle-fields Weaver, and that's all.

On the Side of a Tomb Weſtward from the Weſt Portico, this Inſcription:

Mr. *William Knight*, of this Pariſh, Mariner, was here born, *Feb.* 1570, and died *November* the 22d 1636.

Mihi vivere Chriſtus & mori Lucrum.

A careful Mother, a moſt loving Wife;
Calm was the End of this her well ſpent Life.
Her Body here in Grave compoſed is,
Her Soul now reſts with Chriſt in endleſs Bliſs.

A little Northward from the Church on a ſpacious Marble Tomb Stone, adorned with Cherubims, Voluta's, Fruit, Skeleton's Heads, done in Relievo, and theſe Arms:

A Croſs Patry with a Creſcent for a Difference, and the like for the Creſt. This Inſcription:

M. S.

Timothei Cruſo Evangelii Miniſtri egregiè fidelis, tam Eximiâ pietate quam præclarâ Eruditione Ornati, Concionatoris ad perſuadendum Compoſiti canori copioſi judicio ſubtili atque limato ingenio acerrimo, Induſtria incredibili, Conjugis amantiſſimi, Patris Clementiſſimi, Amici firmiſſimi, propter Lenitatem ſuis, propter ſingularem Humanitatem omnibus, jucundi qui Gregem Chriſti paſcendo exaturando Vigiliis, Curis, Laboribus fractus.

Quod ſui eſt Mortale Aſtmaticus depoſuit & ad ſummi paſtoris ædes Concionemque Beatorum Amhelans aſcendit die Nov. 26, 1697. Ætat. ſuæ 41.

Here lieth the Body of *Nathaniel* and *Timothy Cruſo*, lovely and pleaſant in their Lives, and in their Deaths.

At the E. End of the Out-ſide of the Church a ſpacious fine white Marble Monument, againſt the Church-wall, adorned with a Cherub, Urn, Voluta's, Palm-branches, and theſe Arms; Paly of ſix Or and Azure, on a Bend Sable three Mullets of the Firſt impaled with Azure an Annulet and Fiſh between two Bends Wavy Argent. This Inſcription:

Here lieth interred the Body of Dame *Rebecca Berry*, the Wife of *Thomas Elton* of *Stratford Bow*, Gent. who departed this Life *April* 26, 1696. Aged 52,

Come Ladies, you that would appear
Like Angels fair, come dreſs you here;
Come dreſs you at this Marble Stone
And make that humble Grace your own,
Which once adorn'd as fair a Mind,
As e're yet lodg'd in Womankind.
So ſhe was dreſs'd; whoſe humble Life
Was free from Pride, was free from Strife.
Free from all envious Brauls and Jars
(Of human Life the civil Wars)
Theſe ne'ere diſturb'd her peaceful Mind,
Which ſtill was gentle, ſtill was kind.
Her very Looks, her Garb, her Mien,
Diſcloſed the humble Soul within.
Trace her through every Scene of Life,
View her as Widow, Virgin, Wife,
Still the ſame humble ſhe appears,
The ſame in Youth, the ſame in Years;
The ſame in low and high Eſtate,
Ne're vex'd with this, ne're mov'd with that.
Go, Ladies, now, and if you'd be
As fair, as great, as good as ſhe,
Go learn of her Humility.

On a grey Marble Grave Stone, a little S. E. from the Church, this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of Dr. *Jeremy Butt*, late Phyſician of the College of *London*, who departed this Life the 5th of *March*, 1694, in the 47th Year of his Age: Waiting for a glorious Reſurrection.

Southward from the Eaſt End of the Church, on a curious white Marble and Touch Monument, with Enrichments of Cherubims, Palm-branches, Mantling, *&c.* this Inſcription:

Sarah Martyn, Henrici Martyn, Armigeri Uxor.

Hopefor Bendall Mercatoris & Johannæ Uxoris Filia. Eximia Pietate ac ſuaviſſimis moribus Uxor, Mater, Filia, Nurus, Soror, omnibus Vitæ Officiis juxta Laudabilis. Obiit mortem idibus Feb. Anno 25. Ætat ſuæ ſalutis humanæ 1700.

Here are theſe Arms: On a Bend between two Cottiſes three Cinque-foiles

On a Marble Tomb Stone Southward from the Chancel, this Inſcription.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Capt. *John Dunch*, who departed this Life *Nov.* 25, 1696, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Tho' *Boreas'* Blaſts, and *Neptune's* Waves,
Have toſs'd me to and fro;
In ſpight of both, by God's Decree,
I harbour here below;
Where I do now at Anchor ride
With many of our Fleet,
Yet once again I muſt ſet ſail,
Our Admiral Chriſt to meet.

On a grey Marble Tomb Stone, a pretty way Southward from the Eaſt End of the Church, this Inſcription.

Here *Thomas Saffin* lyes interr'd, ah why!
Born in *New-England*, did in *London* dye;
Was the third Son of right begat upon
His Mother *Martha*, by his Father *John*.
Much favour'd by his Prince he'gan to be,
But nipt by Death at th' Age of twenty-three.
Fatal to him was that we Small-Pox name,
By which his Mother and two Brethren came
Alſo to breath their laſt, nine Years before,
And now have left their Father to deplore
The Loſs of all his Children, with that Wife
Who was the Joy and Comfort of his Life.
Deceaſed *June* 18, 1687.

Alſo here are theſe Arms: Three Creſcents, each ſummoned by an Eſtoile of eight Points, impaled with a Lyon Rampant, in Chief an Eſtoile of eight Rays ſurmounting a Crown Mural.

Cloſe by this Tomb laſt mentioned, is a Grave Stone, having the following Acroſtick of *James Bayly*, &c.

I nclos'd lyes hid as ſacred Remains
A s e're was bound by th' King of Terror's Chains.
M aſter and Chaplain's Place he well did bear;
E ach threatning Wave aſtoniſh'd with his Pray'r,
S hrunk in his Head when pious *James* was there.
B ayly on Board the baſed Tempeſt flew
A s ſwift as Morning Sun exhales the Dew;
Y onder he comes, his joyful Men would cry,
L ower your Topſail, ſee the Maſter's by,
Y ou'd think when he was there ſome Angel nigh.
God gave him leave to breath his laſt on Shore;
And what was lent him by th' Almighty Power,
He ſafely did convey by truſty Friend,
Who ſtrictly did perform the Donor's End;
And ſpread the Bounty of his liberal Hand,
Amongſt his poor Relations; which Command
Bought the Deceaſed ſure Title to the promis'd Land.

Born in *Landelph*, in the County of *Cornwall*.

Under a Stone pretty much Southward from the Church, was interred the Pilgrim (as the People there call him) having this Inſcription on it:

Here remains all that was mortal of Mr. *Roger Crabb*, who entered into Eternity the 11th Day of *Septemb.* 1680, in the ſixtieth Year of his Age.

Tread gently, Reader, near the Duſt
Committed to this Tomb Stones truſt;
For while 'twas Fleſh it held a Gueſt
With univerſal Love poſſeſt;
A Soul that ſtem'd Opinion's try'd,
Did over Sects in triumph ride,
Yet ſeparate from the giddy Croud
And Paths Tradition had allow'd.
Through good and ill Report he paſt
Oft cenſur'd, yet approv'd at laſt.

Wouldſt

Wouldſt thou his Religion know,
In brief 'twas this: To all to do
Juſt as he would be done unto.
So in kind Nature's Laws he ſtood,
A Temple undefiled with Blood,
A friend to ev'ry thing was good.
The reſt Angels alone can fitly tell,
Haſte then to them, and him, and ſo farewel.

On a large Marble Tomb Stone, lately at the South-Eaſt Corner of the Church-yard, was this Inſcription and Acroſtick Verſe, which is entirely deſtroyed.

Here lies the Body of *Chriſtopher Henley*, late of *Ratcliff*; deceaſed *July* 2, 1693.

C onceal'd from Care, beneath this Marble lies
H is ſacred Relicks, which again muſt riſe;
R emote from humane Diſcords unoppreſs'd,
I n their cold Urn his peaceful Aſhes reſt;
S natcht into Earth's dark Boſom, free from all
T hoſe Troubles which a mortal Life befal.
O pious Reader! know his living juſt,
P rocures his quiet Slumbers in the Duſt.
H is virtuous Deeds crown his unthinking Clay,
E rect a Monument without Delay.
R aiſing his Soul to everlaſting Day.

H is Wife and Children's Grief their Tears reveal,
E ach find their Loſs too weighty to conceal.
N o unjuſt Act thro' his whole Race we find,
L oving he liv'd, and juſt to all Mankind:
E aſie he ſleeps till Heaven ſhall raiſe his Duſt,
Y ielding his Soul to th' Manſions of the Juſt.

On another Grave Stone lying near the Tomb above (but not in the Ground) this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of *Mary Angel*, Widow, who departed this Life the 29th of *November* 1693. Aged 72 Years.

To ſay, an Angel here interr'd doth lye,
May be thought ſtrange, for Angels never dye.
Indeed ſome fell from Heav'n to Hell,
Are loſt and riſe no more:
This only fell by Death to Earth,
Not loſt, but gone before.
Her Duſt lodg'd here, her Soul perfect in Grace
'Mongſt Saints and Angels now hath took its Place.

A little Southward from the Church, on a ſpacious Marble Tomb Stone, this Inſcription:

Here lye interred the Bodies of Capt. *Thomas Chevers*, who departed this Life, *Nov.* 18, 1675. Aged 44 Years.

And of *Ann Chevers* his Wife, who departed this Life, *Nov.* 14, 1675. Aged 34 Years.

And of *John Chevers* their Son, who departed this Life *Nov.* 13, 1675. Aged five Days.

Reader, conſider well how poor a Span,
And how uncertain is the Life of Man:
Here lye the Huſband, Wife, and Child, by Death
All three in five Days Time depriv'd of Breath.
The Child dies firſt, the Mother on the Morrow
Follows, and then the Father dies with Sorrow.
A Cæſar falls by many Wounds, well may
Two Stabs at Heart the ſtouteſt Captain ſlay.

Here are theſe Arms: Three Lions Rampant, impaled with on a Feſs three Creſcents, a Canton.

On a Tomb a little Northward from the laſt mentioned, this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Mary Morley*, late Wife of Mr. *Daniel Morley*, of *Lyme-houſe*, who departed this Life, *Septemb.* 12, 1700. Aged 32 Years.

Stay, Reader, ſtand, and ſpend a Tear,
And think of me who now lye here;
And while you read the State of me,
Thing on the Glaſs that runs for thee.

On a Marble Tomb Stone a little Southward from the Church, this Inſcription:

No. 114.

Captain *Richard Matthew* was buried here *April* 1665, and his Daughter Mrs. *Elizabeth Marſh*, who died *April* the 13th 1695, late Wife of Mr. *John Marſh*, of *London*, Merchant.

Thus fled our Dear away, and with a Dove-like Mind,
She like a Dove in Spirit, and ſo ſhe was inclin'd,
And left us here to mourn, we who are left behind.

On the North Side of the ſame Tomb in gold Letters on black, this Inſcription:

H. S. E.

Quicquid mortale fuit Matthæi Mead, V. D. M. Honeſta inter Cattieuchlanos Familia Orti, à Pietate, Doctrina, Facundia, præclari.

Qui Aſſiduis & Inſignibus laboribus, Patria, Religione, Libertate, invicto animo defunctus, Vita tandem & Laudis Satur, ad Coelitum Domum quam Diu optaverat laſſus & anhelus placidiſſime aſcendit; An. Ætat. ſuæ 70. 17 Kal. Novemb. MDCXCIX.

E. T.

Boni Civis, amantiſſimi Conjugis, optimi Patris, Theologi vere Chriſtiani, Clarum reliquit poſteris Exemplum.

On a grey Marble Tomb Stone juſt without the South Wall of the Church, the following Inſcription:

Aſpice
Reſpice Proſpice

Under this Marble lieth the Body of *Suſanna*, the beloved Wife of Mr. *Samuel Sambrook*, of *London*, Merchant, Daughter of Captain *Arnold Brown*, of this Pariſh, Eſq; educated in all Virtues, adorned with all Graces, beloved of all that knew her. She ſtudied to ſerve God, and to do Good; lived much deſired, and died much lamented, *October* 11. Ætat. ſuæ 18, 1672.

By the South-Weſt Portico, this following Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of *John Archer*, Son of *John Archer* of *Wapping*, Mariner, and of *Frances* his Wife, who departed this Life, *Auguſt* 1681. Aged ſeven Months.

Farewel, dear Gift, ſince God will have it ſo,
'Tis Sin to murmur at his Will we know.
He lies aſleep within this Bed
Until the Reſurrection of the Dead.

On a Grave Stone a little South Weſt from the Church:

Here lyeth the Body of *Joyce Rich*, Wife of *John Rich*, of this Pariſh who died *Auguſt* 1679, in the 74th Year of her Age: Alſo *Elizabeth Winter*, Daughter of *Joyce Rich*, who died in the Lord, *November* the 9th, 1687, in the 47th Year of her Age.

We two within the Grave do lye,
Where we do reſt together
Untill the Lord ſhall us awake,
And from the Goats us ſevere.

Near the laſt this Inſcription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Ann Briſtan*, the beloved Wife of *Richard Briſtan*, of *Lymehouſe*; juſt and ſtedfaſt to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the eſtabliſhed Church, living belov'd, and dying lamented by all that knew her.

She entered into Eternity the 14th of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1694.

On a Stone a little South-Weſtward from the Church is inſcribed:

Here lyes the Body of *Daniel Saul*,
Spittle-fields Weaver, and that's all.

On the Side of a Tomb Weſtward from the Weſt Portico, this Inſcription:

Mr. *William Knight*, of this Pariſh, Mariner, was here born, *Feb.* 1570, and died *November* the 22d 1636.

Mihi vivere Chriſtus & mori Lucrum.

Ceaſe Labours, reſt ye Seas of Cares and Fears,
Whoſe Waves have toſs'd me ſix and forty Years.
And now go ſleep mine Eyes, ſleep here till ye
Awake ſhall my Redeemer's Glory ſee;
Sleep till my happy Soul rejoined may
With recreated Body live for aye.
Tandem Portum.

On a Grave Stone near the Weſt Portico, this Inſcription:

Traveller, come read and weep.

Here lies *William Alderſey*, a late Lieutenant of their Majeſties Ship, the *King's Fiſher*. One ſober valiant, modeſt, diligent, and true. Intercepted by untimely Death on the 19th of *June*, 1691, in the 28th Year of his Age.

Live well, and learn to die.

Here are theſe Arms:

On a Bend ingraled three Leopard's Faces between two Cinquefoils.

About fifty Foot South of this Church is raiſed a Piece of Ground; occaſioned by the many Vaults erected therein at private Expence for the Interment of peculiar Families: Moſt of which are ornamented with handſome Marble Monuments enriched, and ſome of them environed with Iron Rails. Amongſt the latter Sort is that of the Family of the LEAKES, the Progenitors of the preſent *Stephen Martin Leake*, Eſq; *Garter* principal *King at Arms*; with the following Inſcriptions.

Upon the North Side of the Monument: Here lieth interred the Body of *Dame Chriſtian Leake*, late Wife of the Honourable *Sir John Leake*, Knt. Rear Admiral of *Great Britain*, and late Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Fleet. And five of their Children *viz.* *Richard* firſt Son, who died *Feb.* the 25th 1677, aged eight Weeks. *Mary* eldeſt Daughter, died *Feb.* 2, 1681, aged nine Months. *Hannah* ſecond Daughter, died *Nov.* the 16th, aged thirteen Months. *Chriſtian* third Daughter, died *May* 6th, 1689, aged four Years. *Elizabeth* fourth Daughter, died *Jan.* 10, 1691, aged one Year, eight Months. The ſaid *Dame Chriſtian* deceaſed the 9th of *December*, *Anno* 1709, in the fifty third Year of her Age.

Alſo the Body of Capt. *Richard Leake*, who died *March* the 2d, 1719-20, aged thirty-ſeven Years, who commanded ſeveral Men of War in the Reign of Queen *Anne*.

South Side: Here lieth interred the Body of *Stephen Martin*, who departed this Life the 21ſt of *March* 1700, aged two Months. *Mary Martin*, who died the 15th of *Feb.* 1702-3, aged eight Years, ſeven Months. Alſo, here reſts the Body of Mrs. *Mary Hill*, Mother to the Lady *Leake*, who died *January* 1703, aged ſeventy-ſeven Years, ſeven Months; and *Chriſtian Martin*, who died the 1ſt of *April* 1721, aged ſeventeen Years, four Months, fourteen Days.

Alſo here lies the Body of *Elizabeth Martin-Leake*, the Wife of Capt. *Stephen Martin-Leake* of this Pariſh, and Siſter to the Lady *Leake*, who departed this Life the 14th Day of *September* 1723, aged fifty-ſeven Years.

Eaſt End: To the Memory of the Honourable Sir *John Leake*, Knt. Rear Admiral of *Great Britain*, Admiral and Commander in Chief of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*'s Fleet, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, who departed this Life the 21ſt of *Auguſt* 1720, *Ætat.* ſixty-four Years, one Month, ſeventeen Days. Who *Anno* 1689, in the *Dartmouth*, by engaging *Kilmore Caſtle*, relieved the City of *Londonderry* in *Ireland*. Alſo *Anno* 1702, with a Squadron at *Newfoundland*, he took and deſtroyed fifty-one Sail of *French*, together with all their Settlements. *Anno* 1704, he forced the Van of the *French* Fleet at the *Malaga* Engagement; relieved *Gibralter* twice, burning and taking thirteen Sail of *French* Men of War; likewiſe *Anno* 1706, relieved *Barcelona*, the preſent Emperor of *Germany*, beſieged therein by *Philip* of *Spain*, and took ninety Sail of Corn Ships. The ſame Year taking the Cities of *Cartagena* and *Alicant*, with the Iſlands of *Ivica*, *Majorca*, *Sardinia* and *Minorca*.

Weſt End: Here lyeth the Body of *Stephen Martin Leake*, Eſq; one of the ſenior *Captains* in the *Royal Navy*, and ſometime firſt *Captain*; an elder Brother of the *Trinity-houſe*; and in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Eſſex* and *Surrey*; who died the 19th Day of *January* 1735-6, in the 70th Year of his Age. He married *Elizabeth*, Siſter to the Lady *Leake*, the Wife of Sir *John Leake*, Knt. Admiral, *&c.* to whom he was ſtill more cloſely united by the ſtricteſt Acquaintance, having been his *Captain*, and ſhared the ſame common Dangers in twenty Years Wars. So that the ſaid Sir *John Leake* having ſurvived his Wife, and the Iſſue he had by her, made him Heir to his whole Eſtate. And *He*, in return for ſo great a Benefit, added the Name and Arms of *Leake* to his own, as the moſt grateful Means whereby he might tranſmit to Poſterity the Memorial of their Friendſhip.

On a flat Stone near to the Church-yard Wall, facing the South-Weſt Angle of the Weſt Porch, are the following Arms and Inſcription, belonging to an ancient and worthy Family in the County of *Northumberland*, viz.

Azure, two Ears of Big in Pale, coup'd and bladed Or. CREST: A Lyon paſſant reguardant Gules, holding in his Dexter Paw an Ear of Big, Or. MOTTO: Gratitudo. Bearing quarterly the ARMS of BABINGTON, ERRINGTON, and others, with this Inſcription.

RICARDUS BIGLAND
Antiquâ BIGLANDORUM de BIGLAND
In Agro LANCASTRENSI Proſapiâ oriundus.
Uxorem duxit MARIAM
GEORGII ERRINGTON de BENWEL
In Agro NORTHUMBRIENSI (ERRINGTONORUM
De ERRINGTON et DENTON gente oriundi)
Filiam natu tertiam,
Et cum generoſâ BABINGTONORUM Familiâ
Sanguinis cognatione et hæreditatis
Conſortio conjunctam.
Ex his natus RODOLPHUS
Uxorem duxit ANNAM
JOHANNIS WILKINS de FROCESTER
In Agro GLOCESTRENSI Filiam:
Fœminam omnibus,
Quæ vitam faciunt beatiorem,
Et mortem flebiliorem,
Virtutibus ornatam.

{RIC.DUS / MARIA / ANNA} ob. {*Feb.* 26, 1724. / *Oct.* 15, 1736. / *Dec.* 1, 1738.} *Ann. Æt.* {66. / 61. / 22.}

(RICARDUM Filium reliquit unicum)
Hoc
Erga Parentes optimos Pietatis & Reverentiæ,
Erga Conjugem chariſſimam Amoris & Deſiderii
Teſtimonium
Marmore inſcripto Poſteris commendari voluit
RODOLPHUS BIGLAND Civis LONDINENSIS.
Juxta Sepultus jacet CAROLUS WILKINS,
ANNÆ Frater,
Ob. *Sep.* 17, 1740. *Ann. Æt.* 18.

In *Engliſh* to this Purport:

RICHARD BIGLAND,
Deſcended from the ancient Family of the
BIGLANDS of BIGLAND in the County of LANCASTER,
Married MARY,
Third Daughter and Coheir of GEORGE ERRINGTON
Of BENWEL in the County of NORTHUMBERLAND.
(Deſcended from the
Ancient ERRINGTONS of ERRINGTON & of DENTON
in the ſame County)

And

And allied
Both in Blood and Inheritance to the
Renowned Family of the BABINGTONS:
Of THESE was born
RALPH,
Who married ANNE Daughter of JOHN WILKINS
of FROCESTER in the County of GLOUCESTER:
A Woman
Adorned with every Virtue that could make
Life happy, and Death to be lamented.

RICH.D	died	*Feb.* 26, 1724	aged 66	Years.
MARY	died	*Oct.* 15, 1736	aged 61	Years.
ANNE	died	*Dec.* 1, 1738	aged 22	Years.

(Leaving RICHARD her only Son.)
In Teſtimony of Filial Duty to the
Beſt of Parents,
And of tender Affection to the
Moſt deſerving Wife,
This Stone is inſcribed to their Memories by
RALPH BIGLAND, Citizen of LONDON.
Here alſo lies CHARLES WILKINS, Brother of the Said ANNE, who died *Sept.* 17, 1740, aged 18 Years.

Officers, &c. *in the ſeveral Hamlets which compoſe this Pariſh.*

The Church of this Pariſh, which is ſituate in the Hamlet of *Ratcliff*, and appears to have been built in the Reign of *Edward* IV. has a ſelect Veſtry, conſiſting of the Church-wardens of each Hamlet and the Rector, and two Veſtrymen choſen by and out of each Hamlet.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Stepney, which is ſituate Eaſt of *London*, in the County of *Middleſex*, and Hundred of *Oſulſton*, and in the Hamlets of *Ratcliff* and *Mile-end Old Town*, is of great Antiquity; for in *Doomſday-Book*, it appears in the Conqueror's Time to have been a Manor belonging to the Biſhop of *London*, by the Appellation of *Stibenhede*, a *Saxon* Compound, implying *Stiben's Heath*. Rec. Exch.

The Walls and Battlements of this Church, are built of Brick and wrought Stone, covered with a Finiſhing, and the Roof with Lead, the Inſide wereof appears arched; and the Pillars, Arches, and Windows, are of the modern Gothick, and the Weſt Porch built in 1610 is of the *Tuſcan* Order.

There is a Stone on the E. Side of the Portico, leading up to the Gallery on the North Side of the Chancel, whereon are inſcribed theſe Words (we ſuppoſe them genuine becauſe permitted to be there.)

Of Carthage *great I was a Stone,*
O Mortals read with Pitty!
Time conſumes all, it ſpareth none,
Men, Mountains, Towns nor City:
Therefore, O Mortals! all bethink
You whereunto you muſt,
Since now ſuch ſtately Buildings
Lye buried in the Duſt.

The Church is well pewed with Oak, and Wainſcotted about eight Foot high, and the Pulpit is of the ſame Sort of Timber.

The Altar-piece conſiſts of four Pilaiſters, with Entablature and Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order, adorned with a Cherub, gilt Capitals, and Portraits of *Moſes* and *Aaron*; with the Queen's Arms carved. Here are alſo the Commandments, between the Lord's Prayer and Creed, done in Black on Gold; alſo three handſome inner Door-caſes, and Galleries on the North, South and Weſt Sides of the Church the Organ-caſe is embelliſhed with Frames, *&c.* and was lately repaired, enlarged, and beautified.

The Dimenſions are, Length 114 Foot, Breadth 54, Height 35, and the Altitude of the Tower and Turret 92 Feet, wherein are eight Bells to ring in Peal.

In this Place were antiently ſituate the Country Seats of divers of the Nobility and other Perſons of Diſtinction; among which was that of the Manor belonging to the Biſhop of *London*, beautifully ſituated in regard to the neighbouring Woods; wherefore *Richard Graveſend*, Biſhop of *London*, intending to convert the ſame into a Park, obtained for that End, of *Edward* I. a Grant of Free Warren, *Anno* 1292. But the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London* having vigorouſly oppoſed the Execution thereof, as contrary to, and inconſiſtent with, their Rights and Immunities, the Biſhop's Deſign was intirely defeated. *Henry Walleis*, Mayor of *London*, had alſo a Seat here, ſituate on the Spot now called the Square, on the North Side of the Village, in which *Edward* I. held a Parliament in the ſame Year. Rec. Guild. Stow. Sur.

At *Mile-end*, a little North of *Stepney* Church, antiently ſtood a *Lazaretto*, or Hoſpital of Lepers, denominated *The Houſe of our Saviour* Jeſus Chriſt *and* Mary Magdalene; to the miſerable Objects of which, *Edward* VI. by his Letters Patent of the eighteenth of *February*, *Anno* 1551, granted a Permiſſion to beg for their Support, and appointed *John Mills* their Proctor. Lond. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

The vicinal *Roman* Way from *London* led along where the Village of *Bethnal Green* is ſituate; and having a little on the North-eaſt thereof joined the Military Way from the Weſt, paſſed on together to the *Trajectus*, or Ferry of the River *Lea* at *Old-Ford*.

The Hamlet of *Poplar* (like the other four of this Pariſh) is one of the *Tower Hamlets*, and is ſo denominated from the great Number of Poplar Trees which antiently grew there. It is a Manor which formerly belonged to the Crown; but for many Ages it has been in the Hands of private Perſons. Wood. Ac. Popl.

The *Chapel-houſe* in the *Iſle of Dogs*, or *Poplar* Marſh, is the Ruins of a Stone Chapel, but when, or by whom built, is unknown. However, I am of Opinion, that it either belonged to the Manor of *Pountfret*, (or to his Majeſty's Servants who attended the Royal Kennels, whilſt the King's Hounds were kept here) which antiently lay in this Marſh; the capital Manſion whereof, by the Diſcovery of large Foundations and Gatehooks, may not only be preſumed to have ſtood here, but likewiſe divers other Houſes, which probably were inhabited till the great Inundation toward the Cloſe of the fifteenth Century, occaſioned by a Breach in the Bank of the River *Thames* near the great Shipyard at *Limehouſe-hole*. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

The Chapel in *Poplar* was erected in the Year 1654; the Ground of the Site and Cemetery was given by the *Eaſt-India* Company; and the Fabrick erected by the voluntary Contributions of the Inhabitants and others; ſince which Time the ſaid Company has not only been pleaſed to allow the Miniſter a convenient Houſe to dwell in, with a Garden and a Field of about three Acres of Ground, but likewiſe, for his better Support, have given him twenty Pounds *per Annum*, to be continued during Pleaſure; wherefore the ſaid Chapel, for want of an Endowment, continues ſtill unconſecrated. Wood. Ac. Popl.

Things remarkable in *Stepney* Pariſh at preſent, are, the Church, with its ſpacious Cemetery; a Preſbyterian, Independent, Anabaptiſt, and a Quaker Meeting-houſes; two Charity-Schools; fifteen Alms-houſes; one Hoſpital for twenty-four old Men, one hundred Boys, and two Maſters; two Work-houſes; an annual Fair at *Mile-end* Old Town; a large Ship-yard to build in; three Ports, or Stairs to take Water at; two *Portugueſe* and one *German* Jews Burial Grounds, the firſt of which contains near one thouſand Sepulchral Stones of beautiful Marble, under which Perſons of all Ages and Ranks lie promiſcuouſly in Rows without Diſtinction, and whoſe Graves are never re-opened; and the *Iſle of Dogs*, (at firſt

firſt ſo denominated by Sailors, from the great Noiſe made by the King's Hounds, that were kept here during the Reſidence of the Royal Family at *Greenwich*) or *Poplar-marſh*, is a Spot of Ground of ſuch Fertility and Excellency of Graſs, that it not only raiſes the largeſt Cattle, but it is likewiſe the great Reſtorative of all diſtempered Beaſts.

St. George's, Bloomſbury.

This is one of the fifty new Churches appointed by Act of Parliament to be built within the Bill of Mortality; in purſuance of which it was erected at the Charge of the Publick, and a Diſtrict for its Pariſh taken out of that of St. *Giles's in the Fields*: Whereupon it was,

Act Parl. 3 Geo. II. *Anno* 1730, by Authority of Parliament, conſtituted a new Pariſh, and the Sum of three thouſand Pounds given towards the Support of its Rector; to which being added the Sum of twelve hundred and fifty Pounds, given by the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of the ſaid St. *Giles*, both Sums were ordered to be laid out in a Purchaſe of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* in Fee Simple, as a perpetual Fund for the Maintenance of the ſaid Rector and his Succeſſors, excluſive of Surplice Fees, Perquiſites, *Eaſter*-Offerings, Gifts and Bequeſts.

Ibid. And it was by the ſame Authority ordained, that the Commiſſioners for building the fifty new Churches aforeſaid, ſhall, with the Conſent of the Veſtry, be impowered to aſcertain the ſeveral Sums to be paid to the Rector and othe Pariſh Officers for each Burial. And that the ſeveral Vaults under the Church (excluſive of thoſe appropriated to the Rectory Houſe) together with the Veſtry Room, Seats and Pews, are veſted in the Church-wardens and their Succeſſors, for the Uſe of the Pariſh, under the Direction of the Veſtry, who, with the Rector, are impowered to chuſe a Lecturer: That the Rectory ſhall not be held *in Commendam*, and that all Licences tending thereto, are declared to be void and of no Effect: And that the Poor of this Pariſh, and that of St. *Giles in the Fields*, ſhall be maintained by the joint Aſſeſſments of both Pariſhes, in the ſame manner as before the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Giles* was divided.

This Church was conſecrated by *Edmund* Biſhop of *London* on the 28th of *January*, 1731, at which Time, in Honour of his preſent Majeſty, it received the Appellation of St. *George*, and the additional Epithet of *Bloomſbury*, from its Situation, to diſtinguiſh it from others of the ſame Denomination within the Bill of Mortality.

The Advowſon of this Rectory, like that of its Mother of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, is in the Gift of the Crown.

The Rector pays neither Firſt-fruits, Tenths, Procurations, nor other Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of thirty-ſix Members; two Church-wardens; four Overſeers of the Poor; two Conſtables; two Headboroughs; four Scavengers (the Money paid the Raker, and Number of Watchmen, are reckoned in the Pariſh of St *Giles in the Fields*); two Beadles; nine hundred and fifty-four Houſes.

Antiquities, in this Pariſh.

Bloomſbury, which is ſituate in the County of *Middleſex*, and Hundred of *Oſulſton*, was antiently a Village, denominated *Lomſbury*, wherein the King's Stables were ſituate till *Anno* 1354, when the ſame were deſtroyed by Fire, together with a Number of Horſes, and great Quantities of Corn and Hay.

The Remarkables at preſent are, the ſtately Pariſh Church, with the Statue of King *George* I. placed on the Top of its Steeple; a magnificent Square, a ſpacious Market-place, and one of the Parliament's Forts, at the North-End of *Southampton-houſe* Garden, now the Terraſs-walk, ſtill remaining.

St. George's, Queen's-ſquare.

The Pariſh of St. *Andrew, Holborn*, having greatly increaſed both in Number of Houſes and Inhabitants, divers Gentlemen, at the extreme Boundary of the Pariſh, propoſed the Erection of a Chapel for the convenient Performance of their Religious, Duties. To which End, Sir *Streyn-* Par. Rec. *ſham Maſter*, and fourteen other neighbouring Gentlemen, being appointed Truſtees and Managers of the whole Affair, they agreed with *Arthur Tooley*, (who, on the twenty-ſixth of *February*, *Anno* 1705, had taken *Nathaniel Curſon*, a certain Spot of Ground by Leaſe, for the Term of ſixty-one Years, whereon to erect Houſes) to build them a Chapel and two Houſes for the Sum of three thouſand five hundred Pounds (which Money the ſaid Gentleman propoſed to raiſe by the Sale of Pews to be erected in the intended Chapel); which was no ſooner finiſhed, than the Truſtees, by a Deed of the 1ſt of *July*, *Anno* 1706, ſettled certain annual Stipends, for the Maintenance of a Chaplain, an Afternoon Preacher, (who was likewiſe Reader) and a Clerk; to the firſt and ſecond one hundred Pounds each, and to the laſt fifty Pounds.

The Commiſſioners for erecting the fifty new Ibid. Churches within the Bill of Mortality having reſolved to conſtitute this Chapel one of the ſaid Churches, they purchaſed the Inheritance thereof for the Sum of eleven hundred Pounds; and having repaired and adorned the ſame, at the Expence of above two thouſand Pounds, on the 12th of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1713, following, appointed a certain Diſtrict for its Pariſh; and having purchaſed the Chapel, with its Appurtenances, for the Sum of fifteen hundred Pounds, it was aſſigned to the ſaid Commiſſioners on the tenth of *April*. *Anno* 1721, and conſecrated on the twenty-ſixth of *September*, in the Year 1723, by *Edmund*, Biſhop of *London*, who dedicated the ſame to St. *George*, in Compliment to Sir *Streynſham Maſter*, who had been Governor of the Fort of that Name in *India*.

This Church and Diſtrict being in all Reſpects become Parochial, the Commiſſioners aforeſaid Ibid. appointed them a ſelect Veſtry, conſiſting of the Rector, Church-wardens, and thirty other Members.

This Rectory, like that of its Mother of St. *Andrew's*, *Holborn*, is in the Gift of the Duke of *Montague*.

The Incumbent pays neither Firſt-fruits, Tenths, Procurations, or other Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

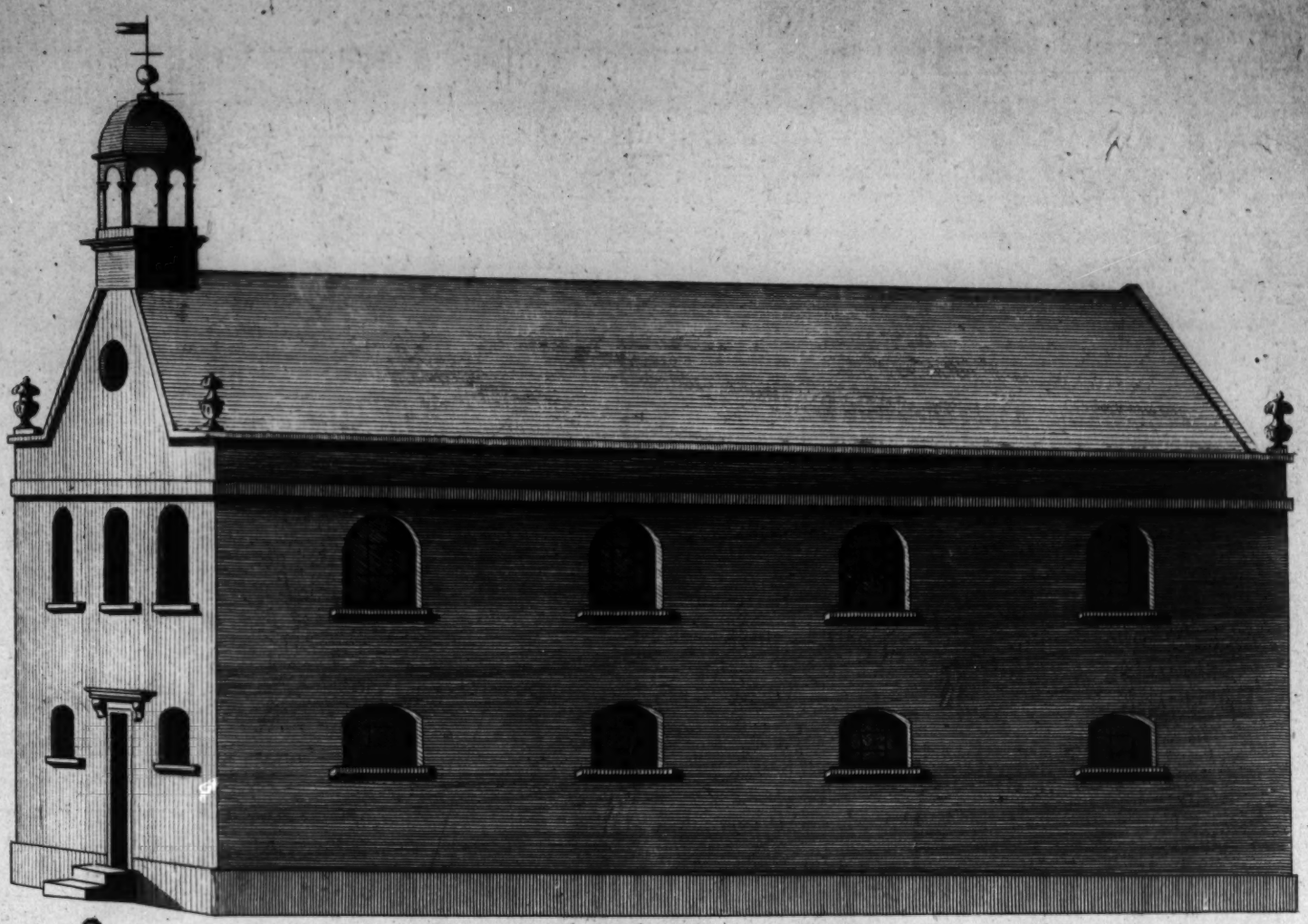
This new Pariſh, like that of its Neighbour St. *George of Bloomſbury*, only regards Church Affairs; for all Matters relating to the Poor (except the Sacrament-Money, about 100 *l. per Annum*, which is given to the Poor at Diſcretion) are ſtill under the Direction of *High-Holborn Liberty*, from which it was taken, and to which alſo belong the Charitable Benefactions.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry (as already taken Notice of) is ſelect, conſiſting of thirty-three Members; two Church-wardens; two Collectors for the Poor; two Conſtables; two Headboroughs; two Scavengers (the Money paid the Raker being included in the Account of *High-Holborn*); one Beadle; nine Watchmen; ſeven hundred and eighty-two Houſes.

Remarkables at preſent in this Pariſh.

In this Pariſh are, the *Devil's* and *Lamb's Conduits*. The former, which ſerves *Chriſt's-Hoſpital* with



The Parish Church of S.t Mary le Bone in Middlesex.

B. Cole sculp.

A Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t George in Bloomsbury.

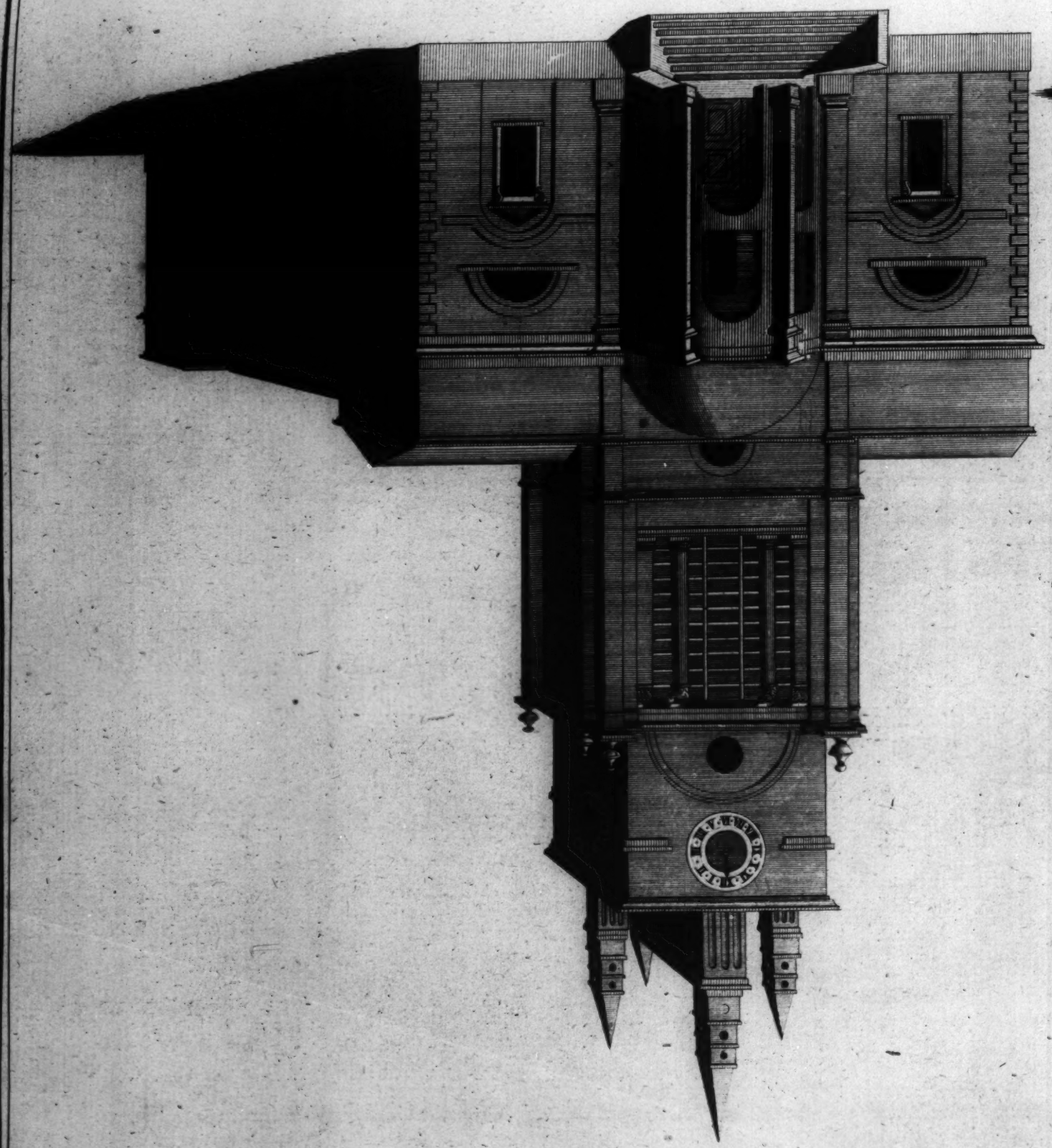
5 JA 53

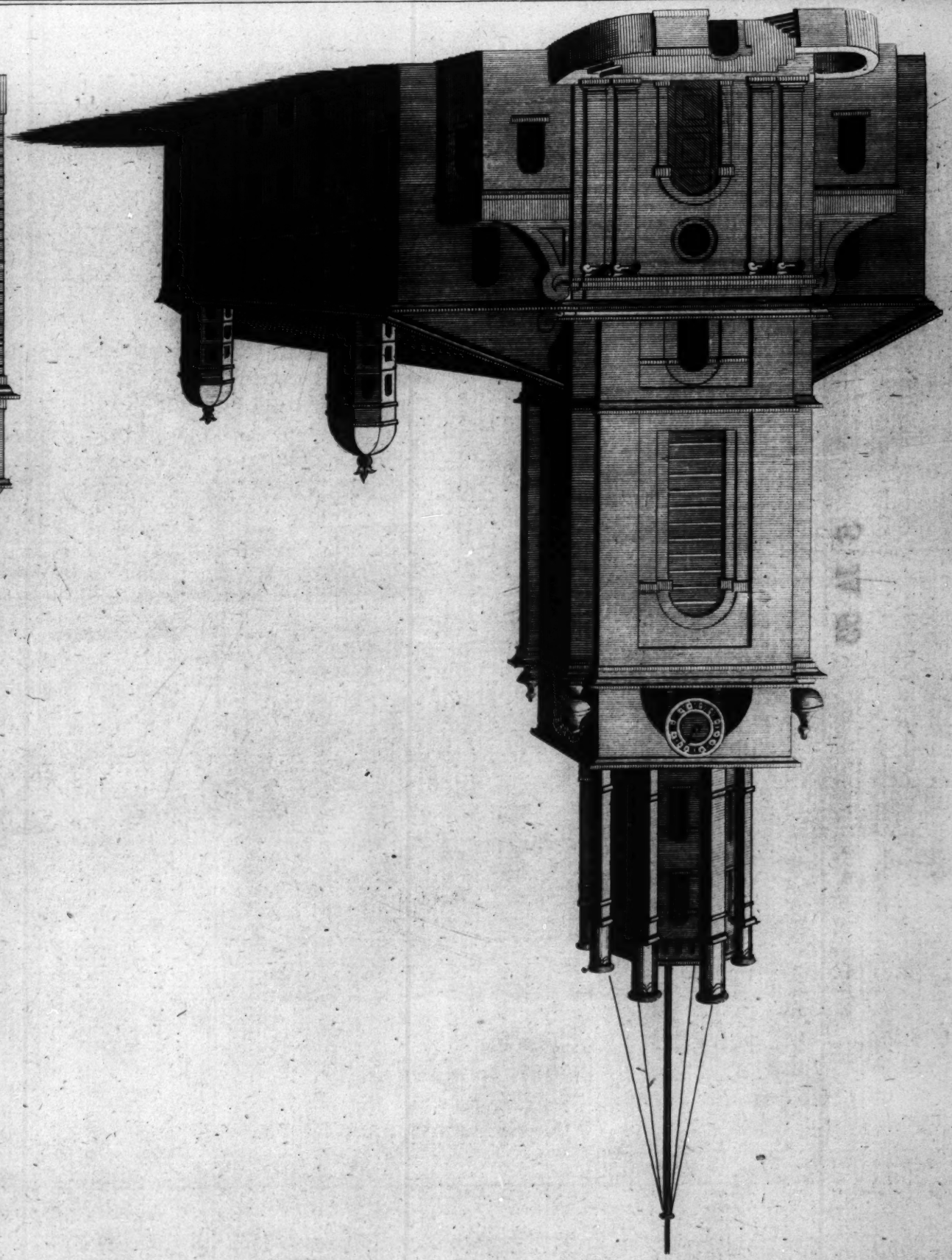
5 JA 62

B. Cole sculp.

The North West View of St. Giles's Church in the Fields

5 JA 53





with Water, is incloſed by a Wall at the North-weſt Angle of *Brunſwick-court*, *Queen's-ſquare*; and the latter at the lower End of *Conduit-ſtreet*, *Red-Lion Fields*, which ſupplied *Lamb's Conduit* on *Snow-hill* with Water, is lately rebuilt at the Charge of the City; and beſides two magnificent Squares, here are divers very ſtately Streets and and Rows of Buildings; two Charity-Schools; and the ſtately Foundling Hoſpital.

St. George's, in Middleſex.

This which is a Rectory, ſituate on the North Side of *Ratcliff-Highway*, is one of the fifty new Churches appointed to be built within the Bill of Mortality, by Act of Parliament of the ninth of Queen *Anne*, *Anno* 1710. In purſuance of which Act, its Foundation was laid *Anno* 1715, and the Structure finiſhed in the Year 1729.

Act Parl. 9 Anne.

The Commiſſioners for building this and the other new Churches, having appointed the Hamlet of *Wapping-Stepney* the Diſtrict for the new Pariſh, it was by Parliamet conſtituted a Pariſh diſtinct and in all Reſpects independent of that of *Stepney*, as if it never had belonged to the ſame; whereupon 'twas conſecrated by *Edmund* Biſhop of *London*, on the 19th of *July*, *Anno* 1729. And towards the Maintenance of the Rector and his Succeſſors, the Parliament gave the Sum of three thouſand Pounds to be laid out in a Purchaſe of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* in Fee Simple. And as a further Proviſion for the ſaid Rector, the Church-wardens are appointed, by the Authority aforeſaid, annually to pay him, by Quarterly Payments, the Sum of one hundred Pounds, to be raiſed by Fees ariſing from Burials; for which Purpoſe, the Diſpoſal of the Burial Ground and Vaults belonging to the Pariſh, are veſted in the Veſtry, excluſive of the Rector; and who, with Conſent of the Biſhop, are impowered to appoint ſuch Fees for Burials, as ſhall not exceed thirty, nor leſs than two Shillings; and to aſcertain Rates for Leave to make Vaults, lay down Graveſtones, and erect Monuments. And for the better ſecuring the Payment of the abovementioned hundred Pounds to the Rector, it is alſo enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That, on Default of Payment, the Rector, for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovering of the ſame, may apply to two, or more Juſtices of the Peace of the County of *Middleſex*, who, upon Oath made of the Sum or Sums in Arrear, may compel ſuch Defaulter, by Diſtreſs and Sale of their Goods; and if Diſtreſs cannot be had to ſatisfy ſuch Arrears, then the ſucceeding Church-wardens to be reſponſible for the ſame. It is alſo ordained, that the Rector ſhall not receive any Surplice Fees for Burials, unleſs he be deſired to perform the Funeral Rites in the Church, in Preſence of the Corps; and then only ſuch Fees as ſhall for that Purpoſe be ſettled by the Veſtry, with the Conſent of the Biſhop. It is likewiſe ordained, That this Rectory ſhall not be held *in Commendam*; and that all Licences and Diſpenſations, for that Purpoſe, are declared void and of no Effect. And it is further ordained, That the Veſtry of this Pariſh ſhall conſiſt of the Rector, Church-wardens, Overſeers of the Poor, and all ſuch Perſons as ſhall pay one Pound four Shillings *per Annum* to the Poor.

Par. Rec.

Act Parl. 9 Anne.

Act Parl. 2 Geo. II.

The Advowſon of this Rectory, like that of *Stepney*, from whence it was taken, is in the Principal and Scholars of *King's* Hall, and College of *Brazen-noſe* in *Oxford*.

The Rector pays neither Firſt-fruits, Tenths, Procurations, or other Diſburſement on Account of the Cure.

Here are only Collectors for the Poor, who pay the Money they receive to the Church-wardens; who tranſact all Affairs relating to the Church and Poor.

Donations, per Annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Henderſon* — —	3	0	0
John Gray — — —	20	0	0
Priſca Coborne — — —	13	0	0

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

Two Church-wardens; four Overſeers of the Poor; one Conſtable; twelve Headboroughs; four Scavengers, who paid the Raker the Sum of one hundred and ſeventy-five Pounds; two Surveyors of the Highways; two Beadles, and twelve Watchmen; nineteen hundred and forty-ſix Houſes. This Pariſh, as an antient Hamlet of *Stepney*, is intitled to one of the Almshouſes at *Bow* aforeſaid.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Things obſervable at preſent, are, the magnificent Pariſh Church, four Meeting-houſes, *viz.* One Preſbyterian, two Anabaptiſts, and a *Swediſh*; an Hoſpital, two Charity-ſchools; *Princeſs-ſquare*, and Part of that of *Wellcloſe*; and a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Poor. The Inhabitants, who are of the meaner Sort, depend in a great meaſure upon their ſeafaring Neighbours for their Support.

St. Giles's in the Fields.

By the Village of St. *Giles*'s not appearing in *Doomſday-book*, I imagine it is not coëval with the *Norman* Conqueſt. But that the Pariſh is of great Antiquity, is manifeſt, by the Decretal Sentence of *Stephen*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c. *Anno* 1222, in the great Controverſy between *Euſtace*, Biſhop of *London*, &c. and *William*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, &c. in which Sentence this Pariſh is expreſsly mentioned; but I imagine it was not converted into a Pariſh Church till the twentieth of *April*, *Ann.* 1547, when *William Rowlinſon* was inſtituted Rector thereof.

Joh. Fleet. MS. Hiſt. Cœnob. Weſtm. in Bibl. Lamb.

The little old Church of this Pariſh being taken down in the Year 1623, the Materials thereof were only ſold for the Sum of nine Pounds eleven Shillings and nine Pence. And in the ſame Year, the Foundation of the late Brick Edifice being laid, it was finiſhed two Years after, at the Expence of 2068 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.* But the Ground in the Neighbourhood being gradually raiſed to the Height of eight Feet higher than the Floor thereof, it became very damp and unwholſome; wherefore the Inhabitants applied to Parliament to have it rebuilt; which being agreed to, they appointed the ſame to be re-edified; and for that Purpoſe having granted the Sum of eight thouſand Pounds, the old Church was taken down, and the firſt Stone of the new laid, in the Year 1730, and the ſame being finiſhed in the Beginning of the Year 1734, it was preached in on the 14th of the following *April*; the whole Charge of Building amounted to the Sum of ten thouſand and twenty-ſix Pounds fifteen Shillings and nine Pence.

Par. Rec.

This Church which is ſituate on the South Side of St. *Giles's-ſtreet*, is denominated from St. *Giles*, a *Grecian*; and the additional Epithet to diſtinguiſh it from a Church of the ſame Name at *Cripplegate*.

The Advowſon of this Rectory was antiently in private Hands; but that being only for one Preſentation, it came to the Crown in the Year 1571, wherein it ſtill continues.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Overſeers here are chiefly Collectors.

Donations, per Annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Anno 1658, *Richard Holford*	29	0	0
1668, The Lady *Alice Dudley* —	30	0	0
1672, Sir *William Coney*, Kt. —	3	0	0
1676, *Robert Bertie* — —	3	0	0
1707, *John Pearſon*, for 99 Years	50	0	0
Mr. *Atkinſon* — — —	1	0	0

Monumental

Monumental Inſcriptions in the late Church and Cemetery.

Mund.Ed. Stow.Sur. Interr'd the Corps of Baron *Birch* lies here,
Of *Greyes Inne* ſometime, by Degree, Eſquire.
In Chequer Eighteen Yeeres a Judge he was,
Till Soule from aged Body, his did paſſe.
Alive his Wife, *Eliza*, doth remaine,
Of *Stydfolke* Stocke; one Sonne, and Daughters Twaine,
She bore by him: the eldeſt, in his Life,
He gave to *Thomas Boyer*, for his Wife.
His Body ſleeps till Angels Trump ſhall ſound;
God grant we all may ready then be found.
Johannes Birch obiit anno Dom. 1581. *Maii* 30. ætatis ſuæ 66.

Ibid. Under this ſad Marble ſleepes,
Shee, for whom, even Marble weepes:
Her Praiſe lives ſtill, though here ſhe lies,
Seeming dead, that never dyes.
Religion, Love, in ſuffering Breaſt,
Her Charity, Mildneſſe, and the reſt
Hath crown'd her Soule; all mourne with Fame,
Her Huſband's Loſſe, and Midwife's Blame.
Shee died in Child-bed, ſeventy times bleſt and ſeven,
Her Child and ſhe deliver'd both in Heaven.
Margareta Thornton obiit octavo die *Januarii*, anno Dom. 1611. ætatis ſuæ 16.

Round the Margent.

Full South this Stone Four Foot doth lye,
His Father *John*, and Grandſire *Henry Thornton* of *Thornton*, in *Yorkſhire* bred,
Where lives the Fame of *Thornton*'s being dead.

Ibid. *Alexander Barnes*, here doth lye;
Glory be to God on high.
For he on Earth hath finiſhed his Dayes,
And now liveth in Heaven, to give God Praiſe.
Hee died the Fourth of *November* 1614. being of the Age of 57 Yeeres.

Ibid. From *Marie*'s Teares, to *Marie*'s Joy,
This *Marie* is tranſlated;
And after Threeſcore Yeeres Annoy,
In Heaven ſhe is inſtated.
With this, ſhe choſe the better Part,
Never to be repented;
And held her Saviour in her Heart;
Thus are her Joyes augmented.
This ſought her Saviour at his Tombe,
His Feet with Tears bedewed;
That bore our Saviour in her Wombe,
Whereby our Joyes renewed.
Then happy Soule, thrice happy this,
Happily intereſted
In *Marie*'s Tears, and *Marie*'s Bliſſe,
Reſt thou for ever bleſſed.
Mary Pill obiit 1629.

NewView Lond. This Monument was erected, *Anno* 1670, in Memory of the Honourable *John*, Lord *Belaſyſe*, Baron *Worlaby*, Second Son of *Thomas*, Lord Viſcount *Fauconberg*, his Wives and Children.

Who, for his Loyalty, Prudence and Courage was promoted to ſeveral Commands of great Truſt, by their Majeſties King *Charles* the Firſt and Second, *viz.* Having raiſed ſix Regiments of Horſe and Foot in the late Civil Wars, he commanded a Tertia in his Majeſty's Armies, at the Battles of *Edgehill*, *Newbury* and *Naſeby*, the Seiges of *Reading* and *Briſtol*. Afterward being made Governor of *York*, and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces in *Yorkſhire*, he fought the Battle of *Selby* with the Lord *Fairfax*. Then being Lieutenant-General of the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, *Derby* and *Rutland*, and Governour of *Newark*, he valiantly defended the Garriſon againſt the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Armies, till his Majeſty came in Perſon to the *Scotch* Quarters, and commanded the Surrender of it; at which Time he alſo had the Honour of being General of the King's Horſe-guards. In all which Services, and during the Wars and other Atchievements, he deported himſelf with eminent Courage and Conduct, and received many Wounds, ſuſtained three Impriſonments in the *Tower* of *London*, and after the happy Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. was made Lord Lieutenant of the Eaſt Riding of the County of *York*, Governor of *Hull*, General of his Majeſty's Forces in *Africa*, Governour of *Tangier*, and Captain of his Majeſty's Guard of Gentlemen-Penſioners.

He married to his firſt Wife, *Jane*, Daughter and ſole Heir to Sir *Robert Boteler*, of *Woodhall*, by whom he had Sir *Henry Belaſyſe*, of the Honourable Order of the Bath, who lies interred in this Choir; and *Mary*, married to the Lord Viſcount *Dunbar*.

He married to his Second Wife, *Ann*, Daughter and Coheir to Sir *Robert Crain*, of *Chilton* in the County of *Suffolk*; who lies alſo interred in this Choir.

And to his Third Wife, the Lady *Ann Paulet*, Daughter to the Marquis of *Wincheſter*; by whom he had Iſſue, beſides other Children now living, *Ann*, *John*, *Elizabeth* and *Frances*; who all died young, and are alſo interred in the Choir of this Church.

NewView Lond. Here lieth *Richard Pendrell*, Preſerver and Conductor to his ſacred Majeſty King *Charles* the Second of *Great-Britain*, after his Eſcape from *Worceſter* Fight, in the Year 1651. who died *Feb.* 8. 1671.
Hold, Paſſenger, here's ſhrouded in this Herſe,
Unparalell'd *Pendrell*, thro' the Univerſe.
Like when the Eaſtern Star from Heav'n gave Light,
To Three loſt Kings; ſo he, in ſuch dark Night,
To *Britain*'s Monarch, toſs'd by adverſe War,
On Earth appear'd, a Second Eaſtern Star,
A Pole, a Stern, in her rebellious Main,
A Pilot to her Royal Sovereign.
Now to triumph in Heav'n's eternal Sphere,
He's hence advanc'd, for his juſt Steerage here;
Whilſt *Albion*'s Chronicles, with matchleſs Fame,
Embalm the Story of great *Pendrell*'s Name.

Ibid. D. *Thomæ Widdrington*, Serv. ad legem, & Eq; aurat. quem *Northumbria* Mundo, *Middleſexia* Cœlo dedit, poſtquam vir in dicendo cœleſtis, non ſolum innocentum hactenus illuſtrem Togæ quoque Decus primulum intuliſſet, verum etiam omne fere nomen *Britannicum* Humanitate, Conſilio, Fide, ſibi divinxiſſet, nuſquam non interim & vulgo cluens cauſarum. Tam Patronus quam Arbiter incorruptiſſimus, nec unius Regionis aut Urbis Columen, ſed & *Berwici* Præſidium, & Oraculum *Dunelmiæ*, & Mens *Eboraci*, & Pauperum (qua patet *Anglia*) Lingua.

M. S. Parenti ſuo longe indulgentiſſimo natæ quatuor (quas unice dilexit) *Francis*, *Catherina*, *Maria*, *Urſula*, Marmor hoc poſuere, 3. Non. *Aprilis*, 1674.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of thirty-nine Members; two Church-wardens, ten Overſeers of the Poor, five Conſtables, ten Headboroughs, ten Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes for one Year, the Sum of nine hundred Pounds; ten Surveyors of the Highways, ſix Beadles, forty Watchmen, two thouſand and ten Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

By *Doomſday-book's* taking no Notice of the Village of St. *Giles*, I imagine its Origin is owing to the Hoſpital founded here by *Matilda*, (Conſort to *Henry* I. and Daughter to *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*) about the Year 1117, which ſhe endowed with a perpetual Annuity of three Pounds, iſſuing out of *Edred's-hithe*, now *Queen-*

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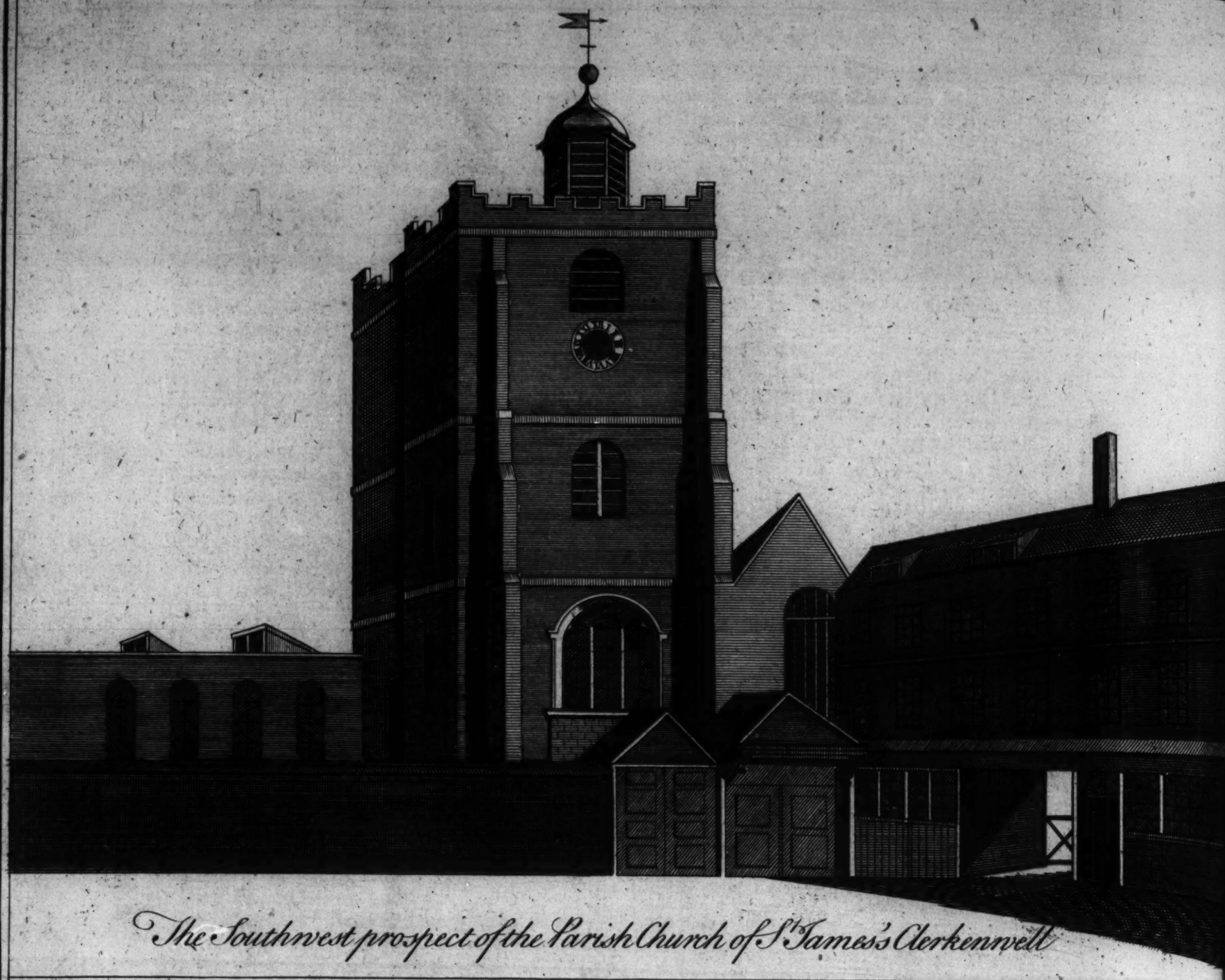
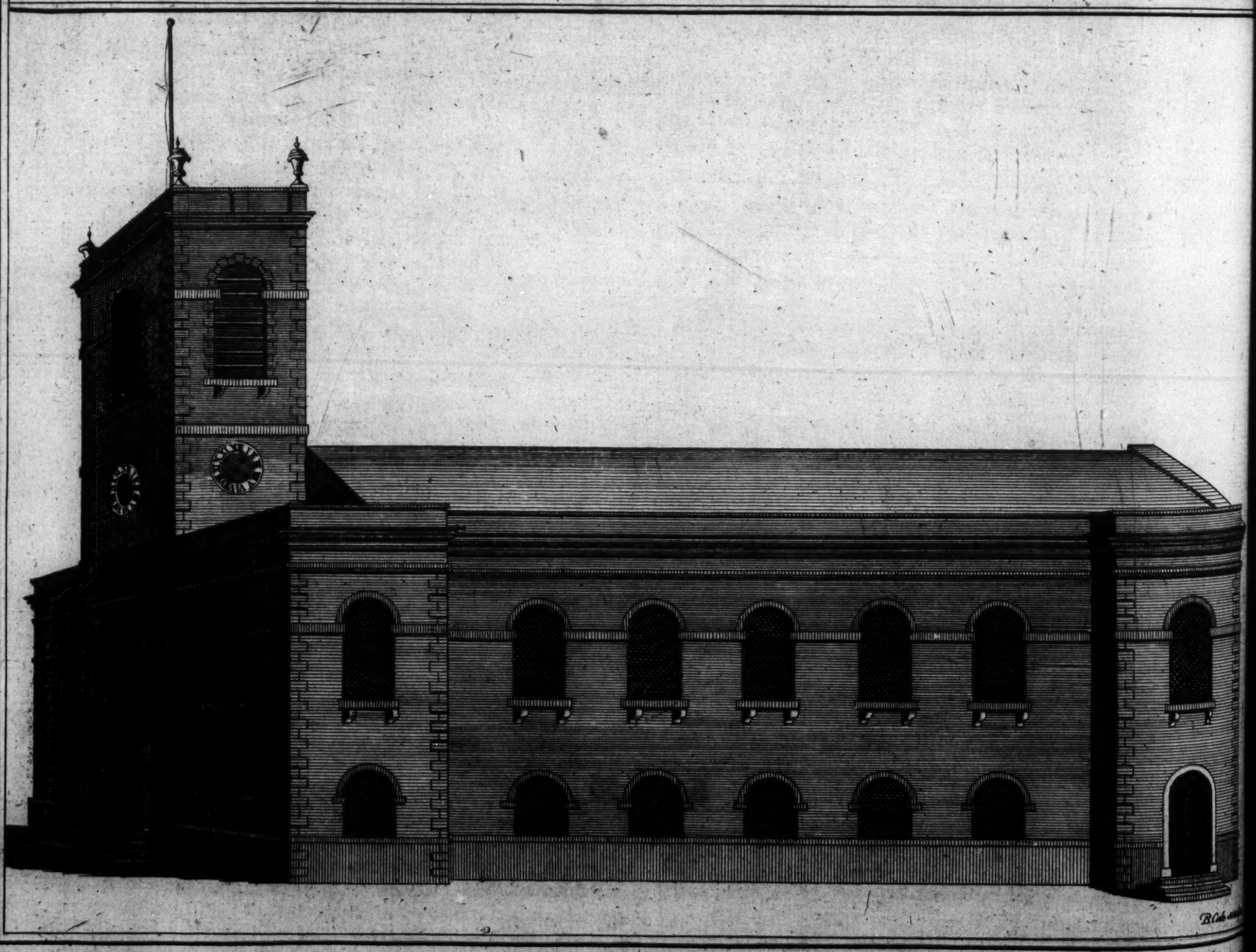


The Southwest prospect of the Parish Church of S.t James's Clerkenwell



The Southwest prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Matthew at Bethnal Green.

hithe, toward the Support of a certain Number of poor leprous Perſons of the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, lodged therein. This Foundation *Henry* II. ſoon after, not only confirmed, with all the Benefactions thereunto belonging, but he likewiſe granted to the ſaid Hoſpital a perpetual Annuity, out of his Exchequer, of three Pounds, to ſupply thoſe piteous Objects with Apparel; as he alſo did thirty Shillings and five Pence *per Annum*, out of his Domains in the County of *Surrey*, to buy them Lights.

Mon. Angl.

See Vol. I. *A.D.* 1347

Edward III. in the twentieth Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1347, by his Letters to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, ſtrictly injoined them to make Proclamation in the ſeveral Wards of the City, for all Lepers to depart the ſame within fifteen Days; and that no Perſon preſume to ſhelter any ſo diſeaſed, upon pain of forfeiting the Houſe wherein ſuch Perſon or Perſons were concealed; and that all Perſons afflicted with this loathſome Diſtemper be removed to a conſiderable Diſtance from the Converſation of the Sound. Wherefore the Mayor and Citizens of *London* applied to the Superior of this Hoſpital, to take into the ſame fourteen leprous Citizens, according to the Settlement of *Matilda*, the Foundreſs.

By the Application of the *Londoners* to the Maſter of this Hoſpital, it appears, that the Number of Citizens to be admitted were fourteen; and thoſe of the County of *Middleſex* were probably the ſame Number. Therefore, leſt the Reader ſhould be ſurprized at *Matilda*'s having only endowed this Hoſpital with the Sum of three Pounds *per Annum*, for annually ſupplying twenty-eight Perſons with Food, 'twill be neceſſary to acquaint him, that about the Time of its Foundation, the King commanded his Tenants, that for the future, inſtead of their furniſhing Bread for one hundred Men, (which my Author imagines to have been for a Meal; but, according to the Prices of other Proviſions at that Time, I rather take to have been for a Day) they ſhould bring a Shilling; and in lieu of a Stall-fed Ox, one Shilling; for Oats for twenty Horſes for one Night, four Pence; and for a Ram, four Pence: By which Ordinance we may ſuppoſe, that Wheat, then, was not above four, or, at moſt ſix Pence a Quarter; which being duly conſidered, 'twill appear, that the Wages of a Labourer, at that Time, could not amount to above a Farthing *per* Day.

Chron. Preci.

Edward III. by his Charter of the fourth of *April*, *Anno* 1354, granted this Hoſpital to the Maſter and Brethren of the Order of *Burton St. Lazar* of *Jeruſalem*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, in conſideration of their having remitted forty Marks, and the Arrears thereof, payable out of the Exchequer. By which means it became a Cell to the ſaid *Burton St. Lazar*.

Dugd. Mon. Angl.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

As in the ſentential Award made by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c. concerning a Conteſt between the Biſhop of *London* and Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, the Garden of the late Hoſpital appears to have lain between St. *Giles's High-ſtreet*, *the Pound*, and *Hog-lane*; I am of Opinion, that the Hoſpital ſtood where *Lloyd's-court* is at preſent ſituate, at the Weſt-end of the Church.

Ibid.

On the Removal of the Gallows from the *Elms* in *Smithfield*, about the Year 1413, it was erected at the North-end of the Garden Wall belonging to this Hoſpital, oppoſite the Pound, where at preſent the Crown Tavern is ſituate, between the Ends of St. *Giles's High-ſtreet* and *Hog-lane*; in which Place it continued till removed to the Neighbourhood of *Tyburn*.

Ibid.

The condemned Criminals, in their Way to the Place of Execution, uſually ſtopped at this Hoſpital, where they, as their laſt Refreſhment, were preſented with a large Bowl of Ale.

Ibid.

Soon after the Diſſolution of this Hoſpital, *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1545, granted the ſame, with the Appurtenances, to the Lord *Dudley*; at which Time, I imagine, the Chapel was converted into the Pariſh Church.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Things obſervable at preſent, are, the handſome Pariſh Church, two Charity-ſchools, an Almshouſe, and a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor.

St. James's, Clerkenwell.

This Church, which is a Donative, or Curacy, in the Gift of the Pariſhioners, is ſituate on the North Side of *Clerkenwell-green*, in the Hundred of *Oſulſton*, and Manor of *Finſbury* and *Wonlakesbarn*. It is Part of the antient Priory Church, denominated from its Dedication to St. *James Minor*, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, and the Monaſtery to which it belonged.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Donations, per Annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
William Heron	14	0	0
Henry Garret	0	6	8
Mr. *Secford*, paid by the Hoſpital of *Woodbridge*	2	0	0
Mr. *Stokes*	1	0	0
Lady *Kitſon*	3	0	0
Roger Bellow	8	0	0
Sir *Michael Stanhope*, Lady *Weſden* and Mr. *Rowe*	15	10	0
Conſtantine Bennet, a *Grecian*	29	13	4
Mr. *Scudmore*	1	0	0
Thomas Herbert	2	12	0
John Poole	2	12	0
John Smith	2	12	0
Mr. *Sanderſon*	1	0	0
Roger Wood	10	0	0
John Croſs	2	0	0
Sir *Roger Strode*, Kt.	20	0	0
Mr. *Barker*	10	0	0
Francis Loveday	10	0	0
Mr. *Gardiner*	2	0	0
George French	2	10	0
Thomas Bedingfield	2	0	0
Francis Snawſel, for a Purchaſe, 50 *l.*	2	10	0
Anne Valence, for a Purchaſe, 50 *l.*	2	10	0

Do. Book.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Jordan Briſet, the Founder of the Priories of *Clerkenwell* and St. *John of Jeruſalem*, died the 17. of *September*, about the Year of our Lord 1124. and *Muriell*, his Wife, the firſt of *May* next following.

Weav. Fun. Mon.

The beautiful Monument, with the Effigies of a Man recumbent on his Shroud, at the North End of the Chancel, was erected for Sir *William Weſton*, the laſt Prior of the Convent of St. *John of Jeruſalem* in this Neighbourhood; but the ſame being ſpoiled of moſt of its Braſs Plates, the only Part of the Inſcription remaining in *Weaver*'s Days was as follows:

Ibid.

. . . . . Hoſpitalitate inclytus, genere preclarus . . . . . Hanc Urnam officii cauſa . . . . . Ecce quem cernis tuo Nomine ſemper devotum, ſuſpice in Sinum, Virgo *Maria*, tuum. Spes me non fallat, quam in te ſemper habebam, Virgo de facilem . . . . . .

Weaver, who labour'd in a learned Strain,
To make Men long ſince dead to live again,
And with Expence of Oil and Ink, did watch,
From the Worms Mouth the ſleeping Corps to ſnatch,
Hath by his Induſtry begot a Way,
Death (who inſidiates all Things) to betray,
Redeeming freely, by his Care and Coſt,
Many a ſad Herſe, which Time long ſince gave loſt;
And to forgotten Duſt, ſuch Spirit did give,
To make it in our Memories to live;

New View Lond.

For

For whereſoe'er a ruin'd Tomb he found,
His Pen hath built it new out of the Ground.
'Twixt Earth and him this Interchange we find,
She hath to him, he been to her like kind:
She was his Mother, he (a grateful Child)
Made her his Theme, in a large Work compil'd
Of Funeral Relicks, and brave Structures rear'd,
On ſuch as ſeem'd unto her moſt indear'd.
Alternately a Grave to him ſhe lent,
O'er which his Book remains a Monument.

Weaver, on himſelf.

Lancaſhire gave me Breath, and *Cambridge* Education;
Middleſex gave me Death, and this Church my Humation.
And Chriſt to me has given
A Place with him in Heaven.
Ætatis ſuæ 56. *Anno Dom.* 1632.

Sir *William Wood* lies very near this Stone,
In's Time of Archery excell'd by none,
Few were his Equals; and this noble Art
Hath ſuffered now in the moſt tender Part.
Long did he live the Honour of the Bow,
To him long Love tho' that alone did owe.
But how can Art ſecure? Or what can ſave
Extreme old-Age from an appointed Grave?
Surviving Archers much your Loſs lament,
That in Reſpect beſtow'd this Monument;
Where whiſtling Arrows did his Worth proclaim,
And eternize his Memory and his Name.

Ob. *Sept.* 4. Ann. Dom. 1691. Ætat. 82.

The Title of *Sir*, given to *Wood*, in this Epitaph, was only a Compliment of his Brethren Archers, by way of Pre-eminence, for his Dexterity in Shooting.

Ibid. H. S. E. *Gilbertus Burnet*, S. T. P. Epiſcopus *Sariſburienſis*, & Nobiliſſimi Ordinis a Periſcelide Cancellarius. Natus *Edenburgi* 18. die *Septembris*, Anno Dom. 1643. Parentibus *Roberto Burnet*, Domino de *Cremont*, ex antiquiſſima Domo de *Leyes*, & *Rachele Johnſton*, Sorore Domini de *Wariſtoun*. *Aberdoniæ* Literis inſtructus; *Saltoni* Curiæ animarum invigilat. Inde Juvenis adhuc, SStæ Theologiæ Profeſſor in Academia *Glaſgœnſi* electus eſt.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is neither ſelect, nor general, all being admitted who have either ſerved, or fined for the Offices of Church-warden and Overſeer of the Poor; two Church-wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, five Conſtables, nine Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt, for the Space of one Year, the Sum of two hundred and ten Pounds; three Surveyors of the Highways, two Beadles, fifteen Watchmen, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Here was antiently a Priory, which was founded by *Jordan Briſet*, a wealthy Baron, who, about the Year 1100, gave to *Robert*, his Chaplain, fourteen Acres of Land in a Field adjoining to *Clerks*, or *Clerkenwell*, whereon to build a Monaſtery; which was no ſooner erected and dedicated to the Honour of God, and the Aſſumption of the Virgin *Mary*, then he placed therein a certain Number of Nuns, (for whoſe Support, Benefactions of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* came flowing in from all Parts) in whom and their Succeſſors it continued till ſuppreſſed by *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1539, when its Revenues were found to amount to 262 *l.* 19*s.* *per Annum*.

Dugd. Mon. Angl.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Some Time after the Diſſolution of this Nunnery, the Site thereof became the Inheritance of Sir *William Cavendiſh*; who being ſince created Duke of *Newcaſtle*, erected thereon the preſent ſpacious and ſtately ſquare Brick Edifice on the North Side of the Church, and Eaſt Side of the Cloſe.

The Church of this Pariſh, which was that of the late Priory, for divers Ages, not only ſerved as a Place for the Nuns to celebrate the Divine Offices in, but it likewiſe accommodated the neighbouring Inhabitants in the Performance of their Religious Duties; and by its being made Parochial (ſoon after the Diſſolution of its Monaſtery) whereby 'tis manifeſt, that *Clerkenwell* at that Time muſt have been a conſiderable Village; and tho' at preſent it be, by the contiguous Buildings, added to this great City, 'tis nevertheleſs in the County of *Middleſex*, Hundred of *Oſulſton*, and Manor of *Finſbury*; and owes its Origin to the late Monaſtery, as much as that did its Name to the *Clerks Well* in that Neighbourhood.

The Steeple of this Church being greatly decayed by Age, Part thereof fell down in the Year 1623, which occaſioned the Pariſh to contract with a Builder, to re-edify the whole; who being willing to get as much thereby as poſſible, raiſed the new Work upon the old Foundation; and having carried on the ſame with the utmoſt Expedition, the Bells were ſoon after hung therein; but before the ſame was intirely finiſhed, it fell down, and deſtroyed Part of the Church, which were both ſoon after rebuilt, as they at preſent appear. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Adjoining to the North Side of the Church, is the beautiful Ambulatory, or South Side Row of the Cloiſter of the late Priory, conſiſting of ſix Arches; and altho' the Eaſtern Part of the ſaid Cloiſter be deſtroyed, yet the Nuns Hall, which was ſituate at the North End thereof, is ſtill remaining, tho' at preſent it is converted into a Cabinet-maker's Work-ſhop. And the Garden on the Eaſt Side was formerly the Cemetery belonging to the Nunnery.

At the lower End of *Clerkenwell-green*, in *Rag-ſtreet*, oppoſite *Mutton-lane*, is the celebrated Fountain, denominated *Clerks*, or *Clerkenwell*, ſo called from the Pariſh Clerks of the City of *London*, who antiently uſed to meet there annually, to repreſent certain Parts of Scripture in a Theatrical Manner; to which the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London* not only repaired, but likewiſe the Nobility, to ſee their Performances: From which Well, the late Priory, as well as the preſent Church and Pariſh, are denominated.

A little South-eaſt of *Clerkenwell* Priory, where at preſent St. *John's-ſquare*, &c. are ſituate, ſtood the Houſe, or Hoſpital of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, which was founded by the aforeſaid *Jordan Briſet*, who, for that End, purchaſed of the Prioreſs and Nuns of *Clerkenwell*, ten Acres of Land (for which he gave them twenty Acres in his Lordſhip of *Willinghale* in *Kent*), whereon he erected the ſaid Hoſpital about the Year 1110. But the Church thereof was not dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*, till the Year 1185. Ex. Stillin. MSS. in Bibl. Cor.

This magnificent Fabrick was the chief Seat in *England* belonging to the *Knights Hoſpitalers*, who, from the greateſt Poverty, by the profuſe Liberality of ſimple Bigots and Enthuſiaſts, ſoon attained to that Degree of Riches and Honour, that their Prior was reckoned the firſt Baron of the Kingdom, and who for State and Grandeur vied with the King. Such was the Antipathy of the Populace to theſe imperious Knights, that the Rebels of *Kent* and *Eſſex* under the Conduct of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, *Anno* 1381, conſumed this ſtately Edifice by Fire; but the ſame being rebuilt in a much more magnificent Manner, it was ſuppreſſed by *Henry* VIII. in the Year 1541, at which Time the Revenues thereof amounted to no leſs than three thouſand three hundred and eighty- Camd. Brit.

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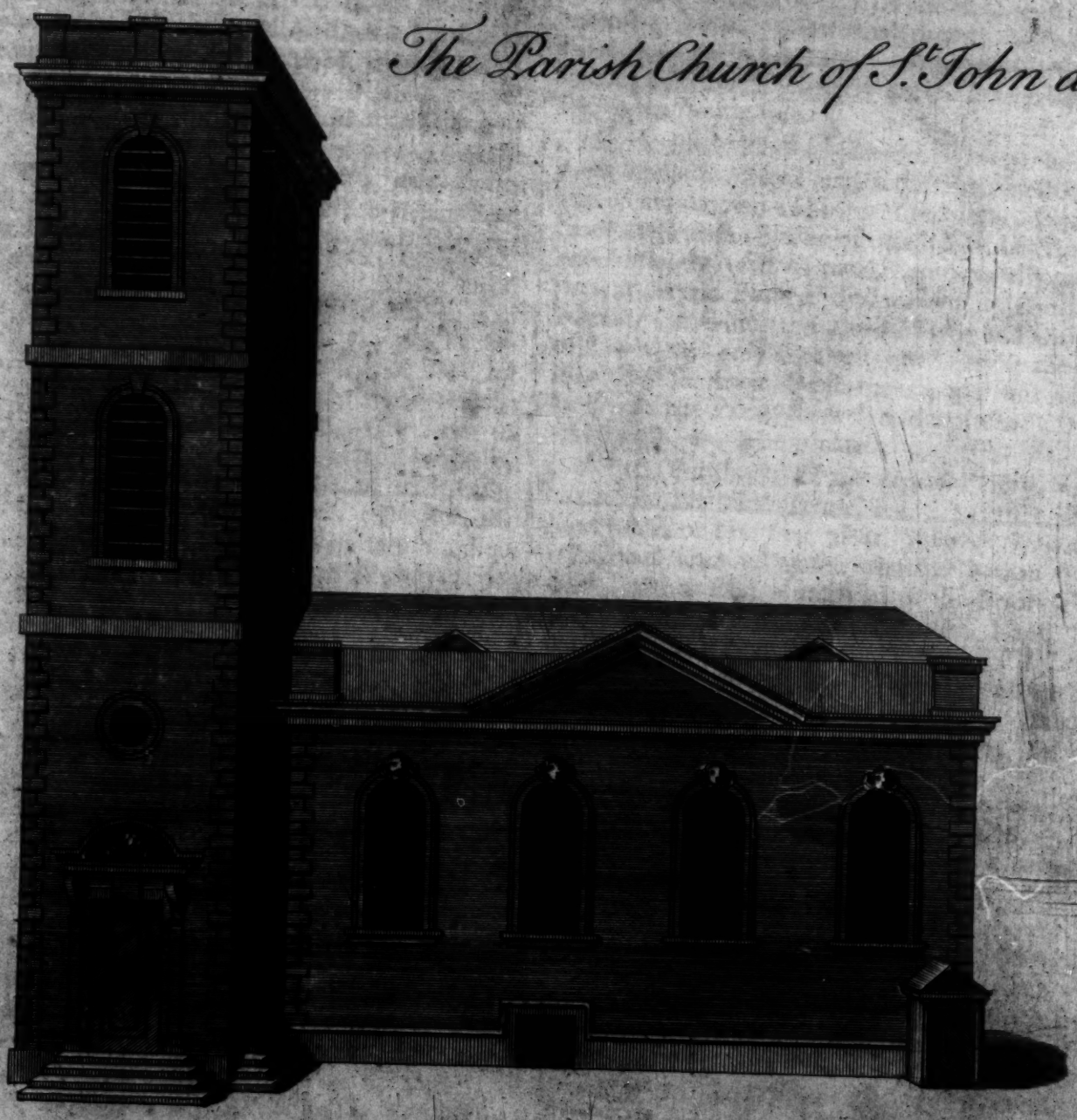
The Parish Church of S.t John at Hackney



The Parish Church of S.t Thomas in Southwark

eighty-five Pounds nineteen Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*.

Soon after, this ſpacious and ſtately Edifice was converted into a Repoſitory of Martial Stores, and the Royal Hunting Equipage; to which Uſes it was employed till the Year 1550, when *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerſet*, and Protector of the Kingdom, cauſed the Church thereof, together with its lofty and beautiful Steeple, to be demoliſhed, and the Stones thereof employed in building his ſtately and magnificent Palace of *Somerſet-houſe* in the *Strand*.

Pardon Church-yard. This Spot of Ground lies on the Eaſt Side of St. *John's-ſtreet*, between the North Wall of the *Charter-houſe* Garden and *Sutton-ſtreet*, alias *Swan-alley*; and is at preſent of the neighbouring Inhabitants corruptly called *Farden* Church-yard: There being nothing of the Chapel left but its four Stone Quoins, the Interſtices whereof were ſome Time ago rebuilt, and the whole converted into a Dwelling-houſe; in the Neighbourhood of which, a few Years ago, in digging Foundations for divers new Houſes, a very great Quantity of Human Bones were dug up, to the no ſmall Amazement of the whole Neighbourhood.

From *Mountmill*, in an oblique Line acroſs this Pariſh, ran the Line of Communication, which was raiſed round this City and Suburbs by an Order of Parliament in the Year 1642. The Veſtigia whereof, which are ſtill to be ſeen, run with a North-weſt Courſe from the Garden belonging to *Merlin's-cave* near the *New-river-head*, to the uppermoſt Stile in the Field wherein the ſaid Houſe and Garden are ſituate: And a little Weſtward from the ſaid Stile, was a Breaſt-work with a Battery on the ſaid Line of Communication, for the Defence of *Hampſtead-road*. And from that Part of the ſaid Line of Comumnication, whereon the ſaid Garden is ſituate, a covered Way (the Courſe whereof is ſtill to be ſeen) ran to a large Bulwark at the upper Pond belonging to the *New River* Company, the greateſt Part of which is ſtill remaining adjoining to the ſaid Pond on the Weſt; and the Eaſtern Part thereof is occupied by the Weſtern Part of the ſaid Pond.

Things at preſent remarkable are, the Pariſh Church, a Chapel of Eaſe, with that of an Alms-houſe in *Iſlington*; two Quakers Meeting-houſes, three Charity-Schools, an Alms-houſe, a handſome Square, at the lower End of which is the ſtately South Gate of the Hoſpital of St. *John*; a Market for Sheepſkins, three Wells of Medicinal Waters, the *New River* Water-works, a Cold Bath, divers beautiful Bowling-greens, and among the pleaſant verdant Fields in this Neighbourhood, that of the *White-Conduit* is the moſt celebrated for Air, Proſpect and Elevation; two Work-houſes, a Houſe of Correction; and two Priſons.

St. John's, at Hackney.

Hackney was a diſtinct Rectory and Vicarage in the 20th of *Edward* I. *Anno* 1292, and dedicated to St. *Auguſtine*, but the *Knights Templars* having obtained a Mill and other Poſſeſſions in the Pariſh, they were, upon the Suppreſſion of their Order, granted to the *Knight Templars of St. John of Jeruſalem*, from whom 'tis ſuppoſed to have received its preſent Appellation of St. *John*. Be that as it will, 'tis certain it was not preſented to by that Name till after the Year 1660.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

This Church is both a Rectory and Vicarage, the firſt whereof was antiently in the Gift of the Crown, wherein it continued till the Year 1372, when it came to the Biſhop of *London*, in whom and his Succeſſors it continued, 'till *Nicholas Ridley*, Biſhop of that See, granted the ſaid Manor, by Indenture of the 12th of *April*, in the Year 1551, to *Edward* VI. who, on the 16th of the ſame Month, regranted the ſame to *Thomas*, Lord *Wentworth*, whereby he and his Deſcendants became Patrons of the Rectory, in whom it continued till about the Year 1590, when the Rectory, with the Great Tithes, no ſooner became the Property of a Lay Perſon, than the Vicarage, which had all along been in the Gift of the Rector, ſoon after followed, and is at preſent in the Gift of Mr. *Tyſon*. As to Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, 'tis ſubject to the Biſhop of *London* and his Commiſſary.

Ibid.

Donations, per Annum	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Anno 1565, *Stephen Cobbe*, Eſq;	10	0	0	Do: Book:
1649, *Thomas Wood*, Eſq; —	3	0	0	
1603, *Thomas Herne* —	2	12	0	
1613, *William Swaine* —	6	0	0	
1616, *Margaret Audley* —	35	0	0	
1618, *Hugh Johnſon* —	10	0	0	
1620, Sir *Henry Rowe* —	4	16	0	
1624, *Valentine Pool* —	8	0	0	
1625, *Richard Cheyney* —	2	0	0	
1626, *Henry Banniſter* —	8	0	0	
1628, *David Daulben*, Biſhop of *Bangor*	1	10	0	
—— *George Humble*, Eſq; —	10	0	0	
1664, Sir *Thomas Viner*, Kt. —	4	0	0	
1665, *Anne Wood* — —	3	0	0	
—— *Thomas Viner* — —	6	0	0	
1668, *George Clerk*, Eſq; —	12	0	0	
1669, *Henry Mongers*, Eſq; —	12	0	0	
1670, *Joanna Martin* —	2	10	0	
1670, Sir *Stephen White*, Kt. —	12	0	0	
1677, *Thomas Hawks*, Eſq —	12	0	0	
1679, *Thomas Jameſon* —	5	0	0	
2736, *Johanna Huſſey* —	4	0	0	
1671, *John Hammond* —	5	0	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Here lieth interred *Henry* Lord *Percy*, Earle of *Northumberland*, Knight of the moſt honourable Order of the Garter, who died in this Town the laſt of *June*. the 19. of *Henry* 8. Weav. Fun. Mon.

Conditus exigua jacet hic *Doulbenus* in Urna, Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.
Qui nuper præſul *Bangorienſis* erat
Hic tria Luſtra, prius Chriſti invigilabat Ovili,
Et Domino errantes Voce reduxit Oves.
Ergo quies ubi Sodor erat, meſſemq; ubi ſevit
Expectat, munuſq; hic ubi pavit Oves.

P. M. S. Hic jacet, Juſtorum Reſurrectionem expectat, Reverendus in Chriſto Pater *David Doulben*, SS. Theolog. Dr. Epiſcopus *Bangorienſis*, *Gegrotti* in Agro *Denbienſi* natus, Penatibus non obſcuris. Qui cum in Paſtorali hujus Eccleſiæ Cura tria Annorum Luſtra tranſegiſſet, Epiſcopus *Bangorienſis* factus eſt. Unde in Beatorum numerum adſcitus eſt 27. die *Novemb.* An. Dom. 1633. Ætat. ſuæ 52.

A Maid near Eighteen we have laid in this Green, Ibid.
To reſt herſelf here a ſhort Space:
And after that Time, this Roſe in her Prime,
Shall riſe up again by God's Grace.
Peninnah Juckes, obiit Anno 1716.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Pariſh.

The Veſtry, which is ſelect, conſiſts of thirty-ſeven Members; two Church-wardens, two Overſeers of the Poor, three Conſtables, ten Headboroughs, two Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, twenty Watchmen, ſeven hundred and twenty-two Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Village of *Hackney* being antiently celebrated for the numerous Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, occaſioned a mighty Reſort thither of Perſons of all Conditions from the City of *London*; whereby ſo great a Number of Horſes

were daily hired in the City on that Account, that at length all Horſes to be let received the common Appellation of *Hackney Horſes*; which Denomination has ſince communicated itſelf both to publick Coaches and Chairs. And tho' this Place at preſent be deſerted by the Nobility, yet it ſo greatly abounds with Merchants and other Perſons of Diſtinction, that it excels all other Villages in the Kingdom, and probably upon Earth, in the Riches and Opulency of its Inhabitants, as may be judged from the great Number of Perſons who keep Coaches therein.

Weav. Fun. Mon. The greateſt Remains of Antiquity at preſent are, *Shore Place*, which, with the Lands formerly thereunto belonging, I take to be the Grant made by Sir *John Shoreditch*, to *William de Croſtone*, Chaplain, in the Year 1339, and the *Temple Mill*, ſo denominated from its having belonged to the Convent of *Knights Templars* in the City of *London*.

The Remarkables at preſent are, the Church, one Chapel, three Meeting-houſes, three Charity-Schools, three Alms-houſes, and a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Poor.

St. John's, Wapping.

The Pariſh of St. *Mary*, *Whitechapel*, having greatly increaſed both in Number of Houſes and Inhabitants, but eſpecially in that Part of it bordering upon the River *Thames*; which being at a great Diſtance from the Church, occaſioned the Inhabitants of the Hamlet of *Wapping-Whitechapel*, *Anno* 1615, to petition *John* Biſhop of *London*, for a Licence to erect a Chapel for the more convenient Performance of their religious Duties; to which the Biſhop aſſented, and in the Month of *Auguſt* of the ſame Year granted them a Faculty, upon their agreeing to ſecure all Duties to the Mother-Church, and the Rector thereof; and to provide a Houſe for, and pay twenty Pounds *per Annum* to a Curate to officiate in the intended Chapel. Whereupon *Richard Gardner*, the Rector of St. *Mary*, *Whitechapel*, did, for himſelf and Succeſſors, impower the Inhabitants aforeſaid, to nominate their Curate to the Biſhop of *London*, as Occaſion ſhould require.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Ibid. The Chapel being ſoon after erected, it was, together with its Cemetery, conſecrated by the Biſhop aforeſaid, on *Monday*, *July* 16, *Anno* 1617, with this Proviſo, that the Inhabitants of the Hamlet aforeſaid ſhould annually, at the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, receive the Sacrament at their Mother-Church of St. *Mary*, *Whitechapel*; unleſs diſpenſed with by the Biſhop of *London*, or his Vicar-general, and the Rector of *Whitechapel*.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. This Chapel in building coſt about the Sum of 1600 *l.* Part whereof was raiſed among the Inhabitants, and the reſt by a Brief in all Parts of the Kingdom; to which the Citizens of *London* contributed very liberally.

Act. Parl. 6W. & M. The Diſtrict of the Hamlet of *Wapping* was, by Act of Parliament of the ſixth of *William* and *Mary*, *Anno* 1694, conſtituted a diſtinct Pariſh; and toward the Maintenance of its Rector, he and his Succeſſors were impowered (excluſive of the Glebe) to purchaſe in Mortmain thirty Pounds *per Annum*. And as a further Proviſion for the ſaid Rector and his Succeſſors, they are to receive all Oblations, Mortuaries, *Eaſter*-Books, Surplice-Fees, and other eccleſiaſtical Duties, except Tithes; in lieu of which, he and his Succeſſors are to have one hundred and thirty Pounds *per Annum*, to be raiſed upon the Inhabitants, by an equal Pound-Rate, not exceeding ſix Pence in the Pound; the Aſſeſſment whereof to be annually made by the Church-wardens, within twenty Days after every *Eaſter Tueſday*, to be confirmed by two *Middleſex* Juſtices of the Peace; and the Money to be paid to the ſaid Rectory quarterly.

Ibid. It is alſo ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Rector, with the Conſent of the Biſhop, be impowered to nominate an Aſſiſtant-Reader; to whom he is to allow the Sum of thirty Pounds *per Annum*, out of his own Stipend.

And in conſideration of this Pariſh and its numerous Poor having been a third Part of that of St. *Mary*, *Whitechapel*, 'tis intitled to one Third of all the Gifts and Legacies given to the Mother-Pariſh; as it alſo receives two Pence out of every Shilling collected at the Sacrament; one Shilling and four Pence *per* Week out of Mr. *Buck*'s Gift; and one Third of the Rent of certain Houſes belonging to the ſaid Pariſh.

The Advowſon of this Church, which is ſituate on the North Side of *Wapping-Street*, is in the Principal and Scholars of *King*'s Hall and College of *Brazen-noſe* in *Oxford*.

Donations, per Annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Nevet —	1	0	0
1624, Capt. *William Hawes*	2	12	0
1635, *Thomas Clave* —	2	12	0
1636, *Edith Cape* —	2	12	0
1662, *David Daviſon*, Eſq,	10	0	0
1669, Capt. *Ryan Harriſon*	2	10	0
1671, Capt. *John Whitby* —	5	4	0
1676, *William Wood*, Eſq; —	1	10	0
1683, The Honourable *Henry Savil*, Eſq; —	2	10	0
1690, Capt. *William Covill* —	2	10	0

Do. Book.

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted who have either ſerved or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, one Conſtable, ſeven Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes, for one Year, the Sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds; one Beadle, ten Watchmen, thirteen hundred and forty-two Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Site of this Pariſh, together with the Parts adjoining, were antiently within the Flux of the River *Thames*; but when, or by whom they were at firſt imbanked, is unknown: However, I am of Opinion, as already hinted, that the ſame were at firſt taken off the River about the Year 1544.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. By frequent Inundations of the River *Thames*, its Banks in theſe Parts became great Sufferers; for about the Year 1565, divers Breaches were made therein; which were no ſooner repaired, than another happened in the Year 1571; when the Commiſſioners of Sewers, after viewing the ſame, were of Opinion, that the moſt effectual Way to ſecure the Bank of the River in thoſe Parts, would be to erect Houſes thereon. To which End, Ground was taken, and the firſt Foundations of Houſes laid, where *Wapping* at preſent is ſituate.

Things remarkable at preſent, are, the Church, a Preſbyterian, Quaker, and *French* Meeting-houſes, two Charity-ſchools, one Square, a Yard for Ship-building, eight Pair of Stairs or Steps to go upon and return from off the River, (two whereof being denominated Docks, one of which is the *Bell-dock*, the other *Execution-dock*, the common Place of Execution for Pirates) and a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Poor.

St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. Tho' I cannot aſcertain the Origin of this Church, yet that it is of great Antiquity is manifeſt, by a Diſpute that happened between *Henry* II. and the Prior and Canons of the Holy Trinity in *London*, touching the Advowſon thereof; which being determined in Favour of the King, he preſented *Walter de Wittenor* as Parſon of the ſame.

In

The South West Prospect of the Church of S.t Leonard Shoreditch.

5 JA 53

Rec. Tur. 5 Joh. m. 8. n. 65.

In the Year 1204, King *John* granted this Rectory, by the Appellation of the Church of *Sording*, to *William de Sanctæ Mariæ Eccleſia*, Biſhop of *London*, as a Fundation for the Office of chief Chantor or Precentor of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, which the Biſhop confirmed for that Purpoſe; however, this Fund proved of no long Duration, for it was ſoon after alienated from the Office of Precentor, to that of the Archdeacon of *London*; but by whom, or on what Occaſion this Tranſition happened, I cannot learn. Be that as it will, for ought appears, the Archdeacon of *London* has been Parſon or Rector thereof ever ſince, and preſents the Vicar; and all Matters Eccleſiaſtical in the Pariſh, in Subordination the Biſhop, are ſubject to his Juriſdiction, except the Liberties of *Hoxton* and *Norton-falgate*, which belong to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s.

By the early Account of this Church, I think it is of a *Saxon* Origin. However, after many Reparations, it became ſo very ruinous, that in the Year 1734, the Pariſhioners were neceſſitated to apply to Parliament for Aſſiſtance to rebuild the ſame; and having obtained an Act for that Purpoſe, began to pull it down about the Beginning of *November*, 1735, and laid the Foundation of the preſent beautiful Edifice in the Year 1736.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

This Church, which is both a Rectory and a Vicarage, is denominated from its Dedication to St. *Leonard*, Biſhop of *Lemoges* in *France*, and its Situation in the Hamlet of *Shoreditch*. But the Rights of the Rector and Vicar not being thoroughly aſcertained, an Agreement was made between Dr. *Theophilus Aelmar*, Archdeacon of *London*, as Rector of the Pariſh, and Dr. *Richard Aliſon*, Vicar of the ſame; which was confirmed by the Biſhop of *London*, 6 *April*, *Anno* 1611; wherein it was agreed, That the Rector for the future ſhould receive the Tithes of all Grain, Hay, and Gardens of Half an Acre of Ground and upwards, which have, or ſhall be made out of Grounds tithable to the Rector; and that of all Bricks, made out of Land in the Pariſh.

Ibid.

And the Vicar, to receive the Tithes of Paſture, Orchard and Garden-wood, and of Gardens under Half an Acre; together with thoſe of all barren and fruitful Creatures; all Oblations, Eccleſiaſtical Rights, Fees for Marriages, Chriſtenings, Churchings and Burials, and other ſmall Tithes. In Conſideration of which the ſaid Vicar is to bear the whole Charge of the Cure, in Reſpect to his Office.

The Vicarage amounts to about three hundred and fifty Pounds *per Annum*.

Donations, per Annum.

Anno 1581, *William Thornton*	12	10	0
Do. Book. ——— *William Peake*, Eſq;	5	4	0
1608, *Robert Brainforth* —	9	0	0
——— *Thomas Ruſſel* —	2	12	0
George Clarke — —	3	10	0
Simon Burton — —	0	10	0
Robert Spence — —	2	10	0
Robert Rogers — —	1	10	0
Agnes Smith — —	2	10	0
Stephen Scudamore — —	1	0	0
Nicholas Wilkinſon, Gent. —	6	10	0
Chiſley Tice — —	1	0	0
Joan Smales — —	1	0	0
Thomas Daniel, Gent. —	2	0	0
Mr. *Turville* — —	5	0	0
Henry Hodges —	5	4	0
John Noble, &c. —	4	10	0
Mr. *Nevet* — —	1	10	0
Sir *John Fenner*, Kt. —	12	10	0
John Bidd, Alderman of *London*	5	4	0
Mr. *Fremlin* — —	10	0	0
Mr. *Paradine* — —	5	0	0
Iſabel Jackſon — —	2	0	0
Love Bramſtone — —	2	10	0
Mr. *Snow* — —	2	10	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Monument is erected in Memorie, that within this Church doe lye buried the Bodies of the Right Honourable and noble Ladies, Lady *Katharine Stafford*, Daughter to *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, and Wife to *Ralph* Earle of *Weſtmorland*, who dyed 1553; Lady *Elianor*, Daughter to Sir *William Paſton*, Kt. and Wife to the Right Honourable Lord *Thomas* Earle of *Rutland*, buried 1551; Lady *Margaret Nevell*, Daughter to *Ralph* Earle of *Weſtmorland*, and Wife to *Henry* Earle of *Rutland*, who died 1560; and the Lady *Catharine Nevell*, Wife to Sir *John Conſtable* of *Holderneſs*, Kt. and Daughter to *Henry* Earle of *Weſtmorland*; and Lady *Anne Manners*, Daughter to *Thomas* Earle of *Rutland*; which *Katharine* died the Seven and Twentieth Day of *March*, *anno Domini* 1591.

And that here doe lye alſo the Bodies of two right worthy Gentlemen, honourably deſcended; namely, of Sir *Thomas Manners*, Kt. and *Oliver Manners*, Eſq; Brethren, being the Fourth and Fifth Sonnes of the aforeſaid *Thomas* Earle of *Rutland*. The Firſt died about his Age of Fifty, in *June* 1591. after many valiant Services performed by him for his Prince and Countrey, both in *Ireland* and *Scotland*, where he was knighted; and witneſſed by ſundrie great Wounds he then received. The Second died in his younger Yeeres, 1563, about his Age of Twentie, yet not before good Proofe made of his Valour, and Forwardneſs in the Service of *Newhaven*, againſt the *French*; where he tooke the Sickneſſe, whereof he died ſhortly after in *Shoreditch*.

Founded by the Lady *Adeline Nevill*, at the Direction of the ſaid Lady *Katharine Conſtable*, deceaſed, her Siſter, in *February* 1591.

Ibid.

Jane, the Wife of *Ralfe Hanſby*, Eſq; Daughter to *William Vavaſour*, Eſq; Grandchild to *Thomas Manners*, Knight, died the 22. Day of *July*, in the Yeere of our Lord 1617. and of her Age the 23. to whoſe bleſſed Memory her dear Huſband hath dedicated this Monument, to ſignifie, that with her his Joy lies here interred.

Si genus & virtus, & moribus aucta figura,
Pulchra bonis pietas ſi quid honoris habent;
Hunc *Janæ* tumulum ſpectans venerare viator,
Cum qua tot bona, tam bella ſepulta jacent.
Nec minor his aderat victrix patientia victæ,
Nec ſpolium mortis, ſed pudor illa fuit.

Engliſhed thus:

If Birth, if Virtue, if fair Feature, deckt
With Gifts of Minde, if Piety breeds Reſpect,
Her Tombe then view and grace, kind Paſſenger,
With whom ſo many Graces buried were:
Conquer'd, by Patience yet ſhe overcame;
Nor was her Youth Death's Triumph, but his Shame.

New View Lond.

This Monument is erected in Memory of *William Fremlin*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of *Thomas Fremlin*, and *Ann*, his Wife, both of this Pariſh, deceaſed; whoſe better Genius having diſpoſed his Deſires wholly unto Travel, he was in the Eighteenth Year of his Age entertained by the Honourable *Eaſt-India* Company, and by them employed in the remoteſt Regions of *Aſia*; where his Abilities and fair Comportment found ſo good Approbation, that within Three Years after his Arrival, he was ſent to reſide Agent at the Court of the Great Mogul; and then the more important Affairs of the Honourable Company wanting his Aſſiſtance in the chief Reſidence at *Surat*, he was called thither to ſupply the Place of Second, in Council and Command; which Truſt he diſcharged with ſuch approved Diligence and Dexterity, that by expreſs Order he was appointed Preſident, and ſo Five Years, to the great Satisfaction of his Honourable Employers, and the abundant Content of his own Nation, whom he governed, and thoſe other among whom he lived.

And

And then returning for *England*, God was pleaſed to deliver him from as imminent Danger of Shipwreck as ever any Man eſcaped; that he arrived in Safety, after the Expiration of nineteen Years, three Months and twenty one Days, to find a Grave in the Land and Pariſh of his Nativity; for now, alas! he began to languiſh; and upon the 13th of *March* 1645, put a Period to this Pilgrimage, in the 38th Year of his Age, having by his laſt Will and Teſtament bequeathed to charitable Uſes 870 *l.* and more particularly to the Poor of this Pariſh 200 *l.*

Reſt, weary Traveller: A quiete Repoſe
Suit well with active Men; but chiefly thoſe,
Of whoſe unwearied Works, we truly ſay,
They bear the Brunt and Burthen of the Day:
Such Days, in ſuch Climate, ſo well ſpent,
As made the Precedent a Preſident.
Apres Travilie Repos.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here lies the Body of Mr. *John Jacob Veſenbeck*, Gent. of this Pariſh, who departed this Life *December* the 31ſt, 1729, aged 69 Years.

In all your Pride and ſelf-vain Glory,
Mind this ſame well, *Memento Mori*.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is, occaſionally, both ſelect and general; two Church-wardens, ſix Overſeers of the Poor, four Conſtables, eighteen Headboroughs, ſix Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes, the Sum of two hundred and forty Pounds *per Annum*; four Surveyors of the Highways, four Beadles, ſeventeen Watchmen, two thouſand two hundred and ſixty-ſix Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

This was anciently a Village, ſituate along the *Roman* Highway, by the *Saxons* denominated *Old-ſtreet*, at a conſiderable Diſtance North of the City of *London*, though they are at preſent conjoined by a huge Pile of Buildings. And by what has been ſaid, I am of Opinion that this Hamlet owes its Name to one of the Predeceſſors of Sir *John Sordig*, or *Soredich*, who was Lord thereof in the Year 1339, and not, as vainly ſuppoſed by ſome, to *Jane Shore*, Concubine to *Edward* the fourth. Its Name ſhews it to be of a *Saxon* Origin.

Weav. Fun. Mon.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

In this Pariſh are two Prebends, and Part of a third, belonging to St. *Paul*'s Cathedral in the City of *London*: The firſt whereof, which is denominated *Eald-ſtreet*, or *Old-ſtreet*, received that Appellation from the *Saxons*, as being part of the *Roman* Military Way above-mentioned. And the ſecond, which had been a ſeparate Village for many Ages, by its Name of *Hocheſtone*, (ſo denominated in the Conqueror's Survey) vulgarly *Hoxton*, likewiſe ſhews itſelf, to be of a *Saxon* Origin. And the third called *Haliwel*, has its Name from a Vicinal Fountain, which, from the Salubrity of its Water, had the Epithet of *Holy* conferred upon it: However, its Holineſs has of late been opprobriouſly immured by Heaps of Dung and Soil; and the Water thereof imployed in watering the Garden to which it belongs.

ExDoomſ. in Rec. Exch.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

A little South of this Well, but within its Precinct, ſtood the Priory of St. *John Baptiſt* of *Haliwell* of *Benedictine* Nuns, ſaid by a certain Author to have been founded by a Biſhop of *London*; but that this is a Miſtake, I think, will appear by the Charter of *Richard* the Firſt to this Convent in the Year 1189, wherein, among other Things, is confirm'd to the Prioreſs and Nuns, the Spot of Ground whereon the Priory was built, which was given by *Robert*, the Son of *Gelranni*, or *Generanni*, who was Prebendary of *Haliwell*, when *Richard Belmeis*, the firſt, was Biſhop of *London*.

Dug. Mon. Angl.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

What I imagine gave riſe to its being founded by a Biſhop of *London*, was the ſaid *Richard*'s having added to the Foundation a Piece of Ground, which had belonged to one *John Hilewits*; wherefore I think it is apparent, that this Monaſtery muſt have been founded between the Years 1108, and 1127, which were the Times of Conſecration and Death of the ſaid Prelate.

Godw. de Præſul. Angl.

This Priory, after many Reparations, was reedify'd by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, Knight of the Garter, in the Reigns of *Henry* VII, and VIII, and who having given to the ſame conſiderable Benefaction in Land, was here buried in a Chapel of his own Erection. And in Commemoration of this great Benefactor, the following Lines were curiouſly painted in moſt of the Glaſs Windows.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

All the Nunnes in Holywell,
Pray for the Soul of Sir Thomas Lovel.

Weav. Fun Mon.

This Convent, at the general Suppreſſion of Monaſteries, was ſurrendered to *Henry* VIII, *Anno* 1539, at which Time its Revenues, according to *Speed*, amounted to 347 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d. per Ann.*

Speed Hift. Great Brit.

The Ruins of this Priory, which are ſtill to be ſeen in *King John's Court* in *Holywell-lane*, are by the Populace unjuſtly regarded as the Remains of King *John*'s Palace, though it does not appear that ever any Royal Manſion was in this Neighbourhood.

The Remarkables at preſent are, the fine new Church, two Chapels, two *Engliſh* and one *French* Meeting-houſes, two Charity-Schools, one Hoſpital, ten Alms-houſes, three Squares, and Part of *Moorfields*; one Market, two Cold Baths, the firſt whereof was made out of that excellent Fountain denominated Dame *Agnes la Clair*, vulgarly *Annaſide Clear*, which was anciently in great Eſteem for its plentiful Spring, and Sweetneſs of Water; and a very large Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor.

St. LUKE's.

The Pariſh of St. *Giles's, Cripplegate*, having increaſed to ſuch a Degree both in Number of Houſes and Inhabitants, that notwithſtanding there being a Chapel of Eaſe, and divers Meeting houſes therein, the Pariſh Church was not ſufficient to contain one half of its numerous Inhabitants; which the Commiſſioners for erecting the fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality taking into Conſideration, they purchaſed a Site in this Pariſh whereon to erect one of the ſaid Churches; and the ſame being finiſhed, and the Lordſhip, or *Middleſex* Liberty of St. *Giles*'s appointed for the Pariſh, the Inhabitants thereof applied to Parliament to have the ſame ſeparated from that of St. *Giles*; which being agreed to, it was conſtituted a Pariſh in all Reſpects diſtinct from, and independent of, the old, as if it never had belonged to the ſame.

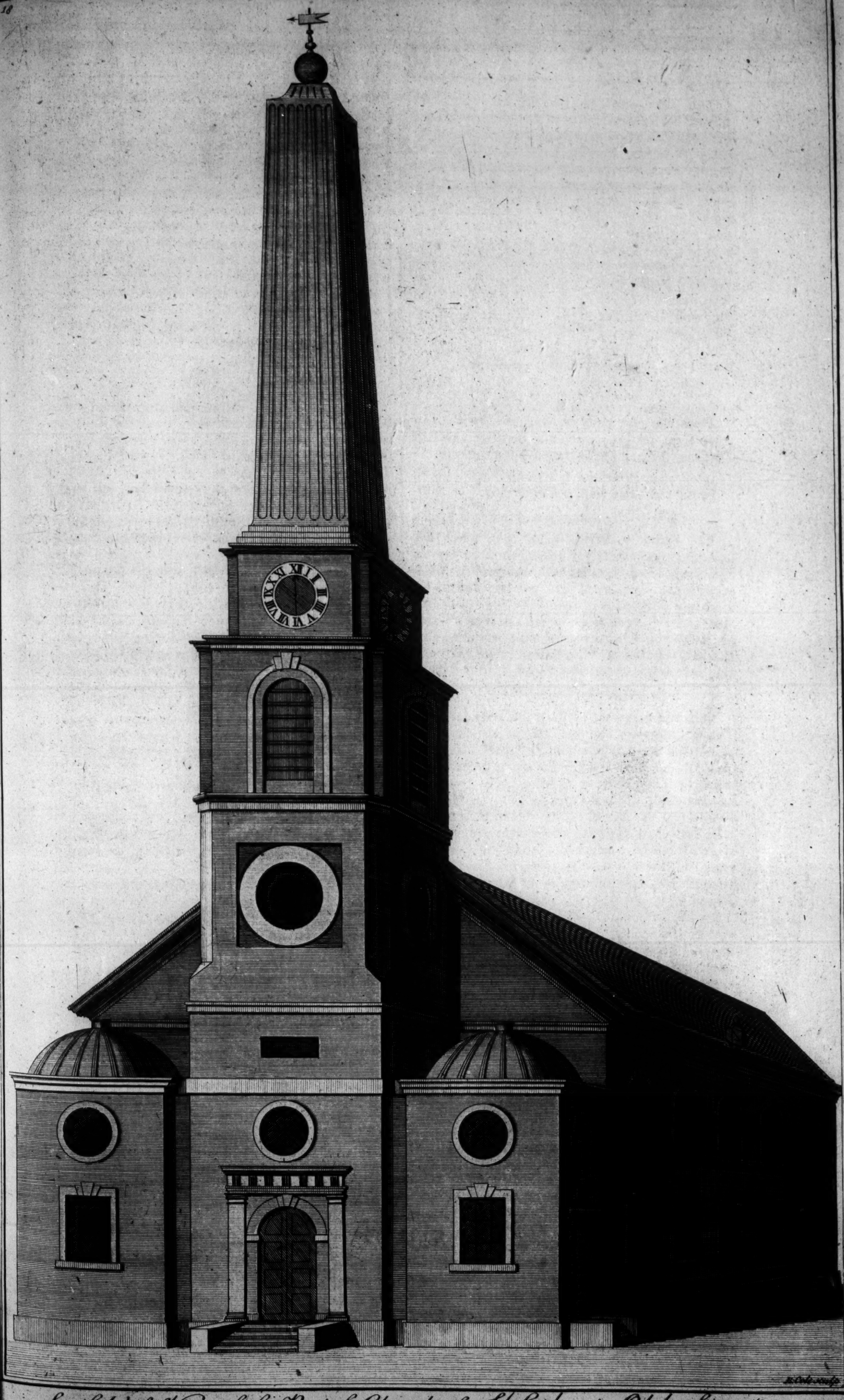
Act Parl. 2 Geo. II.

And towards the Support of a Rector and his Succeſſors, the Sum of three thouſand five hundied Pounds was granted, to be laid out in a Fee-Simple. And as a farther Proviſion for the ſaid Rector, the Church-wardens are to pay him, at four quarterly Payments, the yearly Sum of one hundred and twenty Pounds, without Defalcation, or any Deduction whatſoever, to be raiſed by Burial Fees; for which Purpoſe, the Right of Diſpoſal of the Burial Ground and Vaults belonging to the Pariſh is veſted in the Veſtry, (excluſive of the Rector) who, with Conſent of the Biſhop, are impowered to appoint ſuch Fees for Burials as they judge proper, and to ſet ſuch Rates for Leave to make Vaults, lay down ſepulchral Stones and erect Monuments.

Ibid.

And for the better ſecuring the Payment of the above-mentioned yearly Sum of one hundred and twenty Pounds to the ſaid Rector and his Succeſſors,

Ibid.



South West View of the Parish Church of S.t Luke in Old Street.

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Succeſſors, it is by the ſame Authority ordained, that on Default of Payment, the Rector, for the more eaſy and ſpeedy Recovery of the ſame, may apply to one or more Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, who upon Oath made of the Sum, or Sums in Arrear, may compel ſuch Defaulters, by Diſtreſs and Sale of their Goods; and where Diſtreſs cannot be had to ſatisfy ſuch Arrears, ſuch Juſtice, or Juſtices, are impower'd to commit ſuch Offender, or Offenders, to the County Gaol, there to remain without Bail, or Mainprize, until he, or they, ſhall have fully paid all ſuch Arrears; and that the ſaid Rector may not be a Sufferer in Caſe of Inſolvency, the ſucceeding Church-wardens are made reſponſible for the Payment of all Arrears that cannot be had by Diſtreſs,

Ibid. It is by the ſame Authority enacted, that the Rector ſhall not receive any Surplice Fees for Burials, unleſs he were deſired to perform the Funeral Rites, or Part thereof, in the Church, in Preſence of the Corps; and then only ſuch Fees, as ſhall for that Purpoſe be ſettled by the Veſtry, with Conſent of the Biſhop. And it is alſo ordained, that the Rectory ſhall not be held *in Commendam*, and that all Licences and Diſpenſations for that Purpoſe, are declared void and of no Effect.

Ibid. And it is likewiſe enacted, that the Rector, Church-wardens, Overſeers of the Poor, and all other Perſons who have either ſerved, or fined for all Offices, ſhall be Veſtrymen (as long as they continue Houſeholders, and pay to the Poor); and as ſuch are from Time to Time impowered (upon due Notice given) to meet, nominate, and elect a Lecturer, or Lecturers, Church-wardens, Sideſmen, and all other Pariſh Officers: And alſo from Time to Time to nominate, and elect, remove and put out the Sexton, Grave-diggers, and all other Officers and Servants employed in opening af Pews, making Graves, or Buſineſs in or about the Church.

This Church, which is ſituate on the North Side of *Old-ſtreet*, in the Hundred of *Oſulſton*, and Manor of *Finsbury*, was conſecrated on the 18th of *October*, *Anno* 1733, which happening to be St. *Luke*'s Day, it was therefore dedicated to that Saint. And as the Pariſh thereof is a Rectory taken out of that of St. *Giles's*, *Cripplegate*, the Advowſon of this, as well as that, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral in the City of *London*.

The Rector pays neither Firſt-fruits, nor Tenths, nor any Procuration, that I can learn.

Donations per Annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Charles Langley — —	4	0	0
William Daw — —	1	10	0
John Blyth — —	3	0	0
Ellis and *Francis Worth* —	1	0	0
Barbara Snow —	2	10	0
Margaret Aſtill —	7	0	0
Yate Baracſtone —	1	5	0
Stephen Nightingale —	1	5	0
Richard Jervies —	1	0	0
George French —	1	5	0
Frances Love —	2	10	0
Edward Dobſon —	0	10	0
Sir *John Fenner*, Kt. —	5	15	0
The Lady *Berkley* and Mr. *Webb*	3	5	0
Francis Terril —	2	10	0
Thomas Buſby — —	5	0	0
Robert Cooper —	0	10	0
William Bleytor — —	10	0	0
Sir *Henry Harris* and *Henry Smith* —	13	0	0
Mr. *Wheeler* — —	0	15	0
Anne Harveſt —	10	0	0
Bernard Hide, every 10th Year —	4	10	0
Mr. *Potter* — —	0	10	0
Stephen Skidamore — —	0	10	0
Ralph Whitfield — —	1	0	0
John Grant — —	2	0	0
Thomas Bell — —	5	0	0
Throgmorton Trotman — —	8	0	0
Robert Hunt — —	5	0	0

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is neither ſelect, nor general, all being admitted that have either ſerved, or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, four Conſtables, ſixteen Headboroughs, thirteen Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Duſt, the Sum of two hundred and eighty Pounds *per Annum*; four Beadles, eighteen Watchmen, three thouſand and thirty-five Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Road, by the *Saxons* denominated *Ealdſtreet*, or *Old ſtreet*, which at preſent runs through this Pariſh from Eaſt to Weſt, is Part of the *Roman* Military Way, which anciently led from the Weſtern (on the North Side of the City of *London*) to the Eaſtern Parts of the Kingdom.

Near to the South-eaſt Corner of this Pariſh, and that of *Chiſwell-ſtreet*, in the Hundred of *Oſulſton*, is ſituate the ancient Manor-houſe of *Finſbury*, *Fenſbury*, or *Vyneſbury*; the latter of which Appellations a modern Author taking to imply a Vineyard, imagines, that the preſent Name is derived therefrom; which, I think, will not be eaſily admitted, if we conſider, that no Place can be more improper for ſuch a Plantation, than a Fen, or Mooriſh Ground, as this was; wherefore it is much more probable, that it had the Name of *Fenſbury*, or *Finſbury*, from the neighbouring Fen, or Moor. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Manor of *Finſbury*, is, by a certain Author, erroneouſly called a Hundred; which Miſtake has led moſt People into the ſame Opinion. Speed. Map. Gr: Brit.

Though I cannot aſcertain the Antiquity of this Manor, yet that it is of a very conſiderable Standing, is manifeſt, from its having been a Prebend of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral of *London*, in the Year 1104. Newc. Repert, Eccleſ. Paroch.

On the 22d of *May*, *Anno* 1315, *Robert de Baldock*, Prebendary of *Haliwell* and *Finsbury*, (with the Conſent of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral) granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, for himſelf and Succeſſors, all his Right and Claim in *Mora de Halywell* and *Finſbury*, for the yearly Rent of twenty Shillings. By which Manner of Expreſſion it looks, as if he had granted his Prebend to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty in Perpetuity, on that Condition: But that he did not, is apparent, by a Leaſe granted to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty of the Premiſes, by *Edward Mowle*, or *Moyle*, Prebendary of the ſaid Prebend, commencing at *Michaelmas*, *Anno* 1555, for the Term of ninety Years, at the Rent of 29 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*; which Leaſe by divers Renewals, is continued to the City till the Year 1784, at the ſaid Rent. Ibid. Rec. Guildhall.

To one of the ſaid Leaſes granted by *Samuel Aelmer*, on the 15th of *March*, *Anno* 1582, a Survey of the Manor of *Finſbury* was annexed, ſetting forth the Contents of the ſaid Manor; whereby it appears, that this Part of it at that Time chiefly conſiſted of Gardens, Orchards, Tenter-grounds and Fields. Divers of the firſt on the North Side of *Chiſwell-ſtreet*, were by the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, in the Year 1498, converted into a large Field, (at preſent denominated the Artillery-ground, which contains eleven Acres and eleven Perches) for Archers and other military Citizens to exerciſe in. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Rec. Guildhall.

Ibid On the 27th of *July*, *Anno* 1641, the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London* demiſed to Sir *Paul Pindar*, and others, in Truſt, for the Artillery Company of the ſaid City, the Field aforeſaid, for the Term of 139 Years, as a Military Field, wherein to erect an Armory, and other Structures for their Accommodation; but not to convert the ſame to any other Uſe. This Leaſe of the Firſt of *March*, *Anno* 1727, was granted for the Term of fifty-three Years, at the Rent of 6*s.* 8*d. per Annum*; in which Leaſe the ſaid Artillery Company are impowered to demiſe a certain Portion of the ſaid Field, whereon to erect Houſes. There is alſo a Proviſo in the ſaid Leaſe, that if the City of *London* ſhall renew theirs for a further Term of Years, they ſhall grant a new Leaſe to the ſaid Artillery Company, for that Term, (except the four laſt Years) under the like Rent and Covenants.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. The above-mentioned *Artillery-ground*, together with that on the North Side thereof, as far as *Old-ſtreet*, was anciently denominated *Bonhill*, or *Bunhill*, *Field*; Part whereof, at preſent denominated *Tindal*'s, or the Diſſenters great Burial-ground, was, by the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, in the Year 1665, ſet apart and conſecrated, as a common Cemetery, for the Interment of ſuch Corps as could not have Room in their Parochial Burial-grounds, in that dreadful Year of Peſtilence. However, it not being made uſe of on that Occaſion, the ſaid *Tindal* took a Leaſe thereof, and converted it into a Burial-ground, for the Uſe of Diſſenters; over the Weſt Gate of which was the following Inſcription:

"This Church-yard was incloſed with a Brick Wall, at the ſole Charges of the City of *London*, in the Maioralty of Sir *John Laurence*, Kt. *Anno Dom.* 1665, and afterwards the Gates thereof were built and finiſhed in the Maioralty of Sir *Tho. Bloudworth*, Kt. *Anno Dom.* 1666."

The Ground between this Cemetery and *Old-ſtreet* was a common Layſtall, till the Year 1706, but the Soil thereof being ſoon after removed, divers new Streets were thereon erected.

The Fen, or Moor in this Neigbourhood, anciently reached from *London* Wall to *Hoxton*; the Southern Part whereof being gradually raiſed from Time to Time, that denominated *Windmill-hill* began to be raiſed, by above one thouſand Stow. Sur. Lond. Cartloads of human Bones, brought from St. *Paul*'s Charnel-houſe in *London*, and laid here in the Year 1549, which being ſoon after covered with Street Dirt from the City, the Place was converted into a Layſtall; whereby the Ground was ſo greatly raiſed, that ſoon after three Windmills were erected thereon; from which it received its preſent Appellation; and the Ground on the South Side thereof being likewiſe greatly raiſed, it was denominated the *Upper Moorfield*.

During the Popiſh Hierarchy in this Kingdom, a lofty Stone Croſs, with a Crucifix thereon, was erected at the End of *Brick-lane* in *Old-ſtreet*, the Baſe whereof, with Part of the Body, are ſtill remaining.

At *Mountmill*, near the upper End of *Goſwell-ſtreet*, was ſituate one of the Forts, which were erected by Order of Parliament, for the Security of the City of *London*, in the Year 1643. But the ſame being rendered uſeleſs at the End of the Civil War, a Windmill was erected thereon; from which it received its preſent Name.

In *Peſt-houſe-row*, adjoining to the *French* Hoſpital on the North, till the Year 1737, ſtood the City Peſt-houſe, (conſiſting of divers Tenements) which was erected as a Lazaretto, for the Reception of diſtreſſed and miſerable Objects, that were infected by the dreadful Plague, in the Year 1665.

The firſt Playhouſe (for ought I can learn) that was erected in the Neighbourhood of the City of *London*, was ſituate between *Whitecroſs-ſtreet* and *Golden-lane*, in a Place ſtill denominated *Play-houſe-yard*; where, on the North Side, are ſtill to be ſeen the Ruins of that Theatre.

Things remarkable at preſent, are, the handſome new Church, a Popiſh Meeting-houſe, a Methodiſt Meeting-houſe, a *French* Hoſpital, a Free, and three Charity-ſchools, ſix Alms-houſes, the Artillery Ground, or Field wherein the Artillery Company and Trained Bands of the City of *London* are exerciſed; the Common Hunt's Houſe, and Kennel, wherein the City Hounds are kept; two Bowling-greens, for the Diverſion of the Citizens; and a ſpacious Workhouſe, for the Reception of the Poor: And the fine *ſwimming Bath* made out of the Ruins of *Perilous Pool*, which for the Sweetneſs of the Water, Accommodations and Pleaſure, is not to be equalled in the *Britiſh* Dominions. See Book I. Chapter X. Page 84.

St. MARY's, Iſlington.

This Pariſh, ſituate on the North Side of *London*, in the Hundred of *Oſulſton*, and Manor of *Finſbury*, is a Prebend of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral; which in the *Conqueror*'s Survey, is written by the Doomſd. Book. in Recor. Excheq. different Appellations of *Iſendone* and *Iſledone*, whereby it is plainly ſhewn to be of *Saxon* Origin.

Anciently a Controverſy happened between the Dean and Canons of St. *Paul*'s, and the Prioreſs Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. and Nuns of *Stratford Bow*, concerning this Church; which was determined by *Gilbert* (I ſuppoſe *Segrave*) Biſhop of *London*, after this Manner; *viz.* That the Nuns ſhould hold the Church of the ſaid Dean and Canons, at the yearly Rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* for which they were freely to preſent to the ſame; and which it ſeems, being ſoon after appropriated to the ſaid Nuns, a Vicarage was inſtituted and endowed; of which they continued Patrioneſſes, till their Suppreſſion; when the Advowſon thereof came into Lay Hands; wherein it ſtill continues.

Though this Vicarage is in the County of *Middleſex*; yet, as to the Matters Eccleſiaſtical, it is ſubject to the Archdeacon of *London*, other than what relates to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary. Ibid.

This Church is denominated from its being dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and its Situation about the Middle of *Iſlington*.

Donations per Annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Richard Cloudeſly — —	40	0	0	Don. Book
Alice Owen —	2	12	0	
Thomas Hobſon —	5	4	0	
Nathaniel Loane —	5	4	0	
Anne Hodeſon —	2	0	0	
George Smith —	0	13	4	
Thomas, Lord *Coventry* —	5	0	0	
William Crown —	2	10	0	
John Haines —	2	0	0	
Dame *Sarah Temple* —	25	0	0	
Mrs. *Hull* —	6	0	0	
John Patin —	1	10	0	
Dame *May Sadler* —	2	10	0	
Benjamin Smith —	2	12	0	

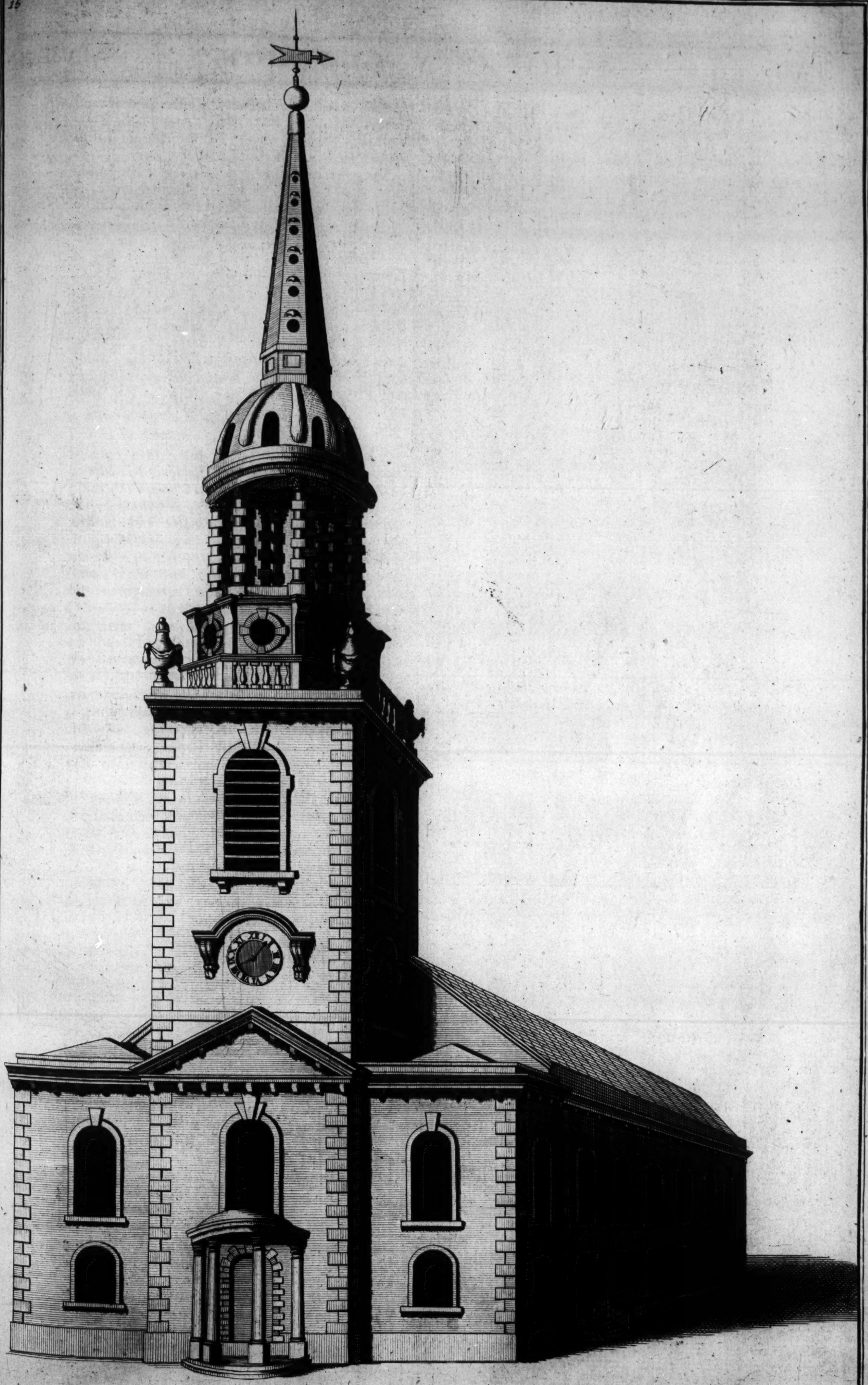
Monumental Inſcription.

Juxta hunc locum humatum jacet Corpus *Hugonis Radclyffe*, ex hac Parochia Armigeri, Civis & Galeropolæ *Londinenſis*, quondam Pileonis ſacræ Majeſtati *Caroli*, beatæ Memoriæ, totique Familiæ Regali; qui *Novembris* viceſimo octavo fato functus, vitæ æternæ per *Chriſtum* partæ hæreditatem (ut pie ſperamus) adiit 1678, *&c.* New View Lond.

Officers, &c. *belonging to this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; three Church-Wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, ſix Conſtables, ſeven Headboroughs, three Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, ſix Watchmen, five hundred and two Houſes.

Anti-



B. Cole sculp.

The North East Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Mary at Islington.

5 JA 62

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Skin. Lexicon. A certain Author imagines, that the Name of this Village is derived from two *Saxon* Appellatives, *viz. Giſel*, an Hoſtage, or Pledge, and *Dun*, or *Tun*, a Town. But this Etymology ſeems as wild as the fixing the Time of its Foundation would be without the leaſt Account thereof. However, that it is of the *Saxon* Origin, I think is not to be doubted, by its being mentioned in *Doomſday-book*.

Here is an ancient Manor-houſe, denominated *Canonbury*, from its having formerly belonged to the Prior and Canons of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; the Eaſtern Part whereof ſtill ſhews it to be of great Antiquity.

This Manſion, at preſent vulgarly called *Cambray-houſe*, is pleaſantly ſituate on a beautiful Eminence, on the Eaſt Side of *Iſlington*, and commands three delightful Proſpects to the Eaſt, North, and South.

The third Field, North of that of the *White Conduit*, conſiſting of ſix Acres of Ground, appears to have been an ancient Fortreſs, incloſed with a Rampart and Ditch; which, by its ſquare Form, and Manner of Fortification, without Outworks, I take to have been a *Roman* Camp, and probably the ſame made uſe of by *Suetonius Paulinus*, the *Roman* General, after his Retreat from *London*; and from which he ſallied, and routed the *Britons* under the Command of their Queen *Boadicea*.

Tacit. An. Lib. 14.

This Field, in Writings, is denominated the *Reed-moat*, or *Six-acre Field*; and the ſquare Place in the South-weſt Corner thereof, incloſed with a Ditch, is, by the Populace, called *Jack Straw's Caſtle*. But as the ſame is not of a modern Fortification, nor that it any where appears, that that Rebel ever erected any Fortreſs; nor, in truth, had he Occaſion for any, ſeeing there was no Army to oppoſe him, and that after his Arrival at *London*, his Rebellion was but of five or ſix Days Duration, before the Killing of his Accomplice *Wat Tyler*, I think it much more probable, that the ſaid Place was the Site of the *Prætorium*, or Tent of the *Roman* General, in the ſaid Camp.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch. Here is a Precinct belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, wherein Wills are proved, and Adminiſtrations granted; and where, till of late, the Church-warden thereunto belonging was ſworn, though at preſent he is ſworn by the Archdeacon of *London*.

The *New River*, after running above two hundred Yards under *Iſlington*, glides along the South Side thereof to its *Terminus*, improperly called the *New River Head*.

The Obſervables at preſent, are, the new Church, two Charity-ſchools, an Hoſpital, with its Chapel; an Alms-houſe, the *New-river* Houſe and Works, *Canonbury-Houſe*, and a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Poor.

The old Church becoming ruinous, deeply buried within the Ground of the Church-yard, and dangerous to the devout People that reſorted thereto, the Inhabitants applied for and obtained the following Act to pull it down, and to build a new Church on the Site thereof, in the Year of our Lord 1751, wherein having ſet forth, "That whereas the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary*, *Iſlington*, in the County of *Middleſex*, being a very ancient Fabrick; and notwithſtanding the continual Expence the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh have been at in repairing and ſupporting the ſame, the whole Building was in a very ruinous Condition: Now, to the Intent the ſaid Church may be rebuilt for the publick Worſhip of God, and the Inſtruction of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh in the true Chriſtian Religion, as now profeſſed in the Church of *England*; and that the Steeple may alſo be rebuilt; and that the ſame may be effected in a Manner that may be leaſt burthenſome to the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh; it was enacted; that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Truſtees herein after appointed, or for any five or more of them, to cauſe the ſaid Pariſh Church, and the Steeple thereof to be pulled down, and to be rebuilt after ſuch Model, and of ſuch Dimenſions, and of ſuch Materials, and in ſuch Manner and Place, as by the ſaid Truſtees, or any five or more of them, ſhall be agreed upon.

"And for defraying the Expences of pulling down and rebuilding the ſaid Pariſh Church and Steeple, That from and after the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty one, the ſeveral Funeral Rates and Duties which have been anciently and accuſtomably payable and paid to the Church-warden of the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being, and are mentioned and ſpecified in a certain Indenture, bearing Date the ſeventh Day of *March*, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty, and made between the Vicar of the ſaid Pariſh, of the one Part, and the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor of the ſame Pariſh, of the other Part, and to be enrolled in the High Court of *Chancery*, ſhall be collected, levied, and paid in the ſaid Pariſh for the Burial of any Perſon in the Manner therein mentioned.

"That when any of the Bells in the Steeple of the ſaid Church ſhall be required to be rung or tolled, upon Occaſion of the Death or Burial of any Perſon in or belonging to the ſaid Pariſh, there ſhall be paid ſuch Rates and Duties for the ſame, as in and by the ſaid Indenture or Schedule thereunto annexed, to be inrolled in *Chancery*, is in that Behalf mentioned, agreed upon, and provided.

"That all Monies ariſing or to ariſe by or from the Uſe of Palls, which ſhall, during the Continuance of this Act, be ſupplied or furniſhed, by or at the Charge of the ſaid Pariſh, ſhall be applied to and for the Uſes and Purpoſes mentioned in this Act; and that the Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being, ſhall provide two or more handſome and decent Palls, for the Uſe and Service of Funerals in the ſaid Pariſh; and that no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall preſume to bring or cauſe to be brought into the ſaid Church, or any of the Church-yards, or Cemetries belonging to the ſaid Pariſh, any Pall or Palls, unleſs ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall firſt pay ſuch Rates or Duties for the ſame, as in the ſaid Indenture and Schedule to be inrolled in *Chancery* is mentioned, agreed upon, and provided.

"And to the End that all the Monies, which ſhall ariſe by the Rates and Duties above mentioned, may be duly paid, and faithfully applied, to anſwer, ſatify, and diſcharge all Sums of Money as ſhall be neceſſary for the rebuilding and adorning the ſaid Church, and for rebuilding or repairing the Steeple of the ſaid Church, and which ſhall be advanced and lent upon the Credit of this Act, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, in ſuch Manner as is herein after mentioned; it was further enacted, that it ſhall be in the Power of the Vicar and Churchwardens of the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being, and the other Truſtees for putting the Act in Execution, and the Survivors of them, or any five or more of them, to receive and take the ſeveral and reſpective Rates and Duties herein before mentioned; and the ſame are hereby veſted in the ſaid Truſtees, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, and ſhall be by them paid and applied to and for the ſeveral Uſes and Purpoſes aforeſaid, in ſuch Manner as is herein after mentioned;

tioned; (the neceſſary Charges expended in obtaining this Act of Parliament, being firſt deducted) and they, the ſaid Truſtees, or any five or more of them for the Time being, are hereby impowered by themſelves, or any Perſon or Perſons by them, or any five or more of them for the Time being, by writing under their Hands and Seals thereunto authorized, to levy the ſaid Rates and Duties upon any Perſon or Perſons liable to pay the ſame, who after Demand made thereof ſhall refuſe to pay the ſame, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, by Diſtreſs of the Goods and Chattels belonging to the Perſon or Perſons ſo refuſing, and to detain and keep the ſame until ſuch Rates and Duties, with the reaſonable Charges of ſuch Diſtreſs, ſhall be paid; and that it ſhall be lawful for ſuch Perſon and Perſons ſo diſtraining (after the Space of ſeven Days next after ſuch Diſtreſs taken, to ſell the Goods ſo diſtrained, returning the Overplus, if any be, and demanded) to the Owner or Owners thereof, after ſuch Duty or Duties, and reaſonable Charges for diſtraining, keeping, and ſelling the ſame, ſhall be deducted.

"That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any Perſon or Perſons to contribute, advance, and pay into the Hands of the ſaid Truſtees, or any five or more of them, for the Uſes before mentioned, any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of ſeven thouſand Pounds, for the abſolute Purchaſe of one or more Annuity or Annuities, to be paid and payable, during the full Term of the natural Life of ſuch Contributors reſpectively, or the natural Life of ſuch other Perſons as ſhall be nominated by, or on Behalf of ſuch reſpective Contributors, at the Time of Payment of their reſpective Contribution Monies; which Annuity or Annuities ſhall not exceed the Rate of eight Pounds *per Centum per Annum* for every one hundred Pounds, and ſo in Proportion for any greater or leſs Sum, to be advanced and paid as aforeſaid; all which ſaid Annuities, ſo to be purchaſed as aforeſaid, ſhall not exceed in the Whole, the Sum of five hundred and ſixty Pounds *per Annum*, and ſhall be payable and paid by the ſaid Truſtees, or any five or more of them.

"And that all and every the Annuities ſo to be purchaſed under and by virtue of this Act, ſhall be and are hereby charged upon, and ſhall be paid and payable from Time to Time out of the Monies ariſing by the ſaid Rates and Duties herein before-mentioned; and that none of the ſaid Annuities ſhall be ſubject or liable to the Tax charged upon Lands by Authority of Parliament.

"And whereas the Rates and Duties beforementioned may happen to fall ſhort, and be deficient to pay the Annuities by this Act charged thereon, as aforeſaid; it was further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſuch Deficiency ſhall from Time to Time, be ſupplied and made good by an Aſſeſſment on all Lands, Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, within the ſaid Pariſh, not exceeding one Shilling in the Pound of the yearly Rent of ſuch Lands, Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as the ſame ſhall be aſcertained and rated by the Land Tax, for the Year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-one, or for the Time being; two third Parts of which Rates and Aſſeſſments to be paid by the Landlords or Owners, and the other third Part by the Tenants or Occupiers of ſuch Lands, Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditaments.

"Provided always, That in Caſe any Houſe or Tenement ſhall be ſet, lett, or occupied, in different Apartments, Rooms, or Lodgings, to or by diſtinct and ſeparate Families, Lodgers, or Inmates, the whole Houſe or Tenement ſo lett and occupied, ſhall be charged with the whole Rate aſſeſſed, or to be collected, for or in reſpect of the ſame; and in caſe of Nonpayment, ſhall and may be levied and recovered upon and from any of the Inhabitants or Occupiers of any Part or Parts of ſuch Houſe or Tenement, in ſuch and the ſame Manner as the other Duties directed by this Act to be raiſed are appointed to be levied and recovered.

"Provided always, That the Payment of theſe Rates, *&c.* ſhall not intitle any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever to a Settlement in the Pariſh of Saint *Mary, Iſlington*, who was not before ſuch Payment legally intitled to ſuch Settlement in the ſaid Pariſh.

"And it was further enacted, That the ſeveral Rates and Aſſeſſments hereby directed and appointed to be raiſed and levied, in the Caſe, and for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, ſhall have Continuance, and when, and as there ſhall be Occaſion or Neceſſity to raiſe the ſame, and no longer, and not otherwiſe; and from and after the Determination of all the ſaid Annuities, ſuch Rates and Aſſeſſments ſhall ceaſe and determine, and thenceforth ſuch Rates and Duties for Funerals, as are ſpecified and expreſſed in the ſaid Indenture to be inrolled in *Chancery*, ſhall be payable or paid, and that in ſuch Manner and Form, and to ſuch Uſes, as before the paſſing of this Act; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

"Provided always, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued, adjudged, deemed, or taken to extend, to leſſen, prejudice, or defeat, any the Rights which the preſent Vicar hath, or any future Vicar or Vicars thereof ſhall or may have or ought to have in the Chancel of the ſaid Old or New Church, but that the ſaid preſent Vicar and his Succeſſors ſhall, for ever after, have and enjoy, from Time to Time. all the ſame Rights, Privileges, Profits, and Advantages, in, unto, out of, and from the ſaid Chancel, as the preſent Vicar now hath or ought to have.

"Provided always, That this Act ſhall not extend to take away the Graves, Grave-ſtones, Monuments, or Vaults, being the particular Property of any Perſon or Perſons now living, or which belong to the Families of any Perſon or Perſons, buried in or under the ſaid Church, and made or provided for the Interment of him, her, or themſelves, Families and Deſcendants; but the ſame Graves, Grave-ſtones, Monuments, and Vaults, in or under the ſaid Church, when rebuilt, ſhall be preſerved or provided for, and belong to the ſaid ſeveral Perſons, his, her, and their Deſcendants, in the ſame and in the like Manner, as the ſaid Graves, Grave-ſtones, Monuments, and Vaults, were before the paſſing of this Act."

St. Mary's le Bonne.

Tho' this Pariſh is without the Bill of Mortality, yet ſince, by the new erected Buildings, its Houſes are joined to the Suburbs of *London*, I ſhall in this Place inſert an Account thereof.

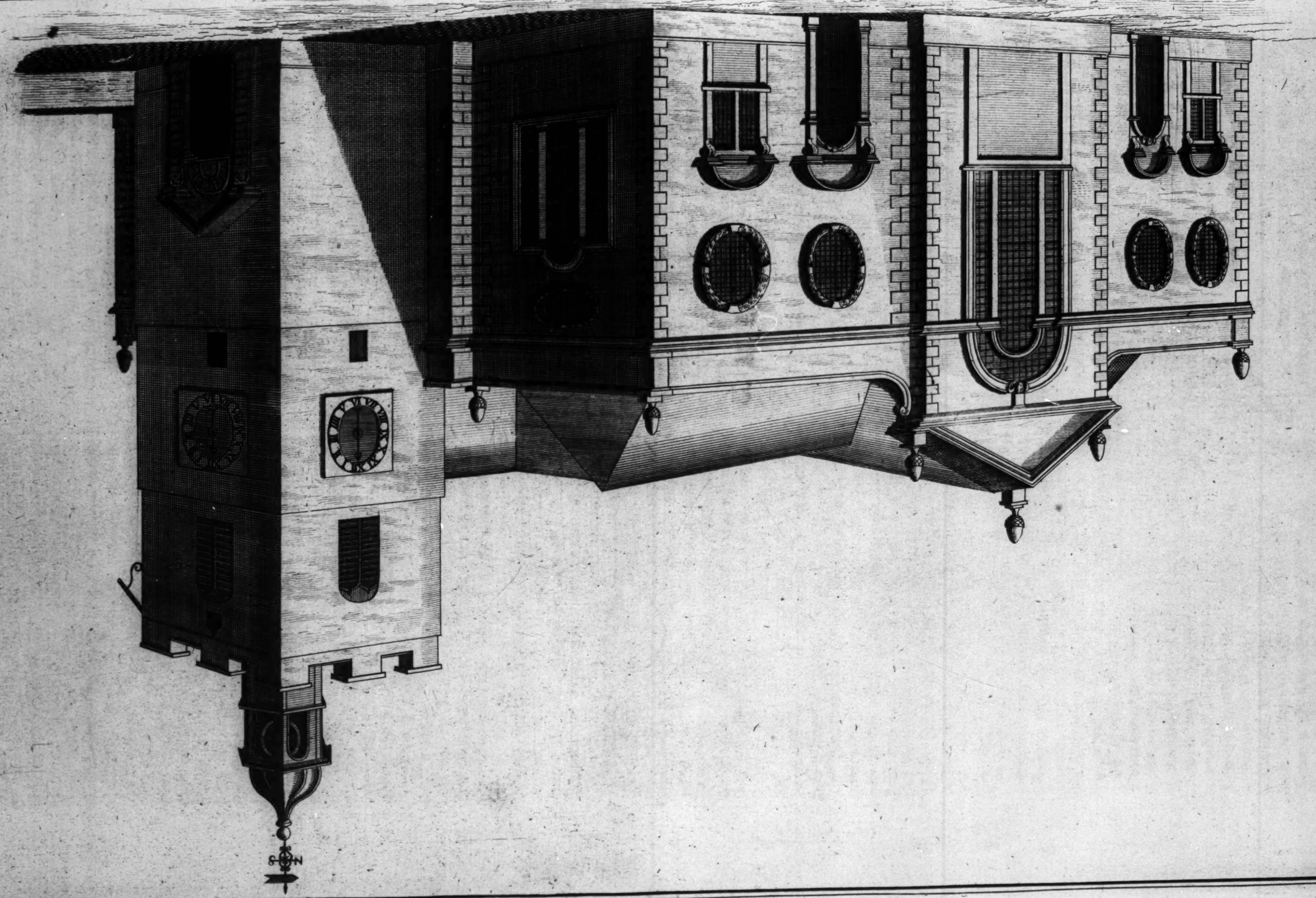
The Village of St. *Maryborne*, (vulgarly St. *Mary le bonne)* which is ſituate in the Liberty of *Finſbury*, Manor of *Tyborne*, and Hundred of *Oſulſton*, owes its Riſe to the Fall of that of *Tyborne*, which ſtood at the Eaſt End of the Banqueting-houſe Bridge; almoſt contiguous to which, were the Court-houſe and Pound are ſituate, I imagine, ſtood the Church and Cemetery, from the great Number of human Bones dug up there, in the Year 1729.

The Village of *Tyborne* going to Decay, and its Church, denominated St. *John the Evangeliſt*, left

5 JA 53

The New Elegant Organ of the Parish Church of St. Mary Whitechapple.

P. Tillemans sculp.



Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

left alone by the Side of the Highway, it was robbed of its Books, Veſtments, Bells, Images, and other Decorations; on which Occaſion, the Pariſhioners petitioned *Robert* Biſhop of *London*, for Leave to take down their old, and to erect a new Church elſewhere; which *Robert* readily agreeing to, he granted them a Faculty, or Licence, of the 23d of *October*, *Anno* 1400, by Virtue of which they erected a new Church (which I take to be the preſent) in a Place where they had ſome time before built a Chapel, purſuant to a former epiſcopal Licence; and the ſame being dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, it received the additional Epithet of *Borne*, from its Vicinity to the neighbouring Brook or *Bourn*, as by ancient Records appears.

Doomſd. Book. Rec. Exch.

The Village of *Tyborne* was of great Antiquity; for in the *Conqueror*'s Survey it appears to have given Denomination to the Manor of that Name; at which time it belonged to the Abbeſs and Nuns of *Berching*, or *Barking*, in the County of *Eſſex*. That it received its Name from the neighbouring Brook, I think, will not be controverted, eſpecially, if we conſider, that in the decretal Sentence of *Stephen*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c. *Anno* 1222, in the great Controverſy between *Euſtace*, Biſhop of *London*, and *William*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, this Rivulet is expreſsly called *Tyburne*.

J. Fleet MS. Hiſt. Weſt.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Church of *Tyborne* ſeems anciently to have been a Vicarage, in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of St. *Laurence de Blackmore*, in the County of *Eſſex*; who converting the ſame into a Curacy, the Advowſon thereof continued in them, till the Diſſolution of their Priory; when *Edward* VI. *Anno* 1553, granted the ſame to *Thomas Reeve*, &c. to be held in Soccage of the Manor of *Eaſt Greenwich*; ſince which Time, the Advowſon has continued in the Hands of Lay Patrons, under the Subjection of the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary; and as the ſame is a Donative, it pays neither Firſt-fruits, nor Tenths to the King, nor other Diſburſement on account of the Cure. And as the Curate's Profits are only the Surplice Fees, the Earl of *Oxford*, who is the Impropriator and Lord of the Manor, generouſly gives the Tithes to the Incumbent, which are about ſixty Pounds; which, together with the Surplice Fees, amount to above one hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

The Church-wardens of this Pariſh, in the Year 1734, only received and paid the Sacrament Money to the Poor, which amounted to about thirty Pounds.

Donations, per Annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
From the Exchequer, —	7	14	4
1690, *Thomas Watley* —	2	12	0

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general, two Church-wardens, two Overſeers of the Poor, two Conſtables, two Headboroughs, two Surveyors of the Highways; though there are no Scavengers, yet the Perſon that carries away the Aſhes receives, by a voluntary Contribution, about fifty Pounds *per Annum*; one Beadle, ſix Watchmen, five hundred and ſeventy-ſeven Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Village of *Tyborne* was ſituate on the Eaſtern Bank of the Rivulet *Tyborne*, (from which it was denominated) at the Eaſt End of the Lord Mayor's Banqueting-houſe Bridge; in the Neighbourhood of which, the City of *London* have nine Fountains, or Conduits of Water, which were at firſt erected about the Year 1238, for ſupplying the City with ſalubrious Water; but it having for many Years been better ſupply'd with that precious Element from the *New-River*, the Citizens, in the Year 1703, demiſed the Water of the ſaid Conduits for the Sum of ſeven hundred Pounds *per Annum*, for the Term of forty-three Years.

At the North-eaſt Corner of the ſaid Bridge, ſtood the Lord Mayor's Banqueting-houſe, whither his Lordſhip, with his Brethren the Aldermen, occaſionally repaired on Horſeback, accompanied by their Ladies in Waggons, to view the City Conduits; after which they were ſumptuouſly entertained in the ſaid Manſion-houſe. This handſome Building (under which were two Ciſterns for the Reception of the Water from the neighbouring Conduits) having for many Years been neglected by the Citizens, it was taken down in the Year 1737, and the Ciſterns arched over.

Many Streets of fine Houſes being lately erected in this Neighbourhood, and the ancient *Roman* Military Way (which led from the Weſtern to the Eaſtern Part of the Kingdom) lately denominated *Tyborne Road*, (but at preſent *Oxford-ſtreet*) being one thereof, the ſame was beautifully paved from St. *Giles's* to the Banqueting-houſe Bridge; and the ſaid Bridge being only about fifteen Feet broad, it not only proved very incommodious to the numerous Carriages and Travellers paſſing that way, but it was likewiſe very diſgraceful to the ſpacious Street on both Sides thereof; wherefore the Commiſſioners for repairing the Roads in theſe Parts, in the Year 1737, applied to the Citizens of *London* for a Piece of their Ground to inlarge the ſame, who not only generouſly granted their Requeſt, but likewiſe gave them the Sum of one hundred Pounds toward defraying the Charge of Inlargement.

The Village of *Tyborne* being long ſince demoliſhed, and the Rivulet of that Name converted into that of *Aybrook*, (from *Ay*, a Village ſuppoſed to have ſtood where *Mayfair* now is ſituate) and that at length into a common Sewer, in which it runs to the North-weſt Part of *Tothill-Fields*, and from thence above Ground to *Scholars Pond*, where it has its Influx through a Sluice to the River *Thames*. However, the ancient Name of the Brook and Village of *Tyborne* is ſtill preſerved in that of the Gallows in this Neighbourhood. But the modern Name of *Aybrook*, proving of no long Duration, it is in a great Meaſure reſtored to its ancient Appellation; for that Part of it, which runs above Ground, is at preſent called *Twyborne Brook*.

The Remarkables at preſent are, the little mean old Church, the beautiful new Chapel, a *French* Meeting-houſe, a Charity School, the City Conduits, a Market-place, a handſome Square, two ſpacious Bowling Greens, and a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor.

St. Mary's, Whitechapel.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate on the South Side of *Whitechapel-ſtreet*, in the Manor of *Stepney*, and Hundred of *Oſulſton*, was at firſt erected a Chapel of Eaſe to the Church of St. *Dunſtan*, *Stepney*, (which, from its external Appearance, I imagine it received the additional Epithet of *White*) but at what Time is unknown; However, that it is not of a late Foundation, is manifeſt by *Hugh de Fulbourn*'s being Rector thereof in the Year 1329, who was preſented thereto by the Rector of *Stepney*, in whoſe Succeſſors the Advowſon continued, till purchaſed by the Principal and Scholars of *King's* Hall and College of *Braſen-Noſe* in *Oxford*, about the Year 1711, when the Purchaſe thereof was confirmed to them by Parliament, and in whom it ſtill remains.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

This Church was anciently denominated St. *Mary Matfellon*, as ſome have vainly imagined, from the Women of the Pariſh having killed a *Frenchman*, about the Year 1428, for murdering and robbing his great Benefactreſs, a religious Widow, who had generouſly and carefully brought him up almoſt from his Infancy: But that this is a Miſtake, is evident from the *London* Regiſter, wherein it appears, that this Church was preſented to by the Appellation of *Matfellon* above one hundred Years before the ſaid Cataſtrophe happened. Some derive the Epithet of *Matfellon* from the *Hebrew*, or *Syriac* Word *Matfel*, which ſignifies a Woman that has lately brought forth a Son, therefore dedicated to *Mary*, delivered of a Son: Be that as it will, this Name has given way to the more ancient one of *Whitechapel*; which being exempt from all Archidiaconal Juriſdiction, it is only ſubject to the Biſhop and his Commiſſary.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

By the beſt Account I have been able to come at, the Incumbent's Profits amount to about three hundred and fifty Pounds *per Annum*.

Donations, per Annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Don. Book. *Anno* 1574, *John Mercer* —	8	0	0
1588, *Margaret Donnington* —	2	0	0
1633, *William Brown* —	2	0	0
1642, *Thomas Abraham* —	6	0	0
1655, Sir *John Fenner* —	11	0	0
Mr. *Buck* —	12	0	0
Barnard Hide, every tenth Year	4	10	0
Sarah Hills — —	2	0	0
Thomas Holbrooke —	3	10	0
Frances Loveday —	5	0	0
Peter Wardin —	3	0	0
Mr. *Swallow* — —	2	10	0
Thomas Swallow, Eſq; —	4	0	0
Agnes Smith — —	2	0	0
Thomas Snow —	4	0	0
Margery Trumball —	5	0	0
Mr. *Yardley* —	2	0	0
William Rowland —	11	0	0
John Price and his Widow —	24	0	0
Mr. *Jagger* —	12	10	0
By anonymous Perſons —	17	16	0
George Clerk —	11	10	0
John Wardall —	0	16	0
Richard Gardiner —	4	0	0
Michael Royſton —	5	0	0
James Millington —	1	0	0
Richard Garford —	3	0	0
Mary Paradine —	5	0	0
Mr. *Alderman Haylard* —	11	0	0
Fabian Poſtulate —	2	0	0
Mr. *Scudamore* —	1	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Favour is deceitful, and Beauty is Vanity; but a Woman that feareth the Lord, ſhe ſhall be praiſed.

Here lieth buried that vertuous *Thamozine*, that gracious young Woman, the faithful Wife of Maſter *William Eeles*, of *Limehouſe*, Mariner. This Mirror of young Women departed this Life on the 10th of *July* 1620, ſhe being of the Age of 25 Years, and was Mother of a Son and a Daughter. But *Thamozine* the Daughter departed this Life on the 18th of *December*, 1621, being of the Age of ſix Years, and lieth here buried.

Every wiſe Woman buildeth her Houſe, but the fooliſh plucketh it down with her Hands.

Remember.

As you are now, ſo was ſhe:
As ſhe is now, ſo you muſt be.

New View Lond.

Here remains all that was mortal of *Alice* late Wife of Mr. *John Jordan*, of this Pariſh, who entered into Eternity the 14th of *March* 170$\frac{1}{2}$, aged 52 Years.

Stand Reader, and ſpend a Tear,
And think on me who now lye here;
And whilſt you read the State of me,
Think on the Glaſs that runs for thee.
Let not this World your Thoughts betray,
But think upon your dying Day:
In Chriſt alone I only truſt,
To riſe in Number of the Juſt.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

A Grave-ſtone in the Chancel, at the Steps to the Altar, covering the Body of Captain *Joſias Crowe*, whoſe Example is worthy the Notice of Poſterity. As he was a gallant and brave Commander, ſo he was no leſs a meek and humble Chriſtian, and a ſincere and good Man; truely pious toward God, and generous and beneficent to Men. He was a publick Benefactor to this holy Place, a Friend to the Helpleſs, a tender Father, and a careful Huſband. And as he lived, ſo he dyed, in a certain Hope of the Reſurrection of the Juſt. Let us follow him in this Life, as we muſt do to the Grave. Obiit 21 *Sept. Anno Dom.* 1714, *Ætat. ſuæ* 56.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general, three Church-wardens, ſix Overſeers of the Poor, one Conſtable, ſixteen Headboroughs; ten Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes, the Sum of three hundred and fourteen Pounds *per Annum*; two Surveyors of the Highways, three Beadles, twenty-two Watchmen, two thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Inhabitants of this Pariſh were anciently bound, annually, at the Feaſt of *Pentecoſt*, to go in a ſolemn Proceſſion to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* in the City of *London*, to make their Oblations, as a Teſtimony of their Obedience to the Mother Church. But upon the erecting of the Conventual Church of St. *Peter*, *Weſtminſter*, into a Cathedral, and the County of *Middleſex* appropriated by *Henry* the Eighth for its Dioceſe, of which this Pariſh being a Part, the Inhabitants were obliged to repair annually to St. *Peter's*, as they formerly did to St. *Paul's*; which Practice proving very troubleſome, and of no Service, *Thomas Thirlby*, Biſhop of the new See, upon their Petition, agreed to eaſe them of that Trouble, provided the Rector and Church-wardens would yearly, at the Time accuſtomed, repair to his new Cathedral, and there, in the Time of Divine Service, to offer at the High Altar, the Sum of fifteen Pance, as a Recognition of their Obedience to that Church as uſual.

Act Parl. 32 Hen. VIII.

The Street, or Way leading from *Aldgate* to *Whitechapel* Church, remaining in its original unpav'd State, it became thereby ſo very bad, that the ſame was almoſt rendered impaſſable, not only for Carriages, but likewiſe for Horſes; wherefore it, together with divers others on the Weſt Side of the City of *London*, were appointed to be paved by an Act of Parliament in the Year 1542.

Things obſervable at preſent are, the Church, the *Daniſh* Chapel, an Anabaptiſt Meeting-houſe; two Free-Schools, two Alms-houſes, a Hay-Market, and a Place denominated *Rag-fair*, wherein great Sums of Money are returned in old Apparel, *&c.* and in which is a large Building called the *Exchange*; a Court of Record, a Priſon, Part of *Marine* or *Well-Cloſe-Square*, a Bagnio and a Cold Bath, with a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Pariſh Poor.

St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green.

This is the laſt Hamlet taken out of the Pariſh of *Stepney*, and is environed on the Eaſt by the Pariſhes of *Hackney* and *Bow*, on the South by the

the Hamlets of *Mile-end Old Town*, and *Mile-end New Town*; on the Weſt by the Pariſh of *Whitechapel*, and the Hamlet of *Mile-end New Town*, and the Pariſh of St. *Leonard*'s *Shoreditch*; and on the North, by the Pariſh of *Hackney*, &c. The Church is very neat, commodious, but not large; without Pillars, and accommodated with ſpacious Galleries. The Building is of Brick cop'd and coin'd with free Stones. The Tower is of the ſame Fabrick, ſquare, and ornamented with ſix Bells, but not high, and is ſituate near to the North-eaſt Corner of *Hare-ſtreet*; and was built purſuant to the following Act of Parliament granted in the 13th Year of K. *George* II, intituled, *An Act to make the Hamlet of* Bethnal Green *in the Pariſh of Saint* Dunſtan, Stepney, *in the County of* Middleſex, *a ſeparate and diſtinct Pariſh, and for erecting a Pariſh Church therein.*

" Whereas the Pariſh of Saint *Dunſtan*, *Stepney*, in the County of *Middleſex*, is a large and populous Pariſh, and conſiſteth of five Hamlets, whereof the Hamlet of *Bethnal Green* is one; which Hamlet is a large Part of the ſaid Pariſh, and contains above eighteen hundred Houſes, and is computed to have more than fifteen thouſand Inhabitants: And whereas the moſt populous Part of the ſaid Hamlet is diſtant two Miles and upwards from the Pariſh Church of *Stepney*, which Pariſh Church is not near large enough to receive the Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſh that are deſirous of reſorting thither to Divine Service: And whereas the Want of a Place for the publick Worſhip of Almighty God, within the ſaid Hamlet, hath been a great Cauſe of the Increaſe of Diſſolutneſs of Morals, and a Diſregard for Religion, too apparent in the younger and poorer Sort; and hath likewiſe been the Occaſion that many of the better Sort of People have removed from their Habitations in the ſaid Hamlet, to the great Impoveriſhment thereof: And whereas the Commiſſioners appointed for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof, did, on or about the thirteenth Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty five, purchaſe of *Charles White*, Gentleman, two Acres and half an Acre of Ground in the ſaid Hamlet, for a Site of a Church to be built there, and a Church-yard, and burying Ground to the ſame: And whereas the Inhabitants of the ſaid Hamlet have a diſtinct Church-warden, and Overſeers of the Poor, and other parochial Officers, and diſtinct Rates have been made and collected for Relief of the Poor and Diſcharge of other parochial Offices: And whereas the Church-warden, Overſeers of the Poor, and other principal Inhabitants of the ſaid Hamlet, are deſirous that a Pariſh Church may be built in the ſaid Hamlet, at the Expence of the Inhabitants thereof, for the publick Worſhip of Almighty God, and the Inſtruction of the Inhabitants in the true Chriſtian Religion, as now profeſſed in the Church of *England*: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, intituled, *An Act for confirming to the Principal and Scholars of* King's *Hall, and College of* Brazen Noſe, *in the Univerſity of* Oxford, *the Purchaſe of the Advowſons of* Stepney, *and other Churches, and for ſettling the ſame for the Benefit of the ſaid College*; it was thereby enacted, That the Rectory ſhould be, and be conſidered, and underſtood in Law to be, at and under the Term of two Moieties or Portions of the ſaid Rectory, and the Advowſon thereof doth belong to the Principal and Scholars of *King's* Hall, and College of *Brazen Noſe*, in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, who have preſented thereunto the Reverend *Robert Leyborne*, Doctor in Divinity, and the Reverend *John Brookbank*, Clerk, Maſter of Arts; and the ſaid *Robert Leyborne*, and *John Brookbank*, are the preſent Portioniſts and Incumbents thereof: And the ſaid Principal and Scholars of *King's* Hall, and College of *Brazen-Noſe*, the Patrons; and alſo the ſaid *Robert Leyborne*, and *John Brookbank*, the Incumbents; and alſo the Right Reverend Father in God, *Edmund*, Lord Biſhop of *London*, Ordinary of the ſaid Pariſh Church, are conſenting that a new Church may be built in the ſaid *Hamlet*, and that the ſaid Pariſh of *Stepney* may be divided in Manner as herein after is directed: May it pleaſe your Majeſty (at the humble Suit of the Church-warden, Overſeers of the Poor, and other principal Inhabitants of the ſaid Hamlet) that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Truſtees herein after appointed, or for any nine or more of them, to cauſe a Church and Steeple to be built within the ſaid Hamlet of *Bethnal Green*, on the Ground purchaſed by the ſaid Commiſſioners, of the ſaid *Charles White*, as aforeſaid; and alſo a Houſe for the Habitation of the Miniſter, after ſuch Model, and of ſuch Dimenſions, and of ſuch Materials, and in ſuch Manner, as by the Truſtees ſhall be agreed upon; and that the Reſidue of the aforeſaid two Acres and half an Acre of Ground, ſhall be a Cemetery, or Burying-ground for the Inhabitants of the ſaid Hamlet for ever.

" And for defraying the Expences of building the ſaid intended Church, and Manſion-houſe, and for the other Purpoſes herein after mentioned; be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Conſecration of the ſaid intended Church, and the Church-yard thereof, ſuch Funeral Rates ſhall be collected, levied, and paid in the ſaid Hamlet, for the Burial of any Perſon in the ſaid intended Church, or Burying-ground, as the Veſtry of the ſaid intended Pariſh, ſhall, from Time to Time, with the Conſent and Allowance of the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, not exceeding the Sum of two Pounds, nor leſs than two Shillings, for every ſuch Burial (the Fees for the Burial of any Perſon receiving Alms, to be paid by the Overſeers of the Poor, and allowed in their Accounts) and for Liberty to make a Vault, erect a Monument, or lay a Grave-ſtone, ſo as ſuch Vault be not made within ſix Feet of the Foundation of the ſaid Church, and ſo as ſuch Monument be not erected within the ſaid Church, except againſt the Walls thereof, ſuch Sums as the ſaid Veſtry ſhall appoint.

" Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be lawful for the Church-wardens to cauſe to be made ſuch Vaults, and ſet up and lay ſuch Monuments and Grave-ſtones, without any Lett or Hindrance of the Rector of the ſaid intended Church, or any Payment or Allowance to him in Reſpect thereof.

" Add be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That when any of the Bells of the ſaid intended Church ſhall be required to be tolled, upon Occaſion of the Death or Burial of any Perſon in the ſaid Hamlet, there ſhall be paid ſuch Rates and Duties for the ſame as are herein after mentioned; that is to ſay, to the Church-warden, for the great Bell, five Shillings, and for the ſmall Bells, two Shillings.

" And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Monies ariſing or to ariſe, by or from the Uſe of Palls which ſhall be ſupplied or furniſhed by, or at the Charge of the ſaid intended

tended Pariſh, ſhall be applied to and for the Uſes and Purpoſes mentioned in this Act; and that the Church-wardens of the ſaid intended Pariſh for the Time being, ſhall provide four or more handſome and decent Palls for the Uſe and Service of Funerals in the ſaid intended Pariſh; and that no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall preſume to bring, or cauſe to be brought into the ſaid intended Church, or the Church-yard thereof, any Pall or Palls, unleſs ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall firſt pay ſuch Rates or Duties for the ſame, as are herein after-mentioned; that is to ſay, for the beſt Pall ten Shillings; for the ſecond Pall, ſeven Shillings; a Child's Pall, three Shillings; and for the Cloth Pall, two Shillings and ſix Pence; unleſs the Veſtry of the ſaid intended Pariſh ſhall, with the Conſent and Allowance of the Biſhop of the ſaid Dioceſs, otherwiſe order the ſame.

" And to the end that all the Monies which ſhall ariſe by the Rates and Duties above mentioned, and alſo by the Rates to be collected as herein after is mentioned, may be duly paid, and faithfully applied to anſwer, ſatisfy, and diſcharge all ſuch Sums of Money as ſhall be neceſſary for the building and adorning the ſaid intended Church; and which ſhall be advanced and lent upon the Credit of this Act, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, and to maintain a Miniſter to officiate therein, certain Truſtees therein mentioned, or any nine or more of them, are hereby impowered, by themſelves, or any Perſon or Perſons by them, or any nine or more of them, by Writing under their Hands and Seals to be thereunto authorized, to levy the ſaid Rates and Duties upon any Perſon or Perſons, liable to pay the ſame, who after Demand made thereof ſhall refuſe to to pay the ſame, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, by Diſtreſs of the Goods and Chattels belonging to the Perſon or Perſons ſo refuſing, and to detain and keep the ſame, until ſuch Rates and Duties, with the reaſonable Charges of ſuch Diſtreſs ſhall be paid; and that it ſhall be lawful for ſuch Perſon and Perſons ſo diſtraining (after the Space of three Days next after ſuch Diſtreſs taken) to ſell the Goods ſo diſtrained, returning the Overplus (if any be) to the Owner or Owners thereof, after ſuch Duty or Duties, and reaſonable Charges for diſtraining, keeping, and ſelling the ſame, ſhall be deducted.

" And foraſmuch as borrowing Monies upon the Credit of this Act will be the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Method of accompliſhing the pious Purpoſes aforeſaid; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any Perſon or Perſons to contribute, advance, and pay into the Hands of the ſaid Truſtees, or any nine or more of them, for the Uſes before-mentioned, any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of five thouſand Pounds, for the abſolute Purchaſe of one or more Annuity or Annuities, to be paid and payable during the full Term of the natural Life of ſuch Contributors reſpectively, or the natural Life of ſuch other Perſons as ſhall be nominated by or on Behalf of ſuch reſpective Contributors at the Time of Payment of their Contribution-monies; which Annuity or Annuities ſhall not exceed the Rate of eight Pounds and ten Shillings *per Centum*; and ſo in Proportion for any greater or leſs Sum to be paid as aforeſaid; all which ſaid Annuities, ſo to be purchaſed as aforeſaid, ſhall not exceed in the whole the Sum of four hundred and twenty-five Pounds.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the Annuities ſo to be purchaſed under and by virtue of this Act, ſhall be and are hereby charged upon, and ſhall be paid and payable from Time to Time, out of the Monies ariſing by the ſaid Rates and Duties herein before mentioned; and that none of the ſaid Annuities ſhall now or hereafter be ſubject or liable to the Tax charged upon Land by the Authority of Parliament.

" And whereas a preſent Fund will be neceſſary for the Payment of Annuities, and other the Purpoſes aforeſaid, be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Truſtees, or any nine or more of them, from Time to Time, to make an Aſſeſſment on all Lands, Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditaments within the ſaid Hamlet, not exceeding one Shilling in the Pound of the yearly Rent of ſuch Lands, Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as the ſame ſhall be aſcertained and rated by the Land-tax for the Time being; and for that Purpoſe the Truſtees appointed by this Act, or any nine or more of them, ſhall and may by Writing under their Hands and Seals, and they are hereby authorized and required to order and direct the Receivers and Collectors, ſo to be choſen and appointed for the Time being, to aſſeſs upon and collect from the Owners or Occupiers of ſuch Lands, Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, ſuch Rates and Sums of Money as ſhall be requiſite in the Premiſes, of which Rates and Aſſeſſments two third Parts ſhall be paid by the Landlords or Owners, and the third Part by the Tenants or Occupiers of ſuch Lands, Houſes, Tenements and Hereditaments; and which ſaid Tenants and Occupiers ſhall and may deduct and retain, out of the Rents payable to the Landlords and Owners of the ſame Premiſes, the ſaid two third Parts of ſuch Rate or Aſſeſſment ſo to be made and collected as aforeſaid; and the ſaid Landlords (mediate or immediate) according to their reſpective Intereſts, are hereby required to allow to ſuch Tenants, ſuch Deductions and Payments accordingly; and every Tenant paying any ſuch Rate or Aſſeſſment for or upon the Landlord's Account, ſhall be acquitted and diſcharged for ſo much Money as the ſame ſhall amount unto, as fully and effectually as if the ſame had been actually paid to any ſuch Landlord or Landlords, or other Perſon or Perſons, to whom his or her Rent was or ſhould have been paid or payable by ſuch Rates or Aſſeſſments; and the Money ariſing therefrom ſhall be recovered, accounted for, paid, charged, and applied in ſuch Manner, and for ſuch Purpoſes, as the other Duties by this Act directed to be raiſed and levied, are directed and appointed to be recovered, charged, accounted for, paid and applied: Provided always, That in caſe any Houſe or Tenement ſhall be ſet, let, or occupied in different Apartments, Rooms, or Lodgers, or Inmates, the whole Houſe or Tenement ſo let and occupied, ſhall be charged with the whole Rate aſſeſſed, or to be collected for, or in Reſpect of the ſame; and in caſe of Non-payment, it ſhall and may be lawful to levy the ſame upon, and from any of the Inhabitants or Occupiers of any Part or Parts of ſuch Houſe or Tenement, in ſuch and the ſame Manner as the other Duties directed by this Act to be raiſed, are appointed to be levied and recovered.

" Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That the Payment of the Rates, Duties, and Aſſeſſments, directed to be raiſed and levied by this Act, ſhall not intitle any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, to a Settlement in the ſaid new intended Pariſh, who was or were not before ſuch Payment legally intitled to ſuch Settlement.

" Pro-

" And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Rates and Aſſeſſments hereby directed and appointed to be raiſed and levied upon Houſes, Lands and Tenements for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, ſhall and may take Place and have Continuance, from the twenty-fourth Day of *June* one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-three, for and during ſuch Time only, as any of the Annuities to be granted purſuant to to this Act as aforeſaid, ſhall have Continuance, and when and as there ſhall be Occaſion or Neceſſity to raiſe the ſame, and no longer, and not otherwiſe; and from and after the Determination of all the ſaid Annuities, ſuch Rates and Aſſeſſments ſhall ceaſe and determine; and from thenceforth ſuch Rates and Duties for the Ground of any Burial, Bells, Palls, Grave-ſtones, Vaults, and Monuments, ſhall be paid and applied towards the Repairs of the Church, and for the Uſes herein directed; and if there be any Surplus, the ſame ſhall be applied for ſuch other Parochial Uſes, as the Veſtry ſhall appoint, the ſame being from Time to Time allowed of and conſented to by the Biſhop of the Dioceſe as aforeſaid.

" And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Pariſhioners and Veſtry aſſembled, with the Conſent of the ſaid Truſtees, or nine of them, to make ſuch Alterations in the Rates and Duties for Burials, as to the Ground and Bells, as they ſhall think convenient and neceſſary; ſo as ſuch Alterations be, i n like Manner, allowed of, and conſented to by the Biſhop of the Dioceſe.

" And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Perſon, who at the Time of the Conſecration of the ſaid Church, ſhall be Church-warden, Overſeers of the Poor, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways, and the other Parochial Officers, for or in the ſaid Hamlet of *Bethnal Green*, ſhall, together with one other ſubſtantial Inhabitant within the ſaid Hamlet, to be choſen for another Church-warden within two Months next after the Conſecration of the ſaid Church by the Veſtry-men of the ſaid new intended Pariſh, or the major Part of ſuch of them who ſhall be preſent at their publick Meeting for that Purpoſe, be the Churchwardens, Overſeers for the Poor, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways and other Pariſh Officers for the ſaid new Pariſh.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Rector of the ſaid Pariſh Church, and the Church-wardens, and Overſeers of the Poor of the ſaid new intended Pariſh, for the Time being, and all other Perſons, who ſhall have ſerved or fined for the Office of Church-warden or Overſeer of the Poor of the ſaid Hamlet, or of the ſaid new intended Pariſh, and ſhall pay two Shillings *per* Month, and all others who ſhall pay four Shillings *per* Month for the Relief of the Poor of the ſaid Hamlet, for his own Dwelling-houſe, or Lands, and no others, ſhall be Veſtry Men, for the Time being, of the ſaid new intended Pariſh, and ſhall meet, from Time to Time, upon publick Notice to be openly read and publiſhed in the ſaid Church by the Order of the Rector, Church-wardens, and Overſeers of the Poor, or either of them, on the Lord's Day next preceding, immediately after Divine Service; and the ſaid Veſtry Men, or the major Part of ſuch of them as ſhall be aſſembled at ſuch Meetings, ſhall and may, from Time to Time, elect and nominate a Lecturer, as alſo Church-wardens, Sideſmen, Pariſh Clerk, and all other Officers, for the ſaid intended Pariſh; and alſo, from Time to Time, elect and nominate, amove and put out the Sexton, Grave-diggers, and all other Officers and Servants to be employed in or about opening the Pews, making the Graves, or otherwiſe, in or about the ſaid Church; and the Lecturer ſo to be choſen ſhall be admitted by the Rector, for the Time being, to have the Uſe of the Pulpit.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Hamlet of *Bethnal Green*, and the Precinct and Territory thereof, ſhall from and for ever after the Conſecration of the ſaid new intended Church, be and be deemed, and taken to be for ever of itſelf a diſtinct Pariſh to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever; and the ſaid new Church ſhall be the Pariſh Church thereof, and ſhall be called by the Name that ſhall be given thereto in the Act or Inſtrument of Conſecration thereof; and the Inhabitants, within the Limits of the ſaid Hamlet, ſhall be the Pariſhioners thereof, and be divided and exempt from the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan*, *Stepney*, and from bearing any Offices or Charges, and from all Dependencies and Contributions for or in Reſpect thereof.

" Provided always, and be it further enacted and declared, That all great Tythes, or any Modus, or Compoſition in Lieu thereof, ariſing within the ſaid new Pariſh, ſhall be continued to be paid to the Principal and Scholars of *King's* Hall, and College of *Brazen-Noſe*, in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, or to the Perſon or Perſons to whom the ſame do of Right belong; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Advowſon and Right of Preſentation of and to the ſaid new intended Church, ſhall for ever belong to the ſaid Principal and Scholars of *King's* Hall, and College of *Brazen-Noſe*, and their Succeſſors, who ſhall and may from Time to Time, when the ſame ſhall be vacant, preſent a fit Perſon to be inſtituted and admitted Rector thereof; and the Rector of the ſaid new Pariſh ſhall have and enjoy the Houſe for the Habitation of the Miniſter, to be built as as aforeſaid; and alſo ſhall be intitled to ſuch Surplice Fees, and other Perquiſites, in the ſaid new Church and Pariſh as ſhall belong, or be appropriated to him, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Pariſh-Clerk of the ſaid new Church for the Time being, ſhall be a Member of the Corporation, or Company of Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Brethren of the Pariſh-Clerks of the City and Suburbs of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, the City of *Weſtminſter*, the Borough of *Southwark*, and the Out-pariſhes, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, and ſhall be ſubject to the Rules and Orders of the ſaid Corporation or Company, as any other Pariſh Clerk of the ſaid Corporation is or ought to be; any thing in the Charter or Charters of their Incorporation to the contrary notwithſtanding.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Miniſter and Inhabitants of the ſaid new Pariſh, in Veſtry aſſembled, ſhall and may from Time to Time, with the Conſent or Allowance of the Biſhop or Ordinary of the Place, ſettle all Fees and Perquiſites payable to the Pariſh-Clerk, and other Officers of the ſaid new intended Church, for or upon every Marriage or Burial, or otherwiſe howſoever.

" Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Rectory of the ſaid new Church or Pariſh ſhall not be taken or held *in Commendam*; and all Licences and Diſpenſations for taking and holding the ſame *in Commendam* ſhall be utterly void, and of none Effect; any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

" Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act, or any thing herein contained, ſhall not extend to alter or change the Methods or Payments of the Land-Tax, and other Parochial Taxes, for or in reſpect of the great Tythes ariſing within the ſaid Hamlet, or for repairing and amending the Highways and Roads lying within the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan*, *Stepney*, but that the ſaid Land-Tax and other Parochial Taxes, ſhall be paid in the ſame Places as uſual, and the ſaid Roads repaired and amended, by the ſame Ways, Means, and Methods, and by the ſame Shares and Proportions as they were or ought to have been done heretofore; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Conſecration of the ſaid new intended Church, ſo much of the before recited Act of Parliament, made in the ninth Year of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, as conſtitutes and appoints the ſaid two Portioniſts, ſhall be, and is hereby repealed; and the ſaid *John Brookbank* (if he be then living, and ſhall until that Time continue Portioniſt of *Ratcliffe-Stepney*; and in caſe of his Death or Amoval, whoever ſhall be Portioniſt of *Ratcliffe-Stepney*) ſhall be the firſt Rector of the ſaid new intended Church, and ſhall be, and be deemed to be, in the actual Poſſeſſion thereof, and of all Rights thereunto belonging, without any Admiſſion, Inſtitution, or Induction to the ſame; and the ſaid *Robert Leyborne*, ſhall be, and is hereby conſtituted and appointed the ſole and full Incumbent of the ſaid Rectory of St. *Dunſtan*, *Stepney*, without any Diſpenſation or Induction, or any other Act or Ceremony, Eccleſiaſtical or Civil, to be paid, performed, or received by the ſaid *Robert Leyborne*, and ſhall have, hold, take, and enjoy to his own proper Uſe, all and all Manner of Tythes, and other Perquiſites and Profits, in any wiſe belonging to the ſaid Rectory or Vicarage, except thoſe ariſing in the ſaid Hamlet, hereby intended to be divided from the ſaid Pariſh, in as large and ample Manner as the ſame have at any Time heretofore been received and and enjoyed by any of the former Rector or Rectors, Vicar or Vicars; and that from and after the Death or Diſmiſſion of the ſaid *Robert Leyborne*, there ſhall be, and continue to be, but one Rector of the ſaid Rectory of St. *Dunſtan*, *Stepney*, to be from Time to Time preſented to the ſame by the proper Patrons thereof; which Rector, and his Succeſſors, ſhall for ever be the ſole Incumbent, and be intituled to all the Rights and Profits of the whole Rectory, in as full and ample Manner as the ſaid *Robert Leyborne*, or any former Rector or Vicar whatſoever, except thoſe ariſing in the ſaid Hamlet of *Bethnal Green* aforeſaid.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Conſecration of the ſaid new Church, all Garden Pennies, ſmall Tythes, *Eaſter* Offerings, and other Dues (except Surplice Fees) ariſing within the ſaid Hamlet, that have been uſually paid to the ſaid Rector or Vicar, or Portioniſts of the Pariſh Church of *Stepney*, ſhall from thenceforth be paid to and received by the Church-wardens of the ſaid new intended Church, who ſhall have the ſame and the like Remedy to recover the ſame, and compel the Payment thereof, as any former Rector, Vicar, or Portioniſts of the ſaid Pariſh Church of *Stepney* have or might have had, and the ſame ſhall be applied for the Maintenance and Support of the Rector of the ſaid new intended Church, and ſuch other Uſes as are hereby directed, and the Surplus thereof (if any) ſhall be applied to ſuch other Parochial Uſes, as the Veſtry of the ſaid new intended Pariſh ſhall from Time to Time direct or appoint.

" And for the Maintenance and Support of the Rector of the ſaid new intended Church, be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Church-wardens of the ſaid new intended Church for the Time being, ſhall, out of the ſaid Garden Pennies, ſmall Tythes, *Eaſter* Offerings, and other Dues, except Surplice Fees as aforeſaid, and alſo out of the ſaid Rates, ariſing and payable upon and for the Tolling of Bells, and for the Uſe of Palls, Grave-ſtones, Vaults, and Monuments, pay unto the Rector of the ſaid new intended Church, and his Succeſſors, for ever, preferable to all other Payments and Charges whatſoever, the yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds, upon the four moſt uſual Feaſt Days, or Days of Payment aforeſaid, by even and equal Portions, without any Deduction for any Rates or Taxes impoſed, or to be impoſed by Authority of Parliament, or for any other Matter or Thing whatſoever; and that the ſame ſhall not be ſubject to any ſuch Rates or Taxes whatſoever; the firſt Payment thereof to be made at ſuch of the ſaid Feaſt Days, or Days of Payment, as ſhall firſt happen after the End of two Kalendar Months, next after the Conſecration of the ſaid Church; and the Monies ſo paid ſhall be allowed to ſuch Church-warden or Church-wardens, in his or their Accounts, out of the Monies by him or them to be received, in Purſuance of this Act; and in caſe ſuch Monies ſhall happen to be deficient for that Purpoſe, then out of any other publick Money in his or their Hands, belonging to the ſaid new intended Pariſh (not ariſing by any Poors Rate) as the major Part of the Veſtry Men aſſembled ſhall direct or appoint; and which other Money ſhall be replaced or made good out of the Monies hereby appointed for the Payment thereof; which yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds, ſhall be deemed a full Equivalent and Satisfaction for all ſmall Tythes, *Eaſter* Offerings, and other Dues (except ſurplice Fees as aforeſaid) ariſing within the Limits of the ſaid new intended Pariſh.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if Default ſhall happen to be made in Payment of the ſaid yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds, or any Part thereof, to the Rector aforeſaid, by the Space of thirty Days next over or after any of the Days of Payment, whereon the ſame ought to be paid as aforeſaid, then it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for ſuch Rector to ſue for and recover the ſame, with full Coſts of Suit, againſt ſuch Church-warden and Church-wardens, and his and their Succeſſors, by Action of Debt, in any of his Majeſty's Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, wherein no Eſſoin, Protection, Privilege, or Wager of Law, or more than one Imparlance ſhall be allowed.

" Provided always, That if Default be made as aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful to and for ſuch Rector, inſtead of proceeding by Action as aforeſaid, to make his Complaint of ſuch Default to any one or more of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County of *Middleſex*; and that, upon ſuch Complaint and Oath made before ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace (which Oath he or they are hereby impowered to adminiſter) of the Sum or Sums of Money then in Arrear, and unpaid, of ſuch yearly Sum as foreſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, by Warrant under his or their Hands and Seals, to ſummon the Perſon or Perſons making ſuch Default, to attend ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices, at ſuch Time and Place within his or their reſpective Juriſdictions, as he or they ſhall thereby appoint, not exceeding

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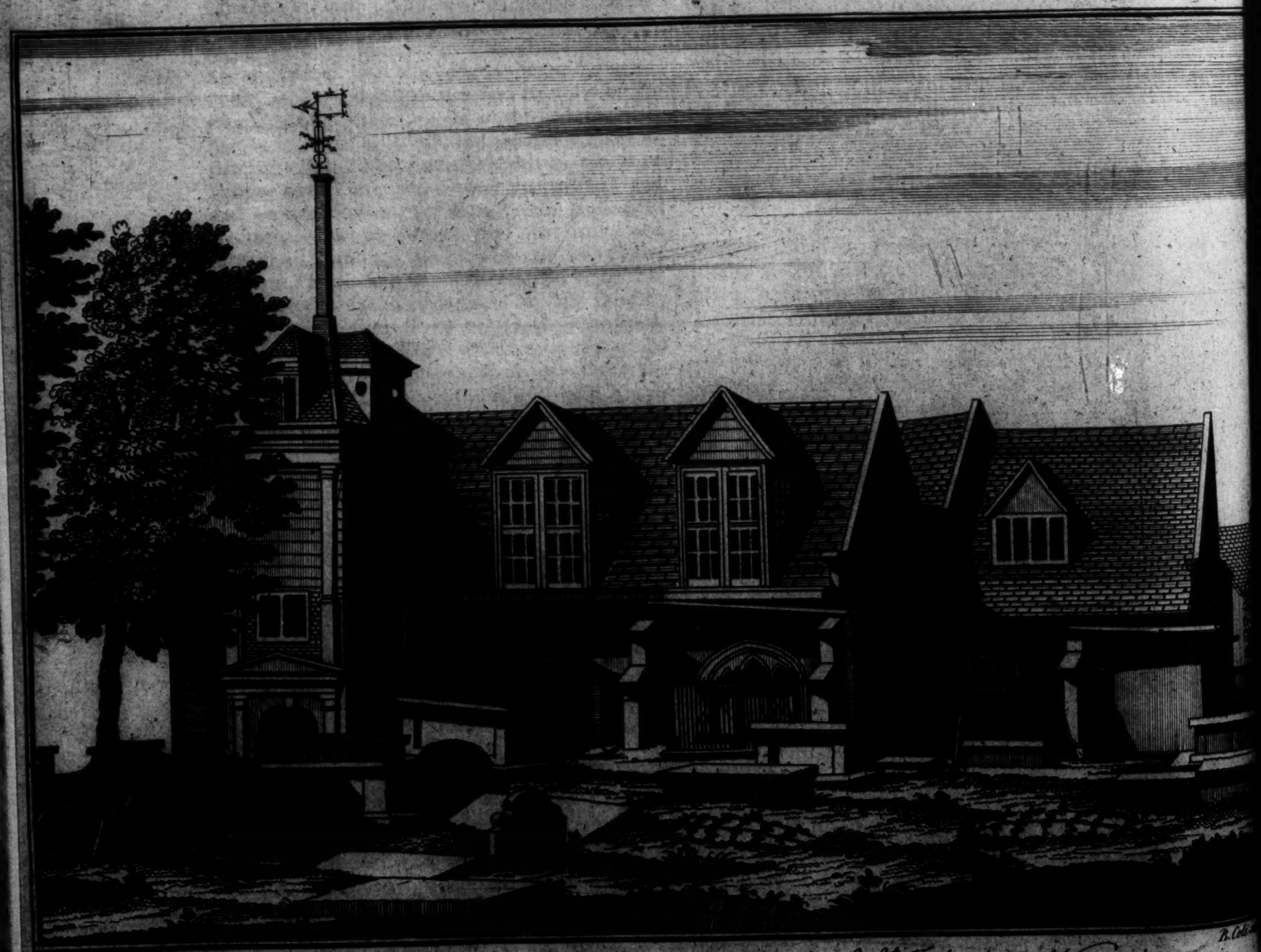
The South West Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Paul's at Shadwel.



The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t John's at Wapping.

exceeding five Days from the Date of ſuch Warrant, to ſhew Cauſe why ſuch Money, ſo in Arrear, ſhould not be paid: And in caſe ſufficient Cauſe ſhall not be ſhewn, to the Satisfaction of ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices, (Oath being firſt made before ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices, of due Notice of ſuch Summons, in caſe the Party concerned ſhall not attend thereon) then it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices, and he or they are hereby required, by Warrant under his or their Hands and Seals, to cauſe all ſuch Monies which ſhall appear to ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices to be in Arrear, of the ſaid yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, rendering to him or them the Overplus, (if any ſuch ſhall remain) after Deduction of all reaſonable Coſts and Charges, (to be aſcertained upon Oath before ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices) in and about making ſuch Diſtreſs and Sale; and in caſe ſufficient Diſtreſs cannot be had for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, then it ſhall be lawful to and for ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, and he and they are hereby required to commit the Offender or Offenders to the County Gaol, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until he or they ſhall have fully paid all ſuch Arrears as aforeſaid.

"Provided alſo, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, That all and every the ſucceeding Church-warden and Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, ſhall be chargeable with, and ſubject, and liable to make good, and to pay and ſatisfy out of any Pariſh Monies as aforeſaid, in his or their Hands, all Arrears of the ſaid yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds accrued or happening in the Time of his or their Predeceſſors; and that ſuch Arrears ſhall and may be ſued for, had and recovered againſt ſuch ſucceeding Church-warden or Church-wardens, by or upon ſuch Action or Complaint as aforeſaid, and in like Manner as againſt the Church-warden or Church-wardens in whoſe Time ſuch Arrears happened, ſo as ſuch Arrears to be had and recovered againſt ſuch ſucceeding Church-warden or Church-wardens, do not in the whole exceed one whole Year's Payment, and ſo as ſuch Action or Complaint be made againſt ſuch ſucceeding Church-warden or Church-wardens within the Space of three Months, next after his or their firſt entering upon, and being ſworn into the Office of Church-warden.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid new intended Pariſh, and the Inhabitants and Pariſhioners thereof, ſhall be diſcharged and exempt, as well againſt the Rector of the ſaid new intended Church, as againſt the Rector and Incumbent of the ſaid Pariſh Church of *Stepney*, from the Payment of all ſmall Tythes, *Eaſter* Offerings, Garden Pennies, and all other Dues whatſoever, except Surplice Fees, ariſing within the Limits of the ſaid new intended Pariſh."

Part of St. Pancras's in the Fields.

Though the Pariſh of St. *Pancras in the Fields* be without the Bill of Mortality, I have nevertheleſs thought it neceſſary to inſert an Account of that Part thereof where the Houſes are contiguous to the Suburbs of *London*; therefore I think 'twill not be amiſs, to acqaint all thoſe, who, from a vulgar Tradition, are of Opinion, that the Church of this Pariſh is of greater Antiquity than that of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral in the City of *London*, (of which 'tis only a Prebend), that this is not the Church of St. *Pancras* which may juſtly be termed the Mother of St. *Paul*'s, but one of the ſame Appellation at the City of *Canterbury*; which *Auſtin*, the Monk, in the Year 598, converted from a Pagan to a Chriſtian Temple, and dedicated the ſame to St. *Pancras*, divers Years before the Founding of St. *Paul*'s Church in *London*. Chron. Guil. Thorn.

This Part of St. *Pancras's* Pariſh, which pays to the Poor about 132 *l. per Annum*, contains one hundred and twenty-two Houſes. Here adjoining to the South Side of the Church-yard is a good Spaw, whoſe Water is of a ſweet Taſte, very clear, and operates gently by Stool.

St. Paul's, Shadwell.

The Hamlet of *Shadwell*, which formerly belonged to the Pariſh of *Stepney*, having greatly increaſed both in Number of Houſes and Inhabitants, *Thomas Neale*, Eſq; Leaſee of that Diſtrict, erected the preſent Church in the Year 1656, for their Accommodation in the Performance of their Religious Duties. This Diſtrict, *Anno* 1669, was by an Act of Parliament conſtituted a Pariſh, in all Reſpects diſtinct from and independent of that of *Stepney*, as if it had never had belonged to the ſame. And toward the Maintenance of a Rector, beſide a conſiderable Glebe veſted in him, he is allowed all Oblations and ſuch Church Duties as are paid in the Pariſh of *Stepney*. And as a farther Proviſion for the ſaid Rector and his Succeſſors, he is to have one hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*, in lieu of Tythes, which is to be raiſed by an Aſſeſſment upon the Inhabitants by an equal Pound Rate, not exceeding ſix Pence in the Pound; which is to be made by the Church-wardens within twenty Days after every *Eaſter Tueſday*; which Rate is to be confirmed by two Juſtices of the Peace of the County of *Middleſex*, or by the Biſhop of *London*, under their Hands and Seals, to be paid at Quarterly Payments, with a Power to diſtrain in caſe of Non-payment. And in caſe the Church-wardens refuſe, or neglect to make the ſaid Aſſeſſment, or Rate, within the Time limited, they are to forfeit to the King for every ſuch Offence the Sum of twenty Pounds; on which Occaſion, the Parſon himſelf is impowered, before the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, or the 24th of *June*, in any Year, to make the ſaid Aſſeſſment, or Rate for 120 *l.* which being confirmed as aforeſaid, it may be levied and recovered in the ſame manner as one made by the Church-wardens. Act Parl. 21 Car. II.

Some Time after, a Controverſy happened between the Pariſh and *Robert Marriot*, the Rector, who pretended a Right to collect, for his own Uſe, of every Pariſhioner above ſixteen Years of Age, two Pence, or three Pence each, for *Eaſter* Offerings; which the Inhabitants refuſing to comply with, alledged the ſame were included in the hundred and twenty Pounds annually paid him by the Pariſh; but to accommodate the Diſpute in an amicable manner, and to obviate all Conteſts for the future, it was agreed, that an annual Stipend of one hundred and twenty Pounds ſhould thenceforth be collected by the Pariſhioners, and paid to the Rector Quarterly, without the leaſt Deduction: And the ſaid Pariſhioners farther agreed to pay their ſaid Rector one Shilling for every Corps buried in their Church-yard; whereupon *Marriot* gave up and relinquiſhed all Pretenſions to Oblations, *Eaſter* Dues, and other Offerings whatſoever. Which Agreement has been ratified and confirmed by all the ſucceeding Rectors. Par. Rec.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate on the South Side of *Upper Shadwell*, owes its Name to its being dedicated to St. *Paul the Apoſtle*, and the Place of its Situation; the Advowſon whereof belongs to the Dean of St. *Paul's* in the City of *London*, as Ground Landlord of the whole Pariſh:

But

But in Matters Eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the Biſhop.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Money from the Pariſh	120	0	0
By Surplice Fees — —	25	0	0
By Glebe — —	65	0	0
By Burials — —	20	0	0
By a Parſonage Houſe —	20	0	0
Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.			
To the Biſhop's Procuration —	0	3	4
To the Vicar of *Stepney* —	1	6	8
Donations, per Annum.			
Anno 1669, *William Curtis* —	4	10	0
1681, *Thomas Bryan* — —	5	0	0
1684, *George Wilkinſon* —	2	0	0
1690, Capt. *James Cook* — —	3	0	0
—— *James Cook*, the Son —	3	0	0
1706, *Richard Batſon* —	2	10	0
1720, Capt. *Thomas Lemon* —	5	0	0
And 17 others in Money 324 *l.*	16	4	0

Monumental Inſciptions.

Here lies the Body of *Ann Goodwin.* Obiit *Febru.* 20th, 1673.

No Age ſo young that Death will ſpare;
All Ages they muſt die;
Therefore to die let all prepare,
To live eternally.

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. *James Cook*, who departed this Life the 8 *Jan.* 1699. aged 16 Years 7 Months.

To the pious Memory of Mr. *James Cook.*

View, Traveller, as you paſs by,
Cook's Relicks of Mortality;
Whoſe Angel Face, Seraphick Skin,
Proclaimed ſome noble Soul within;
Whoſe blooming Hope, whoſe airy Breath,
Whoſe Bud was nip'd by cruel Death.
Whoſe ſacred Gueſt was forc'd to fly,
By Death's tyrannick Cruelty,
And take a Manſion in the lofty Sky.
View all his Virtues (if you could
Have Time to ſtay) modeſt and good,
Pious to God, to all was kind;
In ſhort, a univerſal Friend.
Go, Traveller, and now begin
A virtuous Life; make God thy Friend.
Give him thy Heart in youthful Days,
As pious *Cook*, whoſe very Praiſe
Will warbled be; Ages ſhall hear
Cook's great and mighty Character.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens, four Collectors for the Poor, one Conſtable, ſeven Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes, the Sum of one hundred Pounds *per Annum*; two Beadles, nine Watchmen, ſixteen hundred and ninety-ſix houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

This Pariſh, which is one of the *Tower* Hamlets, has the Name of *Shadwell* from a fine Fountain, which iſſues from under the South Wall of the Church-yard: And the South Part of the Pariſh, denominated *Lower Shadwell*, being antiently Part of *Wapping Marſh*, it was within the Courſe of the River *Thames*, till the ſame was imbanked.

The Streets in this Pariſh, called *Old* and *New Gravel Lanes*, were ſo denominated from their being antiently Ways, wherein Carts laden with Gravel from the neighbouring Fields uſed to paſs to the River *Thames*, where it was employed in ballaſting of Ships, before Ballaſt was taken out of the ſaid River.

In the North-eaſt Part of this Pariſh (at preſent denominated *Sun-Tavern Fields*) where formerly Gravel was dug for ballaſting Ships, a *Roman* Cemetery was diſcovered about the Year 1615, wherein were found two Coffins; one whereof, being of Stone, contained the Bones of a Man; and the other of Lead, beautifully imbelliſhed with Scollop Shells and a Crotiſter Border, contained thoſe of a Woman, at whoſe Head and Feet were placed two Urns of the Height of three Feet each; and at the Sides divers beautiful Red Earthen Bottles, with a Number of Lachrymatories of Hexagon and Octagon Forms: And on each Side of the inhumed Bones were depoſited two Ivory Scepters of the Length of eighteen Inches each; and upon the Breaſt, the Figure of a ſmall *Cupid* curiouſly wrought, as were likewiſe two Pieces of Jet, reſembling Nails, of the Lenth of three Inches. Weav. Fun. Mon.

The Perſon here interred (according to the Opinion of that judicious Antiquary Sir *Robert Cotton*, who made the Diſcovery) muſt have been the Conſort of ſome Prince, or *Roman* Pretor, by the Decorations of the Coffin, and Things therein contained. Ibid.

In this Place were likewiſe diſcovered divers Urns, with *Roman* Coin, which on one Side had this Inſcription, *Imp. Pupienus Maximus P. F.* and on the Reverſe, with Hands conjoined, *Patrus Senatus.* Camd. An. Apar.

Alſo in this Place was lately diſcovered a very ſtrong Alomiſh Water, ſaid to be impregnated with Sulphur, Vitriol, Steel and Antimony. This Water ſhews itſelf to be a very great Antiſcorbutick, inſomuch, that by the numerous Cures it has performed in the Leproſy, Scurvy, Scald-heads, Itch, and other Cutaneous Diſtempers, 'tis thought to be a ſpecifick Remedy for all Diſeaſes of the Skin.

Things remarkable at preſent are, the Church, a Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, two Church and one Preſbyterian Charity-Shools, an Alms-houſe, a Market, a Medicinal Spring, two Engines for ſupplying the Neighbourhood with River Water, two Wells, which flow plentifully, and ſupply the Inhabitants with Spring-water, a Dock for Ship-building, five Places, denominated Stairs, for People to go upon, or return from off the River, and a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor.

St. Sepulchre's Liberty in Middleſex.

This Precinct, which is that Part of the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre's without the Juriſdiction of the City of* London denominated *Middleſex Liberty*, is in the Manor of *Finſbury* and Hundred of *Oſulſton*; and in regard to its Government, 'tis in all Reſpects independent of the City Liberty, as if it was not of the ſame Pariſh.

Donations, per Annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Kifford, by Will, *Anno* 1683,	46	0	0
Beſide the above, the Liberty have, without mentioning the Donors Names, Eſtates to the Amount of — — —	116	6	3

Officers, &c. *belonging to this Liberty.*

One Church-warden, four Overſeers of the Poor, five Conſtables, nine Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes, the Sum of eighty Pounds *per Annum*; one Beadle, five Watchmen, ſix hundred and ſeventy-ſix Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Liberty.*

The Street in this Liberty, vulgarly called *Turnbull-ſtreet*, was antiently denominated *Turn-mill-ſtreet*, from the Mills thereon erected, which were wrought by a Stream of Water from *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*; which being at preſent ſeemingly dried up, it has given Occaſion to ſome Writers to repreſent the ſame as loſt: Whereas had they taken the Trouble to inquire, they would eaſily have diſcovered, that the ſaid Stream is brought

brought to the Suburbs of *London* in two large Wooden Pipes of a ſeven Inch Bore each.

The Remarkables at preſent are, *Hicks's-hall*, where the Quarter Seſſions for the County of *Middleſex* is held; and a Workhouſe for the Accommodation of the Poor.

As I have, for the Eaſe and Satisfaction of the Reader, added the Numbers Total of the reſpective Officers and Servants belonging to the ſeveral Wards of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, I ſhall now, for the like Reaſon, ſubjoin an Account of the Sums Total of divers of the Officers and Servants appertaining to the reſpective Vicinal Pariſhes, *&c.* above-ſpecified, *viz.* Conſtables, Headboroughs, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways, Beadles and Watchmen; together with the reſpective Sums annually paid by each of the ſaid Pariſhes, *&c.* to the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes.

Pariſhes.	Conſt.	Headb.	Scav.	Surv.	Bead.	Watch.	Raker.
							l.
Chriſt's Church —	1	9	4	0	2	17	270
Glaſshouſe Liberty	1	0	1	0	1	3	20
High Holborn Liberty	3	3	8	0	2	17	700
Nortonfalgate Liberty	1	3	1	0	1	3	40
Old Artillery Ground Liberty	1	2	1	0	1	3	28
Rolls Liberty ——	1	0	3	0	1	4	46
Saffron-hill Liberty ——	1	2	2	0	1	13	100
St. Anne's —— ——	1	4	2	2	1	1	40
St. Dunſtan's, Stepney	5	27	5	6	5	17	200
St. George's, Bloomſbury	2	2	4	0	2	0	0
St. George's, Queen's-ſquare	2	2	0	0	1	17	0
St. George's in the Eaſt, Ratcliff	2	12	4	2	2	12	175
St. Giles's ——	5	10	10	10	6	40	900
St James's ——	5	9	4	3	2	15	210
St. John's, Hackney ——	3	10	0	2	1	20	0
St. John's, Wapping	1	7	4	0	1	10	150
St. Leonard's ——	4	18	6	4	4	17	240
St. Luke's ——	4	16	13	0	4	18	282
St. Mary's, Iſlington	6	6	0	3	1	6	0
St. Mary le Bonne ——	2	2	0	2	1	6	50
St. Mary's, Whitechapel	1	16	10	2	3	22	314
Part of St. Pancras's ——	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul's ——	1	7	2	0	2	9	100
St. Sepulchre's ——	5	9	4	0	1	5	80
Sums Total —	58	177	88	36	46	275	2745

The Numbers Total of the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor, with the Sums Total paid by them in one Year, on Account of the Church and Poor, in the ſeveral Pariſhes, *&c.* above-ſpecified, with the Numbers Total of Dwelling and Work-houſes:

Church Ward.	Over-ſeers.	Paid on Acc. of the Church.	Paid on Account of the Poor.	Numb. Houſes.	Wor. Hou.
38	89	4594*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*	26899*l.* 4*s.* 1¾*d.*	32375	16

This Diſtrict of Pariſhes, *&c.* being neither City nor Corporation, they are upon the ſame Foot in Reſpect to Government as ſo many Villages; Petty Crimes being tried by the County Juſtices at their Courts of Seſſions; and Proceſſes concerning Property, *&c.* in the Superior Courts at *Weſtminſter*.

BOOK IX.

Containing the Ancient and Preſent State of the Borough of Southwark, *&c. with an ample Deſcription of the ſeveral Pariſhes, and Remarkables therein at preſent, alphabetically digeſted.*

THE Borough of *Southwark* conſiſts of the Pariſhes of St. *Olave*, St. *Saviour*, St. *George* and St. *Thomas*; which, together with the adjacent Pariſhes, compoſe that Part of the Diſtrict within the Bill of Mortality ſituate South of the River *Thames*, in the Hundreds of *Kingſton* and *Brixton*, and County of *Surrey*; which is in Length ſix Miles twenty-three Poles and two Feet: *viz.* From *Vauxhall* Bridge to *Stangate*, one Mile; to within three Doors of the Sign of the Earl of *Warwick* in *Upper Ground-ſtreet*, one Mile; to four Doors Eaſt of the *Maze* Gateway in *Tooley-ſtreet*, one Mile; to within nine Doors of *Blackman's-alley* on *Rotherhithe-wall*, one Mile; to within three Doors of the *Bull's-head* in *Brimſtone-ſtreet*, one Mile; and from thence to the Eaſt End of *Holding-ſtreet*, one Mile, twenty-three Poles and two Feet.

Sim. Dunelm. Hiſt. The firſt Mention I find of *Southwark* in Hiſtory is in the Year 1052, when Earl *Godwin* arrived at this Place with a potent Fleet; where having anchored till the Return of the Flood, he paſſed *London-bridge* without Oppoſition, and advanced to engage the Royal Navy, (then lying oppoſite *Weſtminſter*) conſiſting of fifty Ships of War; but by the Interpoſition of the Nobility, Matters were happily accommodated between the King and *Godwin*, without the Effuſion of Blood: However, *Godwin*, by way of Bravado, ſailed round *Edward*'s Fleet, and repaſſed the Bridge, which was then of Wood. Whereby we may perceive what Sort of Ships the Royal Navy then conſiſted of. The next Mention I find of this Borough is in the *Conqueror*'s Survey; where 'tis ſaid, that a Monaſtery, with a Watercourſe and Haven, in this Town, belonged to the Biſhop of *Bayonne*, in *Gaſcony* in *France*. Ex Doomſ. in Rec. Exch.

That the Citizens of *London* have long endeavoured to get this Borough under their Juriſdiction, is apparent, from their Application to Parliament, in the Year 1327, ſetting forth the numerous Loſſes and Miſchiefs that befel the Citizens, occaſioned by Bankrupts, Thieves, *&c.* who, after they had perpetrated their reſpective Villanies, fled into *Southwark*, as a certain Aſylum. For the remedying of which Evil, the Bailiwick of *Southwark*, with its Appurtenances, were granted (as elſewhere recited) to the Citizens and their Succeſſors, to be held of the Crown for ever, at a Fee-farm Rent of ten Pounds *per Annum*; which was not only confirmed by divers ſucceeding Kings, but likewiſe additional Powers granted the Citizens over the ſaid Borough: However, it ſeems, that they have not hitherto been able to erect the ſame into a twenty-ſixth Ward. Roy. Cha. Lond.

The few hiſtorical Occurrences which have happened in this Town and Neighbourhood chiefly belonging to *London*, I have therefore inſerted

them in the History of that City. However, in treating of the several Parishes, I shall give Hints thereof, as they occur.

Christ's Church.

John Marshal, of the Borough of *Southwark*, Gent. by his last Will, of the 21st of *August*, *Anno* 1627, did devise the Sum of seven hundred Pounds, towards erecting a Church, with an Estate of sixty Pounds *per Annum*, clear of Reprizes, toward the Maintenance of a Minister, to officiate in the said Church. In pursuance of which Will, the Trustees appointed for the Management of this Affair, having obtained a Piece of Ground, in the Precinct of *Paris-Garden*, whereon to erect the intended Church, with a convenient Cemetery, they heartily set about the Work; wherein they expended the said Sum of seven hundred Pounds, together with divers others, collected for the same Purpose; and altho' the said Sums were not sufficient to finish the Work, yet the Inhabitants of the District wherein it is built applied to Parliament, in the Year 1670, to have the same erected into a Parish, for accomplishing the Intention of the Founder: Which the Parliament taking into Consideration, they constituted the said District a distinct Parish, by the Appellation of *Christ's-Church*, according to the Will of the Founder; and in all Respects made it independent of that of St. *Saviour*, as if it never had belonged to the same.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Ibid. And by the Authority aforesaid, the Trustees, their Heirs and Assigns, were appointed Patrons of the said Church for ever; with a Power of raising Money out of the Founder's Estate, for completely finishing the said Church, and for paying the Sum of one hundred Pounds to the Parish of St. *Saviour*, in lieu of the Contributions formerly paid by the Inhabitants of this District, towards the Repairs of that Church.

Ibid. And it was by the same Authority enacted, That the Ground of the new Church and Churchyard shall be vested in the aforesaid Trustees and their Successors; who are to apply the Profits arising therefrom, (exclusive of certain Vaults belonging to *William Angel*, Lord of the Manor) toward the perpetual Repairs of the Church.

And for the better Maintenance of the Rector, he and his Successors are impowered to receive all Tythes, Compositions for Tythes, Oblations and Dues whatsoever, which the Inhabitants of the new Parish were accustomed to pay, before they were separated from that of St. *Saviour*.

The Brick Church and Steeple of this Parish, by reason of bad Foundations, became very ruinous, insomuch that Mr. *Marshal*'s Trustees applied to Parliament in the Year 1737, for a Power to rebuild the same, with the Sum of two thousand five hundred Pounds in their Hands, which arose from the said Trust. Pursuant to their Petition, an Act was made to enable them to rebuild the said Church within the Space of three Years, from the 25th of *December* 1738.

Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Rectory, Church and Poor.

This being a new Church, and the Foundation of a private Person, the Profits thereof to the Rector amount to about one hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*; but in Respect to Disbursements, it pays neither First-fruits, Tenths, nor other Charge on Account of the Cure.

Church-warden's Account, Anno 1726.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Isaac Adams received	—	160	11	6
Paid on Account of the Church		33	12	2
Paid on that of the Poor	—	123	13	7
Balance to the Parish	—	3	5	9
Sacrament Money, about	—	20	0	0

Overseers of the Poors Account, Anno 1726.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
John Mott, &c. received	—	406	14	10
Paid on Account of the Poor		403	9	1
Balance to the Parish	—	3	5	9
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts		547	6	8

Donations, per Annum.

Anno 1603, *John Wrench*	—	2	0	0
1607, *William Mosier*	—	2	0	0
1662, *Catharine Taylor*	—	2	0	0
1685, Sir *Barnet Degome*	—	2	10	0
1688, Sir *John Shorter*	—	5	0	0
1695, *John Marshal*'s Trustees		5	0	0
1699, *Augustine Martin*	—	2	10	0
—— *Catharine Bovey*	—	7	10	0
1707, *Thomas Johnson*	—	2	10	0
1730, *Neve Hammerton*	—	11	0	0
—— *Alexander Killit*	—	4	2	0

Monumental Inscription.

In Memory of *Elizabeth Dauling*, the late virtuous and truly loving Wife of *John Dauling*, junior, Esq; who (in hope of a blessed Resurrection) departed this Life on *May* the 14th 1695, aged twenty-eight Years, and lies interred under the Communion Table in this Church.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; two Overseers of the Poor; four Constables; three Headboroughs; two Scavengers, who pay the Raken, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of thirty Pounds *per Annum*; one Beadle; six Watchmen; one thousand and eleven Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

This Parish, (as already mentioned) till of late, was a District belonging to that of St. *Saviour*'s, denominated *Paris-Garden*; in which were antiently kept two Bear-gardens, (which, for any thing appears, were the first that were erected in the Neighbourhood of the City of *London*) for the Entertainment of the Populace; one whereof being overcharged with Spectators, on a *Sunday* in the Year 1582, it fell down during the Performance, whereby a great Number of Persons were killed and maimed. Stow. Sur. Lond. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Things remarkable at present, are, the Church, which, as before related, was founded by *John Marshal*, and the Ground whereon it stands, together with that of its Cemetery, given by *William Angel*, Lord of the Manor; two Charity-schools; a very large Glass-house, for making of Bottles; three Sets of Steps, or Stairs to take Water at; and a Work-house, for the Reception of the Poor.

St. George's.

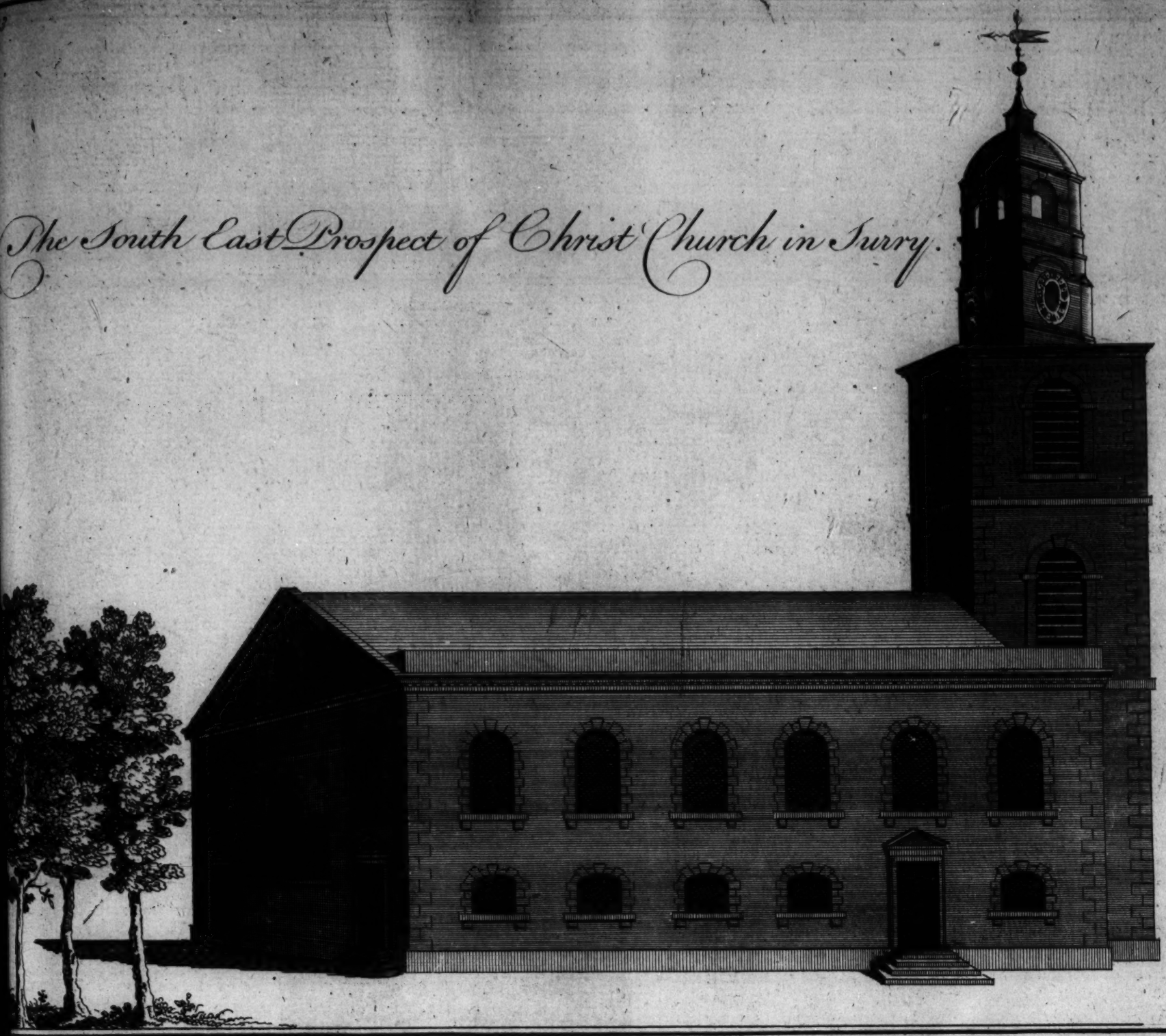
Though I cannot trace this Church to its Origin, yet that it is of great Antiquity is manifest, from its being given by *Thomas Arderne* to the Abbot and Monks of *Bermondsey*, in the Year 1122. However, the late Fabrick being greatly decayed by Age, the Parishioners applied to Parliament, to have the same rebuilt; and having obtained an Act for that Purpose, the same was taken down, and the first Stone of the present Structure laid in the Beginning of the Year 1734, and the Work being carried on with great Expedition, the same was finished in the Year 1736. Stow. Sur. Lond.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate at the South-east Corner of St. *Margaret's-Hill*, is so denominated from its Dedication to St. *George*, the *Cappadocian* Martyr; and the Advowson thereof is in the Gift of the Crown.

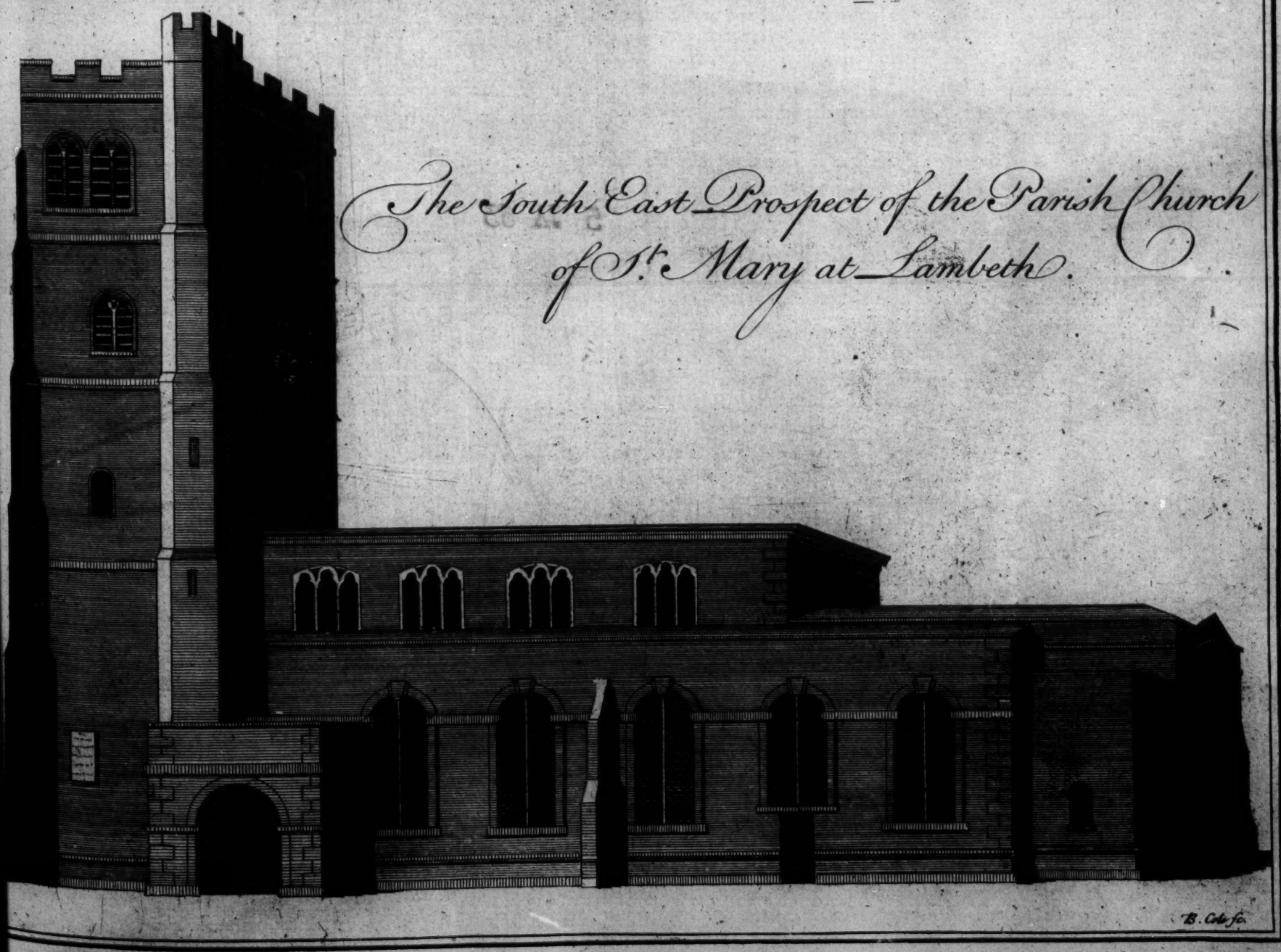
The Profits of this Rectory to the Incumbent amount to about two hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*.

Disburse-

The South East Prospect of Christ Church in Surry.



The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Mary at Lambeth.



B. Cole fc.

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The North West Prospect of the parish Church of S.t George in Southwark.

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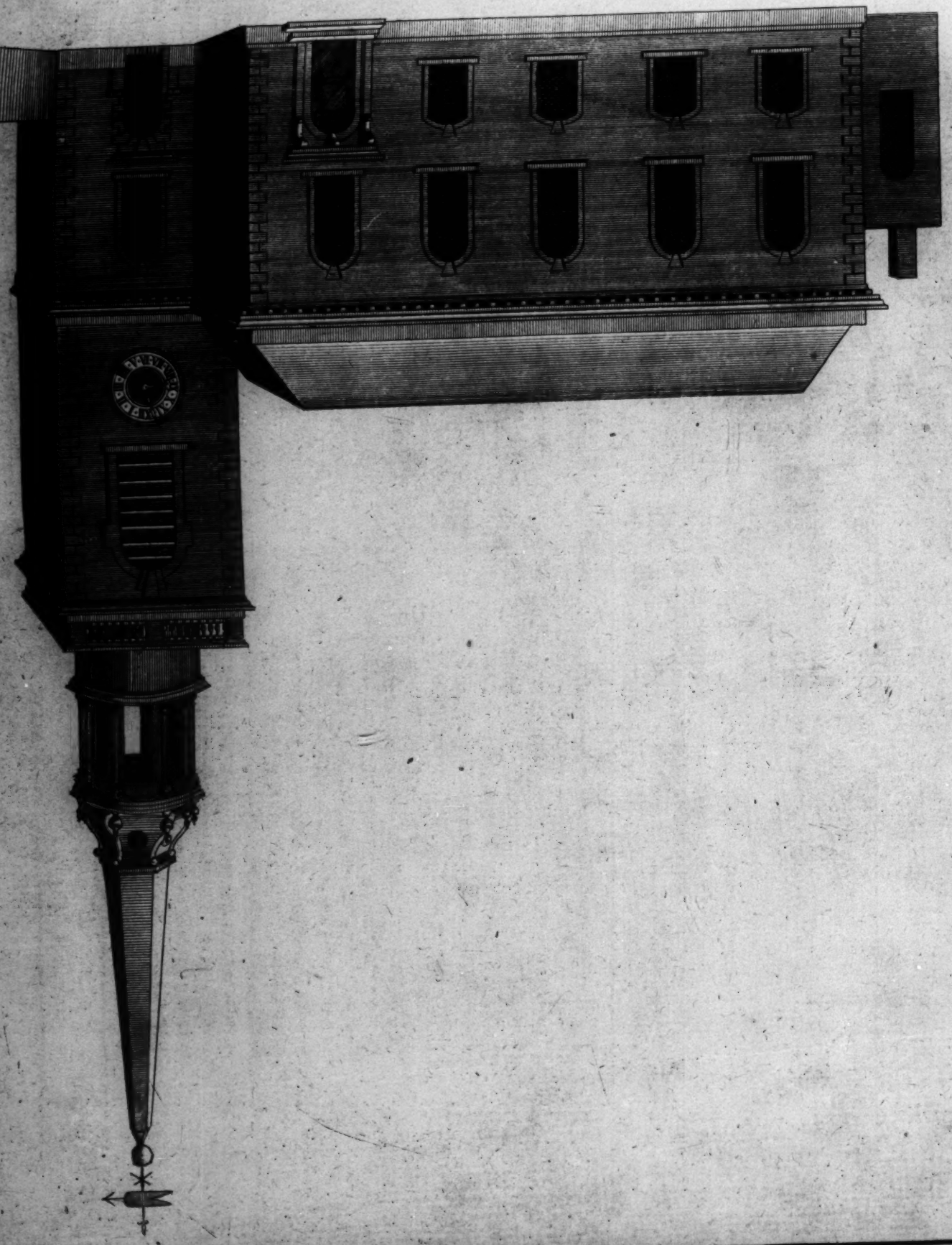
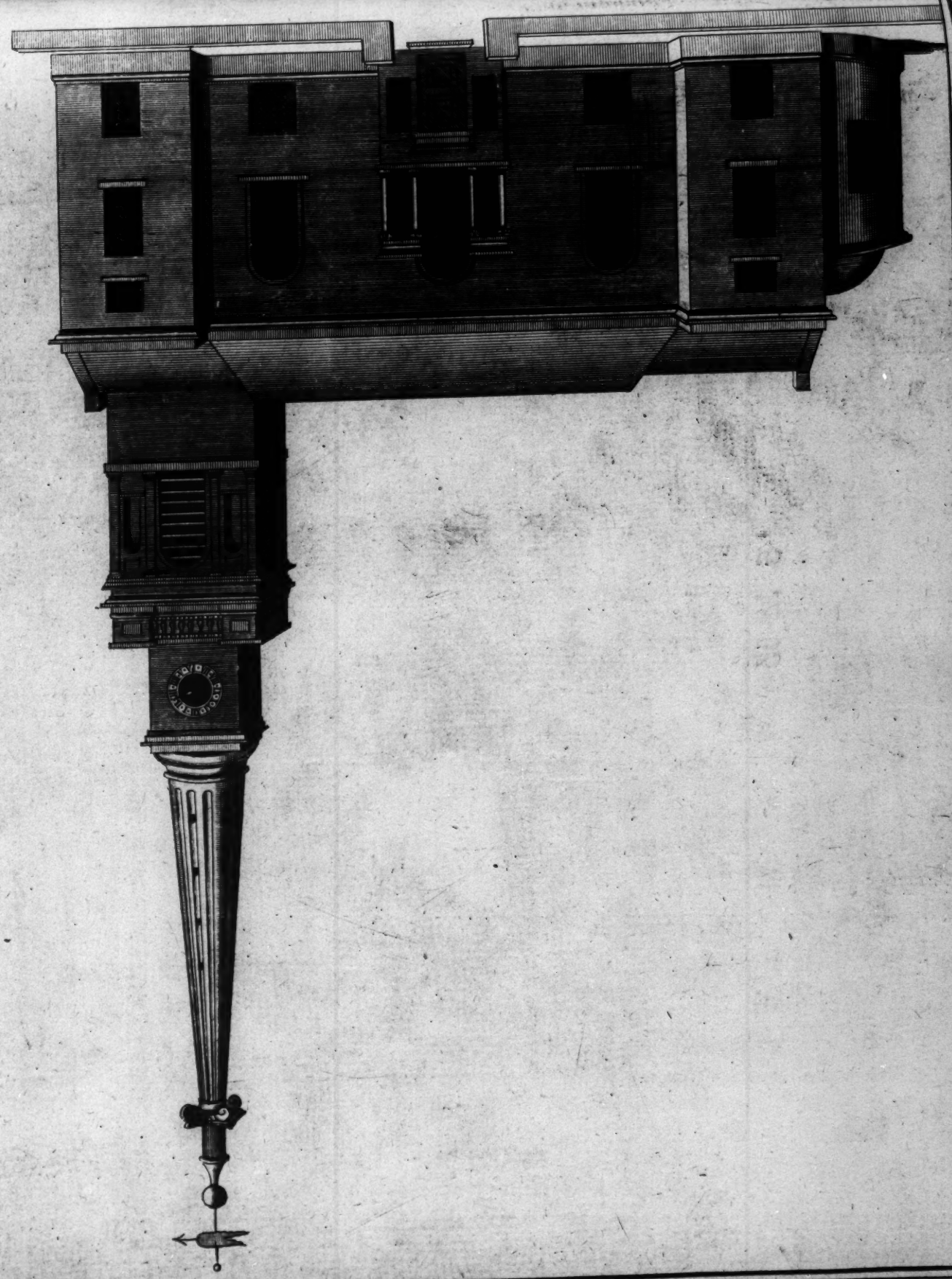




Disburſements on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Ec. Lib. Val. To Firſt-fruits — —	18	13	9
To Tenths — —	1	17	4½
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	7	7	7½
To Synodals — —	0	2	1
Donations, per Annum.			
Anno 1581, *William Evans* —	5	4	0
1587, *James Savage* —	5	0	0
1606, *Stephen Scudamore* —	1	0	0
1622, *William Cowper* —	15	6	8
1624, *John Sawyer* and So..	20	0	0
1625, *John Simon* —	20	0	0
1626, *Henry Smith* —	20	0	0
1627, *William Brook* —	2	0	0
1630, *Thomas Dickenſon* —	8	0	0
1633, Sir *John Fenner* —	8	0	0
1635, *Humphrey Williams* —	16	0	0
1645, *Edward Martyn* —	3	0	0
1648, *William Brook* —	5	0	0
1659, *Robert Shaw* —	5	0	0
1672, *Edward Dodſon* —	3	6	8
1692, *Thomas Grayſon* —	2	0	0
—— *Laurence Kemp* — —	5	0	0

Officers, &c. *belonging to this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is ſelect; two Church-wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, eight Conſtables, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets and carrying away the Aſhes, the Sum of one hundred and eighty Pounds *per Annum*, two Beadles, eight Watchmen, fifteen hundred and three Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Stow. Sur. Lond. Oppoſite the Weſt End of St. *George*'s Church antiently ſtood a magnificent Structure, belonging to the Duke of *Suffolk*; which coming to *Henry* VIII. he erected a Mint therein, from which that Neighbourhood is ſtill denominated, and which for many Years was a noted Aſylum for inſolvent Debtors; which Perſons villainouſly inclined taking the Advantage of, fled hither with all their Effects, in order to defraud their Creditors. This deteſtable Practice becoming a national Grievance, the Parliament, for the Support of Trade, judged it neceſſary to ſuppreſs this Neſt of Spoilers.

On the Eaſt Side of St. *Margaret's-hill* are ſituate the King's-bench, Marſhalſea, and County Gaol Priſons. How long theſe Priſons have been kept in *Southwark*, I cannot aſcertain; however, that of the Marſhalſea appears to be of a conſiderable Standing, by the following Occurrence:

Ibid. In the Year 1377, the Duke of *Lancaſter*, Lord High Admiral of the Kingdom, having aſſembled the Royal Navy at *London*, a Sailor belonging to the ſame happened to be killed by a Gentleman; which was ſo highly reſented by the Sailors in general, that they commenced a Proſecution againſt him for Murder; but obſerving the Partiality of the Court in his Favour, and that a Pardon had been obtained to ſecure him in caſe of Danger, theſe Proceedings exaſperated the Proſecutors to ſuch a Degree, that they ran in a Body to the Marſhalſea Priſon; and breaking open the ſame, ſeized the Priſoner, and murdered him upon the Spot; and dragged his Body to the Gallows, hung it thereon, and by Sound of Trumpet returned to their reſpective Ships in Triumph. And

Ibid. ſome Time after, in the Year 1381, *Wat Tyler*, with his rebellious Crew, broke up both this and the King's-bench Priſons, and releaſed the Priſoners.

The Remarkables at preſent, are, the beautiful new Church, a Charity-ſchool, one Alms-houſe, a Hay-market, an annual Fair, three Priſons, a Pariſh Workhouſe, and a Houſe of Correction denominated *Bridewell*.

St. John's.

The Pariſh of St. *Olave*, like many others in the Suburbs of the City of *London*, being greatly increaſed, both in Number of Houſes and Inhabitants, the Commiſſioners for erecting the fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality having purchaſed a Site for a Church and Cemetery, laid the Foundation of the intended Church; which being finiſhed in the Year 1732, and the Diſtrict of *Horſley-down* appointed for its Pariſh, the Inhabitants thereof applied to Parliament, to have the ſame converted into a new Pariſh: Which being taken into Conſideration, the ſaid Diſtrict was conſtituted a Pariſh in all Reſpects ſeparate from and independent of that of St. *Olave*, as if it never had belonged to the ſame. Whereupon the Church was conſecrated on the 13th of *June*, *Anno* 1733, and towards the Maintenance of a Rector and his Succeſſors, to officiate in the ſaid Church, the Sum of three thouſand five hundred Pounds was granted by Parliament, to be laid out in Lands, Tenements, &c. in Fee-ſimple. And as a further Proviſion for the ſaid Rector, the Church-wardens are to pay him annually, at quarterly Payments, the Sum of ſixty Pounds, to be raiſed by Fees ariſing from Burials; for which Purpoſe, the Pariſh Burial-grounds and Vaults are veſted in the Veſtry, (excluſive of the Rector) who with the Conſent of the Biſhop are impowered to appoint ſuch Fees for Burials, as ſhall not exceed thirty, nor leſs than two Shillings, and aſcertain Rates for Leave to make Vaults, lay down Grave-ſtones, and erect Monuments. And for the better ſecuring the Payment of the ſaid ſixty Pounds *per Annum* to the Rector and his Succeſſors, it is enacted, That in default of Payment, the Rector for the more ſpeedy and eaſy Recovery of the ſame, may apply to two, or more Juſtices of the Peace of the County of *Surrey*; who upon Oath made of the Sum, or Sums in Arrear, may compel ſuch Defaulters by Diſtreſs and Sale of their Goods; and if Diſtreſs cannot be had to ſatisfy ſuch Arrears, then the ſucceeding Church-wardens are to be reſponſible for the ſame. Act Parl. 6 Geo. II.

It is alſo ordained, That the Veſtry of this Pariſh ſhall conſiſt of the Rector, and all the Inhabitants renting ten Pounds *per Annum* and upwards; and that the Proviſion made by the ſaid Act of Parliament, for the Rector and his Succeſſors, ſhall be in lieu of all Modus's, Tythes, *Eaſter* Offerings, and other Demands whatſoever; except ſuch Surplice Fees and Perquiſites allowed by the ſaid Act, and ſuch other as the Veſtry, with the Conſent of the Biſhop, ſhall think proper to appoint. And it is further ordained, that the Rectory ſhall not be held *in Commendam*, and that all Licences and Diſpenſations for that Purpoſe are declared void and of no Effect. Ibid.

It is likewiſe enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Church-wardens may provide three handſome Palls, for Burial of the Dead; and for the Uſe of which to take a Sum of Money not exceeding ten, nor leſs than two Shillings; and that no Perſon whatſoever ſhall preſume to bring any Pall into the Church-yard, or Burial-grounds belonging to this Pariſh, without paying ſuch Sum as the Church-warden ſhall demand, not exceeding ten Shillings; unleſs ſuch Palls belong to the Pariſh of St. *Olave*. Ibid.

And by the ſame Authority, the Veſtry, after the Conſecration of the Church, is impowered to raiſe the Sum of five hundred Pounds, by a Pound Rate upon the Inhabitants, for purchaſing Neceſſaries to be employed in and about the Church and Steeple. Ibid.

And it is alſo ordained, that the Inhabitants of this Pariſh ſhall enjoy all the Advantages of the Free-ſchool; and that the Donations given to St. *Olave*'s Pariſh before the ſame was divided, be divided between both Pariſhes, *viz.* three Fifths to that of St. *Olave*, and the remaining Ibid.

two

two to this; ſubject nevertheleſs to an annual Payment of twenty-nine Pounds, clear of Reprizes, to the Church-wardens of the Mother Pariſh.

This Church, which is ſituate on the South Side and near the lower End of *Fair-ſtreet*, is in the Gift of the Crown, as well as that of St. *Olave*'s, from whence this Pariſh was taken.

Receipts on account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By the Glebe —	120	0	0
By Money from the Pariſh —	60	0	0
By Surplice Fees —	25	0	0
By a Parſonage Houſe —	20	0	3
Diſburſements on account of the Cure.			
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	7½
To Synodals —	0	2	1

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is neither ſelect, nor general, all being admitted that rent 10 *l. per Annum*, or upwards; three Church-wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, four Conſtables, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker ninety-five Pounds *per Ann.* two Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, eight Watchmen, twelve hundred and fifty-five Houſes, and a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Site of this Pariſh being anciently a grazing Ground, it was therefore denominated *Horſe-down*, now corruptly *Horſley-down*; and the Spot of Ground, which is occupied by the new Church and Cemetery, was a ſpacious inwall'd Field, called the *Artillery-ground*, wherein the Trained-bands of *Southwark* uſed to exerciſe; unto which belonged a large and handſome Building in *Pariſh-ſtreet*, denominated the *Artillery-houſe*, which was lately converted into two Workhouſes, for the Reception of the Poor, both of the old and new Pariſhes. Stow. Sur. Lond.

Things remarkable at preſent, are, the beautiful new Church, one Preſbyterian, four Anabaptiſt, and one Quaker Meeting-houſes; two Charity-ſchools, one half of that ſpacious Haven, or Harbour for Ships, called St. *Saviour's Dock*; four Sets of Steps, or Stairs, to go upon and return from the River *Thames*; and a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Pariſh Poor.

St. MARY's, Lambeth.

Upon the Death of *Richard*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1184, a Conteſt aroſe between the Suffragan Biſhops of that Province and the Monks of *Canterbury*, concerning their ſeveral Pretenſions to the Right of electing their Archbiſhop; on which Occaſion, the Monks appealing to *Rome*, great Intereſt was made in behalf of each Party, till at length a Mandate was obtained of the Pope, wherein the Biſhops and Monks were injoined to unite in the Election: Purſuant to which, the Time of chuſing was appointed; but the refractory Monks not appearing, the Suffragans choſe *Baldwin*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, for their Metropolitan; which the Monks highly reſenting, ſtrenuouſly exerted themſelves to invalidate the Election. But the King, who was a great Favourer of *Baldwin*, being made acquainted with the Demands and Promiſes of the Monks, prevailed upon him to renounce his Election, and the Electors to declare the ſame void. The Monks having obtained what they wanted, proceeded to a new Election, and, according to their previous Declaration, re-elected *Baldwin*. Gerv. Dorob. Act. Pont.

However, the King, willing to repreſs the Inſolence of the Monks, endeavoured, by the following Stratagem, to wreſt from them the Power of electing their Archbiſhop:

He commanded *Baldwin*, the Archbiſhop, to build a College at *Hackington*, near *Canterbury*; for which he (the King) was to erect one Prebend, and each of the Suffragans of the Province another, whereof, as Founders, they were to have the perpetual Patronage; which was done with a View to deprive the Monks of the Right of Election, and to veſt the ſame in the Canons of the intended College. And the more eaſily to prevail upon the Pope to come into this Scheme, they propoſed to dedicate the ſaid College to *Thomas Becket*, the moſt celebrated Saint of that Time, and who was held in ſuch Veneration by the Pope, that it was not in the leaſt doubted, but he would readily transfer the Right of Election from the Monks of *Canterbury* to the Canons of *Hackington*. Park de Ant. Brit. Godw. de Præſul. Angl.

The Foundation being dug, and Materials provided for the intended Work, the Part thereof allotted to the Arbiſhop to erect, was the Church, and a certain other Part of the Building. The Monks, apprehenſive of the King's and the Archbiſhop's Deſign againſt them, applied to *Rome* for Redreſs. In the mean Time the Work was carried on with ſuch Expedition, that the Church being almoſt finiſhed, it was conſecrated, and divers ſecular Prieſts inſtituted and inſtalled therein. But the Monks having ſucceeded in their Application to *Rome*, obtained a Mandate from the Pope, to diſſolve the new Corporation, and raze the Edifice; which neither the King, nor Archbiſhop daring to oppoſe, the arbitrary Order was executed accordingly. Ibid.

Pope *Urban*, the great Protector of the Monks, dying ſoon after, he was ſucceeded by *Gregory* the Eighth, a great Favourer of *Baldwin*, who was thereby encouraged to renew his Deſign, but in another Place; for which End having obtained of the Biſhop and Convent of *Rocheſter*, a certain Spot of Ground at *Lambee*, *Lambithe*, or *Lambeth*, (where the Archiepiſcopal Palace is ſituate) he began to erect a Church, and Manſions for the Canons, about the Year 1188, which he lived not to finiſh. Wherefore *Hubert*, one of his Succeſſors, ſoon after endeavoured to accompliſh the ſame; but the Monks of *Canterbury*, to defeat his Deſign, as they had done that of his Predeceſſor *Baldwin*, applied to *Rome* for that Purpoſe; when, after great Solicitations on both Sides, a Compoſition was brought about, on the following Terms: *viz.* That upon Condition it were pulled down, *Hubert* might erect another upon a new Foundation, and endow the ſame with an annual Revenue of one hundred Pounds, and place therein twenty Canons. Purſuant to this Agreement, the Church was pulled down, and the Foundation of a new one laid, where the preſent Church is ſituate, by *Hubert*, for Canons Regular, about the Year 1200. Ibid. Chron. Gerv. Dorob. Gerv. Dorob. Act. Pont. Godw. de Præſul. Angl. Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl. Harpſ. Hiſt. Eccl.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

I have not been able to come at the Profits of this Cure, other than they amount to above three hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
To Firſt-fruits —	32	15	7½	Ect. Lib. Valor.
To Tenths —	3	5	6½	
Ty the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	7½	
To Synodals — —	0	2	1	
Donations, per Annum.				
A Pedlar, an Acre of Land, now built on — —	150	0	0	Don. Book
1622, *Roger Jeſſon* —	3	10	0	
1623, Sir *Nowell Caroone* —	3	0	0	
1640, *Alice Eaſton* —	6	0	0	
1642, *Henry Smith*, Eſq; —	10	0	0	
1655, *William Hintd* —	20	0	0	
1661, *Richard Laurence* —	15	0	0	

1667, *Edward*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
1667, *Edward Walcot*	—	28	0	0
1671, *Margaret Oakly*	—	7	0	0
1678, *John Scaldwell*	—	4	6	8
1684, *George Peterſon*	—	32	0	0
1700, *Ralph Snow*, Eſq;	—	5	0	0
1701, Capt. *Philip Forſter*	—	2	10	0
1713, *Mary Fairbrother*	—	1	0	0
1718, *Bryan Tuberville*, and Executors		10	0	0
1728, *Henry Barnaby*	—	2	0	0
—— *John Reynolds*	—	5	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Hic jacet Magiſter *Willielmus Utting*, S. T .P. quondam Capellanus cum Reverendiſſ. in Xto. Patre Dno. *Thoma Bourgchier*, Cardinale Archiep'o *Cantuar*. Eccl'iarum Parochialium de *Clyve* & *Chartam Cantuarien*. Dioc. Rector meritiſſ. Qui ob. 10. d. *Feb*. An. 1480. Cujus Anima, &c.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Sub pedibus ubi ſtatis, jacet Corpus Magiſtri *Hugonis Peyntwin*, Legum Doctoris, nuper Archi. *Cant*. Reverendiſſimorum Patrum in Domin. *Joannis Morton*, Cardinalis, *Henrici Dene* & *William. Warham*, *Cant*. Archiepiſcop. Audien. Cauſar. Auditoris. Qui obiit VI. Die *Auguſti*, Anno Dom. M. D. iiij. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.

Ibid. Here lieth Sir *John Legh*, Knight of the *Bath*, Sonne of *Ralph Legh*, Eſq; Lord of the Mannors of *Stockwell* and *Leveburſt*, and Dame *Iſabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Otwell Worſley*; which Sir *John* deceaſed the 17th Day of *Auguſt*, Anno Dom. M. D. xxiij. and the ſame *Iſabel* deceaſed the 18th Day of *Aprill*.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Of your Charity pray for the Sowl of Sir *Ambroſe Payne*, Parſon of *Lambeth*, and Bachelour of Muſick, and Chapleyn to the Lords Cardinals *Bouſar* and *Morton*, who departed *May* the 28th, *A. D.* 1528.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here under this Tombe lyeth buried the Body of *Thomas Clere*, Eſq; Sonne of *Robert Clere*, in the County of *Norfolke*, Knight; which *Thomas* deceaſed the 14th Day of *April*, *Anno Domini* 1545. on whoſe Soule, and all Chriſtian Soules, *Jeſus* have Mercy.

Epitaphium *Thomæ Clere*, qui Fato functus eſt, 1545. Auctore *Henrico Howard*, Comite *Surrey*, in cujus fælicis Ingenii Specimen, & ſingularis Facundiæ Argumentum, appenſa fuit hæc Tabula per *W. Howard*, Filium *Tho.* nuper Ducis *Norfol.* Filii ejuſdem *Henrici* Comitis.

Norfolke ſprung thee, *Lambeth* holds thee dead:
Clere of the County of *Cleremont*, thou hight;
Within the Wombe of *Ormond*'s Race thou bred,
And ſaweſt thy Coſin crowned in thy Sight.
Shelton for Love, *Surrey* for Lord thou chaſe;
Aye me! while Life did laſt, that League was tender,
Tracing whoſe Steps, thou ſaweſt *Kelſall* blaſe,
Launderſey burnt, and batter'd *Bulleyn* render,
At *Muttrell* Gates, hopeleſſe of all Recure,
Thine Earle, half dead, gave in thine Hand his Will,
Which Cauſe did thee this pining Death procure,
Ere Summers four times ſeven thou couldſt fulfil.
Ah, *Clere!* if Love had booted Care, or Coſt,
Heaven had not wonne, nor Earth ſo timely loſt.

Anglia Cuthbertum Tunſtallum mœſta requirit,
Cujus ſumma domi laus erat atq; foris.
Rhetor, Arithmeticus, Juris conſultus & Æqui,
Legatuſq; fuit deniq; Præſul erat.
Annorum ſatur, & magnorum plenus honorum,
Fertitur in Cineres Aureus ille ſenex.
Vixit Annos 85. Ob. 28. *Novemb*. Ann. 1559.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Thomas Thirleby*, olim Epiſcopus *Elienſis*, qui obiit XXVI. *Aug*. Ann. Dom. 1570.

Agnes Tydnam, married firſt — Ibid.
To *Thomas Marſhall*, then
To *John Manning*, lyes buried here:
She lived eight times ten,
And full five Years. Six Childeren
By *Marſhal* ſhe had, three
Were Sons; the other Daughters; of
Them none now living be.
She dyed the twenty-ſecond Day
Of *March*, and in the Year
Of our Lord God, as by the Date
Here written may appear. 1583.

Andreæ Perne, S. T. D. Cathedralis Eccleſiæ *Elienſis* Decano, Collegii *Sti. Petri* in Academia *Cantabrigiæ* Magiſtro, munifica bene merendi virtute inſigni, Literarum *Mecænati* optimo, hoc Monumentum, pietatis & amoris ergo, *Ricardus Perne* Nepos poſuit. Ob. 26 die *Aprilis*, An. 1589. Ibid.

Scientia inflat. Charitas ædificat.

Hic jacet *Richardus Bancroft*, S. Theologiæ Profeſſor, Epiſcopus *Londinenſis* primo, deinde *Cantuarienſis* Archiepiſcopus, & Regi *Jacobo*, à Secretioribus, Anno Dom. 1610. Ætatis ſuæ 67. volente Deo. Ibid.

Here lieth the Body of *John Arundell*, of *Gwarnicke*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Eſquire, Sonne and Heire of *Roger Arundell*, of the ſaid County, Eſquire; of an ancient, honourable and fair-deſcended Family, who died the 25th of *May* 1613. without Iſſue, and in the 56th Yeere of his Age. Ibid.

Here lieth the Lady *Elizabeth Howard*, ſometime Counteſſe of *Wiltſhire*. Ibid.

On the South Side lieth the Body of Sir *Nowell Caroone*, Ledger Ambaſſadour for the States of *Holand*, with his Armes and Hatchments, as namely, his Creſt, Helmet, Armes, Sword, Gantlet and Spurres. Ibid.

Here lieth the Body of *Elizabeth Bayly*, late Wife of *John Bayly*. Obiit 24th of *June*, Ætatis ſuæ 25. Ibid.

Reader, tread ſoft, under thy Foot doth lye,
A Mother bury'd with her Progeny:
Two Females and a Male, the laſt a Sonne,
Who with his Life his Mother's Thred hath ſpun:
His Breath her Death procur'd (unhappy Sinne,
That thus our Joy with Sorrow uſhers in);
Yet he being loth to leave ſo kind a Mother,
Changes this Life to meet her in another.
The Daughters firſt were robb'd of vitall Breath;
The Mother next, in Strength of Yeeres met Death.
The Father's only Joy, a hopefull Sonne,
Did loſe his Life, when Life was ſcarce begun.
If harmleſſe Innocence, if loyal Truth,
Found in a conſtant Wife combin'd with Youth;
If a kind Huſband's Prayers, or Father's Teares,
Could have prevailed, they had lived many Yeeres.
But theſe all fayling here, rak'd up in Duſt,
They wait the Reſurrection of the Juſt.
A Huſband's Love, a Father's Piety,
Dedicates this unto their Memory:
And when he hath his Debt to Nature paid,
In the ſame Grave himſelf will then be laid;
That all together when the Trump ſhall ſound,
Huſband, Wife, Children, may in Chriſt be found.

Good Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, the Lord have Mercy upon thee; which dyed at *Lambeth* the laſt of *Novembęr* . . . . . Ibid.

Farewel, good Lady, and Siſter dere,
In Erth we ſhall never mete here;
But yet I truſt, with Godis Grace,
In Heaven we ſhall deſerve a Place:
Yet thy Kindneſſe ſhall nere depart,
During my Life, out of my Heart.
Thou waſt to me both fare and nere,
A Mother, a Siſter, a Frende moſt dere:
And to all thy Frendes moſt ſure and faſt,
When Fortune had ſounded the froward Blaſt.

And to thy Powre a very Mother,
More than was known to any other.
Which is thy Treaſure at this Day,
And for thy Sowle they heartily pray.
So ſhall I do that here remayne;
God thy Sowle preſerve from Payne.
By thy moſt bounden Brother,
Henry Lord *Stafford.*

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Neere to this Place lyeth interred the Body of *Robert Scot*, deſcended of the ancient Barons of *Bawery* in *Scotland*. Hee bent himſelf to travell and ſtudy much, *&c.* and amongſt many other Things, he invented the Leather Ordinance, and carried to the King of *Sweeden* 200 Men; who, after two Yeeres Service, for his Worth and Valour, was preſented to the Office of a Quarter-maſter General of his Majeſties Army; which he poſſeſſed three Yeeres.

From thence, with his Favour, he went into *Denmarke* (where he was advanced to be General of that King's Artillery); there being adviſed to tender his Service to his own Prince, which hee doing, his Majeſty willingly accepted, and preferr'd him to be one of the Gentlemen of his moſt Honourable Privy Chamber, and rewarded him with a Penſion of 600 *l. per Annum.*

This deſerving Spirit, adorn'd with all Indowments befitting a Gentleman, in the Prime of his flouriſhing Age, ſurrendered his Soule to his Redeemer, 1631.

Of his great Worth to know, who ſeeketh more,
Muſt mount to Heaven, where he is gone before.

In *France* he took to Wife *Anne Scot*; for whoſe Remembrance ſhe lovingly erected this Monument.

New View Lond. In Memory of *Anthony Burleigh*, third Son of *John Burleigh*, of the *Iſle of Wight*, Eſq; who was Lieutenant General to King *Charles* the Firſt of bleſſed Memory; and was put to Death at *Winchester*, the 26th of *January*, for endeavouring to releaſe his ſacred Majeſty, then Priſoner in *Cariſbrook* Caſtle in the ſaid *Iſle of Wight*. His two elder Brothers were ſlain in *Worceſter* Fight, in the Forces of his preſent Majeſty King *Charles* the IId. This being the laſt of that loyal Family, except his truely loving and ſorrowful Siſter, who cauſed this Monument to be erected. Ob. 17. *Feb.* 1681. Ætat. ſuæ 48. Spe reſurgendi.

Near this Place lye interred in the ſame Grave, the Bodies of the honourable Colonel *Cuthbert Morley*, who was buried on the 30th of *June*, 1669, and of the honourable *Bernard Granville*, Eſq; who eſpouſed *Ann*, the Daughter and Heireſs of the ſaid *Cuthbert*, and died the 14th of *June* 1701, aged 71 Years. As alſo of the honourable *Ann Granville*, Relict of the ſaid *Bernard Granville*, and Daughter to the ſaid *Cuthbert Morley*, by *Catharine*, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Scarſdale*, who died the 20th of *September* 1701.

Ibid. M. S. *Robertus Thompſon*, L L. D. Reverendiſſimis in Chriſto Patribus *Gilberto* & *Gulielmo* Archiepiſcopis *Cantuarienſibus*, nuper a Secretis I. Sextus peritiſſimus, Servus optimus, Eruditione non vulgari, Benignitate Morum ſuaviſſ. Amicitia ſtructiſſima, Vitæq; Integritate ſumma ſpectabilis, heic quod mortale depoſuit Menſis *Feb.* die 3. Anno Æræ Chriſtianæ 1683. Ætat. 42.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Hic jacet inclytus ille & eruditiſſimus *Elias Aſhmole*, *Litchfeldienſis*, Armiger, inter alia in Rep. munera, Tributi in Cerviſias Contrarotulator. Fecialis autem *Windſorienſis* Titulo per Annos plurimos dignatus. Qui poſt duo Connubia in Uxorem duxit tertiam *Elizabetham*, *Gulielmi Dugdale*, Mil. Garteri Principalis Regis Armorum, Filiam. Mortem obiit 18 *Maii* 1692. Anno Ætatis 76, ſed durante Muſeo *Aſhmoleano Oxon.* nunquam moriturus.

New View Lond. Near the middle of this Chapel lyeth the Body of Sir *Peter Rich*, Kt. late Alderman of the City of *London*. He died the 26th of *Auguſt* 1692, in the 62d Year of his Age. Near his Grave twelve of his Children, who died before him, lye buried.

In Memory of *Richard Brigham*, &c.

The Father, Mother, Daughter in one Grave,
Lye ſlumbering here beneath this Marble Stone;
Three, One in Love, in Tomb, in hope to have
A joyful Sight of him that's Three in One.

Officers, &c. *belonging to this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general, three Church-wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, ſeven Conſtables, nine Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who pay the Raker for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes, the Sum of twenty Pounds *per Annum*; one Beadle, but no Watchmen; ſixteen hundred and twenty-five Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Lambeth, which is ſituate in the Hundred of *Brixton*, and County of *Surrey*, is a Place of great Antiquity, as appears by the Death of *Hardacnut*, in the Year 1041, at which Time it was denominated *Lambhythe*, which, according to a certain Antiquary, implies *Lomehithe*, that is, a dirty Station, or Haven. This ſeems to be a forc'd Conſtruction, ſeeing that no Part of the River *Thames* leſs deſerves the Appellation of *Lomehithe*, than this Place. I am therefore of Opinion, that *Lambhythe* may more reaſonably be conſtrued *Lamb's-Haven*, and ſo denominated from the Owner thereof.

Chron. Sax. Cam. Brit. in Com. Sur.

This Place anciently belonged to the Biſhop and Convent of *Rocheſter*; for the firſt Building I read of here was the Collegiate Church and Apartments for the Canons, begun by *Baldwin*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about the Year 1188, which happen'd on this Occaſion:

Gerv. Dorob. Act. Pont.

Baldwin, as already mentioned, having laid the Foundation of a new College at *Hackington*, near *Canterbury*, he was (for the Peace and Eaſe of the Monk's at *Chriſt's Church* in that City) by the Pope's Mandate, compelled to raze the ſame.

This proved a great Mortification to *Baldwin*; however, tho' he was diſappointed in point of Place, he nevertheleſs perſevered in his erecting a College elſewhere: For which Purpoſe he obtained of the Biſhop and Convent of *Rocheſter*, a Piece of Ground at *Lambeth*, in Exchange for a certain Quantity in another Place.

The Archbiſhop having brought the Stones, Wood and other Materials from *Hackington* to this Place, began to lay the Foundation of his new College and Apartmetns for the Canons, as aforeſaid.

The firſt Part of the Archiepiſcopal Palace which was erected, is that on the North Side, which conſiſts of the *Lollards* Tower, Chapel, Guard Chamber, the Archbiſhop's Apartments, Library and Cloyſters: But when, or by whom the ſame was built, is unknown. However, I am of Opinion, that all, or Part thereof, muſt have been built before the Year 1250, when *Boniface*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for his Mal-treatment of the Sub-Prior and Canons of St. *Bartholomew's* Convent, was obliged privately to make his Eſcape to *Lambeth*, for fear of the enrag'd *Londoners*.

Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl.

The ſtately Gate of this Palace was erected by *Reginald Pole*, Cardinal and Archbiſhop about the Year 1557. The ſpacious and beautiful Hall by Archbiſhop *Juxon*, about the Year 1662, and the handſome Brick Building between the Hall and Gate, by the Archbiſhops *Sancroft* and *Tillotſon*. The Cloyſter in this Palace I take to be the Apartments that were built by *Hubert*, the Archbiſhop,

Mat. Par,
Hift.
Angl.

Bob.
Pont.

Brit.
om.

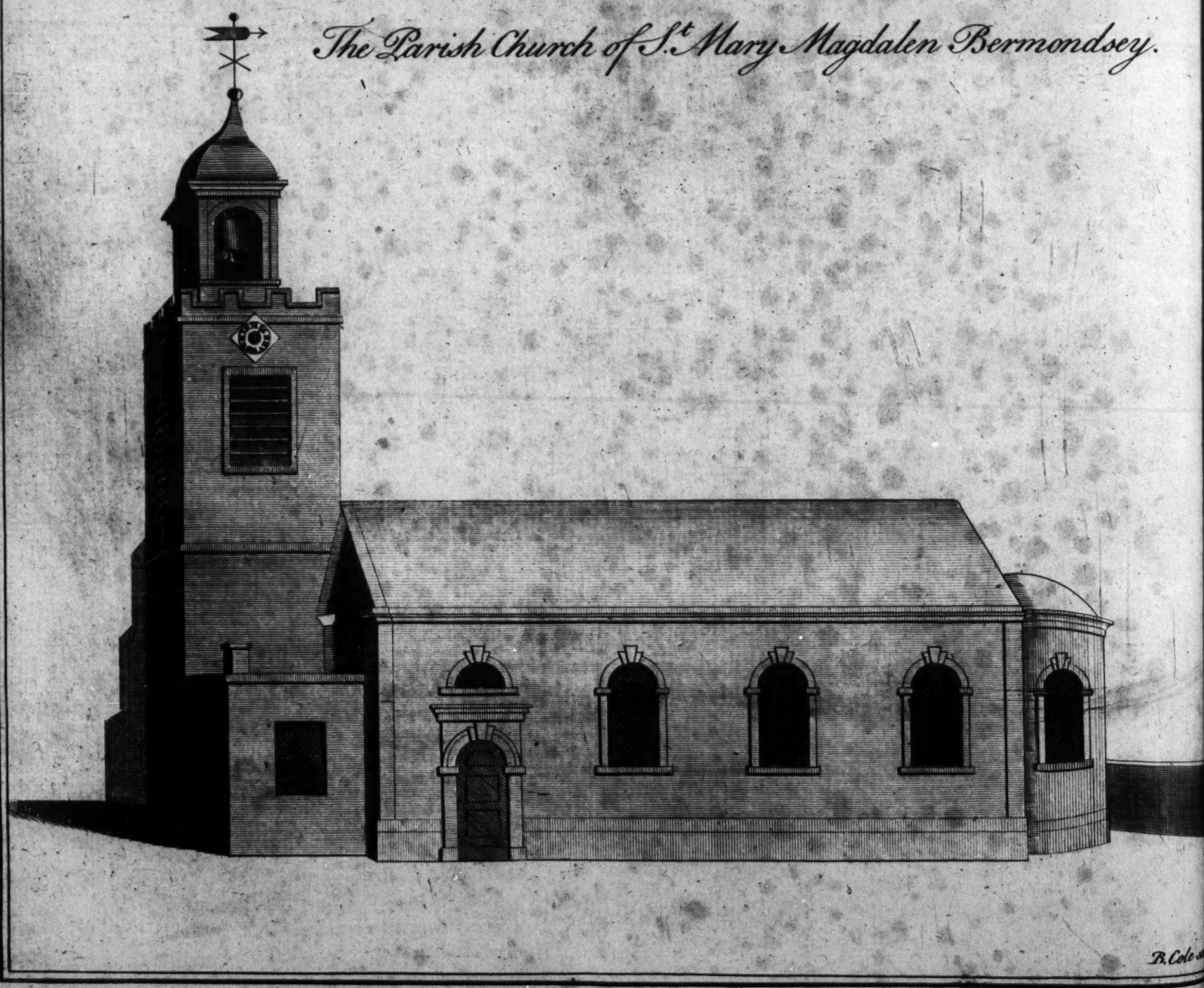
B. Cole sculp.

The Arch Bishop of Canterbury's Palace at Lambeth.

5 JA 53

5 JA 53

The Parish Church of S.t Mary Magdalen Bermondsey.



The Parish Church of S.t Mary Nevington Butts.

Archbiſhop, for the Accommodation of the Canons of his new Church.

In the uppermoſt Part of the *Lollards* Tower is a very ſtrong Room, of the Length of twelve Feet, and Breadth of nine; the Walls whereof are lined with thick Elm Planks, (wherein are fix'd eight ſtrong Iron Rings) and the Cieling covered with thoſe of Oak. This is the Place wherein it is ſaid, that Archbiſhop *Chicheley*, the implacable Enemy and Perſecutor of the *Wickliffites*, or *Lollards*, uſed to impriſon them; from which Priſon the Tower received its Name.

In this Pariſh is an ancient Royalty, in the *Conqueror*'s Survey denominated *Chenintune*, but at preſent *Kennington*, where anciently ſtood a Royal Manſion, (this I take to be the Place where *Hardacnut* died) wherein the Kings of *England* uſed frequently to reſide; and whither *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, in the Year 1377, fled to *Richard*, Prince of *Wales*, to avoid the Fury of the *Londoners*, who threatened his Life for an Inſult offered their Biſhop.

Ex. Lib. Doomſ. in Rec. Exch.

Stow An. Engl.

A little Northward from this Palace, ran *Cnut*'s Trench, or Canal, which had its Influx to the River *Thames*, at the lower End of *Chelſea Reach*, and through which, as ſome pretend, he carried his Navy to the Weſt Side of *London-Bridge*, to attack the City by Water on that Side.

The Remarkables at preſent are, the Church, the Archiepiſcopal Palace, two Charity Schools, two Alms-houſes, a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Poor, three Glaſs-houſes, two Potteries, *Vaux-hall* Gardens, with beautiful Walks and ſhady Groves for Recreation; a Well of Mineral Water, and ſix Sets of Steps or Stairs to go upon and return from off the River *Thames*.

On *Lambeth* Wall is a Spot of Ground, containing an Acre and nineteen Poles, denominated *Pedlar's Acre*, which has belonged to the Pariſh Time immemorial; it is ſaid to have been given by a Pedlar, upon Condition that his Portrait, and that of his Dog, be perpetually preſerved in painted Glaſs in one of the Windows of the Church, which the Pariſhioners carefully perform in the South-eaſt Window of the middle Iſle. And at the Corner of *Kennington-lane*, oppoſite *Vauxhall-bridge*, is one of the Bulwarks, which was erected by Order of Parliament in the Year 1643, for the Security of thoſe Parts from being ſurpriz'd by the King's Troops.

St. Mary Magdalen's.

Doomſd. Book. Rec. Exch.

This Church, which, by the *Conqueror*'s Survey, appears to be of a *Saxon* Origin, is a Rectory ſituate near the South-eaſt Corner of *Bermondſey-ſtreet*, (corruptly *Barnaby-ſtreet*) in the Hundred of *Brixton*, and County of *Surrey*; it is denominated from its Dedication and Situation, and the Advowſon thereof is in Lay-Patrons.

The Profits of this Rectory are ſaid to amount to about two hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Eſt. Lib. Val. To Firſt-fruits —	15	8	11½
To Tenths —	1	10	10¾
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	7½
To Synodals — —	0	2	1
Church-warden's Account, Anno 1724.			
Thomas Iſaac received —	590	11	3
Par. Acc. Book. Paid on Account of the Church	211	2	5
Paid on that of the Poor	358	6	3
Balance to the Pariſh —	21	2	7
Sacrament Money, about —	35	0	0
Overſeers of the Poors Account, Anno 1724.			
Ibid. *Chriſtopher Peach* received —	745	8	10
Paid on Account of the Poor—	745	8	10
No Balance —	0	0	0
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	1138	15	1

Donations per Annum.

Anno 1525. *William Gardiner*	10	0	0	Don. Book
1563, *Owen Clun* —	7	0	0	
1578, *Hugh Full* —	2	12	0	
Stephen Skidamore —	1	0	0	
Ralph Prat —	2	15	4	
Francis Tirrel —	6	0	0	
Lucia Eſſon —	6	0	0	
Richard Archden —	2	12	0	
Thomas Chibald —	17	10	0	
Barnard Hyde —	0	5	0	
Richard Lockwood —	1	10	0	
Jane Trapp —	6	0	0	
William Stevens —	2	12	0	
Sir *John Fenner* —	5	0	0	
Henry Martin —	23	0	0	
John Marſhall and *Robert Banyward*	6	0	0	
Frances Rothwell —	5	0	0	
Joyce Howlet —	5	0	0	
Andrew Dandy —	6	0	0	
John Wright —	20	0	0	
John Samuel —	2	10	0	
George Wheeler —	4	0	0	
John Taylor —	9	0	0	

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Where once the famous *Elton* did entruſt — New View Lond.
the Preſervation of his ſacred Duſt,
Lyes pious *Whitaker*, both juſtly twin'd,
Both dead one Grave, both living had one Mind;
And by their Diſſolution have ſupply'd
The hungry Grave, and Fame and Heaven beſide.
This Stone protects their Bones, while Fame enrolls
Their deathleſs Name, and Heavens embrace their Souls.

Here lye the Bodies of Mr. *William Williams*, and *Suſanna* his Wife, who lived in the Fear of God, and died in the Faith of *Jeſus Chriſt*; he in *November* 1661, aged 69 Years; and ſhe in *February* 1664, aged 64 Years. — Ibid.

Thus Youth and Age, and all Things paſs away:
Thy Turn is now, as her's was Yeſterday.

Siſte, Viator: quis heic jacet, operæ pretium tibi ſcire: nempe *Gulielmus Caſtellus*, Armiger, Navalis Mercatorii apud *Redrofiam* Naupegus, in Agro *Surrenſi* Irenarcha, Militiæque ejuſdem majorum vocant inſtructor, & ob fidelem operam in iis muneribus navatam Sereniſſimo R. *Carlo* II. inter paucos charus. Vir in Arte ſua præſtantiſſimus; cujus ſi Pietatem in Deum, in Regem Fidem in Pauperes Munificentiam, in omnes Comitatem ſpectes, parem illi inter ſuperſtites ægre invenies. Plura diſcere non opus eſt, Abi & imitare. — Ibid.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. *Thomas Bryon*, who had twelve Children by his Wife *Joanna*, and died the 18th of *May* 1685, aged 41 Years and 8 Months. *Joanna* (their Daughter) died the 18th of *March* 1694, in the 11th Year of her Age. — Ibid.

Admir'd, belov'd, lamented Infancy,
Hurr'd away does here untimely lye,
Too good to live, and yet too young to die.
Hard Fate! that beſt of Things muſt be
Always the Plunder of the Grave and thee.
What Grief can vent this Loſs, or Praiſes tell,
How young, how good, how beautiful ſhe fell?
Complete in all but Days, reſigned her Breath,
Who never diſobey'd but in her Death.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general, four Church-wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, two Conſtables, four Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying agay the Duſt, the Sum of one hundred and twenty-four Pounds *per Annum*; two Surveyors of the Highways, two Beadles, ten Watchmen,

men, two thouſand one hundred and eleven Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Name of this Manor, or Diſtrict, being a *Saxon* Compound, and the laſt Syllable thereof ſeeming to imply an Iſland, it might anciently have been ſuch a Place belonging to one *Bermond*, which the Situation thereof gives room for ſuch a Conjecture. Be that as it will, the Village of *Bermondſey*, in the *Conqueror*'s Survey, appears to have been a Royal Manor, wherein were twenty-five Villains, or ſervile Huſbandmen; and twenty-three *Bordmanni*, or Cottagers.

Doomſd. Book. Rec. Excheq.

Almoſt contiguous to the Pariſh Church, on the South, (in the Place denominated St. *John's Court*) was ſituate the Priory, or Abby of St. *Saviour*, founded by *Alwin Child*, a Citizen of *London*, *Anno* 1082, which was ſome time after not only confirmed by the Charter of *William Rufus*, together with all the Benefactions thereunto belonging; but he likewiſe conferred upon the Prior and Monks the Manor of *Bermondeſy*, and erected a beautiful and ſpacious Conventual Church for their Accommodation.

Dugd. Mon. Angl. Chron. Berm.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

This Priory being an Alien and a Cell to one in *France*, it was amongſt other foreign Foundations, ſequeſter'd by *Edward* the Third, *Anno* 1371, who conſtituted *Richard Denton*, an *Engliſhman*, Prior thereof; in Conſideration of which, and the Sum of two hundred Marks, *Richard* the Second demiſed the ſame, *Anno* 1380; and in the Year 1399, the Priory being converted into an Abbey, Pope *Boniface* appointed *John Attelborough* the firſt Abbot thereof.

Ibid.

At the general Suppreſſion of Monaſteries, this Houſe was ſurrendered to *Henry* the Eighth, *Anno* 1539, when the Revenues thereof were found to amount to the Sum of 474 *l.* 14 *s.* 4½ *d. per Ann.* whereupon the Abbey and Site thereof being granted to Sir *Thomas (John) Pope*, he demoliſhed the ſame; and in Place thereof erected a ſtately Edifice, which ſome time after came to the Earls of *Suſſex*.

Doomſd. Book. Rec. Excheq.

In the *Conqueror*'s Survey mention is made of a Monaſtery, Watercourſe and Haven in *Southwark*, belonging to the Biſhop of *Bayonne* in *France*; but as *Southwark*, by the irregular Diſpoſition of Places in the ſaid Survey, is placed both in the Hundreds of *Kingſton* and *Brixton*, I cannot aſcertain whether the ſaid Monaſtery, *&c.* were in the Manor of *Southwark*, or that of *Bermondſey*; though I am the moſt inclined to the latter, becauſe the Priory of St. *Saviour* appears to have been then in being, whereas that of St. *Mary Overie* does not by any ſufficient Authority. Beſide, for divers Ages there appears to have been a Watercourſe (at preſent denominated the *Neckinger*) and a Haven (now commonly called *Savory's Dock*) to have belong'd to the latter; whereas we have not the leaſt Account, or Veſtigia, of any ſuch Places ever having belonged to the former.

Grant Hen. VIII.

Upon the Diſſolution of the Abbey of St. *Saviour*, *Henry* the Eighth, in Conſideration of the Sum of one thouſand and Eighteen Pounds ſix Shillings and four Pence, granted the ſaid Convent, together with all the Lands, Fiſheries, Mill and Dock, (at preſent corruptly denominated *Savory's* Mill and Dock, inſtead of the rightful Appellation of St. *Saviour*, from whoſe Monaſtery they received their Names) and other Appurtenances, to *John Pope* and *Anthony Foſter*, to be held in Soccage and Fealty.

Ibid.

This Mill of St. *Saviour* (which is converted into a Water Machine, for raiſing Water to ſupply the Neighbourhood) on the 31ſt of *June*, *Anno* 1536, was, by the Abbot and Monks, demiſed to *John Curlew*, at the annual Rent of ſix Pounds, (the Value of eighteen Quarters of good Wheat) and to grind all the Corn for the Uſe of the Convent, which *Curlew* was both to fetch and carry home. The annual Charge of the whole was computed at two Pounds three Shillings and eight Pence, which made the yearly Rent of the ſaid Mill amount to eight Pounds three Shillings and eight Pence.

The Remarkables at preſent are, the Pariſh Church, an Independent and two Anabaptiſt Meeting-houſes, three Charity Schools, a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor, an ancient Watercourſe called the *Neckinger* (which was formerly navigable from the River *Thames* to the Abby of this Place), a Water Machine, and a large Haven, denominated St. *Saviour*'s Mill and Dock, and two Sets of Steps or Stairs to take Water at.

St. Mary's, Newington.

When, or by whom this Church was at firſt erected, I cannot learn: However, it is a Rectory, ſituate on the North-weſt Side of *Newington Butts*; and is a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s, in the Gift of the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; and owes its Name to its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*.

The Profits ariſing to the Incumbent amount to about one hundred and forty Pounds *per Annum*.

Eſt. Lib. Val.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To Firſt-fruits —	16	0	0
To Tenths, —	1	12	0
To the Archbiſhop's Procuration	0	6	8

Donations, per Annum.

Anno 1609, *John Hacket* —	2	0	0
1611, Mr. *Simmonds* —	5	0	0
1613, Mr. *Smith* —	10	0	0
1615, Mr. *Marſhall* —	1	0	0
1650, *John Walter* —	8	14	0
1654, *Humphrey Williams* —	8	0	0
1675, *Robert Hidſon* —	1	0	0
1723, *Richard Giles* —	2	10	0
Divers Perſons in Money for a Stock	21	0	0

Officers, &c. belonging to this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is ſelect; two Church-wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, four Conſtables, four Headboroughs, no Scavenger, two Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, eight Watchmen, ſeven hundred and fifty-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Newton, or *Newington*, in the Hundred of *Brixton* and County of *Surrey*, had the Epithet of *Butts* added, from an adjoining Pair of Butts, to diſtinguiſh it from *Newington* in the County of *Middleſex*.

On the Weſt Side of *Hunt*'s, or the Fiſhmongers Alms-houſes, is a Mooriſh Ground, with a ſmall Watercourſe, denominated the River *Tygris*, which is Part of *Cnut*'s Trench, or Canal, already mentioned.

About fifty Feet South of the Turnpike, on the Eaſt Side of *Newington*, is a large Gateway under a Houſe, through which lies the King's Road from *Lambeth* to *Greenwich*, which till of late has been uſed by the Kings of *England* ever ſince the Erection of a Royal Manſion at *Greenwich*: But the Proprietor, or Occupier of the Ground through which the ſaid Road lies, having a few Years ago applied to a certain Officer of his preſent Majeſty's for Money to repair the Bridges acroſs the ſame, he was, to his no ſmall Joy, acquainted, that the King would no longer uſe that private, but the publick Road; therefore he might diſpoſe thereof according to Pleaſure.

Things remarkable at preſent, are, the Pariſh Church, a Charity School, the *Lock* Hoſpital, but of what Antiquity is unknown; two Alms-houſes,

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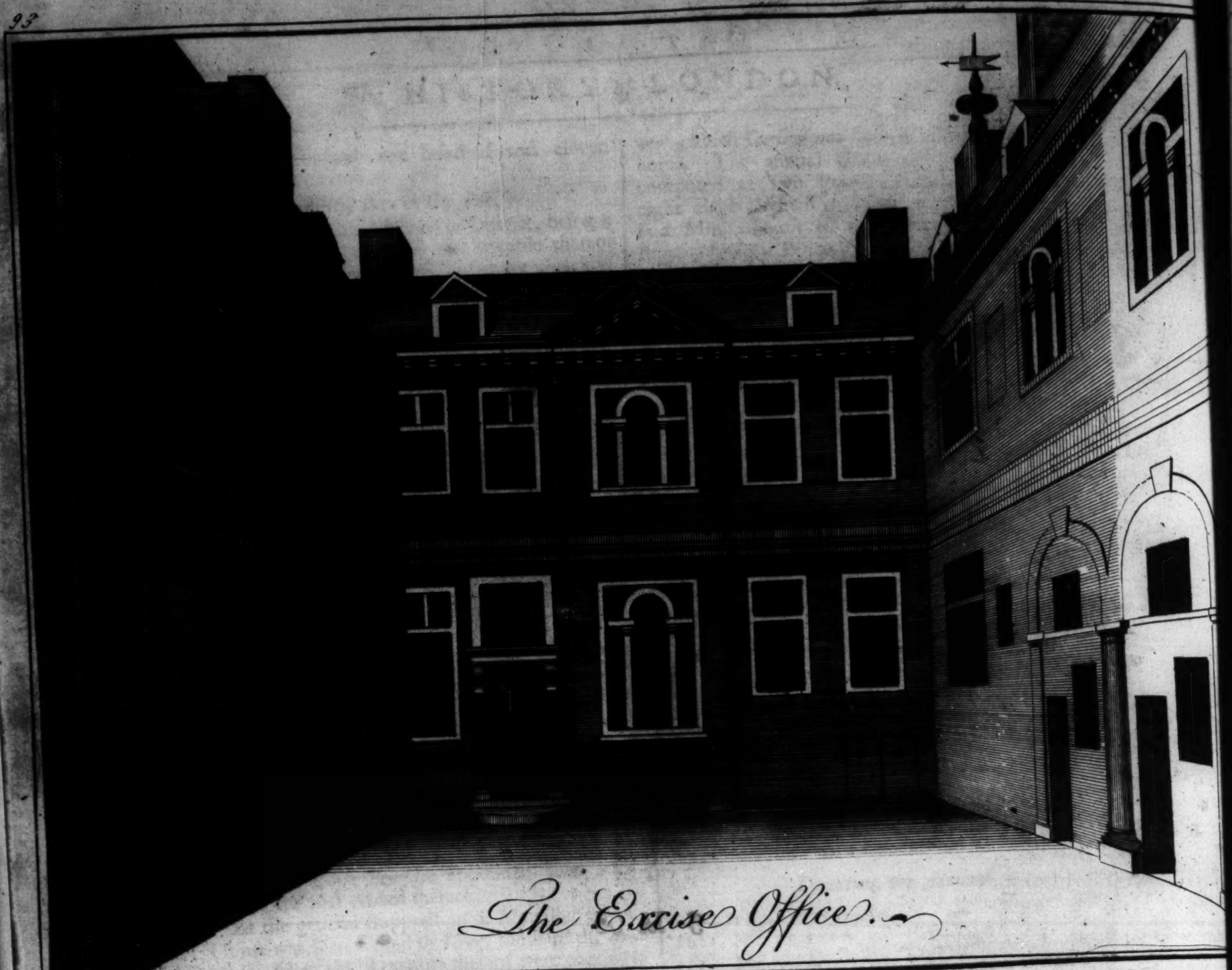
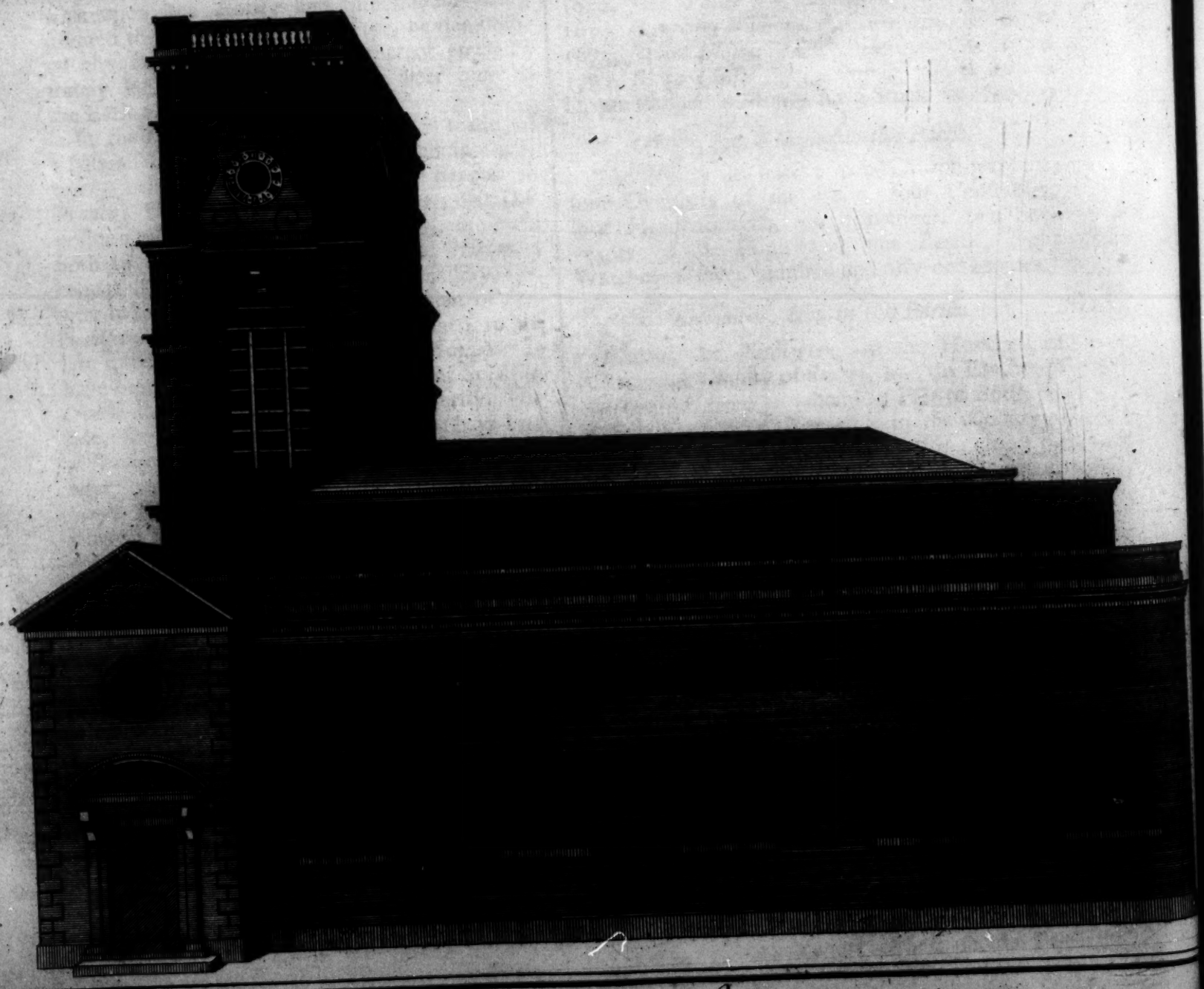


The Excise Office.



The Parish Church of S.t Olave, Southwark.

houſes, and a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor.

St. Mary's, Rotherhithe.

Though I cannot aſcertain the Origin of this Church, yet I imagine it to be of great Antiquity, from that of the Place wherein it is ſituate, which in the Reign of *Henry* the Firſt is ſaid to have belonged to the Manor of *Bermondſey*, by the Name of *Rederbitha*; whence we may juſtly conclude it to be of a *Saxon* Origin. Dug. Mon. Angl.

This Rectory Church, which is ſituate on the South Bank of the River *Thames*, is in the Gift of a Lay Patron.

The Profits ariſing to the Incumbent of this Pariſh are ſaid to amount to above one hundred and fifty Pounds *per Annum*.

Diſburſements on account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
To Firſt-fruits —	18	0	0	Eccl. Lib. Val.
To Tenths —	1	16	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	7½	
To Synodals —	0	2	1	

Donations, per Annum.

William Stephens —	5	4	0	Don. Book
Thomas Gattaker —	2	0	0	
Roger Tweedy, Eſq; —	5	4	0	
Thomas Hart —	2	0	0	
Mr. *Simonſon* —	16	17	0	
Henry Smith, Eſq; —	10	0	0	
Ambroſe Bennet, Eſq; —	9	0	0	
Richard Hills —	3	0	0	
Mr. *Hacket* — —	10	0	0	

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens, four Overſeers of the Poor, one Conſtable, ſix Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes, the Sum of forty-two Pounds *per Annum*; one Beadle, three Watchmen, thirteen hundred and twenty Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Rotherhithe, which is ſituate on the South Bank of the River *Thames*, in the Hundred of *Brixton*, and County of *Surrey*, appears, as already mentioned, to be of great Antiquity. On the Eaſt Side of this Pariſh, where the great Wet-dock is ſituate, was the Out-flux of *Cnut*'s Trench, or Canal, ſo often above-mentioned.

Things obſervable at preſent are, the Pariſh Church, a Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, a Charity-ſchool, a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor, three Docks for Ship-building, a Corn-mill belonging to the King, which is wrought by the *Thames* Water; a Copperas Work, and eleven Sets of Steps of Stairs to go upon and return from off the River *Thames*.

St. Olave's.

Though the Time of the firſt Erection of this Church cannot be diſcovered, yet it appears to be of a conſiderable Standing, by a Grant of *John*, Earl *Warren*, in the Year 1281, to the Abbot and Convent of St. *Auguſtine* in *Canterbury*, of certain Meſſuages, ſituate between this Church and the Bridge-Yard. However, it is a Rectory which ſtands on the North Side of *Tooly*, alias St. *Olave's-ſtreet*, in the Gift of the Crown. Stow. Sur. Lond.

Part of this Church having fallen down in the Year 1736, and the reſt in a ruinous Condition, the Pariſhioners applied to Parliament for a Power to rebuild the ſame; which being granted, they were thereby enabled to raiſe the Sum of five thouſand Pounds, by a Rate of ſix Pence in the Pound, to be levied out of the Rents of all Lands and Tenements within the Pariſh; of which the ſeveral Landlords were to pay four, and the Tenants two Pence. Purſuant to which, the Church was taken down in Summer *Anno* 1737, and the Act. Parl. 10 Geor. II.

Work proſecuted with ſo great Aſſiduity, that the ſame was finiſhed in the Year 1739.

The Profits of this Rectory are ſaid to amount to about four hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Diſburſements on account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
To Firſt-fruits —	68	4	9½	Eccl. Lib. Val.
To Tenths —	6	16	5¾	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	7	
To Synodals —	0	2	1	

Donations per Annum.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
Anno 1561, *Richard Dowſet*	5	8	0	Don. Book
1600, The Lady *Oſborn* —	4	0	0	
1610, *Waſſell Webling* —	4	0	0	
1626, *Henry Smith*, Eſq; —	30	0	0	
1626, *Robert Brockbank* —	2	0	0	
1629, *Thomas Burt* —	8	0	0	
1631, *Thomas Dickenſon* —	2	16	8	
1633, Sir *John Fenner*, Knt. —	11	0	0	
1633, *William Humphreys* —	5	0	0	
1636, *Michael Dowell* —	2	0	0	
1638, *Mary Paradine* —	6	0	0	
1640, *John Sampſon* —	1	0	0	
1642, *Edmund Turville* —	5	0	0	
1643, *Francis Terrill* —	5	0	0	
1656, *Jeremiah Blackman* —	10	0	0	
1656, *Roger Harry Young* —	4	0	0	
1661, *William Hoſkins* —	2	0	0	
1663, *George Muſſen* —	2	0	0	
1668, *Matthew Clarke* —	1	10	0	
1668, *Edmund Walcot* —	18	15	0	
1669, *John Seaton* —	3	0	0	
1670, Capt. *John Man* —	10	0	0	
1677, *Thomas Morgan* —	1	10	0	
1677, *George Meggott* —	3	0	0	
1679, *Jacob May* —	1	10	0	
1679, *William Fitzhugh* —	1	12	0	
1681, *Francis Wilkinſon* —	1	10	0	
1694, *Elizabeth Bouſine* —	3	0	0	
Bernard Hyde, every tenth Year	4	10	0	
Edward Martin —	3	0	0	
William Whitworth —	2	0	0	
Stephen Scudamore —	1	0	0	
William Hittorks —	0	15	0	
John Scragg —	0	6	8	
George Swaine —	0	5	0	
The Bridge Maſters —	2	13	4	
Chriſtopher Searle —	6	0	0	
Divers Perſons in Money, to the Amount of —	16	10	0	

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Oppoſite St. *Olave*'s Church anciently ſtood a ſpacious Stone Building, the City Manſion of the Prior of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*; the Chapel of which, conſiſting of two Iſles, being ſtill remaining at the upper End of *Walnut-tree Alley*, it is converted into a Cyder Cellar, or Warehouſe; and by the Earth's being greatly raiſed in this Neighbourhood, it is at preſent under Ground; and the *Gothick* Building a little Weſtward of the ſame, (at preſent a Wine Vault, belonging to the *King's-head* Tavern) under the School-houſe, repreſenting a ſmall Chapel, I take to have been Part of the ſaid Manſion-houſe. Contiguous to the *Bridge-yard* on the Weſt, was ſituate a large Houſe of Stone and Wood, the City Reſidence of the Abbot of St. *Auguſtine*'s in *Canterbury*; which coming afterwards to Sir *Anthony Sentlegar*, the Site thereof was converted into a Quay; which, by an eaſy Tranſition, is at preſent denominated *Sellenger's Wharf*. Stow. Sur. Lond.

On the Eaſt Side of the *Bridge-yard*, was ſituate the Abbot of *Battle* in *Suſſex*'s City Manſion (the Name whereof is partly preſerved in that of *Battle-Bridge*); oppoſite to which, on the South, lay its fine and ſpacious Garden, wherein was a Maze, Ibid.

Maze, or Labyrinth, the Name whereof is ſtill preſerved in the Streets, *&c.* thereon erected.

The Remarkables at preſent, are, the beautiful new Pariſh Church, an Independent Meeting-houſe, two Charity-ſchools, an Almshouſe, a Work-houſe for the Reception of the Poor; the Bridge Houſe and Yard, wherein are prepared all Materials for the Repair of *London-bridge*, and which probably have belonged to the ſame ever ſince the Erection of the Stone, if not the original Wooden Bridge. Here are many Wharfs for the ſhipping and landing of Merchandize; and two Pair of Stairs, or Steps, for the Convenience of Paſſengers to go upon and return from off the River *Thames*.

St. Saviour's.

Stow. Sur. Lond. In the Place where this Church is ſituate, anciently (according to Tradition) ſtood a Priory of Nuns, which was founded by one *Mary*, a Virgin, the Owner of a Ferry in this Neighbourhood, (before the Erection of *London-bridge*) wherewith ſhe endowed her new Convent; which Houſe, it ſeems, was ſome Time after converted into a College of Prieſts, by the Lady *Swithin:* But that Eſtabliſhment, like the former, proving of no long Duration, it was in the Year 1106, refounded by Sir *William Pont de l'Arch* and Sir *William Dancy*, two *Norman* Knights, with the Aſſiſtance of *William Giffard*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, for Canons Regular. And from its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*, and Southern Situation to the City of *London*, it received the Appellation of St. *Mary Overie*, that is, St. *Mary*'s beyond the River.

The former Part of this Relation being only a Tradition of *Bartholomew Linſted*'s, the laſt Prior of this Convent, it is not to be depended upon, eſpecially if we conſider, that the ſame is not mentioned by any of our Hiſtorians, that I can learn. I therefore imagine, that the Origin thereof is owing to the ſaid Knights and Biſhop in the aforeſaid Year.

Ibid. This Priory was deſtroyed by Fire, about the Year 1207, but it being ſoon after re-edified, *Peter de Rupibus*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, added thereunto a ſpacious Chapel, and dedicated the ſame to St. *Mary Magdalen*; which being afterwards appointed for the Uſe of the neighbouring Inhabitants, it at laſt became their Pariſh Church.

Ibid. This Monaſtery, together with its fine Church, (as it at preſent appears) which was rebuilt in the Reigns of *Richard* the Second and *Henry* the Fourth, was, at the general Suppreſſion of religious Houſes, ſurrendered to *Henry* the Eighth, *Anno* 1539, when the Revenues thereof amounted to 624 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum.* Whereupon the Inhabitants of the Pariſhes of St. *Mary Magdalen* and St. *Margaret*, by the Aſſiſtance of *Stephen*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, purchaſed of King *Henry* the ſtately Conventual Church; which Pariſhes in the Year following were united by Act of Parliament, by the new Appellation of St. *Saviour*'s, and the Church-wardens thereof conſtituted a Body Politick and Corporate. And the Churches of St. *Mary Magdalen* and St. *Margaret* being laid aſide, this has ever ſince been uſed as the united Pariſh Church.

Ibid. In the Year 1611, King *James* the Firſt, for a valuable Conſideration, granted by Letters Patent to the Church-wardens and Pariſhioners, in Free-Soccage, the Rectory and Pariſh Church of St. *Saviour*, together with all the Glebe-lands, Tythes, Tenths, Oblations, Profits, *&c.* with all thoſe that belonged to the Rectories of St. *Mary Magdalen* and St. *Margaret:* In Conſideration of which, the ſaid Church-wardens and Pariſhioners are obliged to provide a fit Houſe, for a Grammar-ſchool, and to keep a good Maſter to teach the Children of the Pariſh, paying to the ſaid Maſter twenty Pounds, and to an Uſher ten Pounds *per Annum*; and alſo, to provide two able Chaplains to preach in the Church, and to pay them thirty Pounds *per Annum* each. Theſe Conditions were performed till the Year 1672, when the ſaid Sums were found inſufficient to maintain the ſeveral Officers aforeſaid; wherefore their reſpective Stipends were by Act of Parliament advanced, thoſe of the Chaplains to one hundred Pounds *per Annum* each; and thoſe of the Schoolmaſters to thirty Pounds each. For the paying of which Sums, and the Repairs of the Church, the Church-wardens, *&c.* were impowered to raiſe upon the Inhabitants, in lieu of Tythes, the Sum of three hundred and fifty Pounds *per Annum*, clear of Reprizes.

Though the Name of this Church has by Act of Parliament been changed, from St. *Mary Overie*, to that of St. *Saviour*, yet the former ſtill prevails. It is a Rectory, ſituate in a Cloſe, on the Weſt Side of the Borough, the Advowſon whereof is in the Gift of the Pariſh.

The Profits ariſing to the Chaplains by this Cure, are ſaid to amount to above three hundred Pounds *per Annum.*

Diſburſements on account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	15	3
To Synodals —	0	4	2

Donations, per Annum.

Anno 1540, *Thomas Cure* —	2	0	0	Don. Book
1540, Mr. *Chambers* —	2	10	0	
1594, *George Cure* —	3	9	8	
1607, *Hugh Brooker* —	8	0	0	
1607, *James Taylor* —	4	0	0	
1617, *Richard* and *Peter Humble*	5	4	0	
1618, *Edward Hewlet* —	20	0	0	
1618, *Elizabeth Paget* —	2	12	0	
1620, *Thomas Emmerſon* —	5	4	0	
1624, *John Bingham* —	1	0	0	
1625, *John Symons* —	8	0	0	
1626, *Henry Smith* —	28	0	0	
1627, *Henry Leakee* —	5	6	8	
1628, *Robert Buckland* —	31	0	0	
1628, *John Simmonds* —	8	0	0	
1630, *Thomas Marſhall* —	6	0	0	
1631, *Elizabeth Marſhall* —	6	0	0	
1632, *Anne Auſtin* — —	16	0	0	
1633, Sir *John Fenner* —	19	8	0	
1638, Mr. *Markhouſe* —	24	0	0	
1646, *John Hayman* —	10	12	0	
1650, *John Marſhall* —	4	0	0	
1653, *Ralph Handſome* —	5	0	0	
1656, *Grace Richardſon* —	2	8	0	
1670, *James Shaw* —	5	0	0	
1673, *Ralph Carter* —	5	0	0	
1674, *Elizabeth Newcombe*	20	0	0	
1677, *Richard Middleton* —	6	0	0	
1677, *Jonathan Barford* —	3	0	0	
1677, *Hannah Scott* —	5	0	0	
1681, *Dorothy Applebee* —	40	0	0	
1716, *John Banks* —	25	0	0	
John Snell —	1	6	8	
Daniel Newman —	1	0	0	
Mr. *Allen* —	13	0	0	
The Vintners Company —	1	0	0	
John Mayhew — —	1	0	0	
Mr. *Palyn* —	2	0	0	
Mr. *Scrags* —	0	6	8	
John Manford —	0	8	0	
Grace Loveday —	2	10	0	
Suſan Soanes —	1	10	0	
Mr. *Bingham* —	1	0	0	
From the Exchequer —	6	0	0	
Thomas Cambell —	9	0	0	
King *James* the Firſt —	17	8	0	
Thomas Littlebaker —	2	8	0	
Bernard Hyde, every tenth Year —	4	10	0	

Suſan

B. Cole Sculp.

The South Prospect of the Church of S.t Saviour in Southwark

5 IA 52

Suſan Scott	—	5	0	0
George Peterſon	—	32	0	0
Daniel Freeman	—	10	0	0
John May	—	1	0	0
Stephen Scudamore	—	1	0	0
Stephen Little	—	2	8	0
Henry Jackſon	—	10	0	0
By divers Perſons, Money, to the Amount of	—	39	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lies buried the Body of *John Buckland*, Glover, 1625, who deceaſed the 16th of *Auguſt*.
Not twice ten Years of Age, a weary Breath
Have I exchanged for a happy Death;
My Courſe ſo ſhort, the longer is my Reſt;
God takes them ſooneſt, whom he loveth beſt.
For he that's born to-day, and dies to morrow,
Loſeth ſome Dayes of Reſt, but more of Sorrow.

New View Lond. This Monument is dedicated the Memory of *John Bingham*, Eſq; Sadler to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*; who was a good Benefactor to this Pariſh and Free-ſchool. He departed this Life in *September* 1625, in the 75th Year of his Age; and his Body lies buried in the Vault before this Monument, where it expects the Reſurrection of the Juſt.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of thirty Members; ſix Church-wardens, eight Overſeers of the Poor, nine Conſtables, three Headboroughs, nine Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes, the Sum of two hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*; two Beadles, twenty-three Watchmen, two thouſand five hundred and fifty-four Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Church of this Pariſh, according to the Tradition of *Bartholomew Linſted*, as already mentioned, was at firſt erected by one *Mary*, a Maiden, the Proprietor of the Ferry in this Neighbourhood; which Ferry was anciently the Trajectus of the *Roman* Military Way, denominated *Watling-ſtreet*, which ran on the Weſt Side of *Wincheſter-houſe*, and interſected the River *Thames* to *Dowgate*.

At the North End of St. *Margaret's-hill*, where at preſent is ſituate the Town or Court Houſe, anciently ſtood the Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret*, which (gave Denomination to the preſent Street or Hill) was demoliſhed upon the uniting its Pariſh to that of St. *Mary Magdalen*, when both were converted into a new one of St. *Saviour*, and the Priory Church of St. *Mary Overie* conſtituted the united Pariſh Church thereof.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

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A little Weſtward from theſe Houſes is ſituate the *Bankſide*, ſo denominated from its Situation on the Southern Bank of the River *Thames*; which Place was anciently very notorious for its being Ibid. the Seat of the Stews, or licenced Bawdy-houſes, wherein Whores were publickly tolerated to act according to their vicious and depraved Inclinations.

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That no Stewholder ſhall moleſt, or obſtruct any ſingle Woman from having Acceſs to, and Liberty to withdraw from his Houſe at Pleaſure. Stow. Sur. Lond.

That no Stewkeeper permit any Woman to board in his Houſe.

To take no more for a Woman's Apartment, than fourteen Pence *per* Week.

Not to keep open his Doors on Holidays.

Not to permit any ſingle Woman to continue in his Houſe on Holidays.

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Theſe and divers other Orders were to be obſerved by the ſaid Stewholders, upon very ſevere Penalties. And for ſecuring all Perſons that were accuſed of Crimes committed in this Diſtrict, a Priſon was erected, denominated the *Clink*; which is ſtill in being. Ibid.

Theſe Stews, or Bawdy-houſes, in the Year 1381, were plundered by *Wat. Tyler*; at which Time it appears they were kept by *Flemiſh* Bawds. And in the Year 1506, they were, by Order of *Henry* the Seventh, ſhut up; but being re-opened ſoon after, their Number was reduced from eighteen to twelve: But in the Year 1546, they were by Proclamation of *Henry* the Eighth intirely ſuppreſs'd. Ibid.

Things worthy of Obſervation at preſent, are, the ſtately and ſpacious Pariſh Church, an Independent, Anabaptiſt, and a Quaker Meeting-houſes, four Charity-ſchools, four Alms-houſes, the Town-houſe, a Market, two Machines for raiſing Water to ſupply the neighbouring Inhabitants; an Iron Foundery, ſix Sets of Steps, or Stairs, for Paſſengers to go upon, and return from off the River *Thames*; and a Workhouſe for the Reception of the Poor.

St. Thomas's.

This Church, as already mentioned, was at firſt erected for the Uſe of the adjoining Hoſpital, from which it is denominated; but the Numbers of Houſes and Inhabitants having greatly increaſed in the Precinct of the ſaid Hoſpital, it was judged neceſſary to make the ſaid Church parochial, for the Uſe of the ſaid Inhahbitants, and to erect a Chapel in the Hoſpital, for the Uſe of the Patients.

This Church, which is ſituate on the North Side of St. *Thomas's-ſtreet*, contiguous to the Hoſpital, is neither a Rectory, Vicarage, nor Donative, but a Sort of Impropriation in the Gift of the ſaid Hoſpital.

Receipts on account of the Cure.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Money from St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital	6	0	0
By Surplice Fees —	20	0	0

This Church belonging to the Hoſpital, the Incumbent pays neither Firſt-fruits, nor Tenths, nor other Diſburſments on account of the Cure.

Donations.

Bernard Hide, every tenth Year	4	10	0
Henry Smith, yearly —	10	0	0

Officers,

5 JA 52

Suſan Scott	—	5	0	0
George Peterſon	—	32	0	0
Daniel Freeman	—	10	0	0
John May	—	1	0	0
Stephen Scudamore	—	1	0	0
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Bernard Hide, every tenth Year		4	10	0
Henry Smith, yearly	—	10	0	0

Officers,

Officers, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

Here being no remarkable Monumental Inſcriptions. I ſhall proceed to the Account of Pariſh Officers, *&c.*

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of ſixteen Members, two Church-wardens; two Overſeers of the Poor, two Conſtables, two Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes, the Sum of eight Pounds *per Annum*; one Beadle, two Watchmen, two hundred and twenty-nine Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. *in this Pariſh.*

The only Antiquity in this Pariſh is the Hoſpital, (the Chapel at firſt belonging thereto, I take to be that ſituate where now is the Pariſh Cemetery) which was founded *Anno* 1215; and the Remakables at preſent are, the Church, a Preſbyterian and an Anabaptiſt Meeting houſes; two Hoſpitals, with their Chapels; an Alms-houſe, and a Charity-ſchool.

An Account of the Numbers Total of divers of the Officers and Servants belonging to the ſeveral Pariſhes in *Southwark*, &c. within the Bill of Mortality on that Side the River, *viz.* Conſtables, Headboroughs, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways, Beadles and Watchmen, together with the reſpective Sums annually paid by each of the ſaid Pariſhes to the Raker, for cleanſing the Streets, and carrying away the Aſhes:

Pariſhes.	Conſt.	Headb.	Scav.	Surv.	Bead.	Watch.	Raker.
							l.
Chriſt's Church —	4	3	2	0	1	6	30
St. George's ——	8	0	4	0	2	8	180
St. John's ——	4	0	4	2	1	8	95
St. Mary's, Lambeth	7	9	2	4	1	0	20
St. Mary Magdalen's ——	2	4	4	2	2	10	124
St. Mary's, Newington	4	4	0	2	1	8	0
St. Mary's, Rotherhithe	1	6	2	0	1	3	42
St. Olave's ——	9	0	9	0	3	24	246
St. Saviour's ——	9	3	9	0	2	23	220
St. Thomas's ——	2	0	2	0	1	2	18
Sums Total —	50	29	38	10	15	92	975

The Numbers Total of Chuch-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor, with the Sums Total paid by them in one Year, on account of the Church and Poor, as mentioned in the ſeveral Pariſhes above ſpecify'd, with the Numbers Total of Dwelling-houſes and Pariſh Workhouſes, within the ſaid Diſtrict:

Church Ward.	Over-ſeers.	Paid on Acc. of the Church.	Paid on Account of the Poor.	Numb. Houſes.	Wor. Hou.
29	44	1953*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*¾	9653*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*	14371	9

And, that the chief Things which compoſe this vaſt City may at one View appear to the Reader, I ſhall ſubjoin a recapitulary Account of the ſame: *viz.* the Number Total of all the Streets, Lanes, *&c.* together with thoſe of the Houſes, Inhabitants, Pariſhes, Pariſh Churches, Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor, with the Sums Total of their Diſburſements on account of the Church and Poor; Number of Chapels belonging to the Church of *England*, that of the Meeting-houſes of all Denominations, with the Diſburſements of the latter on account of the Poor; Companies of Merchants, Incorporations of Trades, and Offices, with the Sum diſburſed by the two latter on account of the Poor; the Number of Ships, Lighters, Boats, Carts, Yards for Shipbuilding, Quays, Wharfs; thoſe of the Charity-ſchools, Hoſpitals and Alms-houſes, with the ſeveral Sums diſburſed by the latter for the Uſe of the Poor; with the Amount of the whole, for one Year, paid on account of the Poor; the Number of Conſtables, Headboroughs, Surveyors of the Highways, Scavengers, Beadles and Watchmen, with the Sum Total annually paid the Rakes, for cleanſing the Streets and carrying away the Aſhes; together with the Number of Markets, publick Walks, Horſes, Hackney-Coaches, Chairs, Pariſh Workhouſes, Houſes of Correction, and Priſons.

And although the Chapels of the Temple in *Fleet-ſtreet*, *Trinity*, St. *George Hanover-ſquare*, and St. *John Baptiſt* in the *Savoy*, and the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe in St. *Thomas's*, *Southwark*, are treated in the reſpective Places wherein they are ſituate; yet as they are not inſerted in the Liſts of Chapels and Meeting-houſes above ſpecified, I ſhall add them to their reſpective Accounts in the following Table; whereby the Number Total of the former will be increaſed to ſeventy-one and that of the latter, to one hundred and forty-ſeven.

A Table of the principal Things within the City and Suburbs of London.

Streets	Houſes	Inhabi-tants	Pariſhes	Pariſh Church.	Pariſh Chap.	Church Ward.	Overſ. of the Poor.
5099	95968	725903	143	108	71	307	242

Diſburſm. on Ac. of the Church.	Diſburſm on Ac of the Poor	Meeting houſes	Diſburſm. Meetings	Comp. Merch.
35722*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*¼	90835*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*½	147	31240*l.*	8

Incorp. Trade	Offices	Incorp. D. ſburſm. to the Poor	Offices Diſb. to the Poor	Ships	Ligh ers	Boats
91	45	26375*l*	6000*l.*	141	1700	6972

Carts	Yards for Shipbuil.	Quays	Wharfs	Chari-ty Sch.	Hoſ-pitals	Alms houſes	Char. Schools Diſb. Poor.
607	23	17	21	166	14	95	17547*l.* 13*s.* 5¾

Hoſp. & Almſh. Diſburſm. Poor	Total Diſburſm. on Ac. of the Poor.	Conſtables	Headboroughs
78519*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*	250516*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*¼	420	227

Surveyors	Scavengers	Beadles	Watchmen	Paid the Rakers	Markets
58	443	134	1318	11728*l.* 19*s.*	33

Publick Walks	Horſes	Hackney Coaches	Hackney Chairs	Pariſh Work-h.	Houſes of Correction	Priſons
8	22639	800	300	50	5	14

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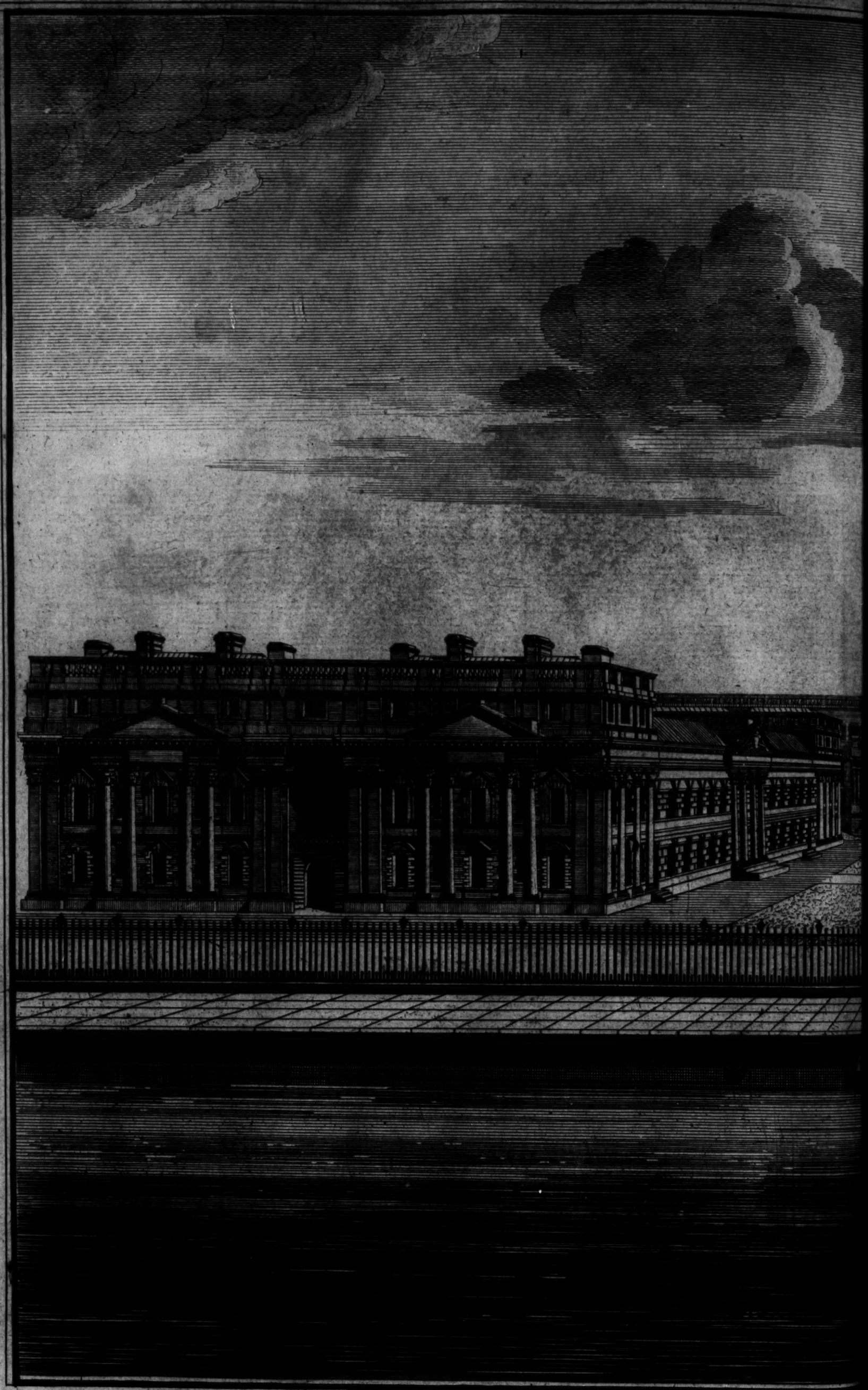
The END *of the* SECOND VOLUME.



A perſpective View of

1392. end

B.r Cole sculp.

e ROYAL HOSPITAL at GREENWICH.

AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX

To the TWO VOLUMES of the

HISTORY and SURVEY

OF

London, *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark*, and Places adjacent.

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5 JA 53

The ICHNOGRAPHY of the Cities of LONDON and WESTMINSTER and the Borough of SOUTHWARK

Engraved for the General Magazine of Arts & Sciences for W Owen at Temple Bar 1757.

5 JA 35

To the R.t Hon.ble Slingsby Bethell Esq.r Lord Mayor. To the R.t Wor.ll

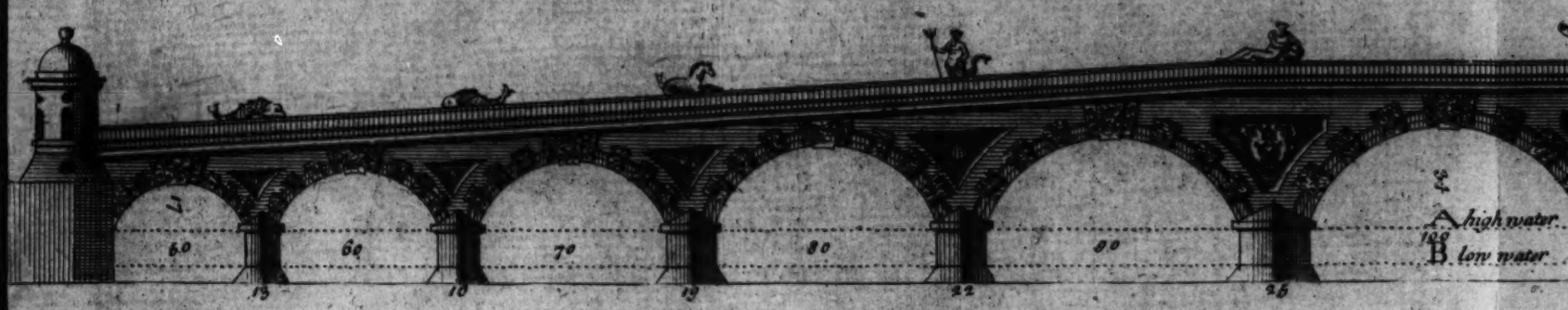
These Designs for Building a Bridge with Ston

From Blackfryers, London, to South

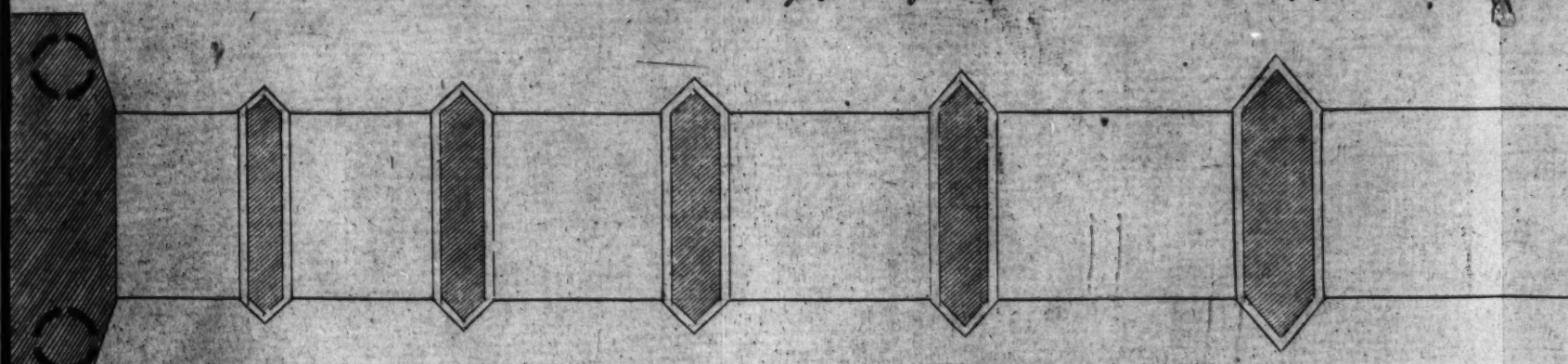
Is most Humbly Inscrib'd by

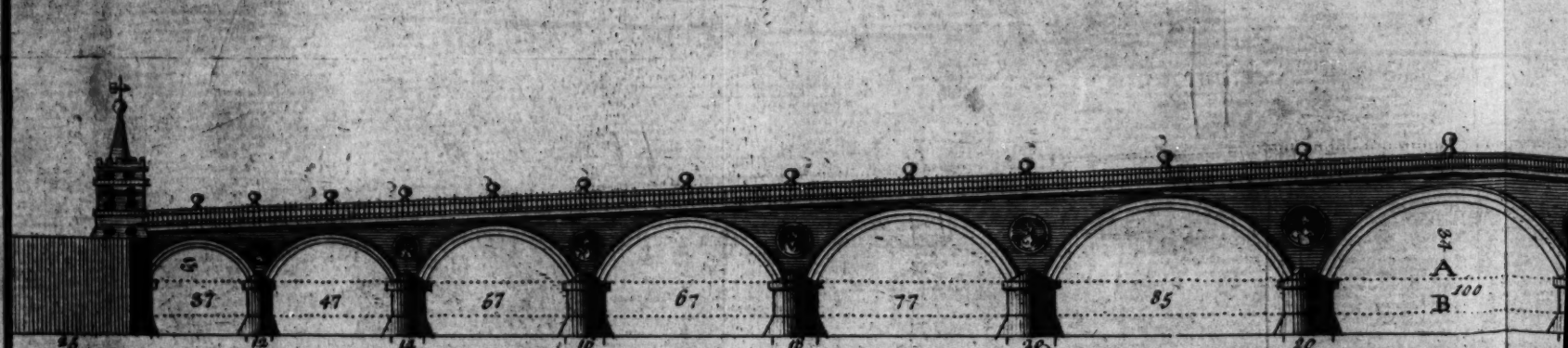
Southwark

East front



NB Each Design may be Extended or Contracted to any given Length, and c.y





A Bridge built in France at Blois, over the River Loir. 1725.

	Feet
Section of the River English Measure	933
D.o 10 N.o Piers & 2 Abutments	191
N.o 11 Eliptical Arches or Water Way	742
Height of Middle Arch	35
D.o Abutment Arches	19
On the Bridge	
Carriage Way	30
Foot Passages Each	7½

Bridge at Westminster, finished 18 Nov.r 1750.
In Building 11 yrs. 9 m. 21 d.

	£	s
Cost Building	216.	463. 10
Section of the River	1220 f.t	
14 N.o Piers & 2 Abutments	256	
N.o 15 Semicircular Arches or Water Way	387 f.t	
Height of Middle Arch above Low Water	40	
D.o Abutment Arches	14½	
Whole Breath at Top	44	
Carriage Way	28	
Foot Passages Each	7	

Edw.d Oakley Archi.t Inven. et Delin. And Published Feb.y 1736 Accord

* 1387

t Worshipful Court of Aldermen & Comon Council of ye City of London;

e Stone to Cross the River Thames

Southwark in Surry,

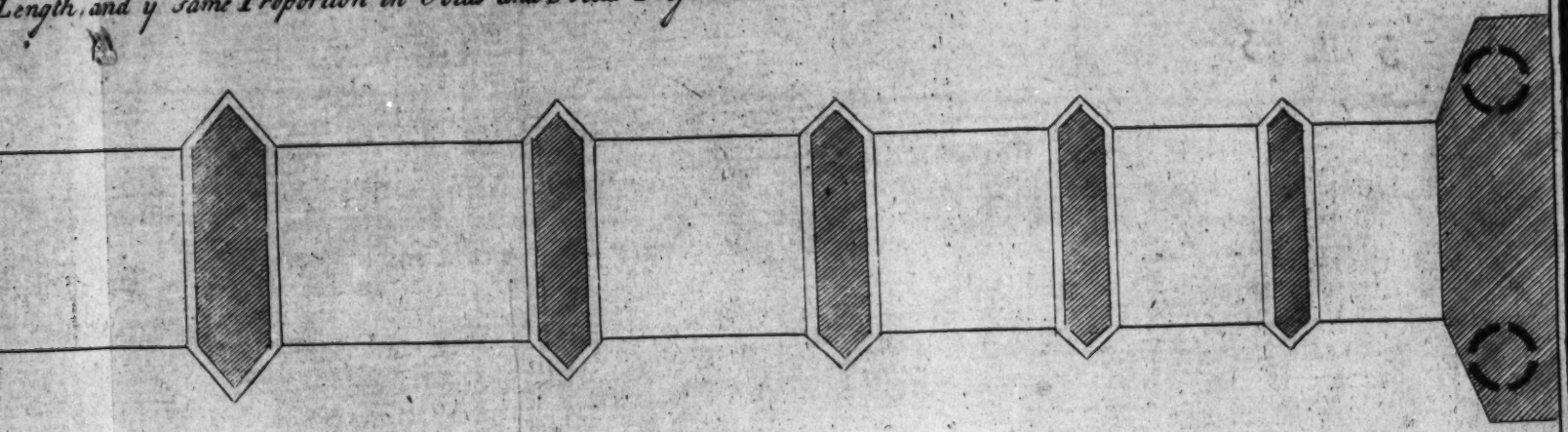
ib'd by your Honr. most Obedient Humble Servant

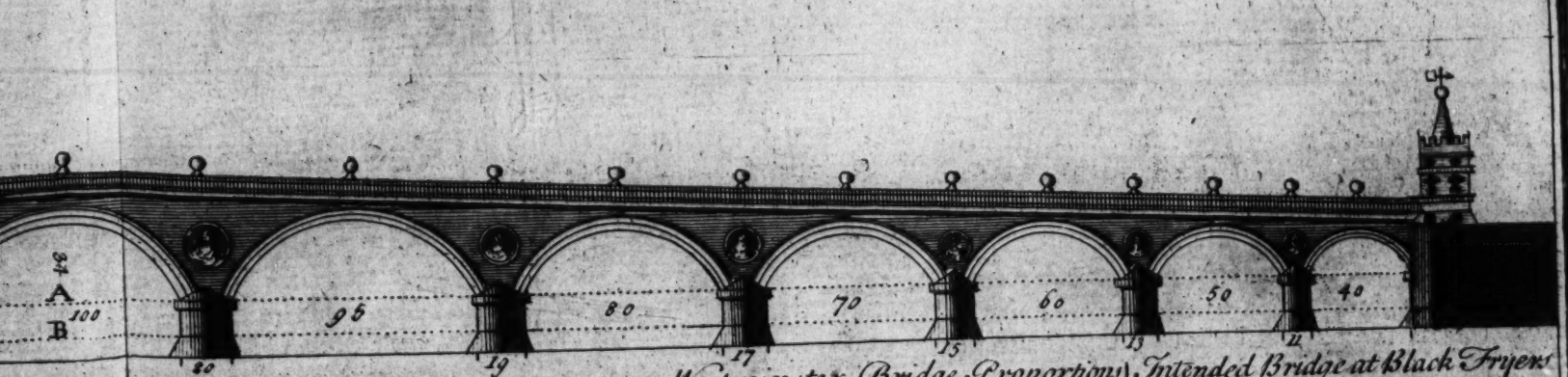
Edward Oakley.

st front

London

Length, and ye same Proportion in Voids and Solids Preserv'd





1750.

£	s	
16.	463.	10
	12	2 of
	8	5 0
	8	7 of
		4 0
		14½
		4 4
		2 8
		7

1736 According to Act of Parliament.

London Bridge	
19 Arches	*F.*
Largest Arch	33:9
The Voids	462:6
Piers	374

Rochester Bridge	
11 Arches	*F*
Largest Arch	41
Voids	340
Piers	190

Westminster Bridge Proportions

Nº	*Solids*	*Voids*
2	7 6 f.	2 5 f
2	1 2	5 2
2	1 2	3 6
2	1 8	0 0
2	1 4	6 4
2	1 5	6 8
2	1 6	7 2
2	1 7	3 9 7
	1 7 5	3 9 7
	1 7 6 *Mid Arch*	7 6
16 *Solids*	3 5 0	15 *Voids* 8 7 0

Intended Bridge at Black Friers
According to Mid. Design

Section of River	1 0 9 0
Dº 10 Piers & 2 Abutm.	2 9 0
Nº 11 Segmt. Arches Rise ⅛	8 0 0
Height of Mid. Arch	3 4
Dº Abutment Arches	1 7
Carriage Way	3 0
Foot Way Each	8

B. Cole Sculp.

5 JA 53

AN APPENDIX.

*An Abſtract of an Act * to improve, widen, and enlarge the Paſſage over and through* London-Bridge.

IN this Act, the Petitioners having ſet forth, That the Paſſage over and through *London-Bridge* is very dangerous and incommodious, and that it is abſolutely neceſſary immediately to widen and enlarge the ſame, and that the widening and enlarging the ſaid Bridge, and one or more of the Arches thereof, will be of publick Utility, of great Benefit to Trade and Commerce, make the Navigation upon the River *Thames* more ſafe and ſecure, and greatly tend to the Preſervation of the Lives of his Majeſty's Subjects paſſing over and through the ſaid Bridge; It is enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall with all convenient Speed after the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix, contract and agree for the purchaſing (if they can) of all Houſes, Tenements, Edifices, Erections, and Buildings, now ſtanding or being on the ſaid Bridge, or contiguous or adjoining thereto, (which do not belong to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of *London*) which the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall judge neceſſary to be taken down and removed, for the Enlargement and Improvement of the Paſſage over, and the Avenues leading to and from the ſaid Bridge; and are hereby authorized and required with all convenient Speed afterwards to cauſe to be taken down all ſuch Houſes, *&c.* as they ſhall deem neceſſary and proper to be taken down, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and alſo to cauſe the Materials thereof to be removed and taken away; and likewiſe to widen or enlarge one or more of the Arches of the ſaid Bridge, as the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall from Time to Time judge neceſſary and direct.

And it is further enacted, That the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall alſo, from Time to Time, deſign, aſſign, and lay out how and in what Manner, and with what Materials, the Paſſage over and through the ſaid Bridge ſhall be widened, enlarged, and rendered more ſafe and commodious, and how the ſame, and the ſaid Bridge, may, and ſhall, from Time to Time, be preſerved and kept in good Repair and Order.

And that the Paſſage over the ſaid Bridge ſhall be ſecured and preſerved by a proper and uniform Balluſtrade, to be erected on each Side thereof, and that the ſaid Paſſage ſhall be Forty-five Feet wide; that is to ſay, The Paſſage for Carriages, Horſes, and other Cattle, ſhall be Thirty-one Feet wide; and the Footways for Paſſengers on each Side of the ſaid Bridge, ſhall be Seven Feet wide.

And that ſuch convenient and ſufficient Number of Glaſs Lamps, of ſuch Sort and Faſhion, and put up in ſuch Parts and Places of the ſaid Bridge, as to the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the ſaid City, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall ſeem meet and expedient, ſhall be erected and fixed upon proper Parts and Places of the ſaid Bridge; and be kept lighted and burning from Sun-ſetting to Sun-riſing throughout the Year; and that from Time Time, after any Houſes on the ſaid Bridge ſhall be taken down in purſuance of this Act, they ſhall nominate and appoint ſuch a Number of able-bodied Watchmen as they ſhall judge neceſſary and proper to be kept upon the ſaid Bridge, which Watchmen to be removeable at Pleaſure; and that the Expence of buying and erecting of ſuch Lamps or Lights, and alſo the yearly Charges of ſupplying, maintaining, and repairing the ſame, and the Charges and Expences of watching the ſaid Bridge, ſhall be borne and paid out of the Eſtate and Revenues belonging to the ſaid Bridge; that the Penalty of breaking, *&c.* any of the Lamps, ſhall be the ſame as inflicted by Act 17 *Geo.* II.

And that if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall unlawfully, wilfully, and maliciouſly blow up, pull down, or deſtroy the ſaid Bridge, or any Part thereof, or remove, deſtroy, or take away any Works which now do or ſhall belong thereto, or in any wiſe direct or procure the ſame to be done, whereby the ſaid Bridge or the Works thereof ſhall be damaged, or the Lives of Paſſengers endangered, every ſuch Offender or Offenders, being lawfully convicted thereof, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer as a Felon.

And it is enacted, That all Materials appertaining to the ſeveral Houſes, that ſhall be taken down by virtue of this Act, ſhall be veſted in the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *London*, to be employed towards Reparation of the other Eſtates belonging to the ſaid Bridge-houſe, or elſe to be ſold and diſpoſed of for as much Money as can be had or gotten for the ſame, to be applied to and for the Purpoſes of this Act.

And it is enacted, That Bodies Politick, *&c.* Truſtees, and other Perſons may ſell and convey their Property in any of the ſaid Buildings for the Purpoſes of this Act: And that where any Perſons ſhall refuſe to treat and agree, or are prevented from treating, *&c.* or ſhall not make out a Title to the Premiſſes, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen is to iſſue a Precept for the ſummoning and returning a Jury, who are to be drawn as Act 3 *Geo.* II. directs. And that the Court may ſummon and examine Witneſſes on Oath, and direct the Jury to view the Place in Queſtion, *&c.* And that the ſaid Jury ſhall aſſeſs the Value on Oath. And the ſaid Court of Mayor, and Aldermen, or Juſtices, ſhall and may reſpectively give Judgment for ſuch Sum and Sums of Money to be aſſeſſed; which ſaid Verdict or Verdicts, and the ſaid Judgment, Decree, and Determination thereon (Notice in Writing being given to the Perſon or Perſons intereſted,

tereſted, at leaſt Fourteen Days before the Time of ſuch Aſſeſſment, declaring the Time and Place of the Meeting of the ſaid Court of Mayor and Aldermen, or Juſtices as aforeſaid, and Jury, by leaving ſuch Notice at the Dwelling-houſe of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, or at his, her, or their uſual Place or Places of Abode, or with ſome Tenant or Occupier of ſome of the ſaid Houſes, Ground, Tenements, Edifices, Erections, or Buildings, intended to be valued and aſſeſſed, in caſe ſuch Party cannot otherwiſe be found out, to be ſerved with ſuch Notice) ſhall be binding and concluſive to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever; and that the Verdict of the Jury, and Judgment and Proceedings of the Court, ſhall be ſigned and ſealed by the Mayor, and recorded; and the ſame, or ſome Copy thereof, ſhall be deemed and taken to be good and effectual Evidence and Proof in any Court or Courts of Law or Equity whatſoever, and all Perſons may have Recourſe to the ſame *gratis*, and take Copies thereof, paying for every Copy, not exceeding Two Hundred Words, ſix Pence; and ſo proportionably for any greater or leſſer Number of Words.

And it is further enacted, and declared, That upon Payment of the Purchaſe Money, Conveyance ſhall be executed of the Premiſſes, in Truſt for the Uſe of the City. And where a good Title can't be made out, or legal Conveyance executed, *&c.* or the Parties are not to be found, *&c.* or Mortgagee ſhall refuſe to take his Mortgage Money, the Court may pay the Money into the Bank; and the Caſhier or Caſhiers of the Bank of *England*, who ſhall receive ſuch Sum and Sums, is and are hereby required to give a Receipt or Receipts for ſuch Sum or Sums, which Receipt or Receipts ſhall be entered on Record, and regiſtered; and immediately on ſuch Payment and Regiſtry, all the Eſtate, Right, Title, Intereſt, Uſe, Truſt, Property, Claim, and Demand in Law and Equity, of the Perſon or Perſons for whoſe Uſe the ſame was paid, in, to, and out of ſuch Houſes, Ground, *&c.* ſhall veſt in the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, in Bar of all Right and Dower.

And it is further enacted, That after Purchaſe made, Tenants ſhall deliver up quiet Poſſeſſion of the Tenements, within a Year after Notice given for that Purpoſe. And on Refuſal that the Court ſhall Iſſue a Precept to the Sheriff to take Poſſeſſion, and levy ſuch Coſts as ſhall accrue by Means of the iſſuing and Execution of every ſuch Precept or Precepts, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay the ſame.

And it is further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Court of Mayor, and Aldermen, or Juſtices, to impoſe any reaſonable Fine, not exceeding the Sum of Ten Pounds, on any Sheriff or Sheriffs, or their Deputy or Deputies, Bailiffs or Agents reſpectively, who ſhall make any Default in the Premiſſes, and on any Perſons who ſhall be ſummoned and returned on any ſuch Jury or Juries, who ſhall not appear, and alſo on any Witneſs or Witneſſes who ſhall not attend, or who ſhall attend and refuſe to be ſworn, or who being ſworn ſhall refuſe to give Evidence, and on any Perſons ſummoned and returned on ſuch Jury or Juries, who ſhall refuſe to be ſworn on any ſuch Jury or Juries, or being ſworn thereon ſhall not give his or their Verdict, or ſhall in any other Manner wilfully neglect his or their Duty, in or touching the Premiſſes, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, and from Time to Time to levy ſuch Fine or Fines, by Order of the ſaid Court of Mayor and Aldermen, or Juſtices as aforeſaid, as the Caſe may require, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods, together with the reaſonable Charges of every ſuch Diſtreſs and Sale, returning the Overplus, if any, to the Owner, and that all ſuch Fines, which ſhall be ſo recovered and received, ſhall be applied towards the Purpoſes of this Act.

And it is further enacted, That the principal Money ariſing from the Sale of any Houſes, *&c.* purchaſed for the Purpoſes contained in this Act, ſhall be paid to ſuch Perſons as they ſhall reſpectively nominate to receive the ſame, in Truſt, ſubject to the like Uſes.

And, to the Intent the Paſſage over the ſaid Bridge may always be kept open and rendered more ſafe and commodious, and be clear of all Buildings (except as herein is mentioned) it is further enacted, That after the Houſes and Tenements intended as aforeſaid to be taken down, ſhall be taken down, the Ground and Soil on which the ſame now ſtand, ſhall lie open, and be deemed and uſed as a Common and Publick Highway for ever; and that no Houſe or other Building ſhall be erected on the ſaid Bridge (except ſuch Gates and Toll-houſes as are herein provided and directed) and that all Carriages paſſing over the ſaid Bridge from *London* ſhall go on the Eaſt Side thereof as near as may be, and that all Carriages paſſing over the ſaid Bridge to *London* ſhall go on the Weſt Side thereof as near as may be; and that no Coachman or Driver ſhall ſtand or ply for Hire with any Coach or other Carriage whatſoever upon the ſaid Bridge, or leave any empty Coach or Carriage there; and that no Carman, Carter, Drayman, or Driver of any Carriage whatſoever, ſhall wilfully remain with any Cart, Carr, Dray, Waggon, or other Carriage whatſoever on the ſaid Bridge, longer than ſhall be neceſſary for going over the ſame, or leave any empty Cart, Dray, or other Carriage upon the ſaid Bridge; and that no Perſon ſhall put any Filth, Dung, Aſhes, or Rubbiſh on the ſaid Bridge, or do any Act which may be an Annoyance there; and every ſuch Offender being of any of the ſaid Offences convicted, by the Oath of one or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, or by his or her Confeſſion, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and pay a Sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings, nor leſs than Two Shillings and ſix Pence; to go and be applied between the Parties informing againſt and apprehending every ſuch Offender, and on Default of immediate Payment thereof, the Offender ſhall be committed to the *London* Workhouſe, and if in the County of *Surry*, to a Houſe of Correction, to be kept to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding Three Days, or until the Money ſhall be paid.

And it is enacted, That after pulling down the Houſes on the Bridge, the Tythes and cuſtomary Payments due from thence, ſhall be charged on the Bridge-houſe Lands; and paid Half yearly, free of all Taxes and Deductions, *viz.* 7 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.* to be paid yearly to the Rector of St. *Magnus* and St. *Margaret*, in lieu of Surplice Fees, and *Eaſter* Offerings, and 4 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Rector of St. *Olave*; and that the City ſhall make good out of the Bridge Eſtate the Deficiency in the Poor Rates, and Land Tax, occaſioned by pulling down the ſaid Houſes, and alſo the Rates chargeable thereon, to the Pariſh of St. *Olave*.

Provided always, That nothing in this preſent Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued, deemed, or taken to extend, to impower the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the ſaid City, to remove or alter any of the Arches under the ſaid Bridge, or any Engines fixed up therein, which now belong to the Proprietors of the *London-Bridge* Water-works, or to take away

away any Right, which the ſaid Proprietors of the ſaid *London-Bridge* Water-works now have to the Uſe or Enjoyment of any of the Arches of the ſaid Bridge, by Grant or Leaſe from the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, for raiſing Water therefrom.

And that if it ſhall be found neceſſary to take down or alter any of the Piers of the ſaid Bridge, in order to enlarge any of the Arches thereof, and thereby the raiſing of Water by the ſaid Works ſhall be prejudiced; that then, and in every ſuch Caſe, the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the ſaid City, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall, and they are hereby required, on Complaint and Proof of ſuch Damage, to ſtop or pen up, or cauſe to be ſtopped or pent up, a like Body of Water as ſhall be diſcharged by the taking down or altering any of the ſaid Piers, for the Uſe of the Proprietors of the ſaid Water-works.

And it is enacted, That from and after the ſaid Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, there ſhall be paid for Pontage, or in the Nature of a Toll, for paſſing over the ſaid Bridge, over and above the Toll now paid and payable for loaded Waggons, Carts, Drays, and Carriages, paſſing over the ſaid Bridge, the following Sums of Money (that is to ſay)

For every Horſe drawing any Coach, Chariot, Hearſe, Berlin, Landau, Calaſh, Chaiſe, or Chair, over the ſaid Bridge, the Sum of One Halfpenny.

And for every ſuch Coach, Chariot, Hearſe, Berlin, Landau, Calaſh, Chaiſe, or Chair, One Penny.

And for every Horſe not drawing, paſſing over the ſaid Bridge, One Halfpenny.

Provided always, That no Hackney Coach which ſhall paſs over the ſaid Bridge empty, or the Horſes drawing the ſame, ſhall pay any Toll whatſoever; nor ſhall any Horſe, or any Coach or Carriage whatſoever, pay more than once a Day for paſſing over the ſaid Bridge: Which ſaid reſpective Sums of Money, are hereby veſted in the ſaid City of *London*. And the ſaid Toll may be levied by Diſtreſs of any Horſe or Horſes, or Carriage, upon which ſuch Toll or Duty is by this Act impoſed, or upon any other of the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ought to pay the ſame; and all ſuch Horſes or Goods may be detained till ſuch Toll or Duty, with the reaſonable Charges of ſuch Diſtreſs, ſhall be paid; and it ſhall be lawful for the Perſon or Perſons ſo diſtraining, after the Space of Four Days after ſuch Diſtreſs made and taken, to ſell ſuch Horſe or Horſes, or other Goods or Chattels, ſo diſtrained, for Payment of the ſaid Toll or Duty, rendring to the Owner or Owners thereof the Overplus, upon Demand, after Satisfaction of the ſaid Toll or Duty, and the reaſonable Charges in or about making ſuch Diſtreſs, detaining, keeping, and ſelling the ſame, ſhall be deducted and paid.

And it is further enacted, That from and after the Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix, there ſhall be paid to the Receiver or Receivers, Collector or Collectors, who ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, by the Owner or Owners of every Hoy, Barge, Veſſel, Lighter, or other Craft, having any Goods on board, every Time any ſuch Hoy, Barge, Veſſel, Lighter, or other Craft, ſhall paſs through any of the Arches of the ſaid Bridge, the ſeveral Tolls or Sums of Money following; that is to ſay,

For every Hoy, Barge, Veſſel, Lighter, or other Craft, having any Goods on board, not exceeding five Tons Burthen, the Sum of two Pence.

For every ſuch Hoy, Barge, Veſſel, Lighter, or other Craft, not exceeding Ten Tons, the Sum of Three Pence.

For every ſuch Hoy, Barge, Veſſel, Lighter, or other Craft not exceeding Twenty-five Tons, Six Pence.

And for every ſuch Hoy, Barge, Veſſel, Lighter or other Craft, above the Burthen of Twenty-five Tons, One Shilling.

Save and except out of ſuch Tolls, all ſuch Crafts as ſhall be loaded only with Straw, Manure, Dung, Compoſt, or Lime, to be uſed for Tillage.

All which Tolls or Sums of Money ſhall be paid within the Space of three Months, under the Penalty of five Pounds, to be levied from Time to Time, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods and Chattels, together with the reaſonable Charges of every ſuch Diſtreſs and Sale.

Provided always, That it may be lawful to compound or agree by the Year, or otherwiſe, with the Owner or Owners of any Craft, having Goods on board, to paſs through the Arches of the ſaid Bridge, for ſuch Sum of Money, and to be paid in ſuch Manner as the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall think fit and reaſonable.

And it is enacted, That the Owner's Name and Tonnage be painted on ſome conſpicuous Parts of the Veſſel, on Penalty of 20*s.* beſides the Tolls; to be paid on Conviction to the Informer, and may be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale.

And it is enacted, That the Tolls and Duties payable by this Act, ſhall not be rated or taxed for or towards the Land Tax, Church, Poor or any other Rates or Taxes, Ward or Parochial, or for or towards the Repairs of any Highways.

Provided, That all and every the Powers and Authorities in and by this Act given and granted to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the ſaid City of *London*, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall and may at all Times hereafter be exerciſed and performed, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, by any Committee who ſhall be appointed from Time to Time, by the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the ſaid City of *London*, in Common Council aſſembled, for putting in Execution this Act, or performing any Matters hereby directed to be done, according to the Authorities which from Time to Time, by the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the ſaid City of *London*, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall be delegated or given to ſuch Committee; and that all and every Acts, Matters, and Things, which at any Times hereafter ſhall be done or tranſacted by any ſuch Committee, who ſhall be appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall be as valid and effectual, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, as if the ſame were or had been done, tranſacted, or performed by the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the ſaid City of *London*, in Common Council aſſembled; any thing in this Act before contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And it is enacted, That an Order of Juſtice, *&c.* ſhall not be liable to be quaſhed for want of Form, nor removed by *Certiorari*. That Perſons aggrieved may appeal to the General or Quarter Seſſions, and the Court may award Coſts.

And it is enacted, That the ſeveral Tolls and Duties hereby appointed to be raiſed and levied for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, ſhall have Continuance and be received, had, raiſed, collected, and taken, until ſuch Time as the Money which ſhall be borrowed by virtue of this Act, and the Intereſt thereof, ſhall be fully ſatisfied and paid.

An

An Abſtract of an Act for building a Bridge croſs the River of Thames, *from* Black-Friars *in the City of* London, *to the oppoſite Side in the County of* Surry.

IN this Act, the Petitioners having ſet forth, That it will be advantageous, not only to the City of *London*, but to many others of his Majeſty's Subjects, and to the Publick in general, That a Bridge be built croſs the River *Thames*, from *Black-Friars* in the ſaid City, to the oppoſite Side in the County of *Surry*; It is enacted, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council aſſembled, ſhall have Power and Authority, and are authorized and empowered to deſign, direct, order and build a Bridge croſs the River *Thames* as aforeſaid, and to maintain, preſerve and ſupport the ſame when built, and for that Purpoſe to appoint a Committee from Time to Time to manage and tranſact ſuch Matters as they may find neceſſary; which Committee ſo to be appointed ſhall have ſuch Powers and Authorities as ſhall from Time to Time be delegated or given to them by the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, or ſuch general Powers as by this Act are given and granted to the ſaid Committee.

Provided, That no Perſon concerned in building, or dealing in any Materials for building, nor during ſuch Time as he ſhall have or execute any Office or Place of Profit by or under the Authority of this Act, or during ſuch Time as he ſhall have any Share or Intereſt in any Contract or Agreement for effecting the Purpoſes aforeſaid, or have or hold any Place or Employment under the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City, ſhall be eligible or capable of acting as a Member of the Committee.

And it is enacted, That the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, are empowered to deſign, aſſign and lay out in what Manner the ſaid intended Bridge ſhall be erected and built, and the Ways, Streets and Paſſages to and from the ſame made, widened, enlarged or improved, and to do all Matters and Things for carrying on and effecting the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

And that there ſhall remain a free and open Paſſage for the Water through the Arches thereof, or Paſſages under the ſame, of Seven Hundred and Fifty Feet at leaſt, within the preſent Banks of the ſaid River.

And that it ſhall not be lawful to erect any Houſe or Building upon the ſaid Bridge, other than Gates and Toll-Houſes.

And that if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall wilfully and maliciouſly blow up, pull down, or deſtroy the ſaid Bridge, or any Part thereof, ſuch Offender or Offenders, being thereof lawfully convicted, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer as a Felon.

And that the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall have full Power and Authority to agree with the Owners or Occupiers of, and other Perſons intereſted in ſuch Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, as they ſhall Judge fit to be purchaſed, removed or pulled down, for the Purchaſe thereof; and, to appoint Workmen to pull Houſes down, and to lay ſuch Ground into Streets, Ways or Paſſages, or any of them, for the making, widening, enlarging or improving the ſame.

And if it ſhall happen that any Perſon or Perſons, Bodies politick, corporate or collegiate, or other Perſon or Perſons ſeized or poſſeſſed of, or intereſted in, any ſuch Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe to treat or agree for the Sale and Conveyance of their reſpective Eſtates and Intereſts therein with the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, or with any Perſon or Perſons authorized by them, or ſhall not produce and evince a clear Title to the Premiſſes they are in Poſſeſſion of, or to the Intereſt they claim, to the Satisfaction of the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, or of the Perſon or Perſons ſo authorized by them, then and in every ſuch Caſe, a Jury ſhall be impannelled by the Sheriff of *London* or *Surry*, as the Caſe ſhall require; and the ſaid Jury upon their Oaths ſhall inquire of the Value of ſuch Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and of the reſpective Eſtate and Intereſt of every Perſon ſeized or poſſeſſed thereof, or intereſted therein, or of or in any Part thereof, and ſhall aſſeſs and award the Sum or Sums to be paid to every ſuch Perſon or Perſons for the Purchaſe of ſuch their Eſtates and Intereſts.

And it is enacted, That all Sums of Money, or other Conſideration, Recompence or Satisfaction to be paid and made purſuant to any ſuch Agreement or Verdict as aforeſaid, or which ſhall be due on any Mortgage, ſhall be, and are hereby charged and chargeable upon all Monies, which ſhall be raiſed or received for the Purpoſes of this Act, and ſhall be tendered to the Party or Parties entitled to the ſame; and in caſe of Refuſal to accept the ſame, ſhall be paid into the Bank of *England*, in the Names of any Perſon or Perſons appointed by the ſaid Court of Mayor and Aldermen for that Purpoſe, in Truſt for ſuch Perſon and Perſons as ſhall be entitled to receive the ſame, before the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall proceed to pull down any Houſe or Houſes, or other Erections and Buildings, or to uſe the Ground for the Purpoſes of this Act.

And it is enacted, That before the ſaid Bridge ſhall be compleatly finiſhed and made paſſable, the ſaid Mayor, *&c.* ſhall agree with the Company of Watermen, touching the Recompence to be made to the ſaid Company, for and in reſpect of the *Sundays* Ferry from *Black-Friars* aforeſaid, to the oppoſite Side in the County of *Surry*. And in Caſe ſuch Recompence cannot be ſettled by Agreement, then the Juſtices of the County of *Surry*, at ſome General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the ſaid County, or ſome Adjournment thereof, ſhall aſſeſs the ſame by a Jury of the County of *Surry*. And the Verdict of ſuch Jury and the Judgment of the ſaid Juſtices thereupon ſhall be binding to both Parties and their Succeſſors. And ſuch Sum or Sums ſo to be paid, ſhall be laid out in the Publick Funds, and the Income and yearly Produce thereof ſhall be applied to the ſame Purpoſes, and in ſuch manner as the Money ariſing by the ſaid Ferry hath been applied.

It is enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Mayor, *&c.* out of the Monies to be received by this Act, to fill up the Channel of *Bridewell-Dock*, lying between the ſaid River *Thames* and *Fleet-Bridge*; and alſo to remove,

remove, pull down, and take away the Bridge croſs the ſaid Channel of *Bridewell-Dock*, and the Erections and Buildings, or any Part thereof, ſtanding and being upon *Fleet Bridge*.

Provided, at the Time of the filling up the ſaid Channel as aforeſaid, they ſhall make, erect, and build a good and ſufficient Drain or Drains, Sewer or Sewers, in and through the ſaid Channel, of convenient Depth, and from Time to Time cleanſe and repair the ſame, out of the Monies which ſhall be raiſed, or received for the Purpoſes of this Act.

And it is enacted, That when the ſaid Bridge ſhall be compleatly finiſhed, and made paſſable, it ſhall not be lawful for any Coachman or Driver to ſtand or ply, for Hire, with any Coach or other Carriage whatſoever, or to leave any empty Coach or Carriage on the ſaid Bridge, or within the Space of One Hundred Yards on either Side of the ſame; or for any Carman, Carter, Drayman or Driver of any Carriage whatſoever, wilfully to ſtand or remain with any Cart, Car, Dray, Waggon or other Carriage whatſoever, or to leave any empty Cart, Dray, Waggon or other Carriage upon the ſaid Bridge, or within the Diſtance aforeſaid; or for any Perſon or Perſons to put any Filth, Dung, Aſhes or Rubbiſh on the ſaid Bridge, or to do any Act which may be an Annoyance there; and that every Perſon ſo offending herein, and being thereof convicted, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence a Sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings, nor leſs than Two Shillings and Six Pence, to be applied between the Parties informing againſt and apprehending every ſuch Offender or Offenders; and in Default of immediate Payment thereof the Offender or Offenders ſhall be committed to the Work-houſe, or to a Houſe of Correction, there to be kept to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding three Days, or until Payment thereof.

And it is enacted, That from and after the ſaid Bridge ſhall be erected and made paſſable a convenient and ſufficient Number of Glaſs Lamps ſhall be fixed on ſome proper Parts and Places of ſuch Bridge; and the ſame ſhall be kept lighted and burning from Sun-ſetting to Sun-riſing throughout the Year; and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons ſhall appoint ſuch a Number of able-bodied Watchmen as they ſhall judge neceſſary to be kept upon the Bridge, for the Safety and Protection of Perſons paſſing over the ſame: The Expence and the yearly Charges thereof to be borne and paid by and out of the Monies to be raiſed and collected by Virtue of this Act.

And it is enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, to take and receive, or cauſe to be taken and received, in the Nature of a Toll, before any Paſſage over the ſaid Bridge ſhall be permitted, any Sum which the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall direct, not exceeding the following Rates; that is to ſay, For every Coach, Chariot, Berlin, Chaiſe, Chair or Calaſh, drawn by Six or more Horſes, Two Shillings: For every Coach, Chariot, Berlin, Chaiſe, Chair or Calaſh drawn by Four Horſes, One Shilling and Six Pence: For every Coach, Chariot, Berlin, Chaiſe, Chair or Calaſh, drawn by leſs than Four Horſes, One Shilling: For every Waggon, Wain, Car, Cart, or Carriage, drawn by Four or more Horſes, or other Beaſts, One Shilling, or leſs than Four Horſes, or other Beaſts, Six Pence: For every Horſe, Mule, or Aſs, laden or unladen, and not drawing, One Penny: And for every Foot Paſſenger on *Sunday* One Penny, and every other Day One Halfpenny. And the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, are hereby impowered, by any Perſon or Perſons by them thereto authorized as herein after mentioned, to levy the Tolls or Duties hereby required to be paid upon any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall, after Demand thereof made, neglect or refuſe to pay the ſame as aforeſaid; or to deny or hinder any Paſſage over the ſaid Bridge until Payment thereof. Which ſaid Tolls or Duties ſhall and may be levied by Diſtreſs of any Horſe or Horſes, or other Cattle or Goods upon which ſuch Tolls or Duties are by this Act impoſed, or upon any other of the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ought to pay the ſame; and all ſuch Horſes or other Cattle or Goods may be detained until ſuch Tolls or Duties, with the reaſonable Charge of ſuch Diſtreſs, ſhall be paid. And it ſhall be lawful for the Perſon or Perſons ſo diſtraining, after the Space of four Days after ſuch Diſtreſs made or taken, to ſell the Cattle, or other Goods or Chattels ſo diſtrained, for Payment of the ſaid Tolls or Duties, rendering to the Owner or Owners thereof the Overplus upon Demand, after Satisfaction of the ſaid Tolls or Duties, and the reaſonable Charges in and about making ſuch Diſtreſs and Sale, and keeping the ſame.

And it ſhall be lawful to and for the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council aſſembled, to nominate and appoint ſuch Perſon or Perſons to be Receiver or Receivers, Collector or Collectors of the ſaid Tolls and Duties as they ſhall think fit.

And it is enacted and declared, That the whole of the ſaid Bridge ſhall be deemed to be within the Pariſh of *Saint Anne, Black-Friars*, in the City of *London*; and the ſame or any Part thereof, or the Tolls to be taken thereon, ſhall not be rated or aſſeſſed for or towards the Land-Tax, the Repairs of Highways, Poors Rate, Church-wardens or any Ward or Pariſh-Rate whatſoever, nor ſhall the County of *Surry* be ſubject or liable to be taxed or aſſeſſed for the Repairs or ſupporting the ſame.

And it is further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, from Time to Time, to raiſe, upon the Credit of the Tolls and Duties created and made payable by this Act, any Sum or Sums of Money not exceeding Thirty Thouſand Pounds in any one Year, until a Sum, not exceeding One Hundred and Sixty Thouſand Pounds in the whole, ſhall be raiſed.

And that the Tolls and Duties which ſhall be payable by Virtue of this Act ſhall be payable and have Continuance until all principal Money, which by Virtue of this Act ſhall be borrowed upon the Credit of the ſaid Tolls and Duties, together with the Intereſt thereof, ſhall be paid.

Provided, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to leſſen or affect the Security of any of the preſent Creditors of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens.

And it is enacted, That the Chamberlain of the ſaid City of *London* ſhall yearly, after the ſaid Bridge ſhall be begun, lay before each Houſe of Parliament a true State of the Application of all Money which ſhall be received by Virtue of this Act.

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